



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY:

Country/Region: Zimbabwe

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

Thematic Focal Area: Rural Development

Implementing Entity: Environmental Management Agency

Executing Entities: Care International, Orap and Tsuro Trust

AF Project ID: AF00000233

IE Project ID: EMA/AF/1/2020

Reviewer and contact person: Mahamat Assouyouiti

IE Contact Person: Lioli Maguma

Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 4,989,000

Co-reviewer(s):

Technical Summary

The project "Enhancing resilience of communities and ecosystems in the face of a changing climate in arid and semi-arid areas of Zimbabwe" aims to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities to effectively engage in sustainable livelihoods in a changing climate. This will be done through the four components below:

Component 1: To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods (USD 2,120,000);

Component 2: To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience (USD 1,466,000);

Component 3: Strengthen institutional and governance frameworks to increase socio-ecological resilience to climate change (USD 310,000);

Component 4: Implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences (USD 304,000).

Requested financing overview:

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 432,000

Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 4,200,000

	Implementing Fee: USD 357,000 Financing Requested: USD 4,989,000 The initial technical review raises a number of issues relating to project design, cost-effectiveness, sustainability, adaptation cost reasoning, and others which are discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) in the review.
Date:	01/26/2022

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments	Response
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes.	
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes. Zimbabwe has experienced over the last 10 years a significant increase of climate events which affected main economic activities in the agriculture sector. 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. Most of the agriculture (80%) is rain-fed, which makes the sector highly sensitive to climate change impacts and increase the country exposure to food insecurity and famine.	
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	Yes. As per the Endorsement letter dated January 10, 2022.	
	2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than One hundred (100) pages for the fully-developed project document, and one	Yes. The proposal covers 114 pages and 41 in annexes.	

	hundred (100) pages for its annexes?		
	3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The project document describes well the adaptation issue to be addressed with the aim to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities by implementing concrete adaptation actions in two main areas: (i) to promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods and (ii) to implement measures that support ecosystem resilience.</p> <p>The Theory of Change (ToC) included in Annex 1 helps clarify the project objective and associated outcomes.</p> <p>However, the adaptation reasoning has not been strengthened from the concept note stage in particular how the proposed activities (value chain, livestock, agriculture, agroforestry, water management) are addressing local needs.</p> <p>Under component 1, the proposed activities are too many (sectors and stakeholders) and not well integrated making the adaptation reasoning difficult to be structured.</p> <p>In addition, the project aims to contribute to almost all SDGs as described in the results framework without specific description in the document.</p> <p>The following clarifications are requested:</p>	

		<p>CR1: Please revise the document and elaborate further the adaptation reasoning in particular under Component 1 which activities are still multiple and not fully integrated. Please further clarify how the proposed activities ranging from agriculture, agro-forestry, and livelihood diversification address the adaptation needs of targeted population.</p> <p>CR2: The project overall objective to contribute to SDGs is welcome. However, please clarify how the adaptation benefits are the main objective and how proposed SDGs are to be achieved.</p> <p>CR3: The proposed activity under component 3 aiming for “Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened” is still unclear and how it contributes to climate change resilience. Please elaborate further and explain how the alignment with new constitution will be conducted (process and timeframe) as well as the expected adaptation benefits.</p>	<p>Document has been revised with additions of adaptation reasoning. The activities of component 1 have been streamlined and integrated. The ways in which the proposed activities contribute to adaptation have been given. See Part I Section 3</p> <p>Adaptation benefits and their link with SDGs discussed in section Part II D.</p> <p>Additional information added to component 3 justification (Part II Section I). The EMA Act has been reviewed and a bill promulgated therefore the activity has been revised to drafting of local by-laws which create a framework for project replication and sustainability.</p>
	<p>4. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>Since this is a full project document, we expect to have more information of the benefits (figures) and target groups. The document is still vague about the benefits for each type of activities including baseline and target (economic, social and environmental). In addition, based on gender assessment (to be provided) and data collected as part of the project development, the gender benefits under each component/ outcome need</p>	

		<p>to be presented in more detail under a dedication heading along with supporting statistical data.</p> <p>CR4: As requested at CN stage, more specific data about economic and environmental benefits are needed, including household income generation, environmental benefits, or any other data.</p> <p>CR5: For the gender related issues, please specify the benefit for vulnerable groups including youth, girls/women, and indigenous peoples, using the gender assessment (see below).</p>	<p>Elaboration given on the environmental and social benefits and the specific data given in Part I Section C under cost effectiveness</p> <p>Gender related issues were specified in Part II B Annex 3 shows the gender assessment. There are no people classified as indigenous peoples in the project area</p>
	<p>5. Is the project / programme cost effective?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The project document describes overall the proposed activities and how cost effectiveness is being achieved. However, at this stage of project development, a full cost effectiveness analysis is required including a benchmark with alternative solutions and baseline scenario for each outcome/component. Please review other AF approved project document for reference. A table presentation is useful and can include benefits associated with retained solution against alternative solution available and not retained.</p> <p>CAR1: Please revise this section and include a complete cost effectiveness by component/outcome and a comparison to alternative solution.</p>	<p>The area cost effectiveness is being revised. A detailed analysis will be submitted in 2 days on 9 February 2022</p>

	6. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The project is in line and consistent with major relevant national strategies and programmes.</p>	
	7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The project meets the relevant national standards and regulations as outlined in the Environmental Management Act (chapter 20:27) including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations and guidelines.</p>	
	8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The full project document clearly describes the potential complementarity and any duplication risk as outlined in section F. Also, the ongoing and planned interventions by other partners are listed in Table (section F).</p>	
	9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The component 4 includes an initial set of activities related to learning and knowledge management (KM). However, at this stage of full project development, the document needs to describe how the proposed KM activities will support learning, sharing and possible replication. The section G is very short and lacks an articulation of the project KM activities with other components and adaptation benefits.</p>	<p>Knowledge management activities have been clearly elaborated in section G</p>

		<p>CAR2: At this stage of full development stage, please elaborate how the project design will integrate existing lessons and experience from ongoing or completed national, sub-regional and regional projects. In addition, please provide further information on implementation of the KM activities and targeted beneficiaries.</p>	<p>The project complements and provides synergies with other projects implemented by government and NGOs working in the same or adjacent districts</p>
	<p>10. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The project development process undertook an extensive consultation at project development stage at local levels, with participation of vulnerable farmers groups, women and youth.</p> <p>However, in the absence of gender assessment, it is not possible to determine if specific gender considerations were taken into consideration.</p> <p>CR6: Please explain how gender considerations were integrated into the consultation process.</p>	<p>The gender assessment has been provided as annex 3</p>
	<p>11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>At this stage of project development, it is expected to have a comprehensive description of the adaptation reasoning.</p> <p>CR7: Please refer to CR1, CR2 and CR3 and provide further description of the adaptation reasoning.</p> <p>CR8: While the full project document explains further the adaptation reasoning compare to the concept note, there is still lack of clear justification. Please clarify the full cost of</p>	<p>The full cost of adaptation reasoning was described and figures given in Part II, J</p> <p>Justification has been provided in Part II, J</p>

		<p>adaptation reasoning and provide some basic figures for each component (with and without AF resources).</p> <p>Please refer to comment made at CN stage (see below).</p> <p><i>"It is expected to describe for each component the full cost of adaptation reasoning by comparing the baseline scenario (Without AF resources) to scenario With AF resources. It is not expected to depend on any co-financing or external support for the project's activities to generate adaptation benefits. The proposal should demonstrate that the project/programme activities are relevant in addressing its adaptation objectives and that, taken solely, without additional funding from other donors, they will help achieve these objectives. Although co-financing is not required, it is possible and often cost-effective to implement Adaptation Fund projects in parallel with projects funded from other sources. In such a situation, the Adaptation Fund project should be able to deliver its outcomes and outputs regardless of the success of the other project(s)."</i></p>	
	<p>12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The project is aligned with AF's results framework and would contribute to Outcomes 5,6,7,8 and 9.</p> <p>CAR3: However, in the results framework, please add at least one AF core indicator (2 preferably) and double check the proposed quantitative target information which look overestimated/underestimated for some.</p>	<p>Indicators in the Results Framework have been rephrased to reflect AF core indicators. See section E</p>

	<p>13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The document describes generally the project's sustainability and role of different stakeholders. However, more detail is needed on how the investments will be maintained beyond the project life.</p> <p>CR9: As requested at CN and given the full development stage, please describe clearly how the proposed investments including technology will be sustained beyond the project intervention and funding including operations and maintenance. Please provide a structure and roles/responsibility of each actor involved in project sustainability.</p>	<p>Actions to ensure sustainability have been described and included in the project activities; clear responsibilities of actors in the project have been outlined.</p>
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	<p>14. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The proposal includes an overview of the environmental and social risks and impacts and an ESP screening table (P.57).</p> <p>However, the project document states that only a <i>“preliminary screening of possible impacts and risks was conducted against the legal framework as well as environmental and social principles of the AF and the following table indicates areas which will need further assessment during project implementation”</i>.</p> <p>There is no gender assessment as required by AF policies.</p> <p>CR10: Please review the screening table in page 57 and confirm that a full assessment has been conducted and all mitigation measures have been identified. If further assessment is needed, please explain why it cannot be completed at this stage of full project development.</p> <p>CR11: In addition, as currently presented, the checklist shows that some principles have not been assessed including “unvoluntary resettlement” and “indigenous people”. Please confirm.</p> <p>Please provide a full gender assessment in line with AF gender policy.</p>	<p>Gender assessment provided as annex 3</p> <p>The screening table has been revised and the omitted sections completed</p> <p>The omitted sections involuntary resettlement and Indigenous people have been completed to reflect the prevailing situation</p> <p>Provided as annex 3</p>
Resource Availability	<p>1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	

		Requested project funding is available and within the cap of the country.	
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	No. CAR4: Please revise value for it to be at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project budget before the fee.	Values revised on the budget section to be within the set threshold.
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	No. CAR5: Please revise value for it to be at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project budget (including the fee).	Values revised on the budget section to within the set threshold.
Eligibility of IE	1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes. EMA is an accredited National Implementing Entity to the Fund.	
Implementation Arrangements	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	Yes. The project document describes a well-structured implementation arrangement (p.62) including mitigation measures in compliance with gender policy (table P.63).	
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	Yes. As described in page 62.	
	3. Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	No. In the absence of a gender assessment, it is difficult to determine if social risks would be adequately managed.	Gender assessment submitted as Annex 3

		CAR6: Please submit the requisite gender assessment as per the requirements of the Adaptation Fund.	
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	Yes. As contained in annex 5.G.	
	5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	Yes.	
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	Yes.	
	7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	No. Please refer to CAR6 and provide a gender assessment as well as disaggregated indicators.	Gender Assessment is done and submitted as Annex, and gender-disaggregated indicators provided in the Results framework.
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	Yes. As presented in Part III, a breakdown of the M&E is included with timeframe for each item.	

	<p>9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>Although the alignment with AF results framework is provided (Section F), the project does not report on at least one AF core indicators. Please review the AF results framework and include targets for AF core indicators in addition to outcomes.</p> <p>CR12: Please review the project results framework and clarify some elements including what is meant by "200 Child headed households"; what type of "Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress" and what kind of "No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks".</p> <p>Please revise the Table in section F "Alignment with AF results framework" to include one core indicator (preferably two, if possible) and targets, see CAR 3 above.</p>	<p>"Child headed households" are among the vulnerable, these are orphans who are looking after themselves. This has been rephrased to orphaned households.</p> <p>"Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress" is an indicator for Outcome 5 of the strategic results framework of the adaptation fund.</p> <p>"No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector)" is also an indicator under output 7 of the strategic results framework of the adaptation fund that is matching our outcome of policy review.</p> <p>Table in section F revised to reflect AF core indicators specifically Number of Beneficiaries and Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated</p>
	<p>10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?</p>	<p>Not cleared. A disbursement schedule with milestones is provided, however there are discrepancies in the amounts shown.</p>	<p>Discrepancies have been addressed</p>

		CAR7: Please revise figures in the disbursement table: Project funds add up to USD 4,130,500 and the total in the disbursement to USD 5,030,500	Figures in disbursement table revised and both project funds and total disbursement add up.
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**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



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
CAMPFIRE	Communal Area Management For Indigenous Resources
CBA Cost Benefit Analysis	
CSA	Climate smart agriculture
DDC	District Development Coordinator
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
FAO	food and Agriculture Organisation
GPFLR	Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration
IAS	Invasive alien species
IFS	Integrated farming systems
IKS	Indigenous Knowledge Systems
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITCZ	Inter-tropical convergence zone
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDS1	National Development Strategy 1
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NTFPs	Non Timber Forest Products
ORAP	Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress
RDC	Rural District Council
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SOS	Start of season
TNC	Third National Communication
TNR	Third national Report
TSP	Transitional Stabilisation Program
TSURO	Towards Sustainable Use of Resources Organisation
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity

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UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Dessertification
	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
UNFCCC	Change
WFP	World Food Programme
ZimVac	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment



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ADAPTATION FUND

PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

Project/Programme Category: Regular Project/Programme

Country/ies: Zimbabwe

Title of Project/Programme: Enhancing resilience of communities and ecosystems in the face of a changing climate in arid and semi- arid areas of Zimbabwe

Type of Implementing Entity: National Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: Environmental Management Agency

Executing Entity/ies: Care International, Orap and Tsuru Trust

Amount of Financing Requested: 5,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)



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PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

1. Project / Programme Background and Context:

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

1.1. Geographical and environmental context

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country located in southern Africa, (located between latitudes 15° 30" and 22° 30" south of the Equator and between longitudes 25° 00" and 33° 10" east of the Greenwich Meridian. The country has a total land area of approximately 390 757 km², 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 Midlands¹.

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 15°C in July to 24°C in November while the mean annual temperature varies from 18°C on the Highveld to 23°C in the Lowveld. Mean annual rainfall ranges from below 400 mm to above 1050 mm per year depending on location¹ 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 Zimbabwe, droughts have severely affected the availability of surface water and this makes rural communities that rely heavily on rain fed farming more vulnerable to food insecurity.

1.2. Socio-economic Context

Zimbabwe's economy is primarily dependent on climate sensitive sectors, such as rain-fed agriculture, fisheries and forestry which provide 60% of the raw materials required by the manufacturing industry and 40% of total export earnings. The population census of 2012 revealed a total population of 13.2 million and a growth rate of about 2.3% per annum, with 48% being males and 52% females². Between 1990 and 2018, Zimbabwe's Human development index (HDI) increased by 13.2% from 0.498 to 0.563, putting the country in the medium human development category. About 70% of Zimbabwe's population lives in rural

¹ Third National Communication 2017

² Zimstats 2016



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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) and the subsequent National Development Strategy I (NDSI, 2021) became a developmental policy strategy for the country seeking to launch a developmental path that leads to “a middle-class economy by 2030”.

Environmental degradation is a huge challenge in Zimbabwe where the major causes are mining, unsustainable agricultural and animal husbandry practices, and pollution. At least 90% of all arable land in communal areas is degraded and this poses a great challenge for socio-economic growth in the communal areas³. Poverty is the major driver since the environment is the safety net for communities in times of stress. There is extensification of agricultural production, deforestation, overgrazing, wetland destruction and siltation among many other challenges. These are worsened by droughts and climate change and variability. The Government of Zimbabwe is committed to the sustainable management of natural resources and has therefore put in place the necessary frameworks and made the necessary international commitments to facilitate this. Actions taken include designating Ramsar sites and putting in place regulation for wetland protection; protecting biodiversity through managing protected areas; rehabilitating degraded lands and monitoring emissions of GHG among many other interventions. The Government has also made a commitment through its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and strategic planning for climate change response as guided by the INDCs. Furthermore, livelihood diversification in both agricultural and non-agricultural activities will improve households’ adaptation to the impacts of climate change⁴. Zimbabwe experiences frequent droughts for example, 1982-3 and 1992-3 seasons followed by destructive cyclones such as Cyclone Eline (2000-2001) and Cyclone Ida (2018-19).

1.3. 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

³ Zimbabwe Environment Outlook, 2010

⁴ Mwadzingeni L, Raymond Mugandani R. and Mafongoya P. 2020. Assessing vulnerability to climate change in smallholder irrigation schemes of Zimbabwe. Sustainability. 13:10023. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su131810023>.



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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 the population (ZimStat, 2014). Women are mainly unpaid family workers and outnumber men as farm laborers.

The same socio-economic characteristics transcend across all the districts in the proposed project area. Here, the communities are largely patriarchal with women and youth involved in crop farming and livestock production while men are out seeking employment opportunities in urban and commercial farming areas. The youth 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 production. In the project area gender inequality exists in all the five target districts where it 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 but only own small livestock while they dominate in production of legumes and root crops such as sweet potatoes with men overseeing ownership of commercial crops. An analysis of livestock ownership done by FAO⁵ and also that by Chiroro and Moyo (2021)⁶ in the study area showed that women own mainly smaller livestock which can be easily converted to cash or traded to meet immediate needs. Agricultural technical innovations tend to ignore women's roles as major actors in crop production, processing, preserving and marketing of agricultural produce as they do not take account of the gender-based division of labour in agricultural productivity. Shortage of appropriate technologies to process food crops, compels women to usually use manual, labour-intensive and time-consuming methods, especially with grain. Post-harvest management roles for women pose many health challenges

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

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



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as they are responsible for the winnowing of maize, small grains and beans after shelling resulting in chest problems, aching shoulders, flu, eye problems and itching.

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

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

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

1.4. Climate

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

Zimbabwe is very susceptible to climate change shocks such as droughts, floods and cyclones mainly affecting smallholder agricultural systems in arid and semi-arid regions. In the last two decades (2000 - 2020), Zimbabwe experienced eight seasons of severe droughts, the first being the 2001/2 season and the

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most recent being the 2018/19 season. Global indications are that the occurrence of frequent droughts is attributed to changing climate and more droughts of increasing severity are predicted (IPCC AR5).

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



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

In Zimbabwe, cyclones and droughts have become more severe in the past decade with the daily maximum and minimum temperatures increasing by 2.6°C and 2.0°C, respectively over the past century,

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



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accompanied by decreases in annual rainfall by approximately 10%⁸(Bhatasara 2017, ⁹Simba et al. 2012]. Projections for rainfall indicate that rainfall patterns will change in frequency, pattern and intensity, causing increased warm spell durations and heatwaves (IPCC 2014¹⁰), with droughts and cyclones following suit. Climate change is expected to increase temperature and cause more variable precipitation patterns, including high frequency and intensity of extreme weather events with severe implications for human welfare (¹¹Manyeruruke et al. 2013, IPCC 2014, ¹²Mpambela and Mabvurira (2017). The minimum and maximum temperature in Zimbabwe is projected to rise by 0.99°C to 1.18°C and 1.08°C to 1.31°C whilst the maximum temperatures will rise by 1.55°C to 1.98°C and 1.8°C to 2.27°C in the 2030s and 2050s, respectively. The droughts are also projected to increase by 21% and 47% in the 2050s and 2080–2090s, respectively, while days of the subsequent dry spell are projected to increase by thirteen and twenty-five days per annum in the 2050s and 2090s, respectively (¹³World Bank 2020).

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

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

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

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

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

¹¹ Manyeruke C., Hamauswa S., Mhandara L. 2013. The effects of climate change and variability on food security in Zimbabwe: A socio-economic and political analysis. *Int. J. Humanit. Soc. Sci.* 3:270–286.

¹² Mpambela M., Mabvurira V. 2017. Effects of climate change and their indelible impact on the social work profession in Zimbabwe. *Afr. J. Soc. Work.* 7:30–35.

¹³ World Bank. 2020. Zimbabwe: Agriculture sector disaster risk assessment; World Bank: Washington, DC, USA.

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the agriculture-dependent communities remain vulnerable to climate change (Figure 2) and food insecurity (Figure 3).

Climate impacts are more prominent in the eastern and southern part of the country which has over the years been experiencing erratic rains, frequent droughts and severe extended dry periods rendering the communities more water insecure. Climate projections indicate that in the southern parts of the country, the suitability of staple maize cropping is expected to decline thus, affecting the capacity of the communities in the areas to adapt to climate change (Figure 2).

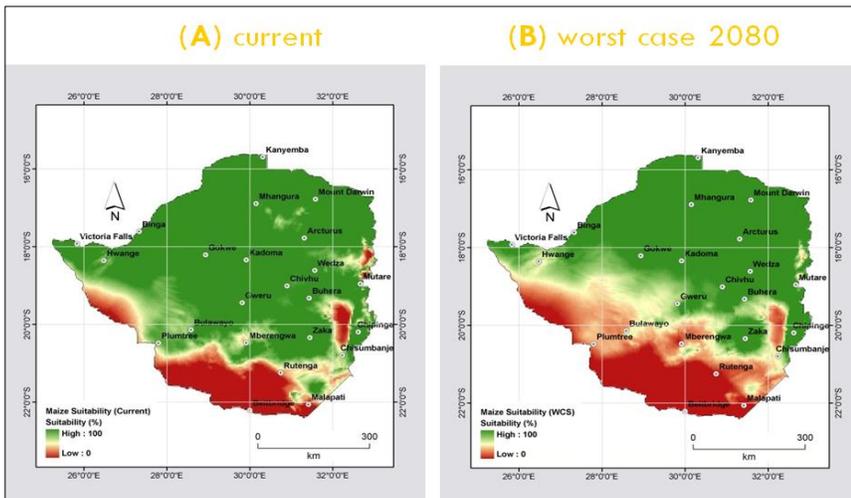


Figure 2: The current and worst-case scenario for suitability of staple maize cropping in Zimbabwe¹⁴

Cereal insecurity is a common indicator for food insecurity (Figure 3) and the majority of the country is insecure due to a debilitating climate change-induced drought. The development of an El Niño will likely increase the potential for poor rains and drought whilst the development of Indian Ocean Dipole (or IOD), although it occurs less frequently than El Niño, 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

¹⁴ Zimbabwe Environment Outlook, 2015

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(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.

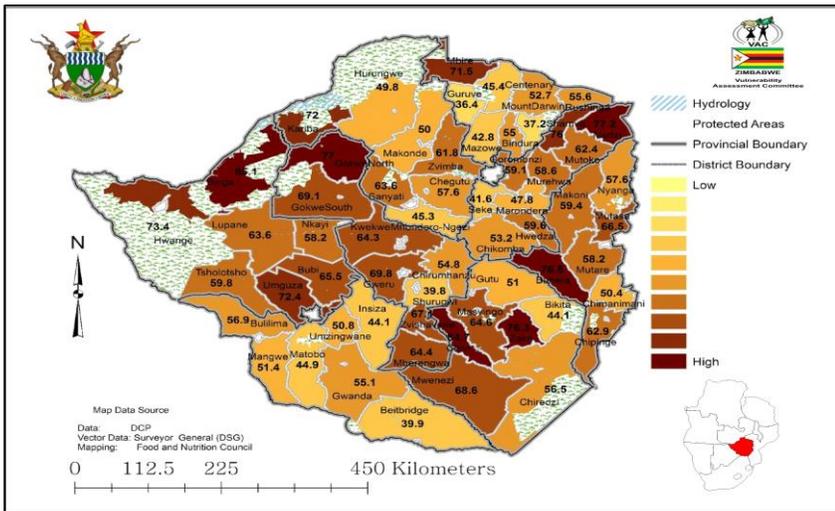


Figure 3: Cereal insecurity as a proxy for food security

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

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

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

As the availability of surface water in the region declines, wetlands increasingly become more important for both people and ecosystems and management of these resources is key in sustaining livelihoods and enhancing adaptation. The distribution of land uses and wetlands in Zimbabwe is shown in Figure 4. Wetlands provide water provisioning services for both people and the environment. As rains have over time reduced due to the increased frequency and intensity of droughts, there has been an increase in the number of people relying on wetlands for cropping to ensure food security. The wetlands services have been diminished resulting in reduced access to fresh water from the wetlands.

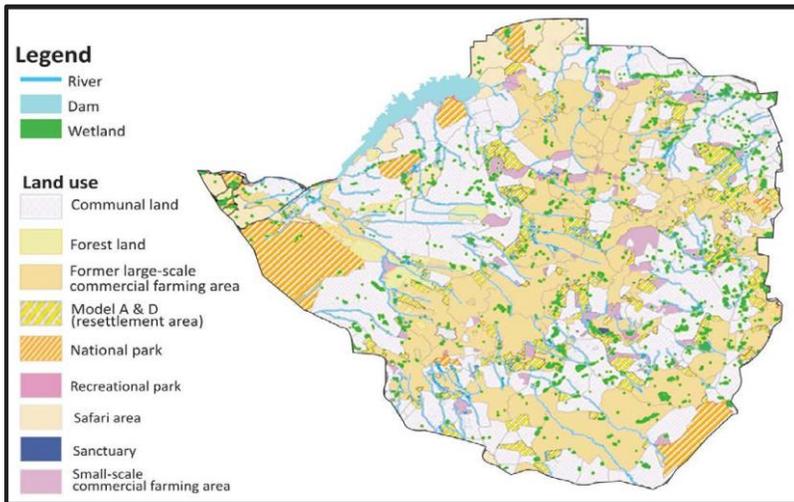


Figure 4: Wetlands and land use in Zimbabwe

1.5. Vulnerability of sectors to climate change impacts

Water sector

Historic droughts have been experienced in southern Africa in late 2015 and early 2016 and these affected both agriculture and food security. The drought also had major impacts on river flows, some of the lowest



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on record and therefore big effects on water supplies. Availability of both underground and surface water is generally poor across the project area landscape. Many rivers are silted and dams and weirs have large dead volumes. Climate change is a factor that has the potential to disturb the balance and trade-offs between water use and water for the environment. This results in water sources drying up fast causing a shortage of surface water. Groundwater is not easily accessible due to the depth of the water table which in some cases is at least 120 m deep. This is indicated by the numerous dry holes sunk as people try to access water. Water provision would greatly assist development and livelihood resilience enhancement as almost all activities that can build the adaptive capacity of communities are reliant on access to water.

Agricultural sector

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

Table 1: Number of moths without adequate food

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

One of the main consequences of erratic rainfalls is poor food production across the landscape. Smallholder farmers in the project areas have experienced perennial crop failure of staple maize and hence they have resorted to small grains with support from the government and stakeholders. The



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government supported climate-smart agriculture initiative (pfumvudza) has reached many farmers with widespread digging of holes for cropping. However, sentiments are that the climate-smart agriculture initiative is labour intensive and in some communities, it is viewed as developmental regression from mechanisation to labour intensive digging of holes. Some of the farmers are into horticulture where there are irrigation schemes, however, these schemes serve a few and are compromised by poor market linkages causing project failure in many instances. The project will support some of the most climate vulnerable communities (including women, youths and other vulnerable people) in the region to improve the sustainability and resilience of farming systems, and increase household food security and adaptive capacity.

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

Livestock farming

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

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farmers continue to rear cattle for traditional, social and economic reasons. Figure 5 shows an example of distribution of invasive species in one of the project districts.

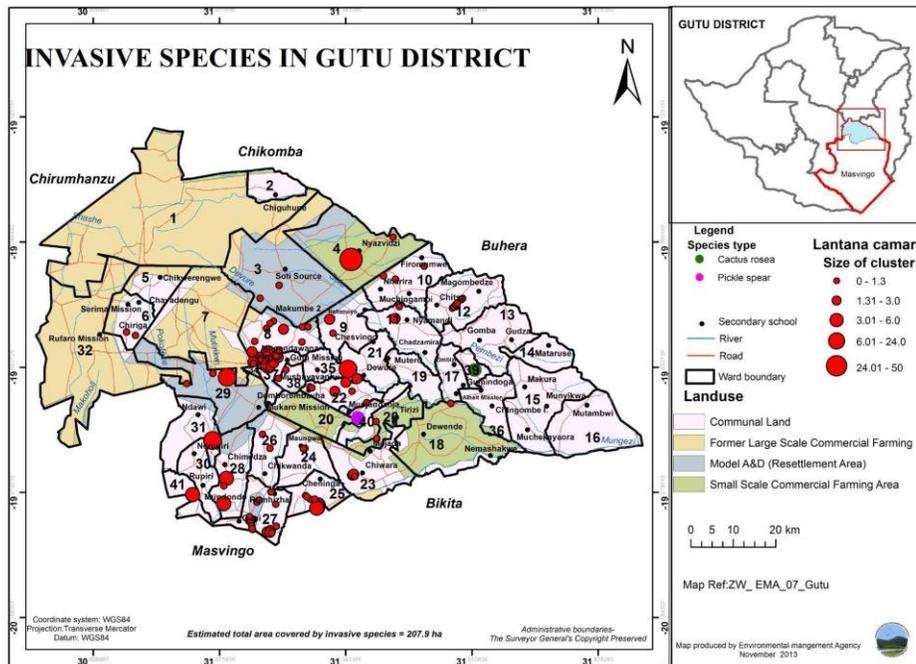


Figure 5: Distribution of invasive alien species in Gutu District, Zimbabwe

Energy sector

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

Forests and biodiversity sectors

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

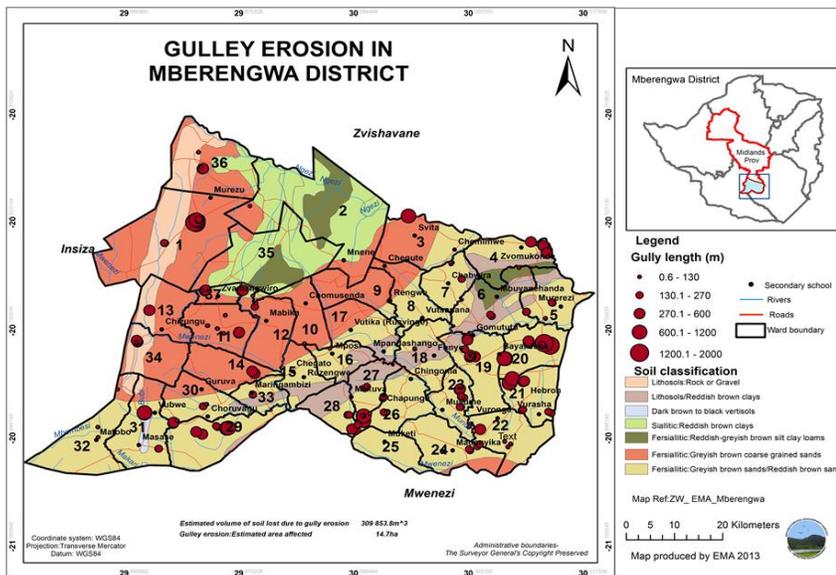


Figure 6: Gully erosion in Mberengwa District; Zimbabwe



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1.6. Project area and target groups

The selected project landscape area for the project on enhancing resilience of communities and ecosystems in the face of a changing climate in arid and semi- arid areas of Zimbabwe, spans the two driest agro ecological regions IV and V of Zimbabwe. Although smallholder farmers throughout Zimbabwe are already suffering from the impacts of climate-related changes, coupled with structural poverty, the project will focus on 2 wards per district to maximise project impact, highlighting women and youths. The target group is smallholder farmers and other vulnerable rural groups in selected wards of five districts, namely, Chimanimani, Gutu, Chivi, Mberengwa and Bulilima located in southeastern and south western Zimbabwe (Figure 7). These communities are already at risk from climate variability and change.

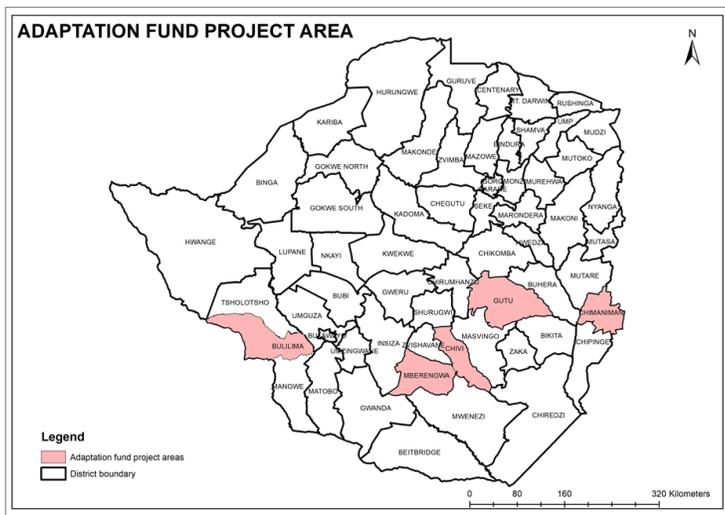


Figure 7: Proposed program areas in Southern Zimbabwe

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



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electricity in the targeted area (Table 2), thereby requiring appropriate interventions to ensure that the burden on women is reduced.

Table 1: Statistics 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 per annum. The dominant vegetation in the project landscape is *Colophospermum mopane* and acacia (dominated by *Vachellia/Senegalia*). The major land uses are agriculture in the communal and former commercial farming areas. There are some recreational parks and safari areas, which are mainly classified as protected areas under various pieces of legislation. There are numerous wetlands in the region which not only provide water to the communities, but also provide ecosystem goods and services and are important to fauna and flora.

The proposed wards were identified through a triangulation of data from secondary sources, key informants, stakeholders and ground trothing through field trip. The identified wards are listed in the table below.



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Table 2: Project wards in the 5 districts

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

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.

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 the local and national levels.

2. Project / Programme Objectives:

List the main objectives of the project/programme.

Project goal

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

Objectives

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



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3. Project / Programme Components and Financing:

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

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

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
Component 1 To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods	1.1 Conservation agriculture implemented for soil and water conservation and soil fertility improvement in smallholder farming systems. — by 66000 project households/participants. 1.2 Agroforestry practices in agricultural landscapes Sustainable organic agriculture systems implemented by 66000 of the households 1.3 Soil and water conservation measures implemented. Adaptation measures for livestock (including small livestock) production, including fodder banks, indigenous cattle breeds and rangeland recovery systems implemented by all 6000 project households. 1.4 Promote adaptation measures for livestock production, including fodder banks, indigenous cattle breeds and rangeland recovery systems. Agroforestry practices adopted by 6000 project households in all agricultural landscapes. 1-5 Soil and water conservation measures implemented by 6000 households. 1-6 1.5 Diversified livelihoods developed through value chain and marketing support for climate change resilience. Value chain development for value chains e.g. apiculture, naturally produced products, such as marula nuts, bambara nuts and chilli will be p.	1.1 Improved capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change through sustainable land management practices	2,050,000.00

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<p>Component 2</p> <p>To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience</p>	<p>2.1 500 hectares of degraded wetlands restored and sustainably managed</p> <p>2.2 9000 ha of woodlands protected against deforestation and sustainably managed. Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation identified and deforestation hotspots mapped.</p> <p>2.3 9000 ha of forest restored and sustainably managed</p> <p>2.4 Energy saving technology innovations promoted, e.g. improved energy efficient cook stoves.</p> <p>2.5.3 Capacity building for fire prevention and management</p>	<p>2.1 <u>Wetland ecosystems and degraded lands restored. Improved ecosystem resilience in response to climate change variability.</u></p>	<p>1,476,000.00</p>
<p>Component 3</p> <p>Strengthen institutional and governance frameworks to increase socio-ecological resilience to climate change</p>	<p>3.1 Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened</p> <p>3.2 <u>Strengthened capacity of natural resource management committees. Natural resource management committees strengthened.</u></p> <p>3.3 Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into bylaws and local district and provincial environmental action plans</p> <p>3.4 Extension service providers trained on legal frameworks for climate change adaptation</p>	<p>3.1 A conducive legal and institutional framework created</p>	<p>310,000.00</p>
<p>Component 4</p> <p>Implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences</p>	<p>4.1 Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of women and men.</p> <p>4.2 Use of community early warning and monitoring system for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks promoted</p> <p>4.3 Project knowledge and experience disseminated</p> <p>4.4 Knowledge sharing platform created <u>and activated</u></p> <p>4.5 Communication strategy developed</p>	<p>4.1 A comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences</p>	<p>264,000.00</p>

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	4.6 Enhanced project monitoring and reporting. Knowledge products from project successes developed		
Project/Programme Execution cost			432,000 ⁴⁷
			5,000
Total Project/Programme Cost			4,120,000
Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			357,000
Amount of Financing Requested			5 000 000

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[Total Cost \(Project + Exec cost+IE fees\) - \\$4,989,915](#)

[Balance \(contingency\) - \\$10,085](#)

4. 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

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Project/Program components

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

The rural communities in the project area face a vicious cycle of climate change - land degradation and food insecurity. The adaptation project will provide an integrated suite of interventions, through four components that focus at addressing the sources of climate change vulnerability and food and nutritional insecurity for smallholder farmers in the targeted climate-vulnerable regions of Zimbabwe. The activities follow a holistic approach integrating multi- sectoral efforts to deliver sustainable results, and build



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outcomes that can be replicated in other parts of the country. The project activities focus on building the capacities of the vulnerable, especially women and youth, through improved knowledge and skills in agricultural and ecosystem management. This results in tangible impacts that are climate-resilient, ensuring food security, sustainable resource management and diversified livelihoods. The project will also support climate information services and structured markets for climate-resilient products. Furthermore, programme activities support healthy agroecology-engage through crop and livestock diversification, conservation tillage, use of natural fertilizers, biological pest control, water harvesting and forest protection.

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

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

Components

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

Climate change variability can affect the availability of food and food quality and can reduce access to food. 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 livelihoods. The variability of rainfall, deviations in the frequency and severity of droughts and floods pose challenges for farmers by ultimately threatening food security. To adapt to the climate change impacts, this project will enhance food production even under changing climatic conditions through more sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural and natural resources management practices that improve food production with insignificant negative impacts on the environment. In the project landscape, 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. This objective will promote the



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implementation of climate-smart agriculture that ensures sustainable utilisation of available 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 plant species and improved crop varieties to get higher yields; legume integration and crop diversification; short rotation crop varieties suitable for late sowings; water harvesting and its storage; sharing weather information through electronic and print media; as well as adopting modern soil and nutrient management practices. Furthermore, climate risks can be reduced by matching crop and livestock production to suitable areas, adjusting cropping patterns, planting time and methods, 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 agroecological and socioeconomic conditions of the farmers are integrated to reduce vulnerability of farmers to climate change. These include diversification of farm enterprises where farmers manage agroforestry crops and chicken, crops and fruit trees or beekeeping. Diversification brings much needed year round income to the rural farmers and can improve their livelihoods and resilience to extreme weather events.

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

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

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



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Output 1.1 Conservation agriculture implemented for soil conservation and soil fertility improvement in smallholder farming systems

Activity 1.1.1 Implement conservation agriculture practices in all project areas

Climate smart agricultural practices will be promoted for at least 3000 of the households in the project area. While the government is implementing the 'Pfumvudza' program, it is not fully implementing CSA and practices such as live mulching, intercropping and crop diversification will be promoted to enhance the benefits from the CSA. Promoting climate smart indigenous knowledge systems will also be supported and documented.

Activity 1.1.2 Promotion of organic agriculture in project areas

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

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

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

Output 1.2: Agroforestry practices adopted in agricultural landscapes.

Activity 1.2.1 Agroforestry awareness meetings

Agroforestry is the deliberate integration of trees and/or shrubs into cropping and/or pastoral systems to enhance productivity, sustainability and resilience of farming systems. Agroforestry focuses on integration of leguminous trees/shrubs to improve soil fertility and crop productivity. The agroforestry tree species can be in the field for periods of up to four or five years depending on the practice. Those species palatable to livestock can be harvested seasonally as fodder for future use, while they also help in soil improvement. In this regard, agroforestry includes crop and livestock diversification, green/biological fertilisers, biological pest control and soil moisture management. The project will promote both exotic and indigenous fruit tree orchards, alley cropping and fodder banks, live fencing and windbreaks.



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Activity 1.2.2 Farmer training in nursery practice for fruit tree production and agroforestry.

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

Activity 1.2.3 Develop and distribute agroforestry information packages and promotional materials.

Develop agroforestry information packages and training materials that can be translated into local languages

Activity 1.2.4 Identification of appropriate agroforestry interventions including livestock based agroforestry interventions

Participatory meetings to identify agroforestry interventions and identification of participating households that includes women, youths and some child-headed families.

Activity 1.2.5 Support for seedling production

Community nurseries will be established in each ward. Communities will be provided with nursery inputs including polythene pots, seeds and nursery fencing materials and tools.

Activity 1.2.6 Participatory baseline study of tree, soil and crop yields

A baseline study to determine the conditions of the croplands and livestock will be done before the agroforestry interventions.

Output 1.3 Soil and water conservation measures implemented.

Communities will develop soil and moisture management adaptation actions through a participatory process. The activities include soil and moisture conservation activities

Activity 1.3.1 Promoting soil conservation practices

Soils are important for recovering resilience of the agroecosystems. This is because soil loss through water and wind erosion reduces the capacity of land to provide ecosystem goods and services and related livelihoods. Soil and water conservation is critical for ensuring that the soil is protected and soil moisture is available for crop growth. Interventions such as contours, storm drains and silt traps will be constructed. These interventions help by reducing runoff and soil erosion and protecting arable lands from degradation. Manure can also be applied for soil fertility improvement. The project will encourage construction of soil conservation structures in fields prone to erosion including use of biological erosion control. Soil conservation measures include planting of vetiver grass on contours, contour ridges, windbreaks, tree planting and gully reclamation.



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Activity 1.3.2 Implement moisture conservation technologies

The project sites are in areas with very high temperatures resulting in high levels of evapotranspiration which causes water stress to plants. Infield water harvesting and moisture saving techniques will be promoted in the project area. Furthermore, the project area is dry with relatively shorter rain seasons. Consequently, moisture saving techniques are important to ensure planted crops grow to maturity. In-field rain water harvesting pits/furrows which increase infiltration thereby increasing soil moisture will be constructed. These techniques include but are not limited to conservation tillage, contour ploughing, water collection pits and inter ploughing. Includes installation of rainwater harvesting and microsystems for irrigation. These techniques will minimise the amount of water lost due to evapotranspiration thereby increasing plant health and consequently, crop productivity. In addition, techniques such as mulching, (both dead and live) will cover the soil and reduce evaporation of soil moisture in very hot periods. The project will also support at least two multi-purpose nutrition gardens with solar powered boreholes in each ward.

Activity 1.3.3 Establish water harvesting technologies e.g. micro-systems for irrigation and troughs/pits for groundwater recharge

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

Activity 1.3.4 Establish soil erosion monitoring plots

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

[Output 1.4 Promote adaptation measures for livestock production, including fodder banks, indigenous cattle breeds and rangeland recovery systems](#)

Outcome 2 Increased adaptive capacity and resilience of project communities through concrete adaptation and diversified livelihoods

The activities to support this outcome will logically integrate gender issues, including responding to the needs of women youths as outlined during stakeholder consultations to enable diversification beyond maize production to more drought-resistant crops and livestock. This includes value addition and NTFP



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processing and marketing, nutrition gardens and animal husbandry. All these integrated approaches will contribute to livelihoods diversification to ensure adaptation and resilience to climate change

Output 2.1 Promote adaptation measures for livestock production, including fodder banks, indigenous cattle breeds and rangeland recovery systems.

Activity 2.1.1 Growing fodder banks for livestock in appropriate project areas

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

Activity 2.1.2: Promote climate resilient livestock breeds

In the face of a changing climate, resilient livestock breeds are increasingly becoming more important. The national herd has been depleted by diseases and other factors including water shortages and this presents an opportunity to restock using climate change resilient breeds such as indigenous cattle, chicken, sheep and goats. The project will initiate a program to introduce and promote those breeds in order to make livestock farming more lucrative for smallholder farmers.

Activity 2.1.3 Develop rangeland management plans

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

Activity 2.1.4 Training communities on herd management

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

Output 2.2 Diversification of livelihoods through value chain development and marketing support for climate resilience

Diversified livelihoods can also be achieved through beekeeping and NTFP value addition. Communities in close proximity to forested landscapes will establish apiaries managed by both men and women including



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youths. Off-farm activities such as handicraft will also be considered for value chain development and marketing.

Activity 2.2.1 Apiculture training for communities in project area

The afforested landscape will integrate apiaries, provide fuelwood and conserve biodiversity. Beekeeping is one of the activities that can alleviate poverty as a source of household income and at the same time acting as an incentive for communities to sustainably manage their trees, woodlands and forests. Community members will be trained on beekeeping, honey and beeswax processing and marketing.

Activity 2.2.2 Value addition of non-timber forest produce in project areas

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

Activity 2.2.3 Promote value addition of high-value pulses and promotion of off farm income generating activities in appropriate project areas.

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



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Component 2. To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience

Zimbabwe has produced a national degradation status report based on district land degradation mapping. This report details wetland degradation, gully erosion and changes in land cover over time. A preliminary prioritisation of areas for restoration is included in the report based on the level of threat as well as the potential benefits to livelihoods, ecosystems and infrastructure..

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

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

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

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



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The establishment and nurturing of community benefit sharing mechanisms for natural resources can trigger stewardship that will increase ecosystem resilience. Communities in the target project areas will participate in the identification of species for restoration. Priority restoration areas will be selected based on current and past experiences of restoration success. This success of forest and landscape restoration will be driven by the existence of an enabling institutional, governance and legal environment supported by stakeholder participation and gender integration. Furthermore, adaptation measures for rangeland management systems will be implemented to reduce veld and forest fire hazard.

Outcome 2.0 Improved ecosystem resilience

Ecosystem resilience is achieved when biodiversity and the ecosystem continue to supply ecological goods and services to help communities in spite of a changing climate.

Output 2.1 Sustainably managed wetland ecosystems.

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

Activity 2.1.1 Mapping wetland areas

Wetlands have a regulatory function where they absorb water in the wet season and gradually release it in the drier periods. Mapping of wetlands and assessing their degradation status will provide information to aid in decision making on prioritisation for restoration and management.

Activity 2.1.2 Design and implement wetland management plans

Wetlands play a critical role in providing water regulatory services among many other ecological goods and services. Critical wetlands in the project areas will be delineated, mapped and wetland management plans will be developed. The management plans will include rehabilitation and sustainable use for community benefits and the plans will be made in a participatory way to ensure buy-in.

Output 2.2 Woodlands are protected against deforestation, and forest degradation

Activity 2.2.1 Identification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and mapping of deforestation/degradation hotspots for restoration

A study will be carried out to identify drivers of deforestation and land degradation. Part of the study will include delineation of community ecosystems so that communities have a better appreciation of the value of their resources. Participatory methods will be used to develop rehabilitation and management plans for communities to restore their degraded lands and restore their forests.



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Activity 2.2.2 Participatory identification, delineation and management of community managed woodlands/forest areas

In order to make forest management plans, it is important to delineate the forest areas to be considered as part of the project and the communities involved. The forest in the three districts will be mapped and at least one area linked to project communities will be selected for forest restoration and management. Communities and implementing partners develop woodland management plans and village forest monitoring teams composed of men, women and youths. They will be trained on basic concepts of woodland management, measuring and monitoring forest health.

Activity 2.2.3 Identification and conservation of threatened plant species insitu and exsitu

Communities (particularly the youth) will be training in conducting basic inventory of plant species diversity in each forest ecosystem in project areas for their own monitoring of species. They can use local and anecdotal evidence to identify and monitor threatened plant species in each area through consultative meetings and then design ways of conserving threatened species through in situ or ex situ conservation. These include medicinal and other wild food plants. Areas threatened by invasive species will be managed to allow natural regeneration of native species. In most rural communities, food and livelihood security are dependent on sustainable management of various biological resources that are important for food and agriculture. In this regard, agro biodiversity will be supported through agrobiodiversity enterprises through cultural and local knowledge of diversity of underutilised crops.

Activity 2.2.4 Establishment and planting of indigenous trees in restoration sites

This will be achieved after stakeholder restoration planning meetings/ awareness workshops. Suitable indigenous tree/shrub species will be raised in the nursery for planting in restoration sites. Species identification will be done with the community. This can include early planting using hydrogel. During the first year the indigenous trees can be purchased from established nurseries.

Activity 2.2.5 Provision of alternative energy saving technologies to mitigate tree cutting for firewood

Alternative sources of energy will be promoted in the project areas and their neighbours to prevent forest degradation through wood energy collection. Community members will be trained to mould energy saving stoves. The designs will be based on those already developed and tested by organisations and projects in the country and the region. Women and youths will be trained to mould improved energy efficient cook stoves with support for materials and training from the project.

Activity 2.2.6 Design appropriate benefit sharing mechanisms for the forest and other initiatives.

Application of principles of community based forest management following the CAMPFIRE model or joint forest management activities for natural resource management. This is because most of the land in communal areas is mainly state land and communities have little or no security of tenure and rights.



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Activity 2.2.7 Conduct fire management and awareness workshops

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

Activity 2.2.8 Installation of biogas digesters at two selected sites schools and/or a health centre in each ward

Some of the places where a lot of wood energy is used are schools and other public places. The project will install biogas digesters at one site per ward including at a school and/or a clinic. These will benefit all members of the community.

Activity 2.2.9 Installation of solar power at one of either a school or health or a borehole fitted with a gravity water tank to be powered by solar energy supported by the project.

Project will support the installation of solar energy facilities at all borehole sites. Furthermore individual households will be partially supported to install solar energy in their homes. The community members will be partially funded to install the solar energy.

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

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



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leaders, women and youth in the community will increase uptake of adaptation interventions and assist the imparting and understanding of the rationale for instituting environmental laws and regulations, as well their implementation, enforcement and policing. This will enhance quick adoption of environmental legal instruments that support climate change adaptation at local and national level. Institutional arrangements and technical capacity to provide holistic extension for localised adaptation measures and information services including at community level will be enhanced. Lessons learnt from this component will inform policies at national level for upscaling.

Outcome 3 A conducive legal and institutional framework created

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

Activity 3.1.1 Review ~~national and~~ local legal and policy frameworks

~~The Environmental Management Act has been aligned to the new constitution and a bill was promulgated. The project will support the development of model by-laws aligned with the new Environmental Management Bill. The adoption of the by-laws will formalize actions that will be implemented by the project thereby ensuring replication and sustainability of project interventions. Following the promulgation of the new constitution, there has been a misalignment between the constitution and the governing framework for natural resources management and climate change. The project will review the governing frameworks and recommend ways of aligning the two. This will set up a basis for the districts in the country generally and the project is specifically to develop and institute local by-laws to guide natural resources management and climate change adaptation.~~

Activity 3.1.2 Conduct public consultation on the development of new local legal frameworks and by-laws.

The project will introduce climate change and adaptation strategies whose guidelines will focus on fire management, forest management, gender mainstreaming and forest product utilisation.

Output 3.2 Strengthened capacity of natural resource management committees.

Activity 3.2.1 Strengthen existing environment subcommittees

Natural resources management committees will be revived and specific training needs identified to fill in capacity gaps. These committees will be responsible for leading the sustainable management of natural resources at ward level and ensuring that interventions for adapting to climate change are disseminated and upscaled.

Activity 3.2.2 Establish environment subcommittees in areas where they do not exist

In some areas, the environment sub-committees are non-existent and the project will support the development of these committees according to the requirements of the EMA Chapter (20:27). They will



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also be trained and capacitated to support their peers in managing natural resources and disseminating climate change adaptation initiatives.

Output 3.3 Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into bylaws and local, district and provincial environmental action plans

Activity 3.3.1 Review local bylaws for climate change action

The project will assist local authorities and project beneficiaries to draft local by-laws for climate change adaptation to guide how communities respond to climate change at a local level. These draft by-laws will be input into district development planning processes in a bottom-up approach to development. Local bylaws will be revised to mainstream climate change adaptation

Activity 3.3.2 Review provincial and district plans to mainstream climate change adaptation and gender

The project will support the review of district strategies and plans in mainstream climate change issues. These plans and strategies will be input into the provincial development plans and filter into other districts in the 4 provinces that comprise the project area.

Output 3.4 Extension service providers trained on climate change adaptation

Activity 3.4.1 Conduct train the trainer workshops

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

Activity 3.4.2 Climate change and adaptation workshops for extension and other natural resource practitioners in project areas

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

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



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

Outcome 4. Enhanced knowledge and awareness on climate change, food security and ecosystem health to strengthen evidence-based adaptation

Output 4.1 Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of women and men.

Activity 4.1.1 Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation

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

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

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

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

Activity 4.2.1 Identification of local early warning systems and their documentation



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

Activity 4.2.2 Strengthening and introduction of appropriate early warning systems

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

Output 4.3 A comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences implemented

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

Activity 4.3.1 Project initiation meetings.

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

Activity 4.3.2 Stakeholder meetings on project progress.

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

Activity 4.3.3 Development of tools for upscaling knowledge dissemination.

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

Output 4.4 Knowledge sharing platform created and activated

Activity 4.4.1 Create media group for project participants

Existing and new information packaged into usable forms that are shared on social media groups created through the project.

Activity 4.4.2 Set up farmer field schools as demonstration centres



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Formation of study circles/farmer field schools for technologies such as water harvesting and agroforestry in project areas will assist in building or incentivising upscaling of the practices.

Output 4.5 Communication strategy developed

Activity 4.5.1 Develop communication strategy for project activities.

A communication strategy will be developed to guide the transmission of project related information in a coordinated manner. The communication strategy will outline the communication channels, how they will be maintained and by whom. This will include the project website, and print and electronic media including social media.

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

Activity 4.5.2 Disseminate the communication strategy to the community and lead institutions

At the local level, women and youth are agents of change and they constitute a larger proportion of the population and will take the lead in dissemination of information using the various strategies such as social media, focus groups, study circles and roundtable discussions. Local community 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. Furthermore, knowledge products from project successes and localised adaptation options will be developed and shared.

Activity 4.5.3 Produce scientific publications from project activities

It is anticipated some of the work that will be done may trigger research or the writing of scientific papers to validate, disprove or just to share information relating to climate change adaptation and resilience building for communities and the environment. The project will facilitate the production and publication of such papers to add to the body of knowledge on climate change issues in the country.

Activity 4.5.4 Project lessons learnt shared

Knowledge products from project successes and localised adaptation options will be developed and shared. A policy brief and fact sheet produced by end of the project.

Output 4.6 Enhanced project monitoring and reporting

Activity 4.6.1 Establish community land management monitoring system.



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Community land management monitoring system will emphasise collection of sex aggregated data and information on participation of marginalised groups so that any gaps can be identified in the early stages of the project and are corrected. A monitoring system will be developed and implemented where communities define their own indicators for land degradation and then implement the monitoring mechanism using local resources. This will assist them to know when their land is being affected by their actions and they can take corrective action as needed. This will entail some level of training to be effective.

Activity 4.6.2 Produce monthly progress reports.

Monthly reports will be produced to show project progress.

Activity 4.6.3 Produce quarterly progress reports.

Project reports will be produced quarterly and annually to track the project progress against the set targets. Lessons learnt will be packaged and shared with stakeholders as well as the communities. Where possible, toolkits will be developed to assist in the upscaling and outscaling of project successes to other communities as well.

Activity 4.6.4 Conduct project midterm review

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

Activity 4.6.5 Conduct end of project evaluation.

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

B. Social, Economic and Environmental Benefits

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

The 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. [Women and youth that are more affected by climate change will benefit more than men as the project is designed taking cognisance of the gender dimensions of the adaptive needs of men, women and young people.](#) 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, the elderly and people living with disability, the youth and other downstream



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communities, who will gain employment and other benefits through value chain linkages with direct beneficiaries of the project. Specific benefits include:

Economic benefits

Increased household income - The average household income in rural Zimbabwe is US\$44 per month which translates to a little over US\$1 per day¹⁵. With an average of five people per household, the per capita income is way below the poverty datum line. Climate smart agricultural activities and organic farming from project technical support, capacity development, and associated inputs result in surplus production for income generation for the smallholder farmers. The project through its livelihoods component aims to increase production leading to higher per capita income for households through the livelihood interventions to at least US\$3 per household per day. At least 3,000 female headed and child orphaned and disabled headed households will have increased incomes easing the burden on the household heads. They will no longer be involved in practices that are harmful to their social and physical damage such as prostitution and illegal mining. With increased incomes, they will become financially empowered to make decisions on spending, saving and investments.

Climate resilient ecosystems will have the capacity to provide ecosystem based products and services such as fruits, timber and medicines. 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.

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

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

Social Benefits

¹⁵ ZimVac, 2019



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

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

Increased food security and water availability - The project focuses on increasing and diversifying crop and livestock production including small livestock that are more climate resilient. Activities under Component 1 promote both increased diversified production, including nutritious vegetables, climate-resilient grains, and fruit trees, which lead to improved diets and nutrition. Furthermore, introduction of trees in cropping systems provides additional resources such as woodfuel, timber/poles, fodder for animals, nuts, fruits, or oils that could be used as food or be sold for additional income. In this regard, agroforestry can not only improve food security by making soils healthier but it can also provide resources for subsistence use or additional income. Water harvesting, boreholes and climate-smart irrigation techniques, will result in greater water availability for households and agricultural use. [The burden of fetching water looking for food is reduced on the women and youth giving them more time to participate in othe productive and community development activities.](#)

Women and youths empowerment - A key thrust of the project is economic empowerment of women and youth by increasing their involvement in key decision making processes particularly those that include planning for their 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. The World Development report (2012)¹⁶ has shown that structures that have a gender balance will improve the quality of decisions that are made. The project will enhance gender equity and the benefits for women and youth. Furthermore, the climate change awareness meetings increase knowledge and empower women and youths with information on climate risks and responses making them important

¹⁶ World Bank. 2012. World Development Report 2012 : Gender Equality and Development. World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/4391>



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change agents. Representation of women and youth, ensures that all community members can voice their perspectives during adaptation planning meetings.

Forest restoration activities promote resilience of forest ecosystems and humans through biodiversity enhancement, soil and water conservation, hydrological enhancement and availability of NTFPs which are important safety nets in times of crisis. The project will improve the livelihoods of communities, not just economically but the quality of life as well. A deliberate effort will be made to target single parent headed households, women as well as child headed households and other vulnerable members of the community such as the disabled 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.

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

Environmental Benefits

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

Better environmental water quality - when water catchments are managed properly, they provide reliable sources of clean water and improved pastures for their livestock. At least 15,000 hectares of land will be restored/better managed to prevent soil erosion, siltation and water loss to evapotranspiration. Control of soil erosion at different levels through vertiver planting and contour ridges and activities linked to gully and land reclamation, will reduce sedimentation into water bodies and thus improve water quality. Tree planting and reforestation activities will increase water quality, as well as provide windbreaks and soil conservation. Conservation farming improves soil structure and protects the soil against nutrient losses and erosion. The use of organic fertilisers and growing of legumes will mitigate the loss of carbon and nitrogen by addition of organic matter, which is good for nutrient and moisture conservation while augmenting soil carbon sequestration. Integrated farming promotes enhanced and sustained agriculture



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production with agroforestry improving biodiversity and crop diversification, 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 on the environment during droughts.

C. Project Cost Effectiveness

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

This programme will help strengthen and diversify the options by which the socio-economic benefits can be achieved. In order for climate change adaptation to be successful, there is a need for flexible and diversified livelihood systems and in the face of a changing climate, the project activities can prove to be cost effective through investments in both agriculture and livestock production, soil fertility management and terrestrial ecosystems management. Proposed activities represent good international practice of conservation farming and are generally acknowledged as requiring less inputs with maintenance costs. Under no project scenario, the climate change related impacts and their negative effects on rural livelihoods and social status create large costs for the government. The early warning system e.g for drought helps in preparedness. The cost effectiveness of the project was assessed and it is apparent when compared to the business as usual. If we have no project, the climate change-related impacts that are being experienced in Zimbabwe coupled with their negative effects on rural livelihoods and social cohesion, constitute large costs for the state, as they try to feed the people. In the absence of effective adaptation in rural Zimbabwe, the government spends more in trying to address drought and flood-related emergencies. Productive asset creation activities that improve community infrastructure such as boreholes and irrigation systems can increase the resilience of households to climate shocks and progressively reduce the need for seasonal food assistance from the government. Furthermore, the rural farmers who produces 70% of staple foods (maize, millets, and groundnuts), are mostly vulnerable because they have access to less than 5% cent of national irrigation facilities¹⁷. There is therefore, need for innovations that can mitigate the adverse effects of drought because the lack of rain results in many individuals going hungry or becoming food insecure.

Project component 1 promotes adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihood. About five percent of Zimbabwe's maize-growing area is currently under conservation agriculture, with only about 300 000 Zimbabwean farmers adopting agriculture and water harvesting are cost effective with

¹⁷ [Zimbabwe at a glance | FAO in Zimbabwe | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#).



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respect to inputs and losses likely to be incurred in their absence¹⁸. Furthermore, the support for climate-resilient production (CSA and organic farming), and associated value chain will increase the chances of adoption and the combination of production and value chain activities in one project can become more cost-effective.

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 conventional¹⁹ 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 invested²⁰. Higher yields in conservation farming are attributed to improved management and targeted and appropriate application of fertilizers, frequent weed control and correct operations such as planting. Other studies showed that conservation farming using planting basins, rippers and conventional farming gave gross margins of US\$/ha 44.00, 104.00 and 19.28 respectively²¹.

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 in this project. The

¹⁸ Marongwe LS, Nyagumbo I, Kwazira K, Kassam A and Friedrich T. (2012). Conservation agriculture and sustainable agriculture intensification. A Zimbabwe case study. FAO. Integrated crop management. 17. 36p

¹⁹ FAO (2011). Socio-Economic Analysis of Conservation Agriculture in Southern Africa. Network paper No.2 FAO Regional Emergency Office for Southern Africa (REOSA).

²⁰ 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

²¹ 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.



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participating households will benefit from all the interventions resulting in greater impact as the farmers will 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 baling 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.

Component 2 of the project promotes activities that support ecosystem resilience. 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, provide a safer and more reliable source of fuelwood and create more time for women and girls to focus on other activities.

The creation of a conducive legal and institutional framework for adaptation (**Component 3**) provides a basis for sustainability. The supports the formulation and strengthening of institutional systems that will assist in the implementation of project activities. The NDC identified incoherent institutional frameworks (policies) to coordinate disaster risk reduction as one of the challenges to climate change actions. The results of the vulnerability assessment conducted in project areas provides for evidence-based interventions supporting cost effectiveness and facilitates identification of the most appropriate resilience building and adaptation measures. The existing laws will be reviewed to ensure compliance with the constitution, gender equality and climate compatibility.

Project activities supporting **component 4** are hinged on implementing a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences. The 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.

Generally, the project implementing agencies in this project are existing local NGOs and community members and this entails comparatively lower costs as the implementing infrastructure is already there.



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This will assist in lowering the budget while safeguarding the project’s sustainability by building on the goodwill of existing partners.

D. Consistency with national programs

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

Zimbabwe subscribes to the seventeen UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This project will essentially focus and help Zimbabwe to achieve seven sustainable development goals (SDGs), [primarily SDG 13 on Climate Action. It will help communities adapt to climate change through climate proofing their livelihoods so that the impact of climate shocks is reduced. The project also helps the country achieve other SDGs](#) namely 1 (eradicate poverty); 2 (zero hunger); [5 \(Gender Equality\)](#); -6 (clean water provision); 7 (clean energy); 8 (economic growth); 13 (climate action); and 15 (life on land).

Table 3: How Sustainable Development Goals will be achieved in the project

Sustainable Development Goal	Target	How it will be achieved
SDG 13: Climate Action	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Helping communities to climate proof their livelihoods so that they are less susceptible to climate shocks
SDG 1: Eradicate poverty	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Increased livelihood options will improve household incomes and reduce the number of people living in poverty
SDG 2: Zero hunger	2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that	Climate smart agriculture and sustainable livestock management will increase food security at household level thereby reducing hunger in beneficiary communities.



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	progressively improve land and soil quality.	
SDG 5: Gender Equality	5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decisionmaking in political, economic and public life	Deliberate targeting of women as project beneficiaries and for project leadership positions will increase their access to resorces as well as build ther capacity for leadership and decision making
SDG 6: Clean water provision	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Installing boreholes increases access to clean water both for consumptive and productive use.
SDG 7: Clean energy	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Increasing access to energy efficient stoves as well as provision of solar energy contributes towards provision of affordable and reliable clean energy to communities.
SDG 8: Economic growth	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	
SDG 15: Life on land	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Sustainable utilisation of resources, rehabilitation of wetlands, management of forests and restoration of degraded areas helps to achieve the goal on 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 the revised NDC priorities including issues of insufficient water, agriculture and natural resources and early warning systems. In this regard, climate change adaptation is a key priority area of national interest supported by strategies and policies to support sustainable natural resource management. Zimbabwe’s development plans are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals



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(SDGs) and other multilateral international agreements (MIAs), The Constitution of Zimbabwe (2013) and the recently promulgated National Development Strategy 1(NDS1) (2021-2025). The proposed project is aligned with all these national documents and programmes. The Vision 2030 commits the country to put in efforts to attain a green and clean environment by 2030.

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

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

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

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



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institutes energy efficient technologies and practices, as part of adaptation measures to climate change challenges.

The most recent communication on matters relating to climate change is the Third National Communication (TNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) published in 2017. The report highlights examples of impacts of climate change adaptation strategies taken by communities in one of Zimbabwe's most food insecure communities in Chiredzi district in southeastern Zimbabwe where communities turned to growing drought tolerant small grain cereal crops such as sorghum, millet and cassava instead of maize to cushion themselves from recurrent droughts. The Adaptation Fund project will go a long way to 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 (NDC) to the UNFCCC in 2015 and the revised NDC of 2021. The NDC recognizes Zimbabwe's vulnerability to climate change as evidenced by the sensitivity to climate change variability of its major economic sectors, namely water, agriculture, energy, forestry, manufacturing and tourism and expresses the need for the country to implement adaptation strategies that enhance resilience for the socio-economics to improve the national adaptive capacity. The aspirations of the revised NDC are supportive of the Adaptation Fund project being proposed for Zimbabwe.

The revised NDC (2021) prioritised several factors determining climate vulnerability across sectors which are supportive of adaptation fund and these include: "Insufficient water availability due to a predominantly dry climate, compounded by growing competition for water resources increases all sectors' vulnerability to the potential impact of water shortages on production levels; Poverty, which limits access to socio-economic services and to social and financial capital that may otherwise help populations adapt to the impact of climate change; Heavy reliance on rainfed agriculture and natural resources. Approximately 70% of the population is reliant on agriculture with the majority dependant on rainfed activities, which are particularly sensitive to climate variability; High population growth, which places pressures on public services (health, infrastructure, transport) and on natural resources, subsequently affecting all sectors that rely on them (energy, agriculture, tourism, water, etc); Gender issues and intersectionality. Women represent most of the agricultural workforce and are particularly vulnerable, as they have limited access to markets and to education, which restricts their ability to diversify their income in the event that their primary source of income is affected. Intersectionality of gender, disability, poverty and child-headed households compounds climate change vulnerabilities and is of importance in relation to the principle of 'leaving no one behind'; Weak and/or inadequate early warning systems, which prevent key sectors from anticipating extreme events and, hence, leaves them vulnerable to adverse impacts.



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Disaster risk reduction is also not fully mainstreamed in development planning and investments in climate proofing infrastructure are limited”²².

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. Relevant national technical standards

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

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

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

F. Project linkages

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

²² Zimbabwe Revised Nationally Determined Contribution. 2021. Government of Zimbabwe



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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 <i>GCF-7 pipeline</i>	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 <i>Completed</i> Potential GEF7 <i>Pipeline</i>	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 western Zimbabwe	3 (Mudzi, Mutoko and Nyanga), 12 (Beitbridge, Bubi, Chiredzi, Insiza, Lupane, Matobo, Mberengwa, Mwenezi, Nkayi, Umguza, Umzingwane and Zvishavane), and 3 (Binga, Kariba and Mbire) 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.



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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
Matabeleland North and Manicaland	Binga and Buhera	Strengthening local communities adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change through sustainable groundwater exploitation in Zimbabwe <i>AF Pipeline</i>	The focus is on groundwater management for sustainable livelihoods.

G. Learning and knowledge management

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

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

[Data collection will be done through reports, monitoring and evaluation, studies and assessments. These can be periodic or specifically commissioned for the purpose of research, information packages or awareness and publicity. Some data on indigenous knowledge systems for early warning signs will be collected to develop a refined EWS for communities for weather prediction. Data processing will be done to suit specific needs and the data processing tools will be as simple or as complex as the required output information. The project will finance the packaging of successes into an adaptation toolkit for the country. This toolkit will capture successful interventions and the processes taken for success and model them into a comprehensive How-To-Manual that can be tested and continuously improved in successive projects. The toolkit will be available to all extension staff and agencies as well as online to enable the methodologies, processes and implementing modalities to be shared as widely as possible. The information will then be packaged for specific purposes and audiences depending on the target audience.](#)



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This will include including print and electronic media articles. Print media includes newspapers, flyers, booklets, policy briefs and magazines and books while electronic media will include radio, television, podcasts and web based publications and sites. The Environmental Management Agency will host a page on their website to ensure project successes and lessons are shared and each of the executing entities will similarly host project related pages on their websites. At local level communities will learn and exchange knowledge and experiences through well structured media social media platforms such as website, WhatsApp, Facebook as well, print and electronic media such newsletters, email and community radios. For example Chimanimani and Mberengwa(base station in Zvishavane) already have community radio stations where they share news on local events and developmental programmes currently being undertaken in their respective districts. Project activities can also be aired out to communities on such platforms as a way of information dissemination to the project members and even those in other wards within the project districts.

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

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

Communities will learn and exchange knowledge and experiences through well structured media platforms social media such as website, whatsapp, facebook as well, print and electronic media such newsletters, email and community radios. For example Chimanimani and Mberengwa(base station in Zvishavane) already have community radio stations where they share news on local events and developmental programmes currently being undertaken in their respective districts. Project activities can also be aired out to communities on such platforms as a way of information dissemination to the project communities and even those in other wards within the project districts.

H. Consultative process

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

The consultative process was initiated at the concept development stage where consultation was done at the national level. A two pronged approach was taken in the consultation process. A questionnaire was developed and sent to targeted stakeholders (list attached) whose mandate will have a bearing on the project and to those who are implementing similar projects and those who will provide technical input.



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Face to face interviews were conducted with other key institutions to extract more detailed information. The information provided gave key insights into the selection of the project target areas/sites, possible interventions and priorities for adaptation. A validation workshop was conducted to get feedback on the contents of the full draft project proposal. At least 15 institutions were represented and gave feedback on the concept development process as well as checking the feasibility of the proposed interventions

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

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

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

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



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Total	109	184	293
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4.1. Justification for funding

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

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

Given this scenario, effective adaptation to climate change is required to ensure long-term effects of a changing climate are addressed. The need for financial support to support planning and implementation of adaptive actions cannot be over-emphasised especially for developing countries such as Zimbabwe where the communities are failing to adequately feed themselves. The project targets building adaptive capacity and enhancing resilience of local communities to climate change through concrete adaptive actions that are uniquely appropriate for them. Furthermore, the programme components are designed to employ a more integrated and holistic approach of supporting communities in vulnerable communities of Zimbabwe resulting in increased resilience to droughts, rainfall variability and other extreme events. This improves their adaptation capacity to the risks while simultaneously improving their livelihood strategies and enhancing food security. Community participation will improve sustainability of natural resources management actions including biodiversity conservation and hence boosts agricultural productivity by communities. Climate compatible agricultural practices such as conservation agriculture, water harvesting and agroforestry will not only improve agricultural productivity but also improve reliability of production outputs thereby contributing to household food security.

Component 1: To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods-USD 2,120,000

The component comprises concrete adaptation actions that directly build the resilience of the identified vulnerable communities. The component focuses on interventions that will improve community livelihoods. Without the project, communities will not be able to implement conservation agriculture and agroforestry which are more resource effective than traditional methods of food production. With no appropriate interventions, the soil will continue to deteriorate thereby impacting on the food production system and consequently, on the food security of the communities in the selected districts particularly in Mberengwa, Gutu and Chivi. Bulilima district farmers are more involved in livestock farming and without



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the project, there will be no improvement in livestock management that is responsive to climate change impacts. Fodder banks and rangeland recovery systems will help livestock farmers to plan for drier years as well as to manage the pastures so that they are resilient.

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

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

Component 2: To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience- USD1,466,000.00 -

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

Without AF funding: As communities are affected by climate change, they fall back on the environment to cater for their needs. Without AF funding, the environment will continue to be affected and the degraded lands will further deteriorate. Desertification will encroach woodlands and pasturelands thereby reducing



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the ability of the ecosystem to provide sustainable goods and services. The ability of the ecosystem to provide food, energy and water resources among many others will decline affecting particularly women whose traditional roles include fetching water, wood for energy and feeding the household. They will spend more time on these chores and when they are not able to provide, some may end up engaging in prostitution as is the case in Chivi District where girls as young as 13 are engaging in prostitution.

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

Component 3: Strengthen institutional and governance frameworks to increase socio-ecological resilience to climate change- USD310,000.

The review of existing legal frameworks will be done to understand how adaptation to climate change is governed at local, subnational and national level because legal frameworks can either help or hinder adaptation and climate-resilient development. The review of existing legal framework and supporting regulation/legal instruments therefore, becomes critical for in order to ascertain their compatibility with reducing climate impacts and promoting resilience. These should be supported by relevant climate compatible institutional frameworks otherwise they will not be sustainable and eventually become expensive. Furthermore, the Zimbabwean Constitution (2013) gives environmental rights to all citizens emphasising the need to protect the environment to benefit present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that prevent ecological degradation, promote conservation and secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting economic and social development. Existing institutional frameworks will be strengthened to create a conducive environment for adaptation, otherwise the communal farmers will continue to operate as they have always done with no locally agreed rules and social norms that promote adaptation interventions. Traditional ways of doing things will prevail and local institutions such as the traditional leaders and environment sub committees will not have the needed support to help them champion adaptation interventions. Adaptation initiatives will not succeed if they are not implemented and supported by appropriate legal instruments that are clear, flexible, coherent and enforced.

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



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

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

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

Component 4: Implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences- USD304,000.

This component will share project successes to provide inspiration to trigger action in other areas in the districts, country and further afield. If the project does not support this, then invaluable information and lessons learnt will be lost which would have reduced effectiveness and the cost of implementation of successor projects. A communication strategy will be designed and implemented in order to guide the transmission of project related information. The strategy will inform the types of messages to be transmitted, communication channels and the targeting of the audience. As part of knowledge management, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system will be implemented to assess progress, evaluate success and identify lessons learnt. Adaptive management will be done during the project cycle to ensure strategic lessons are implemented.

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

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



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K.J. Project Sustainability

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

Sustainability of project outcomes is guaranteed by the principle of capacity development and technology transfer to ensure continuity beyond the life span supported by innovative intervention actions for addressing any challenges that may arise. The project design [has a provision for the setting up and training of project committees. One of the roles of the committees is to ensure that project activities are implemented, project infrastructure is looked after and maintained; as well as ensuring constant communication between the project, local leadership technical support services. In the long term, the project committee will continue to lead project members and ensure the long-term sustainability of the project. Each community will have a project constitution that will outline agreed do's and don't's of the project. Inherent in the constitution is a commitment that the beneficiaries take on full ownership of the project and related costs and benefits. The project will also develop manuals that communities will constantly refer to even after the project cycle has ended. The manuals will be as detailed as possible and will be translated to local languages to make them understood better. Manuals will be for the technical information as well as for care and maintenance of project infrastructure. The ~~allows the~~ involvement and participation of the targeted local communities in program actions \[help to create buy-in as communities upon realising\]\(#\) the socioeconomic benefits they would derive from the project. Inherent in the project design is the element of transformative training that will be implemented to entrench positive changes to communities resulting from project activities. A vehicle for strengthening community participation will be the capacitation of district-level environment committees which in turn are supported by ward-level environment sub-committees. Traditional leadership plays a critical role in project sustainability and building the capacity of these institutions to lead in adaptation measures will ensure sustainability after the project has ended. Low maintenance cost technologies will be introduced especially for conservation farming. For sustainability, these technologies should be able to be serviced locally and training of farmers and the youth on basic maintenance will be done. With increased productivity, farmers should be able to raise their own funds to pay for major repairs as necessary. More complex machinery will be handed over to the local Rural District Council which will be responsible for its maintenance and allocation of use.](#)

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

[ORAP, Tsuru Trust, Care International- Executing Entities: Responsible for Creating a common vision for adaptation in beneficiary communities then developing action plans to bridge the gap between the current state and the vision. They will ensure the project has tangible benefits especially for livelihoods at household level so that communities what to sustain the benefits in the long term. They will also conduct training of project beneficiaries including Transformational leadership training for all project members which will ensure that any changes in the project committee will not result in project failure since some projects only train the current committee at that time. When the committee changes post-project support](#)



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period, the incoming committee will not be trained thereby leading to leadership failure by the new committees.

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

Local Authorities- Local planning authority: They are responsible for create an enabling environment for adaptation through formalising rules and regulations set up by project beneficiaries as well as incorporating of the project into district action plans in the long term. They will also take up the responsibility of maintenance and servicing of complex infrastructure which the local community may not be able to maintain.

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

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

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

L.K. Overview of environmental and social impacts

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

The project will comply with all legal and environmental and social systems requirements. An environmental and social impact assessment will be conducted to assess the impacts of project activities on the people and the environment. An environmental and social management system (ESMS) will be put in place to mitigate any negative project consequences and enhance project benefits. An impact monitoring framework will be designed and implemented to record, monitor and control the occurrence of both expected and unexpected impacts and put in place corrective action as appropriate. A preliminary screening of possible impacts and risks was conducted against the legal framework as well as environmental and social principles of the AF and the following table indicates areas ~~that~~which will need further assessment during project implementation.



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Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	X	There is the usual risk associated with weak enforcement of stated regulations. All relevant legal requirements in the country including financial, social and environmental laws and regulations including local bye-laws have been and will continue to be complied with. To comply with this there is a need for greater awareness and enforcement outreach modalities.
<i>Access and Equity</i>	X	The programme components promote equality and access by all participants. There is however, a risk of the programme having an elite bias or any other obstacles for equity. However, the programme nature and design, is intended to promote equal access to natural and other resources and equity.
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>	X	The risk associated with exclusion of the most vulnerable in the communities can be overcome through objectives for addressing vulnerability with consultation and beneficiary selection considering gender, disability, people living with chronic illnesses as well as youth representation. The national gender policy is clear on issues of addressing gender inequalities. The Department of Social Welfare as well as local authorities and some CBOs have registers of the vulnerable and marginalized households and these among other instruments, will be used to target project beneficiaries.
<i>Human Rights</i>	X	If the project execution falls in the hands of wrong people/leadership, human rights can be violated. In this programme, there are no proposed activities that will impact on Universal Human Rights. A grievance redress mechanism will be implemented to ensure that all perceived and actual infringements on people's rights are registered and addressed.
<i>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</i>	X	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. The project will mainstream gender and ensure that the rights of women, the elderly and the disabled are protected and they are empowered. The gender assessment was conducted where women and youths were consulted during both the project design and these will be followed during implementation of the project. A gender issues will continue to be analysed is will need to be conducted to determine the inequities and recommend how they can



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		be addressed. This will be monitored through disaggregation of beneficiary data in the M&E process.
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>	X	Zimbabwe has ratified ILO convention, the core labour rights including avoidance of child labour and these will be respected by the project and all necessary measures will be taken to ensure this is maintained throughout project implementation
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	X	The project area does not have a resident indigenous peoples' population. All are referred to as local communities
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	X	There are no project activities that will require Involuntary Settlement.
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	X	The project will support the protection of natural habitats through nature-based income generating activities that incentivise protection of natural habitats. However, wildfires and climate change (mainly drought) are likely to pose risk to biodiversity in project areas. The project activities will not result in conversion of any areas protected by law, proposed for protection or recognized as protected by local communities.
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>	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. However, wild fires and climate change (mainly drought) are likely to pose risk to biodiversity in project areas. Projects will not introduce invasive species or reduce biological diversity.
<i>Climate Change</i>	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 result in mitigating climate change through environmental conservation actions that broaden the carbon sink. Project activities will not include large-scale energy, transport, heavy industry, building materials, large-scale agriculture, large-scale forest products, and waste management practices which result in significant emissions but will focus on promoting resilience of communities.
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	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 impacts are effectively managed. Resource efficiency particularly on water is part of the project design while there will be no significant waste generation as a result of the project.
<i>Public Health</i>	X	Generally, under a changing climate, food insecurity and associated effects on human health occur. There are no project activities that are anticipated to impact on public health. It is by design that the project will improve health by ensuring a clean environment and food and



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		nutrition security at household level. Improved diets will positively impact on non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes. There is a risk of spreading Covid-19 during communal project implementation as well as holding awareness meetings. Covid-19 protocols will be observed at all project sites and meetings.
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	X	The project is not expected to impact on any places of physical and cultural heritage as there are no places identified as such in the project area. All efforts will be made to ensure that any local cultural heritage sites are protected and the relevant local traditional leadership and Government Departments are alerted of their presence. Indigenous knowledge systems will be mainstreamed in the project to ensure that they are propagated.
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	X	The risk of deforestation and land degradation will be minimized as project activities will not pose any risk to land and soil. Outcome 2 is designed to avoid, reduce and reverse land degradation and is based on assessments that have been conducted by the NIE on the state of the environment at district level. 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.



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PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Adequacy and compliance with Gender Policy

Describe the arrangements for project/programme implementation.

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

The EMA will establish a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) to coordinate the planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of activities. The PCU is under the leadership of the Director in EMA and will be responsible for the day-to-day activities of the project, providing implementation oversight, including support to recruitment and performance management of the implementing partners. A Project Coordinator, finance officer, procurement officer, M&E officer and an admin assistant will be recruited to manage project funds, implement the project activities, and to achieve the specified project outputs. Implementing partners have already been identified to support technical execution of project activities. For some specific activities such as the specialised studies, consultants will be appointed. The PCU will collaborate closely with other government departments including Forestry Commission, Agritex and the Ministry of Local Government during project execution. The operational coordination between implementing partners will be facilitated by the CPU.

A project steering committee will be appointed to have oversight of project implementation and shall be established by the MECTHI as the highest decision-making entity of the project, providing policy and strategic direction for the overall implementation of the project, including approval of annual budgets, work plans, reports and financial accounts. The PSC will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the MECTHI. The Project Coordinator will be an ex-officio member of the PSC, and will serve as the Secretariat of the PSC. The steering committee comprises technical government departments, NGOs and other partners that will continuously monitor progress in addition to ensuring that interventions are technically sound.

The NIE will work with 3 executing entities namely Tsuru Trust, Care International and Orap whose role will be to implement project activities and meet set objectives. These entities are chosen based on their track record of implementing adaptation related projects, having a footprint in the selected districts as



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well as having the capacity to implement multi sectoral and multi-lateral funded projects [including clear gender policies and mechanisms for ensuring gender equity](#).

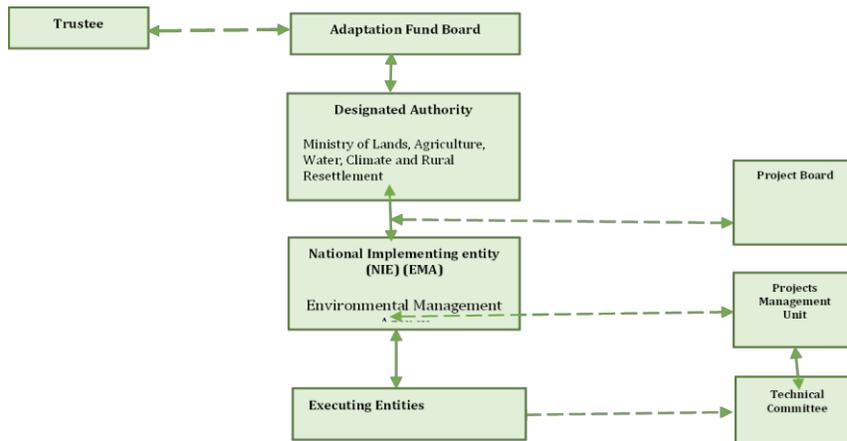


Figure 8: Implementation structure

B. Financial and project/program Risk management

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

The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) will be responsible for all fiduciary aspects of the project including overseeing financial management and procurement, contracting of independent auditors and project reviewers; (ii) targeted technical assessment (TA) and training as needed; (iii) management and coordination of the monitoring and evaluation system; (iv) preparation of periodic reports to the AF; (v) coordination of the communication strategy and 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 NIE will conduct financial management capacity assessments of the executing entities to ensure that the organisations are financially sound and they can manage the project funds well.

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



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



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Technical		
Project implementation challenges due to limited technical and project execution capacity within implementing institutions.	Low	Provide appropriate technical and project management support and targeted training to build necessary capacities within implementing institutions.
Executing Entity staff lacking capacity to procure according to Adaptation fund standards	High	Training in Adaptation Fund procedures will be done for the executing entities EMA will do all the capital expenditure procurement



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C. Environmental and social management plan

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

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~~was 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 management plan

Environmental and Social principle	Risks/Impacts identified	Mitigation measures	Significance rating (Likelihood x impact)	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility	Cost
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	Weak enforcement by community based traditional leadership structures Activities may require an environmental management plan	Capacity building of traditional leaders to effectively enforce the law. Where activities require a management plan, the executing entity shall facilitate the development and implementation of such plan in	Low Low	Number of traditional leaders capacitated to enforce environmental by-laws Number of ESMF produced	Local leaders	Budgeted in total project cost



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		accordance with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Screening and Risk Assessment Manual of the NIE				
<i>Access and Equity</i>	Elite capture	The project will promote community project work approach where all will equal access to benefits	Moderate		NIE	Budgeted in total project cost
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>	Exclusion of marginalised groups such as people living with HIV, the disabled, women, child headed/orphaned households and the youth	The project will work with the Department of Social Welfare to identify marginalised and vulnerable households. The local leadership will also participate in beneficiary selection. Mainstreaming of relevant gender policies	Low	Number of specified marginalised and vulnerable households identified and disaggregated	NIE and Executing Entity	Budgeted in total project cost
<i>Human Rights</i>	No proposed activities will give rise to Human rights abuses.	A grievance redress mechanism will be was designed and will be implemented to ensure that any	No appreciable risk	Number of grievances reported	NIE and Executing Entity	Budgeted in total project cost



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		human rights abuses are reported and corrective action is taken.				
<i>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</i>	Women have limited access to and ownership of productive resources including land and capital. They are also marginalised in the decision making and community planning process	The project will create opportunities for women to have access to means of production through fair and equitable beneficiary selection processes. It will also create a platform for engagement where women can air their views through ensuring that women are represented in project committees to elevate their contribution to the community.	Low to moderate	Number of women who are direct beneficiaries Number of those with disability participating Number of women in project leadership positions	NIE and Executing Entity	Budgeted in total project cost
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>	There is no forced labour, and no child labour. Possibilities of discrimination at community level during the course of	Zimbabwe ratified the ILO conventions and the project will be implemented in compliance with ILO. Furthermore,	Low	Number of reported incidences of forced labour and child labour cases		Budgeted in total project cost



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	the project cannot be ruled out.	Zimbabwe has its own labour laws which compliment ILO. The project will work within the confines of these laws				
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	The project area does not have any people classified as indigenous, so no mitigation measures are required					
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	There are no project activities that will require Involuntary Settlement therefore no mitigation measures are required-					
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	Establishment of fodder banks and mobile paddocks may impact on natural habitats Trampling action by cattle at drinking	Assessments will be done to determine the most appropriate places to establish fodder banks and paddocks. The design of the watering points should not allow the	Low Low	Number of assessment reports	EMA	Budgeted in total project cost



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	points may result in erosion Establishment of gardens may also impact natural habitats	concentration of cattle in a small space Assessments will be done to determine the most suitable siting for gardens that minimises damage to the natural habitat.	Low to moderate	Appropriate design for cattle drinking points Number of assessment reports		
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>	There is a risk of introducing fodder crops that may become invasive	Careful selection of fodder crops will be done to avoid plants that are listed on the legislation as invasive alien species	Low to moderate	Occurance of plant new species at project sites in project districts	Agritex, Ministry, EMA, Forestry Commission	Budgeted in total project cost
<i>Climate Change</i>	Emission of greenhouse gases from livestock and clearance of land for agriculture and firewood for household cooking.	Destocking of livestock to within recommended carrying capacity levels. Use of low emission energy efficient cook stoves (tsotso stoves).	Medium	Number of cattle/goats destocked. Number of households using energy efficient cook stoves (tsotso).	Agritex	Budgeted in total project cost
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	Use of fertilisers in gardens and/or irrigation schemes may result in salinization of the soil	Organic fertilisers will be promoted to improve the state of the soil rather than mineral fertilisers.	Low	Number of farmers using organic fertilisers in the gardens	NIE	Budgeted in total project cost



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	Potential lowering of the water table in the long term due to over extraction of water	A study will be conducted to assess the groundwater recharge rates and monitoring boreholes will be installed to periodically assess the level of the water table	Low	Borehole monitoring reports		
<i>Public Health</i>	Spread of Covid-19 in project work areas and meetings	Covid-19 protocols will be observed in both meetings and other project related interactions. Awareness-raising on Covid-19 will also be done at all meetings	Low	Minutes of meetings	Ministry of Health	Budgeted in total project cost
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	There are no known sites of physical and cultural heritage designated in the area. Chance findings cannot be ruled out and there may be sites that the local communities	A chance findings procedure will be developed for any incidental physical and heritage findings. This will be shared with all participating communities and contractors.	Low to medium	Chance findings procedure in place	Home affairs Ministry, RDC Local Traditional leaders	Budgeted in total project cost



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	designates as cultural heritage	Locally designated cultural sites will be identified with community participation and they will be respected according to local norms.				
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	Soil erosion may be triggered where there is clearing for gardens/irrigation schemes.	Appropriate soil conservation works will be constructed at all sites to reduce soil erosion	Low	Conservation works plans and designs in place	EMA, Agritex, EE	Budgeted in total project cost



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Grievance Redress Mechanism

Objective

To ensure equitable resolution to any grievances brought forward by any stakeholders that would have been affected by the implementation of the *Enhancing Resilience of Communities and Ecosystems In The Face Of a Changing Climate in Arid and Semi- Arid Areas of Zimbabwe* project in a timely and cost-effective manner without compromising the resolution process.

Project stakeholders

Project stakeholders include but are not limited to other government departments, community members/leaders, suppliers, service providers, churches, business community and institutions such as schools and hospitals.

Project implementation structure

The project is funded by the Adaptation Fund project and is implemented by the Environmental Management Agency as the National Implementing Entity. The executing agencies are Care International, Tsuru Trust and Orap. Each of the agencies will have direct contact with stakeholders and communities in the areas of project implementation and therefore they have the initial contact with any grievances regarding project implementation.

Grievances redress systems in the partner organisations

Each of the partner organisations has its own systems for addressing grievances and established pipelines for escalation in case of a non-resolution. In order not to establish parallel structures, the project will adopt the use of existing resolution mechanisms for each partner organisation. The resolution mechanisms for all the partners shall be consolidated into one when agreements have been signed.

Grievance redress in the Environmental Management Agency

When these systems have failed, the complainant can lodge the complaint with the Environmental Management Agency as the NIE. It is important to note that some complaints can come directly to EMA and the Agency is obliged to address them even though they may not have gone through the responsible partner.

The system allows for escalation of issues from the lowest level in the organisation to the CEO and the Board if there is no resolution. From the Board, the complaint procedurally goes to the Ministry



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responsible for the Environment who will resolve it. Stakeholders have access to any level in the hierarchy at any time. It is the responsibility of all partners to ensure that awareness on the GRM is created to all stakeholders and they know where to direct their complaints using communication channels specified in the project Communications Strategy.

Procedure for handling complaints

When the Agency receives the complaint, it will be logged in a complaints register which will be in the format in Table 1.

Table 1: Format of complaints register

No.	Date	Name of complainant	Executing Entity	Issue	Mode of communication	Responsibility	Recommended Action	Date of resolution & Feedback

The complaints register shall be maintained at EMA offices at District, Provincial and National offices under the responsibility of the Environmental Planning and Monitoring Manager and shall be made available to all interested parties. The responsible officer shall cause an investigation to be completed within 5 working days and feedback shall be given within 2 days after the investigation making it a total of 7 working days to give feedback.

If at any moment the complainant feels that they are not being adequately addressed, they can escalate their grievance



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

D. Monitoring and evaluation plan

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

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

M & E Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe	Budget
Development of M & E Framework	NIE	1st quarter of project	\$2,000
Training on M&E Framework	NIE	1st quarter of project implementation	\$3,000
Mission visits	NIE	Bi-annually	\$50,000
Mid-Term Evaluation	NIE, Project Board	2025	25,000
Final Evaluation	NIE, Project Board	2027	25,000
Total			105,000



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

E. Project results framework

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

Project Results Framework

[This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal \(s\): 1 \(eradicate poverty\); 2 \(zero hunger\); 5 \(gender equality\); 6 \(clean water provision\); 7 \(clean energy\); 8 \(economic growth\); 13 \(climate action\); and 15 \(life on land\)](#)

[This project will contribute to the following outcomes of the adaptation fund:](#)

[Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level- To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences](#)

[Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress - To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience](#)

[Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas - To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate-smart livelihoods](#)

[Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures - To develop a conducive legal and institutional framework](#)

[Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies - To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences](#)

[Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level- To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences](#)

Overall objective	Impact	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

<p><u>The overall objective is to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities to effectively engage in sustainable livelihoods in a changing climate</u></p>	<p><u>Enhanced resilience of communities and ecosystems.</u></p>	<p><u>Number of beneficiaries</u></p>	<p><u>TBD</u></p>	<p><u>6000</u> <u>3,000 Female headed H/H</u> <u>200</u> <u>Orphaned and disabled headed households</u> <u>2,800</u> <u>conventional households</u></p>	<p><u>Survey</u></p>	<p><u>Resources adequate</u> <u>Implementing partners and communities will cooperate in the implementation of the project</u></p>
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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	1.1.2 Promotion of organic agriculture in demonstration sites	Number of demo sites with organic agriculture	0	15	Monthly and quarterly reports	Stakeholders will participate willingly
	1.1.3 Develop appropriate soil amendments to improve soil fertility and structure	Number of training sessions	0	50	Progress reports Soil map	
OUTPUT 1.2	Agroforestry practices adopted in agricultural landscapes					
	1.2.1:Farmer awareness and training in Agroforestry theory and practice and nursery management	Number of farmers willing to participate in agroforestry meetings and/or training sessions	0	1550	Publicity materials, project reports	Communities are willing to participate There will be adequate water and rainfall for nursery and trees planted respectively



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	1.2.2: Participatory baseline study of tree, soil and crop yields and Identification of appropriate agroforestry interventions including livestock based agroforestry interventions	Number of households adopting agroforestry interventions	80	1500	Project reports Minutes of the meetings	Trees will not be affected by pests and diseases
	1.2.3: Establishment of nurseries to Support seedling production	Number of seedlings produced	0	50000	Project reports	
	1.2.3: Establishment of nurseries for Support for seedling production	Number of studies	0	1	Project reports	
Output 1.3	Soil and water conservation measures implemented.					



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	1.3.1 Promoting soil conservation practices through vetiver/grass strips, contour ridges, live mulch etc.	Number of households adopting soil conservation interventions	1500	5000	Project reports	
	1.3.2 Implement moisture conservation technologies such as water harvesting troughs/pits for groundwater recharge and microsystems for irrigation	Number of households implementing interventions. Number of boreholes installed	2000 5	5000 20	Project reports	
	1.3.32 Install solar powered boreholes with groundwater monitoring units for domestic and productive use	Number of boreholes drilled	0	20	Reports	



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	1.3.3 Establish soil erosion monitoring plots	Number of farmers aware of the state of their land	0	6000	Project reports	
Output 1.4	Promote adaptation measures for livestock production, including fodder banks, indigenous cattle breeds and rangeland recovery systems					
	1.4.1 Establishment of fodder banks for livestock in appropriate project areas	Area put under designated for fodder banks (ha)	0	25	Project reports	
	1.4.2 Promote climate resilient livestock breeds	Number of households engaged in production of resilient breeds of small livestock	4,500	6,000	Project reports Livestock registers	Livestock will not be affected by pests and diseases Government
	1.4.3 Develop rangeland management plans and train communities on herd management	Number of management plans developed and implemented	0	3	Rangeland management plan	Government extension departments will support communities project districts where allocated to implement rangeland management activities.



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	1. 4.4 Training communities on herd management	Number of farmers/households training workshops	0	10 training workshops	Training reports	All households with livestock will participate
		Number of ward based herd management promoters trained	0	15 herd management promoters		Herd management monitors will be identified within each ward
Output 1.5	Diversification of livelihoods developed through value chain and marketing support for climate resilience					
	1.5.1 Apiculture training for communities in project areas	Number of households trained	0	1200	Project progress reports	Farmers have protected areas where they can mount their beehives
		Number of beehives installed	0	1000	Certification of households	
	1.5.2 NTFP value addition in project areas	Number of value added products	1	3	Project progress reports	Markets are readily available



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	1.5.23 Promote value addition of high-value pulses and NTFP other produce in appropriate project areas.	Number and type of products promoted Number of processing plants areas established	3 5	6 5	Reports	Markets are readily available
Outcome 2	Improved ecosystem resilience	Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated	0	15000 ha	Reports, maps	
Output 2.1	Output Statement 500 hectares of wetland ecosystem and degraded lands restored					
	2.1.1 Map out wetlands.	Number of wetland maps	0	5	Reports	Maximum stakeholder participation
	2.1.2 Develop and implement wetland restoration plans	Area of wetlands restored (ha)	0	200	Maps and plans	Requisite skills and technology tools to do the work will be available
	2.1.3 Map out degraded areas	Number of ward maps produced	0	10	Maps	



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	2.1.4 Design and implement sustainable land management plans	Number of plans produced	0	10		
		Area under sustainable land management (ha)	0	500		
		Number of degraded lands with gullies reclaimed	0	5		
	2.1.5 Map out Invasive Alien species and design IAS eradication plans	Number of ward maps showing Invasive Alien Species	10	2000	Maps	Communities will be willing to cooperate can afford beyond project life
	2.1.6 Design and implement IAS eradication plans	Area cleared of IAS (ha)	0	100	Reports, maps	
OUTPUT 2.2	9000 ha of woodlands are protected against deforestation, and sustainably managed					



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	2.2.1 Identification of drivers of deforestation hotspots mapped for restoration	Report on drivers of deforestation Number of hotspot maps	0 0	1 5	Project reports and maps	All stakeholders will cooperate and each community will have community managed forest/woodland
	2.2.2 Participatory identification, delineation and management of community managed woodlands/forest areas	Areas delineated for forest management (ha)	0	9,000	Community maps	
	2.2.3 Conservation of threatened plant species – in situ and ex-situ	Number of plant species conserved in situ and ex-situ Total area (ha) cleared managed for eradication of invasive alien species	10	15	Project reports and workshop reports	Relevant stakeholder consultations are done prior to each meeting



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	2.2.4 Establishment and planting of indigenous trees in restoration sites	Number of forest restoration meetings	0	50		There will be adequate water and rainfall for nursery and trees planted respectively Trees are not be affected by pests and diseases
		Area (ha) of woodland restored	0	1000		
	2.2.5 Energy saving technology innovations promoted in project areas	Number of households using energy saving technologies	12	2000	project reports	There are no cultural barriers to uptake of innovations
		Number of women and youths trained	0	200	Training reports	
	2.2.6 Design appropriate benefit sharing mechanisms for the forest and other initiatives.	Number of households accessing benefits from forest and other initiatives through the developed mechanism	0	500	Benefit sharing agreements	
	2.2.7 Conduct fire management and awareness workshops	Number of awareness activities	0	6000	Progress reports	
		Length of fireguards (km)	0	60		



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	2.2.8 Installation of biogas digesters installed on at least 4 homesteads per districts	Number of biogas plants installed	0	20	Fire management plans	
	2.2.9 Establishment of demonstration micro-solar farm	Number of solar energy plants installed	0	1	Progress reports	
Outcome 3	A conducive legal and institutional framework created	No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks	1	5	Policy documents	
		Number of functional environment subcommittees	0	10	Training reports	
Output 3.1	Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened					
	3.1.1 Review national and local legal and policy frameworks	Number of legal frameworks reviewed	0	5	Reviewed legal frameworks	Government and stakeholder support



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	3.1.2 Conduct public consultation on development of new local legal frameworks and by-laws	Number of meetings	0	10	Project reports	Stakeholders are willing to participate in the process
	3.1.4 Develop and implement M and E system	Functional M & E system	0	1	Project reports	
Output 3.2	Strengthened capacity of natural resource management committees					
	3.2.1 Strengthen existing environment committees	Number of committees strengthened	0	5	Project reports	
	3.2.2 Establish environment subcommittees in areas where they do not exist	Number of sub-committees established	5	10	Project reports	
Output 3.3	Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into bylaws and local, district and provincial environmental action plans					



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	3.3.1 Review local bylaws for climate change action	Number of bylaws reviewed	0	5	Reviewed Bylaws	Communities are willing to participate
	3.3.2 Review Provincial and district plans to mainstream climate change adaptation and gender	Provincial and district plans reviewed reports	0	9	Review reports	
Output 3.4	Extension service providers trained on climate change adaptation					
	3.4.1 Conduct train the trainer workshops	Number of extension practitioners trained	0	125	Workshop reports, attendance registers	
	3.4.2 Workshops of extension and other natural resource practitioners in project areas	Number of trainee participants	0	300	Workshop reports and attendance registers	



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Outcome 4	Enhanced knowledge and awareness on climate change, food security and ecosystem health to strengthen evidence-based adaptation	Number of early warning systems adopted and implemented in the project area No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated	0 2	5 5	Early warning systems	
Output 4.1	Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of women and men.					
	4.1.1 Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation	Number of farmers trained	0	5000	reports	Stakeholders willing to participate



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	4.1.2 Collect and package climate information for sharing with smallholder farmers.	Number of information packages _____ and awareness materials	0	25	Project reports	Information will be packaged in ways that are understood by the end users
Output 4.2	Use of community early warning and monitoring system for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks					
	4.2.1 Identification of local early warning systems and their documentation	Number of traditional early warning systems identified and documented	0	5	Project reports	There are existing systems in project area
	4.2.2.Strengthening and introduction of appropriate early warning systems	Number of early warning systems adopted	0	1	Project reports	Communities _____ are willing to learn new early warning system technologies
Output 4.3	Project knowledge and experience disseminated					
	4.3.1 Project initiation meetings	Number of meetings	0	6	minutes of meetings	Stakeholders are willing to participate fully



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	4.3.2 Stakeholder meetings on project progress	Number of meetings	0	50	Minutes of meetings	
	4.3.3 Development of tools for upscaling knowledge dissemination	Number of tools developed	0	5	Documentation and Project reports	Information is packaged in ways that are understood by the end-users
Output 4.4	Knowledge sharing platform created and activated					
	4.4.1 Create social media group for project participants	Number of platforms created for content sharing	0	5	Activity on social media platforms	Information is packaged in ways that are understood by the end users
	4.4.2 Set up farmer field schools as demonstration centres	Number of farmer field schools and demo sites	0	5	Project reports	
Output 4.5	Communication strategy developed					



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	4.5.1 Develop a communication strategy for project activities	Communications strategy document	0	1	Communication strategy document Project report	Information is packaged in ways that are understood by the end users
	4.5.2 Disseminate the communication strategy to the community and lead local institutions	Number of people issued the communication strategy	0	6,000	issue vouchers	
	4.5.3 Produce scientific publications from project activities	Number of publications	0	5	Publications	
	4.5.4 Project lessons learnt and successes shared	Number of documents	0	5	Documentation on lessons learnt	
Output 4.6	Enhanced project monitoring and reporting					
	4.6.1 Establish community-based land management monitoring system	Number of community members participating	0	100	Project reports	Project objectives will be achieved and reports submitted on time



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

4.6.2 Produce monthly progress reports	Progress report	0	60	Project reports
4.6.3 Produce quarterly progress reports	4 quarterly reports/year	0	20	Project reports
4.6.4 Conduct project midterm review and review workshop	Midterm report document	0	1	Mid-term review report
4.6.5 Conduct end of Project evaluation	Project evaluation report	0	1	Project reports

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): 1 (eradicate poverty); 2 (zero hunger); 5 (gender equality); 6 (clean water provision); 7 (clean energy); 8 (economic growth); 13 (climate action); and 15 (life on land)



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

This project will contribute to the following outcomes of the adaptation fund:

- Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level—To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences*
- Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability induced stress—To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience*
- Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas—To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods*
- Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures—To develop a conducive legal and institutional framework*
- Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies—To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences*
- Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level—To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences*

Overall objective	Impact	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

<p>The overall objective is to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities to effectively engage in sustainable livelihoods in a changing climate</p>	<p>Enhanced resilience of communities and ecosystems.</p>	<p>Number of households receiving high level support from the project that are able to thrive after climate shocks and variability</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>6000 3,000 Female headed H/H 200 Child and disabled headed households 2,800 conventional households</p>	<p>Survey</p>	<p>Resources adequate Implementing partners and communities will cooperate in the implementation of the project</p>
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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

<p>Outcome 1</p>	<p>Improved capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change</p>	<p>Number of households with at least 2 livelihood sources</p>	<p>1000</p>	<p>6000 6000 3,000 Female headed H/H 200 Child and disabled headed households 2,800 conventional households 90</p>	<p>socio-economic survey</p>	
<p>OUTPUT 1.1</p>	<p>Conservation agriculture implemented for soil conservation and soil fertility improvement in smallholder farming systems</p>					
<p>Percentage of households participating in community development projects</p>	<p>53</p>					



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	1.1.1 Implement conservation agriculture practices in all project areas	Number of households adopting conservation agriculture	1 000	5000	Project reports	Government support adequate Stakeholders will participate willingly
	1.1.2 Promotion of organic agriculture in demonstration sites	Number of demo sites with organic agriculture	0	15	Monthly and quarterly reports	
	1.1.3 Develop appropriate soil amendments to improve soil fertility and structure	Number of training sessions	0	50	Progress reports Soil map	
OUTPUT 1.2	<i>Agroforestry practices adopted in agricultural landscapes</i>					
	1.2.1 Training of farmers on agroforestry theory and practice; and nursery management	Number of farmers willing to participate in agroforestry meetings and/or training sessions	0	1550	Publicity materials, project reports	Communities are willing to participate There will be adequate water and rainfall for



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	1.2.2 Farmer training in nursery practice for fruit tree production and agroforestry	Number of sessions/meetings /workshops	3	10	Project reports	nursery and trees planted respectively Trees will not be affected by pests and diseases
	1.2.3 Develop and distribute agroforestry information packages and promotional materials.	Number of documents produced and disseminated	0	5	Agroforestry promotional materials and project reports	
	1.2.4 Identification of appropriate agroforestry interventions including livestock based agroforestry interventions	Number of households adopting agroforestry interventions	80	1500	Project reports Minutes of the meetings	
	1.2.5 Establish 5 nurseries to supply Support for seedlings for agroforestry production	Number of seedlings produced	0	50000	Project reports	



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	1.2.6 Participatory baseline studies of fruit and crop yields	Number of studies	0	1	Project reports	
Output 1.3	Soil and water conservation measures implemented.					
	1.3.1 Promoting soil conservation practices through vetiver/grass strips, contour ridges, live mulch etc.	Number of households adopting soil conservation interventions	1500	5000	Project reports	
	1.3.2 Implement moisture conservation technologies such as water harvesting troughs/pits for groundwater recharge and microsystems for irrigation	Number of households implementing interventions. Number of boreholes installed	-2000 5	-5000 20	Project reports	

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	1.3.32 Install solar powered boreholes with groundwater monitoring units for domestic and productive use	Number of boreholes drilled	0	-20	Reports	
	1.3.3 Establish soil erosion monitoring plots	Number of farmers aware of the state of their land	0	-6000	Project reports	
Output 1.4	Promote adaptation measures for livestock production, including fodder banks, indigenous cattle breeds and rangeland recovery systems					
	1.4.1 Establishment of fodder banks for livestock in appropriate project areas	Area put under designated for fodder banks (ha)	0	25	Project reports	
	1.4.2 Promote climate resilient livestock breeds	Number of households engaged in production of resilient breeds of small livestock	4,500	6,000	Project reports Livestock registers	Livestock will not be affected by pests and diseases Government

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	1.4.3 Develop rangeland management plans and train communities on herd management	Number of management plans developed and implemented	0	3	Rangeland management plan	Government extension departments will support communities project districts where allocated to implement rangeland management activities.
	1.4.4 Training communities on herd management	Number of farmers/households training workshops Number of ward based herd management promoters trained	0 0	10 training workshops 15 herd management promoters	Training reports	All households with livestock will participate Herd management monitors will be identified within each ward
Output 1.5	Diversification of livelihoods developed through value chain and marketing support for climate resilience					
	1.5.1 Apiculture training for communities in project areas	Number of households trained Number of beehives installed	0 0	1200 1000	Project progress reports Certification of households	Farmers have protected areas where they can mount their beehives



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	1.5.2 NTFP value addition in project areas	Number of value added products	1	-3	Project progress reports	Markets are readily available
	1.5.2.3 Promote value addition of high value pulses and NTFP other produce in appropriate project areas.	Number and type of products promoted Number of processing plants areas established	3 5	6 5	Reports	Markets are readily available
Outcome 2	Improved ecosystem resilience	Changes in population numbers and diversity of ecosystem components	0 0	±5000 ha ±5	Reports, maps	
Output 2.1	Output Statement 500 hectares of wetland ecosystem and degraded lands restored					
	2.1.1 Map out wetlands.	Number of wetland mappeds	-0	-5	-Reports	Maximum stakeholder participation

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

2.1.2 Develop and implement wetland restoration plans	Number of wetland restoration plans	0	5	Maps and plans	-Requisite skills and technology tools to do the work will be available
2.1.3 Map out degraded areas	Number of ward maps produced	0	10	Maps	
2.1.4 Design and implement sustainable land management plans	Number of plans produced Area under sustainable land management (ha) Number of degraded lands with gullies reclaimed	0 0 0	10 500 5		
2.1.5 Map out Invasive Alien species and design IAS eradication plans	Number of ward maps showing Invasive Alien Species	10	2000	Maps	Communities will be willing to cooperate can afford beyond project life
2.1.6 Design and implement IAS eradication plans	Area cleared of IAS (ha)	0	100	Reports, maps	



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

OUTPUT 2.2	9000 ha of woodlands are protected against deforestation, and sustainably managed					
	2.2.1 Identification of drivers of deforestation hotspots mapped for restoration	Report on drivers of deforestation Number of hotspot maps	0 0	1 5	-Project reports and maps	All stakeholders will cooperate and each community will have community managed forest/woodland
	2.2.2 Participatory identification, delineation and management of community managed woodlands/forest areas	Areas delineated for forest management (ha)	0	9,000	Community maps	
	2.2.3 Conservation of threatened plant species –in situ and ex situ	Number of plant species conserved in situ and ex situ Total area (ha) cleared managed for eradication of invasive alien species	10	15	Project reports and workshop reports	Relevant stakeholder consultations are done prior to each meeting



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

<p>2.2.4 Establishment and planting of indigenous trees in restoration sites</p>	<p>Number of forest restoration meetings</p> <p>Area (ha) of woodland restored</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>50</p> <p>1000</p>		<p>There will be adequate water and rainfall for nursery and trees planted respectively. Trees are not be affected by pests and diseases</p>
<p>2.2.5 Energy saving technology innovations promoted in project areas</p>	<p>Number of households using energy saving technologies</p> <p>Number of women and youths trained</p>	<p>12</p> <p>0</p>	<p>2000</p> <p>200</p>	<p>project reports</p> <p>Training reports</p>	<p>There are no cultural barriers to uptake of innovations</p>
<p>2.2.6 Design appropriate benefit sharing mechanisms for the forest and other initiatives.</p>	<p>Number of households accessing benefits from forest and other initiatives through the developed mechanism</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>500</p>	<p>Benefit sharing agreements</p>	



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	2.2.7 Conduct fire management and awareness workshops	Number of awareness activities Length of fireguards (km)	0 0	6000 60	Progress reports	
	2.2.8 Installation of biogas digesters installed on at least 4 homesteads per districts	Number of biogas plants installed	0	20	Fire management plans	
	2.2.9 Establishment of demonstration micro-solar farm	Number of solar energy plants installed	0	1	Progress reports	
Outcome 3	A conducive legal and institutional framework created	No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks Number of functional environment subcommittees	1 0	5 10	Policy documents Training reports	



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Output 3.1	<i>Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened</i>					
	3.1.1 Review national and local legal and policy frameworks	Number of legal frameworks reviewed	0	5	Reviewed legal frameworks	-Government and stakeholder support
	3.1.2 Conduct public consultation on development of new local legal frameworks and by-laws	Number of meetings	0	10	Project reports	Stakeholders are willing to participate in the process
	3.1.4 Develop and implement M and E system	Functional M & E system	0	1	Project reports	
Output 3.2	<i>Strengthened capacity of natural resource management committees</i>					
	3.2.1 Strengthen existing environment committees	Number of committees strengthened	0	5	Project reports	



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	3.2.2 Establish environment subcommittees in areas where they do not exist	Number of sub-committees established	5	10	Project reports	
Output 3.3	<i>Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into bylaws and local, district and provincial environmental action plans</i>					
	3.3.1 Review local bylaws for climate change action	Number of bylaws reviewed	0	5	Reviewed Bylaws	Communities are willing to participate
	3.3.2 Review Provincial and district plans to mainstream climate change adaptation and gender	Provincial and district plans reviewed reports	0	9	Review reports	
Output 3.4	<i>Extension service providers trained on climate change adaptation</i>					
	3.4.1 Conduct train the trainer workshops	Number of extension practitioners trained	0	125	Workshop reports, attendance registers	



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	3.4.2 Workshops of extension and other natural resource practitioners in project areas	Number of trainee participants	0	300	Workshop reports and attendance registers	
Outcome 4	Enhanced knowledge and awareness on climate change, food security and ecosystem health to strengthen evidence-based adaptation	Number of early warning systems adopted and implemented in the project area	0	5	Early warning systems	
		No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled up and/or replicated	2	5		
Output 4.1	Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of women and men.					
	4.1.1 Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation	Number of farmers trained	0	5000	reports	Stakeholders willing to participate

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	4.1.2 Collect and package climate information for sharing with smallholder farmers.	Number of information packages and awareness materials	0	25	Project reports	Information will be packaged in ways that are understood by the end users
Output 4.2	Use of community early warning and monitoring system for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks					
	4.2.1 Identification of local early warning systems and their documentation	Number of traditional early warning systems identified and documented	0	5	Project reports	There are existing systems in project area
	4.2.2.Strengthening and introduction of appropriate early warning systems	Number of early warning systems adopted	0	1	Project reports	Communities are willing to learn new early warning system technologies
Output 4.3	Project knowledge and experience disseminated					
	4.3.1 Project initiation meetings	Number of meetings	0	6	minutes of meetings	Stakeholders are willing to participate fully

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	4.3.2 Stakeholder meetings on project progress	Number of meetings	0	50	Minutes of meetings	
	4.3.3 Development of tools for upscaling knowledge dissemination	Number of tools developed	0	5	Documentation and Project reports	Information is packaged in ways that are understood by the end-users
Output 4.4	Knowledge sharing platform created and activated					
	4.4.1 Create social media group for project participants	Number of platforms created for content sharing	0	5	Activity on social media platforms	Information is packaged in ways that are understood by the end-users
	4.4.2 Set up farmer field schools as demonstration centres	Number of farmer field schools and demo sites	0	5	Project reports	
Output 4.5	Communication strategy developed					

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	4.5.1 Develop a communication strategy for project activities	Communications strategy document	0	1	Communication strategy document Project report	Information is packaged in ways that are understood by the end users
	4.5.2 Disseminate the communication strategy to the community and lead local institutions	Number of people issued the communication strategy	0	6,000	issue vouchers	
	4.5.3 Produce scientific publications from project activities	Number of publications	0	5	Publications	
	4.5.4 Project lessons learnt and successes shared	Number of documents	0	5	Documentation on lessons learnt	
Output 4.6	Enhanced project monitoring and reporting					
	4.6.1 Establish community based land management monitoring system	Number of community members participating	0	100	Project reports	Project objectives will be achieved and reports submitted on time



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4.6.2 Produce monthly progress reports	Progress report	0	60	Project reports
4.6.3 Produce quarterly progress reports	4 quarterly reports/year	0	20	Project reports
4.6.4 Conduct project midterm review and review workshop	Midterm report document	0	1	Mid-term review report
4.6.5 Conduct end-of Project evaluation	Project evaluation report	0	1	Project reports



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F. Alignment with Adaptation Fund Results Framework

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

Project Objective(s) ²³	Project Objective Indicator	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods	Number of livelihood interventions implemented/Number of households receiving high level support from the project that are able to thrive after climate shocks and variability	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets 6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	2,050,000
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	264,000

²³ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply



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		technologies	regional, national and/or subnational level.	
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 replicated	264,000



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			8.2. No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated	
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G. Detailed budget with Budget Notes

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

Table 4: Budget Breakdown

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>Component 1: To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods</u>	<u>2,120,000.00</u>	
<u>Outcome 1.: Improved capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change</u>	<u>2,120,000.00</u>	
<u>Output 1.1: Conservation agriculture implemented for soil conservation and soil fertility improvement in smallholder farming systems</u>	<u>295,000.00</u>	
<u>Activity 1.1.1: Implement conservation agriculture practices in all project areas</u>	<u>195,000.00</u>	<u>2,500 CA packs @ \$78 ea</u>
<u>Activity 1.1.2: Promotion of organic agriculture in demonstration sites</u>	<u>50,000.00</u>	<u>Establish at least 20 demo plots @2,500 each</u>
<u>Activity 1.1.3: Developing appropriate soil amendments to improve soil fertility and structure on 50 plots</u>	<u>50,000.00</u>	<u>50 plots@\$1,000 each</u>
<u>Output 1.2: Agroforestry practices adopted in agricultural landscapes for soil health, food and fodder</u>	<u>160,000.00</u>	
<u>Activity 1.2.1:Farmer training in Agroforestry theory and practice and nursery management awareness meetings</u>	<u>25,000.00</u>	<u>15 meetings @\$500 ea</u>

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Activity 1.2.2: Participatory baseline study of tree, soil and crop yields and Identification of appropriate agroforestry interventions including livestock based agroforestry interventions	15,000.00	consultancy fees
Activity 1.2.3: Establishment of nurseries to Support seedling production	120,000.00	Support production of 5 million seedlings
Output 1.3: Soil and moisture conservation measures implemented	556,000.00	
Activity 1.3.1: Promoting soil conservation practices	60,000.00	Workshops, 10 farmer field schools @\$5,00 each,
Activity 1.3.2: Implement moisture conservation technologies such as water harvesting and ground water recharge pits, rooftop water harvesting	150,000.00	
Activity 1.3.3: Install solar powered boreholes for consumptive and productive use	290,000.00	20 boreholes @ \$14,500 each
Activity 1.3.4: Establish soil erosion monitoring plots	56,000.00	20 plots @2,800 ea
Output 1.4: Promote adaptation measures for livestock production, including fodder banks, indigenous cattle breeds and rangeland recovery systems	639,000.00	
Activity 1.4.1: Establish fodder banks for livestock in appropriate project areas	245,000.00	Starter kits, equipment
Activity 1.4.2: Diversify livestock portfolio	200,000.00	Bulls (cattle), bucks (goats)
Activity 1.4.3: Develop and implement rangeland management plans	100,000.00	Mobile paddocks, meetings



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Activity 1.4.4: Training communities on sustainable herd management	14,000.00	10 workshops @ \$1,400 ec
Activity 1.4.5: Establishment of livestock centres of excellence	80,000.00	Infrastructure, livestock, labour
Output 1.5: Output 1.2.2 Diversification of livelihoods through value chain development and marketing support for climate resilience	470,000.00	
Activity 1.5.1: Apiculture training for communities in project area	35,000.00	10 workshops @\$3,500
Activity 1.5.2: Value addition of non-timber forest produce in project areas	220,000.00	Establish 5 processing centres for NTFP @\$65,000 each, training on value addition @\$25,000
Activity 1.5.3: Promote value addition of high-value pulses and promotion of off farm income generating activities in appropriate project areas.	215,000.00	training @\$2,500*5 districts*3, Starter packs \$312,500
Component 2: To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience	1,466,000.00	
Outcome 2: Improved ecosystem resilience	1,466,000.00	
Output 2.1: 500 hectares of degraded wetlands and degraded lands restored	795,000.00	
Activity 2.1.1: Map wetlands for each ward	20,000.00	Base maps, satellite images, field visit
Activity 2.1.2: Develop and implement wetlands restoration plans	310,000.00	Equipment, fence,
Activity 2.1.3: Map degraded areas	20,000.00	Base maps, satellite images, field visit



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Activity 2.1.4 Design and implement sustainable land management plans	_310,000.00	Restoration material to be determined at baseline
Activity 2.1.5: Map invasive alien species	_15,000.00	Base maps, satellite images, field visit
Activity 2.1.6: Design and implement IAS eradication plans	_120,000.00	Equipment
Output 2.2: Woodlands are protected against deforestation, and degradation	_671,000.00	
Activity 2.2.14.1.2: Identification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and deforestation/degradation hotspots mapped for restoration	_50,000.00	Base maps, satellite images, field visit
Activity 2.2.24: Identification and delineation of community managed woodlands/forest areas to be protected	_26,000.00	Workshops, training, fieldwork
Activity 2.2.34.3: Conservation of threatened plant species – in situ and ex situ	_180,000.00	
Activity 2.2.44.5: Establishment and planting of indigenous trees in restoration sites	_150,000.00	500,000 seedlings @\$1 each, land preparation, planting
Activity 2.2.54.2.4: Energy saving technology innovations promoted in project areas	_140,000.00	500 energy saving stoves
Activity 2.2.64.7: Design and implement appropriate benefit sharing mechanisms for the forest and other initiatives.	_45,000.00	Consultancy (\$15,000), setting up and supporting community based structures
Activity 2.2.74.2.2: Conduct fire management and awareness activities	_40,000.00	Training, workshops, fire fighting demonstrations



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Activity 2.2.84-2.6: Installation of biogas digesters installed on at 4 homesteads in each ward	20,000.00	20 digesters @\$1,000 ea
Activity 2.2.93: Establishment of demonstration micro-solar farm	20,000.00	20,000 solar farm
Component 3: To develop a conducive legal and institutional framework for adaptation	310,000.00	
Outcome 3: A conducive Legal/policy framework developed	310,000.00	
Output 3.1: Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened	60,000.00	
Activity 3.1.1: Review national and local legal and policy frameworks	15,000.00	Consultancy @\$15,000
Activity 3.1.2: Conduct public consultation on development of new local legal frameworks and by-laws	45,000.00	45 public hearings @\$1,000 ea
Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of natural resource management committees	145,000.00	
Activity 3.2.1: Strengthen existing environment subcommittees	45,000.00	10 workshops @\$2,000 ea, resources (Bibs, Bicycles, communication material) @ 30,000
Activity 3.2.2: Establish environment subcommittees in areas where they do not exist	20,000.00	10 meetings @\$500 each, 5 training workshops @2,000 ea
Activity 3.2.3: Develop and implement Local Environmental Action Plans with local communities	80,000.00	LEAP workshops 10@\$2,500 ea, Implementation of work plans \$55,000



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Output 3.3.3: Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into bylaws and local, district and provincial environmental action plans	30,000.00	
Activity 3.3.1: Review and draft local bylaws for climate change action	15,000.00	Consultancy fees
Activity 3.3.2: Review provincial and district plans to mainstream climate change adaptation and gender	15,000.00	Workshops 6@ 2,500 ea
Output 3.4: Extension service providers trained on climate change adaptation	75,000.00	
Activity 3.4.1: Conduct train the trainer workshops	25,000.00	5 workshops @\$5,000 each
Activity 3.4.2: Workshops of extension and other natural resource practitioners in project areas	50,000.00	10 workshops @5,000 ea
Component 4: To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences	304,000.00	
Outcome 4: Enhanced knowledge and awareness on climate change, food security and ecosystem health to strengthen evidence-based adaptation	304,000.00	
Output 4.1: Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of women and men	25,000.00	
Activity 4.1.1: Climate change awareness meetings for smallholder farmers on climate change adaptation	10,000.00	20 meetings @\$500 eac
Activity 4.1.2: Collect and package climate information for sharing with smallholder farmers.	15,000.00	\$5,000 per districts for pamphlets, booklets, posters



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Output 4.2: Use of community early warning and monitoring system for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks	15,000.00	
Activity 4.2.1: Identification of local early warning systems and their documentation	10,000.00	consultancy \$10,000, Travel and per diems 2,000
Activity 4.2.2: Strengthening and introduction of appropriate early warning systems	5,000.00	booklets \$5,000
Output 4.3: Project knowledge and experience disseminated	80,000.00	
Activity 4.3.1: Project initiation meetings	10,000.00	20 meetings @ \$750 each
Activity 4.3.2: Stakeholder meetings on project progress	25,000.00	\$450*4 meetings/year*5 districts*5 years
Activity 4.3.3: Development of tools for up scaling and knowledge dissemination	45,000.00	Consultancy 5 tools @\$12,000 ea
Output 4.4: Knowledge sharing platform created and active	47,000.00	
Activity 4.4.1: Create social media groups for information dissemination	6,000.00	Airtime, data @50/month*60 months*5 districts
Activity 4.4.2: Set up farmer field schools as demonstration centres	41,000.00	5 FFS @ \$8,000 ea for starter packs
Output 4.5: Communication strategy developed	57,000.00	
Activity 4.5.1: Develop a communication strategy for the project	5,000.00	workshops, meetings, packaging



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Activity 4.5.3: Disseminate the communication strategy to the community and lead local institutions	2,000.00	Data (e-versions) \$100, postage (hard copies) \$1,900
Activity 4.5.4: Produce scientific publications from lessons learnt in the project	10,000.00	subscriptions and data collection
Activity 4.5.5: Produce and disseminate project publicity material	40,000.00	Posters, fliers, booklets, pamphlets
Output 4.6: Project monitoring and reporting	80,000.00	
Activity 4.6.1: Establish project M & E system	8,000.00	Workshops, meetings
Activity 4.6.2 Establish community-based land management monitoring system	10,000.00	Consultancy
Activity 4.6.3: Produce monthly and quarterly progress reports	5,000.00	5 workshops @ \$2000 ea
Activity 4.6.4: Monitor and report implementation of ESMP	12,000.00	stationery, printing
Activity 4.6.5: Conduct project midterm review	20,000.00	field visits, stationery
Activity 4.6.6: Conduct end of Project evaluation	25,000.00	consultancy \$5,000; workshops \$5000, Mission visit \$10,000
Total Project Cost	4,200,000.00	
National Implementing Entity fee	357,000.00	External audit (\$165,000), Equipment (50,000); Staff (\$50,000); operational costs (\$100,000), project cycle administration (\$60,000)



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Execution fee	432,000.00	Project management (\$50,000); Staff (\$150,000); Equipment (75,000); Operational costs (\$200,000)
Total disbursement	4,989,000.00	

Activity	Total	
Component 1: To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods	2,050,000	
Outcome 1: Improved capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change	2,050,000	
Output 1.1: Conservation agriculture implemented for soil conservation and soil fertility improvement in smallholder farming systems	250,000	
Activity 1.1.1: Implement conservation agriculture practices in all project areas	150,000	1,000 CA packs @ \$150 ea
Activity 1.1.2: Promotion of moisture saving technologies in project areas	50,000	Establish at least 20 demo plots @2,500 each
Activity 1.1.3: Developing appropriate soil amendments to improve soil fertility and structure on 50 plots	50,000	-50 plots@\$1,000 each
Output 1.2: Agroforestry practices adopted in agricultural landscapes	205,000	
Activity 1.2.1: Farmer training in Agroforestry theory and practice and nursery management awareness meetings	25,000	-15 meetings @\$500 ea
Activity 1.2.2: Farmer training in nursery practice for fruit tree production and agroforestry	50,000	-15 training workshops @\$3000
Activity 1.1.2.3: Develop and distribute agroforestry information packages and promotional materials.	10,000	-@\$4,000/district



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Activity 1.2.4: Participatory baseline study of tree, soil and crop yields and Identification of appropriate agroforestry interventions including livestock based agroforestry interventions and	150,000	-consultancy fees
Activity 1.2.5: Establishment of nurseries for support for seedling production	100,000	-Support production of 5 million seedlings
Activity 1.2.6: Participatory baseline study of tree, soil and crop yields	10,000	per diems, soil sample analysis, data collection and analysis
Output 1.3: Soil and moisture conservation measures implemented	781,000	
Activity 1.3.1: Promoting soil conservation practices	60,000	Workshops, 10 farmer field schools @\$5,00 each,
Activity 1.3.2: Install solar powered boreholes	290,000	20 boreholes @\$14,500 each
Activity 1.3.3: Implement moisture conservation technologies such as water harvesting and ground water recharge	150,000	
Activity 1.3.4: Establish water harvesting technologies e.g. troughs/pits for groundwater recharge	150,000	
Activity 1.3.5: Establish soil erosion monitoring plots	56,000	20 plots @2,800 ea
Output 1.4: Promote adaptation measures for livestock production, including fodder banks, indigenous cattle breeds and rangeland recovery systems	559,000	
Activity 1.4.1: Growing fodder banks for livestock in appropriate project areas	245,000	Starter kits, equipment
Activity 1.4.2: Promote climate resilient livestock breeds	200,000	Bulls (cattle), bucks (goats)
Activity 1.4.3: Develop and implement rangeland management plans	100,000	Mobile paddocks, meetings



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Activity 1.4.4: Training communities on herd management	14,000	10 workshops @ \$1,400 ee
Output 1.5: Output 1.2.2 Diversification of livelihoods through value chain development and marketing support for climate resilience	255,000	
Activity 1.5.1: Apiculture training for communities in project area	35,000	10 workshops @\$3,500
Activity 1.5.2: Value addition of non-timber forest produce in project areas	220,000	Establish 5 processing centres for NTFP @\$65,000 each, training on value addition @\$25,000
Activity 1.5.3: Promote value addition of high-value pulses and promotion of off farm income generating activities in appropriate project areas.	215,000	training @\$2,500*5 districts*3, Starter packs \$312,500
Component 2: To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience	1,476,000	
Outcome 2: Improved ecosystem resilience	1,476,000	
Output 2.1: 500 hectares of degraded wetlands and degraded lands restored	825,000	
Activity 2.1.1: Map wetlands for each ward	20,000	Base maps, satellite images, field visit
Activity 2.1.2: Develop and implement wetlands restoration plans	310,000	Equipment, fence,
Activity 2.1.3: Map degraded areas	20,000	Base maps, satellite images, field visit
Activity 2.1.4 Design and implement sustainable land management plans	310,000	Restoration material to be determined at baseline



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Activity 2.1.5: Map invasive alien species	15,000	Base maps, satellite images, field visit
Activity 2.1.6: Design and implement IAS eradication plans	170,000	Equipment
Output 2.2: Woodlands are protected against deforestation, and degradation	651,000	
Activity 2.1.1.2: Identification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and deforestation/degradation hotspots mapped for restoration	50,000	Base maps, satellite images, field visit
Activity 2.2.1: Identification and delineation of community managed woodlands/forest areas to be protected	26,000	Workshops, training, fieldwork
Activity 2.1.3: Conservation of threatened plant species — in situ and ex situ	180,000	
Activity 2.1.5: Establishment and planting of indigenous trees in restoration sites	150,000	500,000 seedlings @\$1 each, land preparation, planting
Activity 2.1.2.4: Energy saving technology innovations promoted in project areas	140,000	500 energy saving stoves
Activity 2.1.7: Design and implement appropriate benefit sharing mechanisms for the forest and other initiatives.	45,000	Consultancy (\$15,000), setting up and supporting community based structures
Activity 2.1.2.2: Conduct fire management and awareness activities	40,000	Training, workshops, fire fighting demonstrations
Activity 2.1.2.6: Installation of biogas digesters installed on at 4 homesteads in each ward	20,000	20 digesters @\$1,000 ea
Activity 2.2.3: Establishment of demonstration micro-solar farm	-	20,000 solar farm
Component 3: To develop a conducive legal and institutional framework for adaptation	310,000	



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Outcome 3: A conducive Legal/policy framework developed	310,000	
Output 3.1: Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened	60,000	
Activity 3.1.1: Review national and local legal and policy frameworks	15,000	-Consultancy @\$15,000
Activity 3.1.2: Conduct public consultation on development of new local legal frameworks and by laws	45,000	-45 public hearings @\$1,000 ea
Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of natural resource management committees	145,000	-
Activity 3.2.1: Strengthen existing environment subcommittees	45,000	-10 workshops @\$2,000 ea, resources (Bibs, Bicycles, communication material) @ 30,000
Activity 3.2.2: Establish environment subcommittees in areas where they do not exist	20,000	10 meetings @\$500 each, 5 training workshops @2,000 ea
Activity 3.2.3: Develop and implement Local Environmental Action Plans with local communities	80,000	-LEAP workshops 10@\$2,500 ea, Implementation of work plans \$55,000
Output 3.1.3: Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into bylaws and local, district and provincial environmental action plans	30,000	
Activity 3.3.1: Review and draft local bylaws for climate change action	15,000	-Consultancy fees
Activity 3.3.2: Review provincial and district plans to mainstream climate change adaptation and gender	15,000	-Workshops 6@ 2,500 ea
Output 3.4: Extension service providers trained on climate change adaptation	75,000	-



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Activity 3.4.1: Conduct train the trainer workshops	25,000	5 workshops @\$5,000 each
Activity 3.4.2: Workshops of extension and other natural resource practitioners in project areas	50,000	-10 workshops @5,000 ea
Component 4: To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences	264,000	-
Outcome 4: Enhanced knowledge and awareness on climate change, food security and ecosystem health to strengthen evidence-based adaptation	264,000	-
Output 4.1: Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of women and men	25,000	-
Activity 4.1.1: Climate change awareness meetings for smallholder farmers on climate change adaptation	10,000	-20 meetings @\$500 eac
Activity 4.1.2: Collect and package climate information for sharing with smallholder farmers.	15,000	-\$5,000 per districts for pamphlets, booklets, posters
Output 4.2: Use of community early warning and monitoring system for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks	15,000	-
Activity 4.2.1: Identification of local early warning systems and their documentation	10,000	-consultancy \$10,000, Travel and per diems 2,000
Activity 4.2.2: Strengthening and introduction of appropriate early warning systems	5,000	booklets \$5,000
Output 4.3: Project knowledge and experience disseminated	80,000	-
Activity 4.3.1: Project initiation meetings	10,000	-20 meetings @ \$750 each
Activity 4.3.2: Stakeholder meetings on project progress	25,000	-\$450*4 meetings/year*5 districts*5 years



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Activity 4.3.3: Development of tools for up-scaling and knowledge dissemination	45,000	Consultancy 5 tools @\$12,000 ea
Output 4.4: Knowledge sharing platform created and active	47,000	
Activity 4.4.1: Create social media groups for information dissemination	6,000	-Airtime, data @50/month*60 months*5 districts
Activity 4.4.2: Set up farmer field schools as demonstration centres	41,000	5 FFS @ \$8,000 ea for starter packs
Output 4.5: Communication strategy developed	17,000	
Activity 4.5.1: Develop a communication strategy for the project	5,000	-workshops, meetings, packaging
Activity 4.5.3: Disseminate the communication strategy to the community and lead local institutions	2,000	-Data (e versions) \$100, postage (hard copies) \$1,900
Activity 4.5.4: Produce scientific publications from lessons learnt in the project	10,000	-subscriptions and data collection
Activity 4.5.5: Produce and disseminate project publicity material	60,000	Posters, fliers, booklets, pamphlets
Output 4.6: Project monitoring and reporting	80,000	
Activity 4.6.1: Establish project M & E system	8,000	-Workshops, meetings
Activity 4.6.2 Establish community-based land management monitoring system	10,000	-Consultancy
Activity 4.6.3: Produce monthly and quarterly progress reports	5,000	-5 workshops @ \$2000 ea
Activity 4.6.4: Monitor and report implementation of ESMP	12,000	-stationery, printing



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Activity 4.6.5: Conduct project midterm review	20,000	-field visits, stationery
Activity 4.6.6: Conduct end of Project evaluation	25,000	consultancy \$5,000; workshops \$5000, Mission visit \$10,000
Total Project Cost	4,120,000	
National Implementing Entity fee	425,257,000	External audit (\$165,000), Equipment (50,000); Staff (\$50,000); operational costs (\$100,000), project cycle administration (\$60,000)
Execution fee	432,475,000	Project management (\$50,000); Staff (\$150,000); Equipment (75,000); Operational costs (\$200,000)
Total disbursement	5,000,000	

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H. Disbursement schedule

<u>Activity</u>	<u>On Signing agreement</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Component 1: To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods</u>	<u>225,000</u>	<u>322,000</u>	<u>493,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>228,000</u>	<u>77,000</u>	<u>2,120,000</u>
<u>Outcome 1.: Improved capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change</u>	<u>225,000</u>	<u>322,000</u>	<u>493,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>228,000</u>	<u>77,000</u>	<u>2,120,000</u>
<u>Output 1.1: Conservation agriculture implemented for soil conservation and soil fertility improvement in smallholder farming systems</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>37,000</u>	<u>66,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>55,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>	<u>295,000</u>
<u>Activity 1.1.1: Implement conservation agriculture practices in all project areas</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>37,000</u>	<u>31,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>17,000</u>	<u>195,000</u>
<u>Activity 1.1.2: Promotion of moisture saving technologies in project areas</u>			<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
<u>Activity 1.1.3: Developing appropriate soil amendments to improve soil fertility and structure</u>			<u>20,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>		<u>50,000</u>



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Output 1.2: Agroforestry practices adopted in agricultural landscapes	45,000	35,000	30,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	160,000
Activity 1.2.1:Farmer training in Agroforestry theory and practice and nursery management awareness meetings	10,000	15,000	=	=	=	=	25,000
Activity 1.2.2:Participatory baseline study of tree, soil and crop yields and Identification of appropriate agroforestry interventions including livestock based agroforestry interventions and	15,000						15,000
Activity 1.2.3: Establishment of nurseries for Support for seedling production	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	120,000
Output 1.3: Soil and moisture conservation measures implemented	70,000	75,000	185,000	185,000	21,000	20,000	556,000
Activity 1.3.1: Promoting soil conservation practices		10,000	20,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	60,000
Activity 1.3.2: Implement moisture conservation technologies such as water harvesting and ground water recharge pits, rooftop water harvesting		50,000	50,000	50,000			150,000
Activity 1.3.3: Install solar powered boreholes for consumptive and productive use	70,000		100,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	290,000



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Activity 1.3.4: Establish soil erosion monitoring plots		15,000	15,000	15,000	6,000	5,000	56,000
Output 1.4: Promote adaptation measures for livestock production, including fodder banks, indigenous cattle breeds and rangeland recovery systems	30,000	135,000	132,000	130,000	122,000	10,000	639,000
Activity 1.4.1: Establish fodder banks for livestock in appropriate project areas		60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	5,000	245,000
Activity 1.4.2: Diversify livestock portfolio		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000		200,000
Activity 1.4.3: Develop and implement rangeland management plans	30,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	100,000
Activity 1.4.4: Training communities on sustainable herd management		10,000	2,000		2,000		14,000
Activity 1.4.5: Establishment of livestock centres of excellence		40,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	80,000
Output 1.5: Output 1.2.2 Diversification of livelihoods through value chain development and marketing support for climate resilience	30,000	40,000	80,000	85,000	20,000	10,000	470,000
Activity 1.5.1: Apiculture training for communities in project area		10,000	10,000	15,000			35,000



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Activity 1.5.2: Value addition of non-timber forest produce in project areas	20,000	30,000	70,000	70,000	20,000	10,000	220,000
Activity 1.5.3: Promote value addition of high-value pulses and promotion of off farm income generating activities in appropriate project areas.	10,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	5,000	215,000
Component 2: To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience	80,000	351,000	455,000	320,000	190,000	50,000	1,466,000
Outcome 2: Improved ecosystem resilience	80,000	351,000	455,000	320,000	190,000	50,000	1,466,000
Output 2.1: 500 hectares of degraded wetlands and degraded lands restored	55,000	180,000	230,000	180,000	100,000	30,000	795,000
Activity 2.1.1: Map wetlands for each ward	20,000						20,000
Activity 2.1.2: Develop and implement wetlands restoration plans		80,000	80,000	80,000	50,000	20,000	310,000
Activity 2.1.3: Map degraded areas	20,000						20,000
Activity 2.1.4 Design and implement sustainable land management plans		50,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	310,000
Activity 2.1.5: Map invasive alien species	15,000						15,000



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Activity 2.1.6: Design and implement IAS eradication plans	20,000	50,000	50,000				120,000
Output 2.2: Woodlands are protected against deforestation, and degradation	25,000	171,000	225,000	140,000	90,000	20,000	671,000
Activity 2.1.1.2: Identification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and deforestation/degradation hotspots mapped for restoration	5,000	10,000	35,000	=	=	=	50,000
Activity 2.2.1: Identification and delineation of community managed woodlands/forest areas to be protected	10,000	16,000	=	=	=	=	26,000
Activity 2.1.3: Conservation of threatened plant species – in situ and ex situ	10,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	10,000	180,000
Activity 2.1.5: Establishment and planting of indigenous trees in restoration sites		40,000	40,000	40,000	20,000	10,000	150,000
Activity 2.1.2.4: Energy saving technology innovations promoted in project areas		20,000	50,000	50,000	20,000		140,000
Activity 2.1.7: Design an implement appropriate benefit sharing mechanisms for the forest and other initiatives.		25,000	20,000				45,000



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Activity 2.1.2.2: Conduct fire management and awareness		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		40,000
Activity 2.1.2.6: Installation of biogas digesters installed on at 4 homesteads in each ward		10,000	10,000				20,000
Activity 2.2.3: Establishment of demonstration micro-solar farm			20,000				20,000
Component 3: To develop a conducive legal and institutional framework for adaptation	18,000	76,000	70,500	78,500	51,000	16,000	310,000
Outcome 3: A conducive Legal/policy framework developed	18,000	76,000	70,500	78,500	51,000	16,000	310,000
Output 3.1: Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened	-	-	5,000	30,000	20,000	5,000	60,000
Activity 3.1.1: Review national and local legal and policy frameworks			5,000	10,000			15,000
Activity 3.1.2: Conduct public consultation on development of new local legal frameworks and by-laws				20,000	20,000	5,000	45,000
Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of natural resource management committees	8,000	31,000	33,000	31,000	31,000	11,000	145,000
Activity 3.2.1: Strengthen existing environment subcommittees	5,000	8,000	45,000				



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Activity 3.2.2: Establish environment subcommittees in areas where they do not exist	3,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	20,000
Activity 3.2.3: Develop and implement Local Environmental Action Plans with local communities		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000		80,000
Output 3.1.3: Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into bylaws and local, district and provincial environmental action plans	-	10,000	12,500	7,500	-	-	30,000
Activity 3.3.1: Review and draft local bylaws for climate change action		10,000	5,000				15,000
Activity 3.3.2: Review provincial and district plans to mainstream climate change adaptation and gender			7,500	7,500			15,000
Output 3.4: Extension service providers trained on climate change adaptation	10,000	35,000	20,000	10,000	-	-	75,000
Activity 3.4.1: Conduct train the trainer workshops		15,000	10,000				25,000
Activity 3.4.2: Workshops of extension and other natural resource practitioners in project areas	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000			50,000
Component 4: To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences	10,000	55,900	19,400	54,400	39,400	55,400	304,000



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

<u>Outcome 4: Enhanced knowledge and awareness on climate change, food security and ecosystem health to strengthen evidence-based adaptation</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>55,900</u>	<u>19,400</u>	<u>54,400</u>	<u>39,400</u>	<u>55,400</u>	<u>304,000</u>
<u>Output 4.1: Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of women and men</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	=	=	=	=	<u>25,000</u>
<u>Activity 4.1.1: Climate change awareness meetings for smallholder farmers on climate change adaptation</u>	<u>10,000</u>						<u>10,000</u>
<u>Activity 4.1.2: Collect and package climate information for sharing with smallholder farmers.</u>		<u>15,000</u>					<u>15,000</u>
<u>Output 4.2: Use of community early warning and monitoring system for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks</u>	=	<u>15,000</u>	=	=	=	=	<u>15,000</u>
<u>Activity 4.2.1: Identification of local early warning systems and their documentation</u>		<u>10,000</u>					<u>10,000</u>
<u>Activity 4.2.2: Strengthening and introduction of appropriate early warning systems</u>		<u>5,000</u>					<u>5,000</u>



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Output 4.3: Project knowledge and experience disseminated	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
Activity 4.3.1: Project initiation meetings	10,000	=	=	=	=	=	10,000
Activity 4.3.2: Stakeholder meetings on project progress		5,000	25,000				
Activity 4.3.3: Development of tools for upscaling and knowledge dissemination	=	=	=	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
Output 4.4: Knowledge sharing platform created and active	1,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	2,000	47,000
Activity 4.4.1: Create social media groups for information dissemination	1,000	6,000					
Activity 4.4.2: Set up farmer field schools as demonstration centres	=	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	41,000
Output 4.5: Communication strategy developed	5,000	2,000	=	=	5,000	5,000	57,000
Activity 4.5.1: Develop a communication strategy for the project	5,000	=	=	=	=	=	5,000
Activity 4.5.3: Disseminate the communication strategy to the community and lead local institutions	=	2,000	=	=	=	=	2,000
Activity 4.5.4: Produce scientific publications from lessons learnt in the project	=	=	=	=	5,000	5,000	10,000



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Activity 4.5.5: Produce and disseminate project publicity material		5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	40,000
Output 4.6: Project monitoring and reporting	13,500	7,900	3,400	23,400	3,400	28,400	80,000
Activity 4.6.1: Establish project M & E system	8,000						8,000
Activity 4.6.2 Establish community-based land management monitoring system	5,000	5,000					10,000
Activity 4.6.3: Produce monthly and quarterly progress reports	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Activity 4.6.4: Monitor and report implementation of ESMP		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	12,000
Activity 4.6.5: Conduct project midterm review				20,000			20,000
Activity 4.6.6: Conduct end of Project evaluation						25,000	25,000
Total Project Cost	333,000	804,900	1,037,900	942,900	508,400	198,400	4,200,000
National Implementing Entity fee	50,000	61,400	61,400	61,400	61,400	61,400	357,000
Execution fee	80,000	70,400	70,400	70,400	70,400	70,400	432,000
Total disbursement	463,000	936,700	1,169,700	1,074,700	640,200	330,200	4,989,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity	-On Signing agreement	-Year 1	-Year 2	-Year 3	-Year 4	-Year 5	-Total



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Component 1: To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods	—150,000	565,000	599,000	401,500	263,500	81,000	2,050,000
Outcome 1.: Improved capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change	—150,000	565,000	599,000	401,500	263,500	81,000	2,050,000
Output 1.1: Conservation agriculture implemented for soil conservation and soil fertility improvement in smallholder farming systems	—	35,000	70,000	65,000	60,000	20,000	250,000
Activity 1.1.1: Implement conservation agriculture practices in all project areas	-	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	10,000	150,000
Activity 1.1.2: Promotion of moisture saving technologies in project areas	-	-	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Activity 1.1.3: Developing appropriate soil amendments to improve soil fertility and structure	-	-	20,000	15,000	15,000	-	50,000
Output 1.2: Agroforestry practices adopted in agricultural landscapes	—20,000	100,000	62,000	21,000	1,000	1,000	205,000
Activity 1.2.1: Agroforestry awareness meetings	—10,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	25,000
Activity 1.2.2: Farmer training in nursery practice for fruit tree production and agroforestry	—	20,000	30,000	-	-	-	50,000
Activity 1.1.2.3: Develop and distribute agroforestry information packages and promotional materials	-	5,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000
Activity 1.2.4: Identification of appropriate agroforestry interventions including livestock-based agroforestry interventions	—	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
Activity 1.2.5: Support for seedling production	-	50,000	30,000	20,000	-	-	100,000
Activity 1.2.6: Participatory baseline study of tree, soil and crop yields	—10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Output 1.3: Soil and moisture conservation measures implemented	70,000	255,000	255,000	100,500	60,500	40,000	781,000
Activity 1.3.1: Promoting soil conservation practices		10,000	20,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	60,000
Activity 1.3.2: Install solar powered boreholes		150,000	140,000	-	-	-	290,000
Activity 1.3.3: Implement moisture conservation technologies such as water harvesting and ground water recharge	25,000	35,000	40,000	40,000	5,000	5,000	150,000
Activity 1.1.3.2: Implement moisture conservation technologies	-	15,000	15,000	15,000	25,000	5,000	75,000
Activity 1.1.3.4: Establish water harvesting technologies e.g. troughs/pits for groundwater recharge	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	150,000
Activity 1.1.3.5: Establish soil erosion monitoring plots	20,000	20,000	15,000	500	500	-	56,000
Output 1.4: Promote adaptation measures for livestock production, including fodder banks, indigenous cattle breeds and rangeland recovery systems	30,000	135,000	132,000	130,000	122,000	10,000	559,000
Activity 1.4.1: Growing fodder banks for livestock in appropriate project areas	-	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	5,000	245,000
Activity 1.4.2: Promote climate resilient livestock breeds	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	200,000
Activity 1.4.3: Develop and implement rangeland management plans	30,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	100,000
Activity 1.4.4: Training communities on herd management	-	10,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	14,000
Output 1.5: Output 1.2.2 Diversification of livelihoods through value chain development and marketing support for climate resilience	30,000	40,000	80,000	85,000	20,000	10,000	255,000



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Activity 1.5.1: Apiculture training for communities in project area	-	10,000	10,000	15,000	-	-	35,000
Activity 1.5.2: Value addition of non-timber forest produce in project areas	—20,000	30,000	70,000	70,000	20,000	10,000	220,000
Activity 1.5.3: Promote value addition of high-value pulses and promotion of off-farm income-generating activities in appropriate project areas	—10,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	5,000	215,000
Component 2: To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience	—60,000	301,000	485,000	370,000	240,000	70,000	1,476,000
Outcome 2: Improved ecosystem resilience	—60,000	301,000	485,000	370,000	240,000	70,000	1,476,000
Output 2.1: 500 hectares of degraded wetlands and degraded lands restored	—35,000	130,000	230,000	230,000	150,000	50,000	825,000
Activity 2.1.1: Map wetlands for each ward	—20,000						20,000
Activity 2.1.2: Develop and implement wetlands restoration plans	-	80,000	80,000	80,000	50,000	20,000	310,000
Activity 2.1.3: Map degraded areas	—20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Activity 2.1.4: Design and implement sustainable land management plans	-	50,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	310,000
Activity 2.1.5: Map invasive alien species	—15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Activity 2.1.6: Design and implement IAS eradication plans	-		50,000	50,000	50,000	20,000	170,000
Output 2.2: Woodlands are protected against deforestation, and degradation	—25,000	171,000	255,000	140,000	90,000	20,000	651,000



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Activity 2.1.1.2: Identification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and deforestation/degradation hotspots mapped for restoration	5,000	10,000	35,000	-	-	-	50,000
Activity 2.2.1: Identification and delineation of community managed woodlands/forest areas to be protected	10,000	16,000	-	-	-	-	26,000
Activity 2.1.3: Conservation of threatened plant species – in situ and ex situ	10,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	10,000	180,000
Activity 2.1.5: Establishment and planting of indigenous trees in restoration sites	-	40,000	40,000	40,000	20,000	10,000	150,000
Activity 2.1.2.4: Energy saving technology innovations promoted in project areas	-	20,000	50,000	50,000	20,000	-	140,000
Activity 2.1.7: Design and implement appropriate benefit sharing mechanisms for the forest and other initiatives.	-	25,000	20,000	-	-	-	45,000
Activity 2.1.2.2: Conduct fire management and awareness	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	40,000
Activity 2.1.2.6: Installation of biogas digesters installed on at 4 homesteads in each ward	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	20,000
Activity 2.2.3: Establishment of demonstration micro-solar farm	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-
Component 3: To develop a conducive legal and institutional framework for adaptation	18,000	76,000	70,500	78,500	51,000	16,000	310,000
Outcome 3: A conducive Legal/policy framework developed	18,000	76,000	70,500	78,500	51,000	16,000	310,000
Output 3.1: Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened	-	-	5,000	20,000	20,000	5,000	60,000
Activity 3.1.1: Review national and local legal and policy frameworks	-	-	5,000	10,000	-	-	15,000



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Activity 3.1.2: Conduct public consultation on development of new local legal frameworks and by laws	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	5,000	45,000
Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of natural resource management committees	8,000	31,000	33,000	31,000	31,000	11,000	145,000
Activity 3.2.1: Strengthen existing environment subcommittees	5,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	45,000
Activity 3.2.2: Establish environment subcommittees in areas where they do not exist	3,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	20,000
Activity 3.2.3: Develop and implement Local Environmental Action Plans with local communities	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	80,000
Output 3.1.3: Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into bylaws and local, district and provincial environmental action plans		10,000	12,500	7,500	-	-	30,000
Activity 3.3.1: Review and draft local bylaws for climate change action	-	10,000	5,000	-	-	-	15,000
Activity 3.3.2: Review provincial and district plans to mainstream climate change adaptation and gender	-	-	7,500	7,500	-	-	15,000
Output 3.4: Extension service providers trained on climate change adaptation	10,000	35,000	20,000	10,000	-	-	75,000
Activity 3.4.1: Conduct train the trainer workshops	-	15,000	10,000	-	-	-	25,000
Activity 3.4.2: Workshops of extension and other natural resource practitioners in project areas	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	50,000
Component 4: To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences	10,000	55,900	19,400	54,400	39,400	55,400	264,000
Outcome 4: Enhanced knowledge and awareness on climate change, food security and ecosystem health to strengthen evidence-based adaptation	10,000	55,900	19,400	54,400	39,400	55,400	264,000



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Output 4.1: Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of women and men	10,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	25,000
Activity 4.1.1: Climate change awareness meetings for smallholder farmers on climate change adaptation	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Activity 4.1.2: Collect and package climate information for sharing with smallholder farmers.	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
Output 4.2: Use of community early warning and monitoring system for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks		15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
Activity 4.2.1: Identification of local early warning systems and their documentation	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
Activity 4.2.2: Strengthening and introduction of appropriate early warning systems	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
Output 4.3: Project knowledge and experience disseminated	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
Activity 4.3.1: Project initiation meetings	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Activity 4.3.2: Stakeholder meetings on project progress	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Activity 4.3.3: Development of tools for upscaling and knowledge dissemination		-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
Output 4.4: Knowledge sharing platform created and active	1,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	2,000	47,000
Activity 4.4.1: Create social media groups for information dissemination	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Activity 4.4.2: Set up farmer field schools as demonstration centres		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	41,000



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Output 4.5: Communication strategy developed	5,000	2,000	-	-	5,000	5,000	17,000
Activity 4.5.1: Develop a communication strategy for the project	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Activity 4.5.3: Disseminate the communication strategy to the community and lead local institutions		2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
Activity 4.5.4: Produce scientific publications from lessons learnt in the project		-	-	-	5,000	5,000	10,000
Activity 4.5.5: Produce and disseminate project publicity material	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	60,000
Output 4.6: Project monitoring and reporting	13,500	7,900	3,400	23,400	3,400	28,400	80,000
Activity 4.6.1: Establish project M & E system	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
Activity 4.6.2: Establish community-based land management monitoring system	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
Activity 4.6.3: Produce monthly and quarterly progress reports	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Activity 4.6.4: Monitor and report implementation of ESMP	-	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	12,000
Activity 4.6.5: Conduct project midterm review	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
Activity 4.6.6: Conduct end-of Project evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
Total Project Cost	238,000	997,900	1,172,900	904,400	593,900	222,400	4,120,000

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

National Implementing Entity fee	70,000	71,000	71,000	71,000	71,000	71,000	4357 90025,000
Execution fee	80,000	75,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	43275,000
Total disbursement	388,000	1,143,900	1,324,900	1,055,400	744,900	273,400	4,989,915 5,000,000

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

**PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY THE DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY FOR
ADAPTATION FUND AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY**

A. Record Of Endorsement By The Designated Government Authority

B. Implementing entity certification

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government² *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:*

<p><i>Washington Zhakata Director: Climate Change Management Department</i></p>	<p><i>Date: 01/10/22</i></p>
---	------------------------------

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

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (National Development Strategy 1(2021-2025); Draft National Adaptation Plan, Nationally Determined Contribution (2030), Zimbabwe Long-term Low Greenhouse Gas Emmission Development Strategy (2020-2050) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of the programme.

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.

<i>Name: Director General Environmental Management Agency Aaron Chigona Signature: </i>	
Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: 01/10/22	Tel. and email: aaron.chigona@ema.co.zw 00263712236834 08677006244
Project Contact Person: Director Environmental Management Services; Steady Kangata	
Tel. And Email: steady.kangata@ema.co.zw 00263773404779/00263712458085 08677006244	

All communications should be addressed to

"The Secretary for Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry"
Telephone: 701681-2 or 701691-2
Telegraphic address:
"ENVIRONMENT"



Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry
11th Floor, Kaguvi Building
Cnr. Central Avenue & Forth Street.
P Bag 7753
Causeway
Harare

10 January 2022

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

Subject: Endorsement for the project: *Enhancing resilience of communities and ecosystems in the face of a changing climate in arid and semi- arid areas of Zimbabwe*

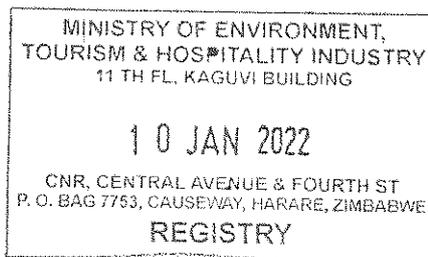
In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Zimbabwe, I confirm that the above national project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Zimbabwe.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the Environmental Management Agency and executed by Tsuru Trust, Care International and ORAP.



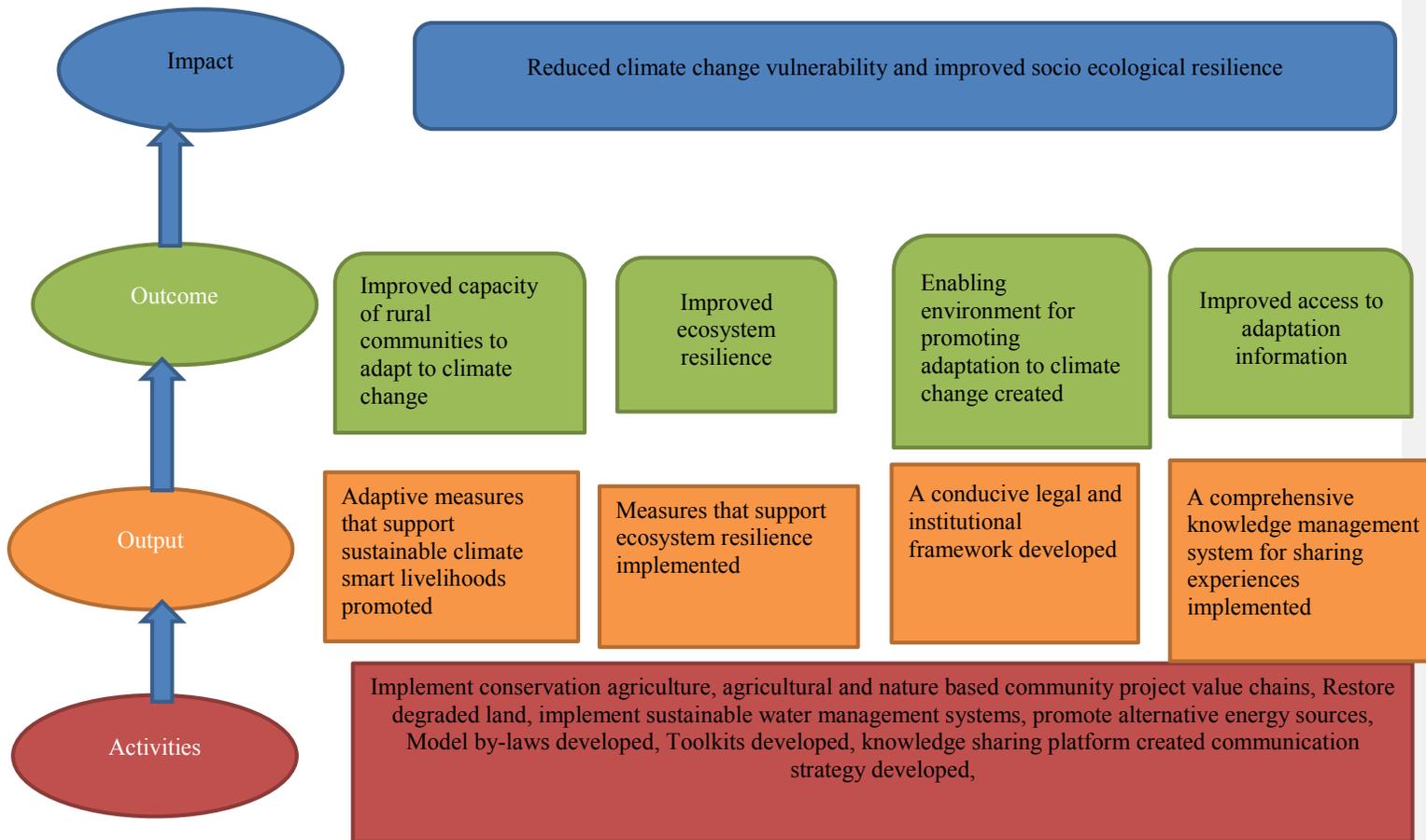
Yours Sincerely,

Washington Zhakata
Director- Climate Change Management Department



Annexes

ANNEX 1: Theory of Change



ANNEX 2: Field Report

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

Submitted to: The Director-General
Environmental Management Agency

Submitted by:
Chemist Gumbie (Lead Consultant)

Introduction

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

Approach to the field trip

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

Field observations and interview responses

The field trip generally validated the assertion that the chosen districts were vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. There were many similarities in the districts that make programming for the project aligned across the landscape. All the areas considered are in regions III-V which experience shortages of both blue and green water, droughts, poor productivity, poor management of natural resources and hence have vulnerable poor communities.

Climate Change knowledge

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



One community member expressed in Chimanimani

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

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

Water

Availability of both underground and surface water is generally poor across the landscape. All the wards visited expressed that many boreholes had been sunk but there is a high number of dry holes indicating a very low water table. Both communities and stakeholders expressed that water provision would greatly assist development and livelihood resilience enhancement as almost all activities that can build the adaptive capacity of communities are reliant on the provision of water.

Agriculture



One of the consequences of erratic rainfalls has been poor food production across the landscape. The smallholder farmers have experienced perennial crop failure of staple maize and hence they have resorted to small grains with support from the government and stakeholders. The government supported climate-smart agriculture initiative (*pfumvudza*) has reached many farmers with widespread digging of holes for cropping.

However, sentiments are that the climate-smart agriculture initiative is labour intensive and in some communities, it is viewed as developmental regression from mechanisation to labour intensive hole

digging. Some farmers practise horticulture where there are irrigation schemes, however, these schemes serve a few and are compromised by poor market linkages causing project failure in many instances.

Livestock farming

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

Energy



Communities depend on wood fuel for cooking and heating energy. alternative sources of wood are usually considered supplementary to firewood and their penetration is quite low. In areas where there is a peri-urban centre, there is usually a proliferation of firewood selling hotspots as communities sell firewood as a coping mechanism to the vagaries of climate change. The consequence of this is massive deforestation across the

whole project landscape. In almost all the districts there have been some projects of solar cookers, tsotso stove and other energy-saving stoves have been implemented across the districts but their uptake is still relatively low.

Natural resources management

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

Livelihood options

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

Gender



It was noted that women generally suffered livelihood hardships most than men as a result of climate change since societal norms in all the areas dictate that women are responsible for fetching household water, fetching firewood and ensuring the household has food. All these roles are affected by climate change hence making the work of women more challenging. In cases of migration as is Bulilima, Chivi and Mberengwa, usually the men leave while the women

and children stay home to take care of the homestead and all the chores including those normally done by men. This has led some women; even girls as young as 13, to venture into prostitution to help feed their families.

Summary

Table 2: Summary of Field observations

Issue	Chimanimani-	Gutu	Chivi	Mberengwa	Bulilima
Water	The area is dry, has low rainfall (region V), many dry holes when drilling boreholes, few weirs/dams, limited availability of potable water	Low rainfall, poor water availability of both surface and underground water. Region III and IV.	Rainfall distribution patterns are erratic leading to poor food production and hence poor food security. Water is a huge challenge and often there is competition for water between people and livestock especially at the few borehole water points. Region V	Unpredictable rainfall results in poor water availability and depleted water reserves. People and livestock travel long distances to get water wherever it is available. Most boreholes are now only dry holes as the water table is at far depths. Region IV	Water is scarce, many dry holes drilled, low rainfall (region V), primarily a cattle ranching region
Agriculture	Erratic rainfall causing poor yields, suitable for small grain production	Erratic rainfall causing poor yields, suitable for small grain production	Erratic rainfall causing poor yields, suitable for small grain production	Erratic rainfall causing poor yields, suitable for small grain production	Erratic rainfall causing poor yields, suitable for small grain production
Livestock	Very little grazing land/pastures available, livestock deaths	Very little grazing land/pastures available, livestock deaths	Very little grazing land/pastures available, livestock deaths, bush encroachment	Very little grazing land/pastures available, livestock deaths, bush encroachment	Area well suited for livestock, too many donkeys putting pressure on rangeland
Energy	High rates of deforestation especially at designated service centres without any electricity connection.	High rates of deforestation, promotion of energy-saving wood stoves being promoted	High rates of deforestation, promotion of energy-saving wood stoves being promoted	High rates of deforestation, energy-saving stoves being promoted	High rates of deforestation, biogas piloting at boarding schools and health centres
Natural resources management	Gully erosion resulting in siltation of water bodies and rivers, deforestation	Wetland depletion, gully erosion resulting in siltation of water bodies and rivers,	Gully erosion resulting in siltation of water bodies and rivers, deforestation	Gully erosion resulting in siltation of water bodies and rivers,	CAMPFIRE, bush clearing for settlement (homesteads)

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

Recommendations

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

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

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

3. Build on existing successful projects/programs
4. Work with a maximum of 3 executing entities that already have a track record and are recognised in the areas being considered.
5. Recommended projects as in Table 2

Table 1: Recommended projects in the districts

District	Potential projects	Potential partners
Chimanimani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead on permaculture/agroecology - Water provision - Nutrition gardens - Baobab value chain - Agroforestry 	Tsuro Trust
Gutu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead on wetlands - Water provision - Gully reclamation 	Oxfam/Care International

	- Conservation works	
Chivi	- Lead on catchment management - Orchards and Nutrition gardens - Water provision	Care International/ LDS
Mberengwa	- Lead on water harvesting and provision - Pasture management and Small livestock - Nutrition gardens	Lutheran Development Services
Bulilima	- Lead on pasture management - Water provision - Nutrition gardens	Orap

Executing entities assessment matrix

Institution	Water	Agric	Livestock	Energy	Biodiversity	Districts	Rank	Select
Tsuro Trust	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	Yes
Oxfam	X	X	X	X	X	3	4	Yes
Care International	X	X			x	2	5	Yes
Birdlife					X	1	8	
Lutheran Devpt Services	X	X	X	X	X	3	1	Yes
Orap	X	X	X	X	X	1	3	Yes
Welt Hunger Hilfe		X			X	1	5	
Practical Action	X					2	7	
UNDP				X		1	10	
Africa Action	X					1	9	

Identified risks to project success

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

Risk	Mitigation measure
Political interference	Design and implement a communication strategy that ensures all leadership structures are continuously engaged regarding the project
Unsustainable project interventions	Fully support beneficiaries over the duration of the project Implement projects that provide livelihood benefits and that meet the needs of the beneficiaries.
Poor project governance	Provide training of project leaders, working within existing leadership structures in the community
Poor Communication	Develop a communication strategy-information hub at ward level
Communities not cooperating	Consult and involve beneficiaries prior to project implementation
Project staff turnover	Ensure adequate handover is done prior to staff leaving the project
Unilateral decision making	Implement a communication strategy to consult and engage communities
Conflict between Donor interest and expectations of beneficiaries	Careful selection of executing entities (EE) so that there is unity of purpose between the project objectives, community expectations and EE mission. Communicating well with communities expected project outputs and outcomes

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

Capacity Assessment for implementation of an Adaptation Fund Project

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

INSTRUCTIONS OF HOW TO FILL IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

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

. General

1. Institution

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

Govt Department	Parastatal	NGO	CSO	Private Company	Other (specify)

2. Business sector in which the organisation is in

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

3. In which districts does the organisation operate?

Chimanimani	
Gutu	
Mberengwa	

Chivi	
Bulilima	

Technical capacity

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

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

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

	Current	1-3 yrs	3-5 yrs	more than 5 years	None
Water					
Land management					
Energy					
Agriculture					
Sustainable natural resources management					
Value chains development (e.g. value addition for sale)					
Development of by-laws					

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

Yes	
-----	--

No	
----	--

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

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

Human resource capacity

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

Yes	
No	

If no, what what positions need to be filled?

.....

.....

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

Level of Education	Number of staff members
1. High school	
2. Certificate	
3. Diploma	
4. Bachelor's	
5. Post-graduate	

10. Does the organisation have a training policy

Yes	
No	

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

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

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

Yes	
No	

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

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

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

Yes	
No	

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

.....
.....

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

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

1.
2.
3.

5. Financial management capacity

14. Does the organisation have a budget

Yes	
No	

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

Key component	Criteria for each stage of development			
Budget as a management tool	Budgets are used as management tools	Budgets are developed for project activities, but are often over-spent or underspent by more than 20%	Total expenditure is usually within 20% of budget, but actual activity often diverges from budget predictions	Budgets are an integral part of management and are adjusted as project implementation warrants
Cash controls	No clear procedures exist for handling payables and receivables and receivables	Financial controls exist but lack a systematic office procedure	Improved financial control systems exist	Excellent cash controls for payables and receivables; established budget procedures
Financial security	Financing comes from only one source	Financing comes from multiple sources, but 90% or more from one source	No single source of funding provides more than 60% of funding	No single source provides more than 40% of funding

Governance

16. Does the organisation have policies related to:

	Yes	No
i. Natural resources management		
ii. Financial management		
iii. Climate change		
iv. Fraud and Corruption		

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

Yes	
No	

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

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

18. Does the organisation have a grievance redress mechanism

Yes	
No	

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

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

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

Year	Yes	No	Comments
2020			
2019			
2018			
2017			
2016			

Gender

20. Does the organisation have a gender policy?

Yes	
No	

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

Male	
Female	

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

Male	
Female	

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

Annex 4: Individual Capacity Assessment of Focal Person
Capacity Assessment for implementation of an Adaptation Fund Project

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

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO FILL IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

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

General

1. Gender

Male	
Female	

2. Level of education (Tick applicable box)

1. High school	
2. Certificate	
3. Diploma	
4. Bachelor’s (Specify)	
5. Post-graduate (Specify)	

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

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

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

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

5. Do you have experience related to

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

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

.....

7. What is your level of knowledge on:

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

8. What are your capacity development needs related to

a. climate change adaptation and mitigation

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

b. sustainable natural resources management

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

c. community development

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annex 5: Attendance Registers

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/1/21
27	Egnes Matiza	F			0777428248	E. 222
28	Pauline Madzima	F			0782084863	A7
29	Jesca Makoto	F			0789874983	
30	Ease Tangata	F			0790000000	
31	Julipp	F			0787026364	
32	Patricia	F			0779025643	
33	Sbanangurai Moyo	F			0775562766	Moyo
34	Margret Muzza	F				
35	Constance Chama	F			07727222	L-L
36	PALLETTA Gwanzira	F			077349806	Pawana

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/1/21
17	Rosemeri mutzingwa	F			078542173	P. mutzingwa
18	Olina makotose	F			071414091	O. makotose
19	Cladya Masungu	F			0772730186	CM
20	Vera chigwa	F				
21	Ellen Ziwuku	F			0781402365	E. ziwuku
22	Dorothy Mhonda	F			0775667965	DMK
23	Gerangwezi Gwazi	M				
24	Mutwadi Dhoroso	F			15	
25	Fareziya Mangochi	F			07785266	
26	REGINA Munang	F			0779029653	

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/1/21
7	BURAI MUSAU	F				
8	HANZEN GISENZI	M			07725045	gise
9	CELENA NSEVALI	F				
10	MURACBA MASHARI	F			0713413691	Muracba
11	JANE RUWAYI	F			0715667055	
12	PURURAI TIWONKI	F				
13	SILVIA JINGA	F			0715537567	
14	HAI THAMAS	F			0714676325	
15	OLEAN NHODZA	F			078013183	Thodza
16	BRIDGEI CHIRUNGI	F			078025072	Chirungi

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CHIVI DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS - DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/1/21
1	Rungonayi Suka	F	Local Govt	Sukam sukamafira@gmail.com	0772231133	Suka
2	Rungarao Munondo	F	CARE	rungarao.munondo @care.org	0772668970	Munondo
3	Hadezoni Brighton	M	AGRITEX	hadezoni@grmiller.com	073143311	Brighton
4	Chimbiti Matsai	F	Chivi ROC	Chimbiti@grmiller.com	072051115	Matsai
5	CHIRO MASHARIRE	F	CLL		0776979927	Masharire
6	LEONARD HATHANI	M	WIIH	leonard.hathani @wiih.org.zw	07533580	Hathani

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	08/11/21
7	Andrew Ngwenya	Male	Bulilima RDC	Mabunga	077630629	✓
8	Sergeant Moyo	M	R Monitor		0774022457	✓
9	Bhelele Mkhize	M	Bulilima RDC		07766000	✓
10	Muselelo Thini	F	ORTP	mmuse@crapanzede.org	0773433450 0713977880	✓
11	FRANCIS Z. MOYO	M	WHT	francis.moyo@wht.co.za		✓
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						



BULILIMA DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	08/11/21
1	JEAN BROWN NCUBSE	MALE	Bulilima RDC	johnbrown@ncubse.com	0775570700	✓
2	Lizwelethu Tshuma	Male	Bulilima RDC	lizwetshuma@gmail.com	0772680688	✓
3	ONISMO ZOCHEA	MALE	LOCAL CVT	ozoche@cvtsm.com	0775686790 0775940009	✓
4	MASOSA PETER	MALE	AGRITEX	masosa.peter@gmail.com		✓
5	THABO TSHANGUZE	MALE		mercys@tshanguze.com	0776531007	
6	Phitani Ncube	Female			0777312620	

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
17	MIGANHO JUNIEL	MALE	BHANI		071404264	JHG
18	ALFRED HLAKA	M	COUNCILOR		0212266310	EA
19	ROBERTO B. HAMBIA	M	MEMBER OF RBE	roberto.hambia@gmail.com 078367715.6		RHB
20	INNOCENT CHISI	M	EWVA	innocentchisi27@gmail.com	0712034364	CHM
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
7	Sikolwe Ncube	F	Joni		0713154908	Sikolwe
8	Nomuhle Masileb	F	Filimon		0713157940	Nomuhle
9	Kineth Mzinyane	F	Bani		0710770077	Kineth
10	Judith Shoko	F	Joni			Jshoko
11	Abigail Mzingwani	F	Bani		0716716601	AM
12	Rosa Bangasheva	F	Joni		0712086497	R
13	Smider Mamba	F	Joni		0712024072	Smamba
14	Kudwa Nwale	M	Joni		0716187551	Kudwa
15	Washington	M	Joni		0716819385	Washington
16	WITNESS	M	Joni		0716251577	W

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ADAPTATION FUND

MBERENGWA

CHIVI DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/1/21
1	Jacobus Buthe	F	Joni		0718144070	G.B
2	Tinashe Sibanda	M	Joni		0717943607	T.S
3	Prince T Moyo	M	Joni		0714298151	D.M.
4	Stensle Chenda	F	Joni		0715189703	S.C.
5	Sandra Shumba	F	Joni		0714309719	S.S
6	Sikhanyiswe Dube	F	Joni		072687180	M

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/1/21
27	Shaka Mubvumba	F	Bhani	ZVAMAKWIRO	0783442260	
28	Caroline Mtonzeni	F	Joni	ZVAMAKWIRO	0716493027	
29	Fesitas Choko	F	Bhani	ZVAMAKWIRO	0714350489	
30	Concilia Nwesi	F	Joni	ZVAMAKWIRO	0716781557	
31	Angelina Nhangwa	F	Joni	ZVAMAKWIRO	0717363109	
32	Patricia Shoko	F	Joni	ZVAMAKWIRO	0715374000	
33	Betsera Mambwe	F	Joni	ZVAMAKWIRO	0702285394	
34	Sam Khesiya	F	Bhani	ZVAMAKWIRO	0784371366	
35	Dorath Lyphotha	F	Bhani	ZVAMAKWIRO		
36	Sithokozile Ncube	F	Bhani	ZVAMAKWIRO	0714350189	

Wave 11
Village

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	041/21
17	Egnes Chivondanire	F	BHANI			Echivondanire
18	Egnes Choko	F	BHANI			Echoko
19	O.leti Moyo	F	BHANI			Blayo
20	Sinobhande Moyo	F	Joni			Blayo
21	Edzai Chiboreka	F	Joni			Echiboreka
22	Judith Maveneke	F	Joni		0712 399829	J.maveneke
23	Edzai Chiboreka	F	Joni		0714181013	Echiboreka
24	Ekalaba Ajineth	F	Joni		0716559096	EA
25	Simbisii Dube	F	Bhani			Edube
26	Ennah Mpora	F	Bhani		03-044522	EMpora

Wave 11

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	041/21
7	MARWEN DUBE	M	Village with Mangochi	Zvangaqwiro	071260289	Edube
8	Mueenabo Pester	M	chikwira	Zvangaqwiro	071862446	PEster
9	Zhou SOWART	M	BHANI	Zvangaqwiro	0712562254	ESOWART
10	Zikhaleni Lenford	M	KwASHIRA	Zvangaqwiro	071266312	ELenford
11	TAKUANDA MAMBOZI	M	Bhani	Zvangaqwiro	077722922	TAMAMBOZI
12	NKOSILETHI MAMBOZI	M	Bhani	Zvangaqwiro	071057044	NAMAMBOZI
13	Sindisani Mubvumba	M	Bhani	Zvangaqwiro	071244522	ESMubvumba
14	JOEL HOVE	M	Joni	Zvangaqwiro	071876483	EHove
15	CHENBA Moyo	M	Joni	Zvangaqwiro	0715732016	EMoyo
16	Zvangaqwiro Choko	M	BHANI	Zvangaqwiro	071266312	EChoko



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

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	02/11/21
1	UNBILE GWATE	M	LUTHICAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	pnlds@luthican.org	0772423448	os/nk1
2	STEWART CHIWANCA	M	COCA CANT	ugwate@luthican.org	0775142940	Stewart
3	TINOZIVA ROBERT	M	AGRITEX	roberttinoziva@gmail.com	0771098720	RP
4	MUCHIDZWA PETRONELLA K	F	AGRITEX	kudzemudzwa@gmail.com	0712334491	PK
5	MASUNUNGWE M	F	AGRITEX	alimmasunungwe@gmail.com	0713476615	M
6	L.C. Mbatanga	M	D.R.R. Chisimwa		0712267726	MB

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	02/11/21
27	MAYENGO JOTA	MALE	AGRITEX	mayenzi@gmail.com	0777237791	M
28	MWATISEPT MURZWO	MACE	V/HEAD	wengezi	0788744440	M
29	Lucia Mungisa	Female	V. Sec		0786416576	L.M
30	Esnia Pirage	Female	v-head		0777823595	E
31	Fungai Chinyoti	Male			0777121205	F
32	Shamiso Gwenedza	Female	V. Sec		0783339600	SE
33	Irene Nemutenzi	Female	V. Sec		0778473168	I Nemutenzi
34	Misspa Chibwarizo	Female	V. Sec	wengezi	0786017502	M
35	Stare Oara	Female	V. Sec	wengezi	0780074682	S.OARA
36	Susan Mbiriri	Female	Village Sec	wengezi	0785237869	S.Mbiriri

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	02/11/21
17	ARON JAMBWA	M			0784144753	ARON
18	PINAS CHIMOYO	M			0771623462	Pinas
19	PETER MUSUKUTWA	M			0777692391	Peter
20	ISAAC MUMBO	M			0784144753	Isaac
21	DOUGLAS CHEZA	M			0775971688	Douglas
22	CHRISTIAN DANIEL	M			0773079353	Christian
23	JOSEPH YHURANDI	M			0783626068	Joseph
24	DOM CHEZA	M			0794491174	Dom
25	Brian Shodi	M			0772339144	Brian
26	FRANCIS MUMBO	M				Francis

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	02/11/21
7	Jackson Mungeni	M	UNOPS	JacksonMun@unops.org	0717606741	Jackson
8	Eunice Emurgani	F			0162568110	Eunice
9	Tery Cheza	F				Tery
10	Naura Marlowe	F			0795770115	Naura
11	Ennis Zheraki	F			0774866525	Ennis
12	Stuvia Makwiro	F			0785103296	Stuvia
13	Shallah Sithole	F			0785210289	Shallah
14	Taitisi Pangwa	F			0775827955	Taitisi
15	Rosemary Mubangi	F			077473616	Rosemary
16	TOBIAS MUTEDI	M			0781614173	Tobias



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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	02/11/21
1	MATHEMBAZI JOSEPH	M	LOCAL GOVT	mathembazi@zim.gov.zw	0771863753	MJP
2	DEURE NEHEMIA	M	CRDC	chunzira@crdc.gov.zw	0772586699	
3	ROSELINE MUKONDEWESHERO	F	Tsuro TRUST	roselinemukondeweshero@gmail.com	0772874182	
4	KWEKWETA EDMORE	M	AGRITEX	ekwekweta@gmail.com	0773503706	Kwekweta
5	Ruvimbo Muzamwaje	F	UWOPS	ruvimboam@uwops.org	0775512545	Ruvimbo
6	Selinhah Mutshanyau	F	UWOPS	selinhah@uwops.org	0782048119	Selinhah

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
27	Moyasi moyzi	F	Village	N/A	078458227	M. moyzi
28	Siphatihwe Mhambh	F	Village	N/A	0786791591	SB
29	Ndabaketei chata	F	village	N/A	0712245593	chata
30	Ngwenya Aletah	F	village	N/A	0771533946	A. Ngwenya
31	Violet si-orro	F	village	N/A	078717566	V. si-orro
32	Miriam Hove	F	Village	N/A		MIRIAM
33	Beatrice Mukuwe	F	Village	N/A	0785451794	B. Mukuwe
34	Linia Mutsikwa	F	Village	N/A		LN
35	Elizabeth Chasara	F	Village	N/A		E.C
36	Sibadi Mhisa	F	Village	N/A	0774170930	SM

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
17	Fungai mugwagwa	F	Village	N/A		F. mugwagwa
18	Kesike Dzira	F	Village	N/A		KD.
19	Tandine Sithole	F	Village	N/A	0719735666	T. Sithole
20	Marilla Ngunya	F	Village	N/A		M.N.
21	Annah Shumba	F	Village	N/A		A.S.
22	Josphine Tazera	F	village	N/A	078239020	J.T.
23	Eddie Ngunya	F	village	N/A		E.
24	Shelly Shumba	F	village	N/A	0788625809	S. Shumba
25	Admire Zhou	M	village	N/A	0773580715	A. Zhou
26	Kinchester Nyika	F	village	N/A	0782399975	K. Nyika

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/1/21
7	Mark Shumba	M	Village	N/A	0784371816	MA
8	Anipa Magondo	M	Village	N/A	0712000966	AM
9	Tampersthe Zib	F	Village	N/A	0774242576	T Zib
10	Sithembile Zhou	F	Village	N/A	0714790658	S Zhou
11	Senzeni Zihonye	F	Village	N/A		S Zihonye
12	Mary chiringe	F	Village	N/A	0783550497	M chiringe
13	Virginia Miki	F	Village	N/A	0784192660	VMiki
14	Crestor Ngwenya	F	Village	N/A		C
15	MEMBER SHUMBA	F	Village	N/A	072083376	MSHUMBA
16	Chipo moyo	F	Village	N/A	0778450660	C moyo

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Mberengwa



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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/1/21
1	MARISA CHENGERAI	M	COUNCILLOR	N/A	0782011678	MA
2	Ruanesha Shepard	M	Village	N/A	0776694400	R.S
3	Goy Ngwenya	M	Head Village	N/A	0782424588	GN
4	Tinashe Hwagwe	M	Village	N/A	0779375872	TH
5	Amon ngwenya	M	Village	N/A	0783171950	AM
6	Kaspina Shumba	F	Village	N/A	0782304760	KS

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	02/11/21
7	MUKONDA TENDRA JOSEPH	M	VDCO		0782972641	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	MABEKU WASHU THOMAS	M	WARDCO		0774067401	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	OFFICER A REUBEN	M	V-HEAD		077688990	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	EUSEPH PIKILI	M	V HEAD		075439851	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	TAUANDA CHIROGWEA	M	E	tauanda.chirogwea@gmail.com	077291030	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	KANISA PROSPER	M	EMA	prospertkanisa@ema.co.zw	077406740	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	KWIKWETA PRUDENCE	M	EMA	kwikweta.p@gmail.com	0785188236	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	MARANJE ERNEST	M	EMA	ernest.marange@ema.co.zw	078509854	<i>[Signature]</i>
15						
16						

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	02/11/21
1	Linda Chirunga	F	MURADO-01		077392257	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Jana Chimwema	F	MURADO-02		071670350	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	ENGWAT MUKANO	M	MURADO-03		0779079957	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	MURADO CHICHA	M	SITATI		0782557529	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	BATSIRAI CHICHA	M	MURADO-04		0772850639	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	GODHOS NHEOTA	M	MURADO-05		0772034984	<i>[Signature]</i>

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	06/11/21
17	Franka Mudyaradzo	F	Farmer			
18	Ruramai Wedzera	F	Farmer		0713695904	MaZo
19	Reonela Shereni	F	Farmer		078435857	Z...
20	Sakile Nhlavu	F	Farmer		0779630122	Sheni
21	Francisa Bhalazi	F	Farmer		0777716555	Sheni
22	MUNESI MAPETUKA	M	ADNA AHEAD	munesi@yicranch.co.zw	078319022	F.B
23	AUXILIA GOMBERA	F	OXFAM	A.Gombera@oxfam.org	0712642458 0714148128	GA
24					0772724152	GA
25						
26						

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	06/11/21
7	Sinath Chabanga	F	Farmer		07785421	Sheni
8	Lelee Manhaye	F	Farmer		0779357152	Lelee
9	Mudhezi Loice	F	Farmer	mudhezi@gmail.co	0778154524	Lelee
10	Mbambi Melody	F	Farmer		071781625	Lelee
11	MURAI JANDAKWE	F	V.H.W		0762343201	Lelee
12	Liriah Sumindya	F	Farmer		079084628	Lelee
13	Rebecca Dziganwa	F	Farmer		073408879	Lelee
14	Chingairi Muzara	F	Farmer			Lelee
15	Dorcas Muthapi	F	Farmer		07734403	Lelee
16	Betty Chuwe	F	Farmer		077592785	Lelee



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ZVISHAVANE DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

03/11/21

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
1	Mary mutswakwisa	F	Farmer		0715 23421	Mary
2	Florence Mureo	F	Farmer		0783618655	F.M
3	Stella Maturipi	F	farmer		078898980	Stella
4	Janet Panazenga	F	farmer		077550038	JP
5	Prisca Mugwagwa	F	Farmer		078646028	P.M
6	Priscilla Mubvumba	F	Farmer		0779766708	PM

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
27	ANOLU WAKAFARE	M	FARMER		075582627	ANOLU
28	P. MUKHURURUWA	M	FARMER		0772159005	P. MUKHURURUWA
29	Hidubwa Chigwata	M	FARMER		0774600570	Hidubwa
30	Simone S. Mushwasi	M	FARMER		0776363814	Simone
31	Kudamwasha Mugwagwa	M	FARMER			Kudamwasha
32	Mikayari Munzarariwa	M	FARMER		078-22-88127	Mikayari
33	STEPHEN MUSHWASI	M	FARMER		0783614878	STEPHEN
34	JOSPHAT MUYANABEDZ	M	FARMER		0717582081	JOSPHAT
35	ROSEN MUNZARARIWA	M	FARMER		0783070427	ROSEN
36	Constance M. Mubvumba	F	Farmer		0715 325415	Constance

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
17	CHIRIAMU PROMISE	MALE	FARMER			
18	TAFERWA OSWELL	MALE	FN		078239618	
19	DZINVAI FOSHORE	MALE			078234499	
20	Kakafaka Rashikai	Male			0786002416	
21	Sungano Mupunga	male	FN		078468584	
22	Talent musyara	male	FN		0779266897	
23	Dwezi Gasi GUMI	M	F.N		0785786309	
24	Fobiano Ngorima	M	Farmer		077469778	
25	Mutambaza Agrippa S.	M	Farmer		076945051	
26	Azura Mushi	M	FARMER		077212572	

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	03/11/21
7	SHEHA MAFUDZE	FEMALE	MASTER FARMER			
8	Munyaho Chumbudze	Female	Farmer		0712917258	
9	P. PETER CHIMWAA	M	Farmer		077666614	
10	ALOUS Mubandz	M	Farmer	N/A	0785786144	
11	OSBORN Muzasa	MALE	FARMER		01568048	
12	Pomiricus MANDISHI	MALE			0785786126	
13	SEVERIN ZERA	MALE			11	
14	MUSAZURI ARKINOS	M	CUA		0772644208	
15	Osilomani majoni	Male	Farmer		0783941616	
16	A. GUMINDO A				07	



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CHIVI DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

03/11/21

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	DATE
1	Patricia Kamunda	Female	Farmer			04/11/21
2	Sesitina Mademure	F	farmer		0714011915	Kamunda
3	Alice Cudo	F	farmer		0785786227	Sm
4	Progress Kagado	F	Farmer		0785786128	ACudo
5	Christina Nhongo	F	Farmer		0785786128	Kagado
6	SOFIA MUDZOKI	F	FARMER		0784352971	N



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CHIVI DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

03/11/21

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	DATE
1	MUNETS I MAPETURE	M	AFRICA AHEAD	munesi@afriahead.co.zw	077642200	03/11/21
2					077642200	
3						
4						
5						
6						

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/1/21
27	Neddy Chimambo	F	Farmer	Chimambo1@a	078578785	W. Chimambo
28	Susan Tenega	F	Farmer		0784352539	S. Tenega
29	Emily Muzanza	F	Farmer			E. Muzanza
30	Remata Chawa	F	Farmer		0779922654	R. Chawa
31	Alice Mandishe	F	Farmer		0772744269	A. Mandishe
32	Euphrasia Makoni	F	Farmer		077999045	Makoni
33	Rumbidza M	F	Farmer		078225802	M
34	Tendai Muzvwa	F	Farmer		078215174	T.M
35	Sophia Muzvwa	F	Farmer		0713705565	S.M
36	Eustacia Chivasa	F	Farmer			E.C

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/1/21
17	Beauty Muzvwa	F	Farmer		0771614866	B. Muzvwa
18	Mary Tsvwira	F	Farmer		0783613161	M.T
19	Simbisa Mazoni	F	Farmer		077322525	S.M
20	Cecilia Chiutsi	F	Farmer			C.C
21	Tendai Fashoro	F	Farmer		0785956097	T.F
22	Respinga Mazoni	F	Farmer			R.M
23	Shella Muzvwa	F	Farmer		0779856811	S.M
24	NETSAI MARIMI	F	Farmer		0779835656	M.M
25	Trisha Dzich	F	Farmer		0785786142	T.D
26	Shella Chivasa	F	Farmer		07768465	S.C

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	BA/LI/21
7	Doreen Chiswazi	F	Farmer		0785187712	DSH22
8	Tambudzai Maganga	F	Farmer		0772446259	Truganga
9	Elisia Maroora	F	Farmer		079395245	BT-19
10	Regina Mudhafi	F	Farmer		079978432	Kolima
11	Eufrasia Mwanbinda	F	Farmer			ME
12	Julia Gumindoga	F	Farmer		078532978	J.G.
13	Tavira Chibhamu	F	Farmer		078334235	T.
14	Jane Mandishe	F	Farmer		078507869	Tanem
15	Jane Situbani	F	Farmer		0771249583	Situbani
16	Beauty Chanzirwira	F	Farmer		07789679504	B.Chanzira



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CHIVI DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	BA/LI/21
1	PROW MARAMBARA	M	Gutu ADE	marambarayami@		03/11/21
2	IPAREYI CHUEDA	F	Local Comm	ipareyichueda@	0773032262	IP
3	TOHAKASEI FAKARAYI	M	BIBLIFE zim	tohakasei@biblifezim	077390224	COB
4	Lesli Masawi	F	Farmer	lesli@masawi.com	0772850488	Lesli
5	Stella Gwandzanga	F	Farmer		078453994	CG
6	Maria Javanjwe	F	Farmer		0774974512	M.J



ZIMBABWE

GENDER ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
EMA	Environmental Management Development Project
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GNI	Gross National Index
H/H	Household
HDI	Human Development index
ISAL	Internal Savings and Lending Schemes
NTFP	Non- Timber Forest Products
PWD	People Living with disabilities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe Statics

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Zimbabwe, like any other country in the world has in the recent decades been experiencing, declining biodiversity and battling with maintenance of natural systems with impact on human systems. The differences in vulnerability and exposure arise from non-climatic/environmental factors and from multidimensional inequalities often produced by uneven development processes and opportunities. These differences shape differential risks. Impacts from recent climate-related extremes, such as heat waves, droughts, floods, cyclones, and wildfires, reveal significant vulnerability and exposure of some ecosystems and many human systems to current climate variability. Climate-related hazards exacerbate other stressors, often with negative outcomes for livelihoods, especially for people living in poverty in particular women.

Adaptation, vulnerability and resilience of people to climate change depend upon a range of conditions. These vary from their degree of exposure and dependency upon weather patterns for livelihoods and food security, to varying capacities in adaptation, which are influenced by gender, social status, economic poverty, power, access, and control and ownership over resources in the household, community and society.

According to the 2017 Intercensal Demographic Survey, it is estimated that the population of Zimbabwe is at 13 572 560 comprising of 6 514 829 males and 7 057 731 females with the proportion of males and females translating to 48% and 52% respectively.¹ Sixty-Eight percent of the population resides in rural areas with women constituting 52% of the rural population and 53% of the urban population.² 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 households³. 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. Generally, masculinity still dominates decision making in the home.

There is an intrinsic link between poverty, women's agricultural production, sustainability, food security, the environment as well as climate change. 86% of the rural population (of which

¹ Zimstat (2019)

² Zimstat (2019)

³ FAO SOFA, 2010

52% are women) live below the poverty line. The poverty indicators, such as the Human Development Index (HDI)⁴ and the estimated Gross National Income (GNI)⁵ per capita are lower for females (0.496) compared to men (0.535).⁶ Similarly, GNI per capita was lower for females at US\$1,360, compared to men at US\$1,822. Women in Zimbabwe are mostly found in lower paid, irregular and informal employment which, are prone to the vagaries of climate change. Women are overrepresented in the lower employment categories of own account workers (38.8%) and contributing family worker (0.6%). Vulnerable employment, which is associated with poor wages and serious decent work deficits, is also higher for females (82.7%) compared to men 66.1%).⁷ Additionally women participate more in unpaid time use (unremunerated reproductive work) compared to males who dominate paid productive work (70% for females compared to 30% for men (ibid). Approximately 80% of women in rural areas live in the communal areas, and provide 70% of the labour in agriculture and 60% of the women directly produce agricultural commodities. Whilst men largely make decisions on the cash crops grown and marketing, women are responsible for ensuring food and nutrition security for the household. More women than men depend on the environment in order to execute their gendered roles that include household provision of water and energy

By 2017, women owned 42.2% land in communal areas compared to 54% males categorised as: A1 Farms 30.7% women owned compared to 69.3% men; A2 farms 15.8% women owned compared to 84.2% men, small scale commercial farms 36.6% women owned compared to 63.4% males and large-scale commercial farms, 19.4% women owned compared to 80.5% males.⁸ These gender disparities confirm that women are lagging behind in land ownership. Further, women have limited access to productive resources and assets, in cases of drought, women's economic positions are affected adversely because they tend to adopt depletive asset stripping strategies to meet the immediate needs of the family. Traditionally, women control small livestock and these are the first to be sold when a climate related hazard occurs, primarily because small livestock are considered as quick and easy to sell off and often men are reluctant to de-stock as such climate related hazards such as droughts, and frequent prolonged dry spells

⁴HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development such as a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living

⁵GNI is the value of all goods and services produced by nationals whether in a country or outside over a specific period of time.

⁶UNDP (2017)

⁷AfDB (2019)

⁸FAO (2017)

and floods, are more disempowering to women than men. Earning from women and men varies with districts. For example, in Bulilima Districts income from women is \$510 against \$360 from their male counterparts. Whilst in Gutu income from males is \$122 compared to than US\$91⁹ from their male counterparts.

Overall, women are underrepresented at the highest levels in Government, the corporate sector and other economic and social institutions. In Parliament and Local Government, there are 31.5% (85 out of 185) women in the Lower House of Parliament; 43.8% in the Upper House or Senate (35 out of 45); 30% are Cabinet Ministers (6 out of 14). The low representation of women in policy spaces constrains their ability to meaningfully participate in climate change decisions, adaptation and mitigation as it renders them less able to influence policies, programmes and decisions that impact their lives.

2. METHODOLOGY

In the design of proposal, a gender assessment for the country and the project areas in particular was done. The aim was to identify the key gender issues/gaps that may affect and or be influenced by the project. It was critical that consideration be made of intersectionality issues under the principle of “leaving no one behind” and consideration of “those furthest behind”. Information gathered was incorporated in the project indicators, targets and activities. Information was gathered through:

1. Desk review and analysis of national policies and strategies on gender. Also, the inclusion of gender in key environmental instruments.
2. Engaging women, men, girls and boys in the project areas through focus group discussions.
3. Consultations (using key informant interviews) with the key government and civil society groups focusing on women and gender empowerment at national level and in the project area.

3. THE GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Strong interlinkages have been made between advancing gender equality and progressing

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

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

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

At national level, policies and strategies have been developed to guide national response measures in addressing the impacts of climate change. The Constitution of Zimbabwe being the supreme law of the land has strong provisions on both the environment and gender. The Constitution recognises gender as one of the founding values and principles of the Constitution. Further section 73 provides for Environmental Rights where the Constitution guarantees an

environment that is protected through prevention of pollution and environmental degradation, promoting conservation and through the use of natural resources while promoting economic and social development.¹⁰

The Zimbabwe National Climate Change Response Strategy (2014) and the National Climate Policy (2018) acknowledge that climate change exacerbates the gender dimensions of vulnerability which arise from existing social inequalities and gendered divisions of labour. The National Climate Change Response Strategy has a strategic objective on mainstreaming gender, children and youth, people living with HIV and AIDS and other vulnerable groups into all climate change interventions. The policy strategies are: to mainstream climate change in policies for the vulnerable groups with their active participation at every level; strengthen the adaptive capacity of the vulnerable groups, enhance provision of early warning systems on droughts, floods and disease outbreaks to vulnerable groups; and ensure a coordinated approach in providing them with emergency services. The National Gender Policy (2017) has a specific thematic area on gender and climate change and promotes the mainstreaming of gender in environmental and climate change policies and strategies. It recognises that women, in particular, are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The key strategies proposed in the Policy are anchored on increasing gender responsiveness in national policies and strategies on climate change adaptation. EMA went on to put in place a Gender Policy to ensure gender is prioritized in its structures, systems and programmes.

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

¹⁰ Constitution of Zimbabwe (Amendment No. 20) (2013)



Women's community meeting in Chivi

4. KEY GENDER ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

4.1 HARNESSING THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

Women, as well as men, significantly contribute to combating climate change as knowledgeable small-scale farmers and leaders of climate-change adaptation and mitigation initiatives. Women and the youth constitute the greater proportion of Zimbabwe's population and leaving them behind in environment and climate change processes means leaving the largest population behind. The proportion of the male to female population was 48% and 52%, respectively¹¹ with 60.2% of the population being under 25 years (*ibid*). About 17% of the males are children with some form of orphan hood where one or all parents are diseased while about 28% of the females suffer from the same fate. These constitute some of the child headed families in the project area. The overall district population dynamics is capture in the table below.

Distribution of Population in the Project area

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

¹¹Zimbabwe 2017 Intercensal Demographic Survey (ICDS); citypopulation.de

DISABILITY

In 2012 Zimbabwe had 817,643 persons with disability most of whom (77 percent) lived in rural areas. The Central Statistics (2012), showed that the proportion of disabilities was higher in females (56%) than males (44%)¹². With no variation across the sexes, Midlands Province had the highest percentage of persons with disability (15 percent), followed by Manicaland (14 %) and Mashonaland West (13 %) while the lowest percentages were in Bulawayo (4 %) and Matabeleland South (5 %). Harare Province which has 15 % of the total population had only 10 percent of the persons with disability. Most of the persons with disability lived in communal areas (57 %)¹³. The vulnerability assessment report for the selected project districts, showed that at baseline, 16% of all households sampled had at least one of their members having some form of disability. Bulilima had the lowest proportion of households with members living with disabilities (9.9%) and with almost a fifth of households in Chivi reporting living with a person with disability in their households. Below is the percentage of people with disabilities in each district.

Percent of people living with Disabilities by sex and age in the project districts

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

Disability is one of the factors that contribute to vulnerability. On consultation, all communities raised that women and girls with disabilities experience higher rates of discrimination and gender-based violence, sexual abuse, neglect, maltreatment and exploitation than women and girls without disabilities. They are also more likely to be poor with limited livelihood options. Attention and specific projects focused on those with disabilities is needed in order to also build resilience with dignity.

¹² The Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census Persons with Disability Thematic Report.

¹³ ZIMSTAT 2016- Persons with disability thematic report

In the project area, other than the direct targeting of people with disabilities (PWDs) for government social protection programmes, there is limited mainstreaming of disability in agricultural, livelihoods, and climate adaptation interventions. Participation in community based social protection organisations, such as grocery clubs, asset-based clubs, ISALs and VSLs, among others, was lower relative to those households without PWDs, implying potentially higher exposure to shocks given lower cushioning from within their communities.

Community empowerment projects including climate change adaptation interventions generally promote technologies which in some instances are labour intensive for PWDs and the elderly. In Bulilima and Chivi, some of the elderly interviewed reported that digging and planting basins under conservation agriculture was very difficult for them and was only possible through hiring labour. Similarly, another elderly respondent also cited that the promotion of small, grained cereals as climate adaptation had not considered the labour implications from planting to bird scaring and processing.

4.2 GENDER AND THE ECONOMY

There is an intrinsic link between poverty, women's agricultural production, sustainability, food security, the environment as well as climate change. 86% of the rural population (of which 52% are women) live below the poverty line. The poverty indicators, such as the Human Development Index (HDI)¹⁴ and the estimated Gross National Income (GNI)¹⁵ per capita are lower for females (0.496) compared to men (0.535)¹⁶. Similarly, GNI per capita was lower for females at US\$1,360, compared to men at US\$1,822.

- a) Young women and men in the project areas are mostly found in irregular and informal employment such as gold panning. Older women tend to focus more on agricultural production which is prone to the impacts of droughts.
- b) Women in the project area have limited access to productive resources including land and capital. These inequalities in access to productive resources and assets are key factors in determining vulnerability, and how women or communities cope with, adapt to, and recover from climate change events.

¹⁴HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development such as a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living

¹⁵ GNI is the value of all goods and services produced by nationals whether in a country or outside over a specific period of time.

¹⁶UNDP (2017)

- c) Women are vulnerable to climate change hazards. In cases of drought, women's economic positions are affected adversely because they tend to adopt depletive asset stripping strategies to meet the immediate needs of the family. Traditionally, women control small livestock and these are the first to be sold when a climate related hazard occurs, primarily because small livestock are considered as quick and easy to sell off and often men are reluctant to de-stock as such climate related hazards such as droughts, and frequent prolonged dry spells and floods, are more disempowering to women than men.
- d) Men and young men migrate to other areas even outside the country leaving women with the burden of keeping and sustaining the households. All these roles are exacerbated by climate change and they make the work of women more challenging. In Bulilima, Chivi and Mberengwa, usually the men migrate to neighbouring countries while the women and children stay home to take care of the homestead and all the chores including those normally done by men.
- e) Poverty has been one of the drivers for some women; even girls as young as 13, to venture into prostitution to help feed their families in the project area.
- f) Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) in form of wild fruits, mushrooms, bark for crafts and medicines have been collected and in some cases, value added in order for communities to leverage on household incomes. Women and girls collect wild fruits for sale along road sides. However, products such as mushrooms and some types of fruits cannot be kept for long periods of time creating a challenge on storage. Men and male youths often go for high value products such as firewood sales where they sell the firewood to other locals in ox drawn carts or collection of NTFPs in large quantities than women.
- g) Women dominate social groups, including those for income generations and social cohesion and protection.

4.3 GENDER AND AGRICULTURE

Women in the project areas are somehow limited in their quest to achieve their full potential in agriculture due to lack of agricultural inputs and knowledge of the business. Women work more in the fields as most of the able-bodied men, boys and girls engage in gold panning activities that put a strain on the environment especially the rivers which are a source of water. Although women are the major contributors to agricultural production, however cash crop production remains the domain of males.

- Women provide 70% of the labour in agriculture and 60% of the women directly produce agricultural commodities. Like everywhere else in Zimbabwe, men in the project areas largely make decisions on the cash crops grown and marketed as well as the management of livestock. Women are responsible for ensuring food and nutrition security for the household. More women than men depend on the environment in order to execute their gendered roles that include household provision of water and energy.
- One of the sources of livelihood cash for the women was vegetable gardening during the dry season. Youths too venture into horticulture as a source of livelihood. Older men are also into agriculture but their main role is to plough the land, with little inputs in the caring for the crops. They however participate in harvesting, processing and transportation of crops/grains to markets.
- The growing of small grains benefits the communities consulted who are in very dry zones. However, these grains are not a favourite staple food for local communities. Therefore, communities normally grow the small grain for sale but they face challenges with regards to markets and post-harvest losses from limited storage facilities. COVID -19 restrictions added on limited markets as communities were forced to sell products to each other within same vicinity. The value chain analysis can assist in linking the farmers to markets.
- In communal areas where most women reside, land is communally owned and is normally allocated to male heads of families. Land resource is governed under patriarchy, which privileges male ownership and women's access to land is mediated by their relationship to men. Women in all the communities consulted confirmed that they did not own the land and the land belongs to their husbands. In this regard, men have the land rights and the decision-making power even in terms of crops grown. The women are often allocated land by their husbands to grow crops such as groundnuts and rapoko (these are crops that require a lot of patience to weed).
- The women also own small livestock such as chicken, goats, sheep and other small ruminants as a form of livelihood and household food source, while older men usually own most of the cattle. The young men are responsible for herding the cattle. The cattle are sold as a last resort in times of crisis and the money used to pay school fees, hospital bills or to buy food and other household needs. The older men own

most of the cattle explained difficulties in cattle rearing due to frequent droughts that reduce water availability and animal feed. Too much rainfall has also caused serious disease outbreaks that have seriously depleted the stocks. The communal grazing areas have also been depleted with some conflicts with people who have been settlers in grazing areas by traditional leadership. This has reduced the sizes of grazing areas causing challenges associated with overstocking, land degradation and soil erosion. Some livestock however, belong to young men working outside the country and decisions to reduce the herd during droughts or disease outbreaks become difficult for those who are looking after the livestock herd. The result is deaths of most of the animals due to lack of timely decision making as in most cases during droughts, farm animals are often sold to reduce the risk.

- Women also typically have fewer financial and physical assets, making it more difficult to rebound after a significant storm or drought, and lack mobility and opportunity to engage in public and private decision-making. Therefore, they would benefit from diversified sources of livelihood.
- There are distinct gender differences in financial inclusion of men and women through community based Internal Savings and Lending Schemes (ISALs). These institutions help households bridge food and income gaps when exposed to shocks and dominated by women, both in composition and leadership. Overall, 86.3% of all respondents that indicated membership to an ISAL were female. In Bulilima and Gutu 100% of respondents reported that their households were represented by a female member in an ISAL.
- Decisions over land use, while perceived as increasingly being more inclusive of women and men's views, appear to remain within the male domain. While women were involved in roles such as production of crops and livestock, men tended to dominate sale of produce and have a larger say in how the income from that sale was used.

4.4 GENDER AND MINING:

Mining is the largest foreign currency earner in Zimbabwe (60% of total foreign currency) and contributes about 8% of total GDP. Men constitute 85.5% of those currently employed in the formal mining sector and 82% in the informal (artisanal) mining activities (LFCLS, 2019). Although there has been a rise of voices of women in the mining sector, those with

mining titles are between 9.4% - 15%¹⁷. Thus, women are underrepresented in the mining sector including mining value chains (both in the formal and informal economies).

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

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

4.5 THE GENDER BURDEN OF WORK:

Various manifestations of climate change, such as drought, exacerbate fuelwood and water scarcity, add more to the domestic burdens of women than to those of men. As a cultural norm, women's responsibility at household level is to secure water, food and energy for cooking and heating (reproductive roles). Increased drought occurrences, reduced rainfall and shortening of rainy seasons as well as deforestation make it harder to secure these resources. A lot of women are forced to walk longer distances in search of water and firewood. This leads to time poverty and has negative effects upon their health¹⁸. The time pressures (time poverty) on women often mean they have fewer hours to spend on productive, income generating livelihood activities than men do. In Zimbabwe, women and

¹⁷ Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development

¹⁸Adger, 2000.

girls spend approximately about 18 hours and men spend an average of 8 hours on home duties which include cooking, fetching water and firewood. For women, this translates to 2 to 9 hours a day spent on collecting fuel and performing cooking chores (Hivos 2016). To add on, women and girls spend more time indoors and more time near the fire while cooking hence they are more vulnerable to pollutants released during biomass combustion. The need for investments in energy saving techniques, investment in renewable energy and provision of safe water was emphasised in all communities consulted.

4.6 GENDER AND SOCIAL DYNAMICS:

National statistics show that in Zimbabwe 1 in 3 girls are married before the age of 18, with 33% of married women of 20-24 years having been married before the age of 18 while 5.5% of those between 20-49 years having been married before age of 15¹⁹. A small proportion (0.8%) of the men are married before the age of 15 while none in the age 20-24 were married at that age. However, 1.1% of those in age 20-49 were married at 15 years with 4.0% married at 18². Given this scenario, efforts of the women left to keep the home for agricultural production are disproportionately affected by the harsh climate coupled with little education and lack of survival skills. Furthermore, households with an adult female and without an adult male experience higher rates of severe hunger than those who have an adult male ²⁰. Zimbabwe continues to grapple with the challenge of Gender Based Violence which undermines the participation of women in development processes including in climate change mitigation and adaptation. In the project area, young women have slightly different experiences than men of same age groups. Young women are married, or at least have children, when compared to male counterparts of the same age. As such, they have an interest in agricultural and income generating activities, motivated by the need to support their children.

4.7 GENDER AND DECISION MAKING:

It was noted that women are increasingly taking more prominent roles in committees at community level. Most communities are now mandating that a certain proportion of seats in committees be reserved for women. In Chimanimani, a quota system is such that in every sub-district committee at least three members should be women. In Bulilima, women

¹⁹Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) and UNICEF (2019). Zimbabwe Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, Survey Findings Report. Harare, Zimbabwe: ZIMSTAT and UNICEF.

²⁰ USAID 2015. Zimbabwe baseline study report, June 2015.

dominated most committees such as the water committee in terms of numbers. The inclusion is necessary to ensure that the views and experiences of women are considered in all decisions. Despite women's inclusion in local level committees, they still remain outside the political and critical decision-making structures of council as in the table below.

Gender Representation in Council in the selected districts

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

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

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

There were several priority needs for rural women in the project areas.

- Reduction of existing gender disparities- The project should take into consideration the existing gender dynamics at household and community levels in order to design and implement the project in ways that reduce gender inequalities and reduce burden of work.
- Diversification of farming systems and techniques – this will reduce the risk associated with climate change and take disability into consideration
- Value addition, post-harvest storage and processing techniques –this increases food security and quality, and better value for the products
- Sustainable utilisation of natural resources including value addition for NTFPs
- Links to established markets – for crops and the value-added products including improving infrastructure.

- Equitable access to inputs, technology and extension – some of these are biased towards men. Technologies for water harvesting soil and water conservation, irrigation etc. are important and should take into consideration members of the communities with disabilities.
- Equal access to land and tenure security – titles to include women and the girl child
- Access to training in areas related to agriculture and natural resource management
- Support for the formation and strengthening of viable women and youths' groups and strengthen the social fabrics in order to reduce resorting to alternative livelihoods that are based on what is illegal such as panning.
- Promote the participation of women to be effective decision makers.