



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.38/Inf.23
25 September 2026

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-eighth Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 19-23 October 2026

PROPOSAL FOR ZIMBABWE



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT
TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR
"STRENGTHENING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN
ZAKA, CHIVI AND MUTARE DISTRICTS OF ZIMBABWE"

Project Title	Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation of Vulnerable Communities in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare districts of Zimbabwe
Project ID	AF00000453
Category	Regular size project (over \$1 million)
Type	Single country project
Stage	Concept
Country	Zimbabwe
Implementing Entity	EMA
Financing Requested	USD 9,957,257.00
Reviewer	Francisca Saavedra

Co-reviewer(s)

IE Contact Person

Chiyedza Sandi,Edmore Bowora,Hlompho Naledi Kulube,Orpa Ruzawe,Wilfred Muchono

Secretariat's Overall Comment

The project “Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation of Vulnerable Communities in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare districts” aims to enhance productivity, resilience and sustainability of agricultural based livelihoods in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts. The initial technical review raised several issues, such as the lack of information on climate scenarios, the need for strengthening the adaptation rationale of some of the components, the lack of the Theory of Change, the quantification of the benefits and cost effectiveness of the project, the lack of information about potential overlapping projects, sustainability and the need for inclusion of the Initial Gender Assessment, among others as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review. The second technical review raises several issues, such as tracked version that does not correspond to clean version, editorial problems with figure and tables, inconsistencies of component name and numbers, incomplete Theory of Change, the lack of specific information about potential overlapping projects, lack of initial Gender Assessment, among others as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.

Country Eligibility

Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol, or the Paris Agreement?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: Yes (August 8, 2025)

Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: Yes The country is a developing country which is vulnerable to the adverse climate change effects of droughts, floods and rising temperatures, which have impacted agricultural production, food security, energy access, human settlements, communications and social infrastructure as well as downstream effects on climate sensitive economic sectors. (August 8, 2025)

Project Eligibility

Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: Yes. As per the Endorsement letter dated July 14, 2025 (August 8, 2025)

Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than Fifty pages for the project/programme concept, including its annexes?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. Please delete window in the template header. (August 8, 2025)

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: The tracked version does not correspond to the clean version. I am providing feedback based on the tracked version, aware that some of the problems I am pointing out are non-issues in the clean version. For the next re-submission, we will need corresponding files; otherwise, we will not be able to review. If the track version is hard to find, the IE could use Microsoft Word's "compare file" feature. This feature generates a track-change file. See here: <https://www.johngarger.com/blog/create-a-track-changes-document-by-comparing-two-microsoft-word-files> The proposal has no more than 50 pages; however, a list of corrections needs to be incorporated: CAR1(NEW) 1. This is a re-submission. Please correct page 1 of the proposal, mark the box "re-submission," and include the date. 2. Figs. 1, 2, and 5: please explain in the figure legend the meaning of abbreviations and/or colors in the figure. Ensure you do this for all figures in the proposal as well. 3. Please add paragraph numbers. 4. Page 2, it says Figure 1.1....., it should say Figure 1,1. 5. Please carefully review spelling for the whole project. 6. Third line, pg 5, it should say El Niño, not ENSO 7. Figure 5, (page 6) is missing a label explanation 8. There is no reference to Figures 2, 4 and 5 in the text. Please ensure that all figures are referred to in the text. 9. Missing figure number, label, and reference to the first figure on page 9. 10. The second figure on page 9 has a figure label on top of the figure and a second figure number and label on the bottom. Please correct. Please also check all figure numbers and labels; they do not correspond between the tracked and clean version. 11. Please provide a number and label for each table in the proposal

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, However additional information is needed. The project is aimed at enhancing productivity, resilience and sustainability of agriculture-based livelihoods in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts in Zimbabwe. This will be achieved through 5 components which address the areas of the Enabling environment, Early Warning Systems, Climate Smart Agriculture, Market Linkages and Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation Systems. The concept note provides information on the 5 components which will be used to achieve these objectives and the respective Outcomes and Activities. (Part II pages 8 to 10). However, some elements of the proposal need to be strengthened as follows: While the project background provides some information on the problems to be solved, there is need for additional data to better explain the situation and context in the target districts as well as the magnitude of the threats posed by the likely climate scenarios, particularly with

respect to the impacts of climate change on the sectors and the projections under the various scenarios, thereby strengthening the case for the adaptation strategies being proposed. CAR1: At Part II, Section B, please include additional information on the social, economic and environmental context in each of the districts to better explain how the project will contribute to alleviating the problems identified. Also, please include a paragraph on gender context. This can be separate or connected to the paragraph related to social context. You may state how climate change impacts men and women differently. CAR2: The concept note is missing a clear and evidence-based overview of climate vulnerabilities affecting the targeting country. A robust initial assessment is needed. Please include a section entitled "Vulnerabilities" to document this. CAR3: Please include additional data on the likely climate scenarios and the impacts of climate change on the sectors for each of the climate effects. CAR4: For Component 1: Please provide some additional information on the institutions involved in policy making as well as information on the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project. CAR5: Please include a Theory of Change which shows how the activities respond to the likely threats caused by the climate scenarios and the linkages among the components. Note that a ToC is critical, as the project includes many Outcomes. Developing a well-thought-out Theory of change will help clarify the logical linkages between activities, outputs and outcomes. Ideally the project could focus on 3-4 well-defined outcomes to ensure coherency and be feasible to manage. Please ensure that each of the Outcomes, outputs, and activities is numbered. In Component 3 the focus of the Climate Smart Agriculture technologies is mainly on irrigation technologies and infrastructure, with little information on other drought related technologies such as Rainwater Harvesting as well as adaptation technologies to respond to other risks such as floods and increased temperatures. CAR6: Please provide additional information on CSA technologies related to other climate risks. CAR7: Please state clearly the AF Strategic Outcomes that are supported by the Activities at Part II B. (August 8, 2025)

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR1: Cleared. The background and context section provides additional information on the social, economic,, and environmental context in each district. CAR2: Not cleared The background and context section has a clear explanation of climate vulnerabilities affecting the country and the three different regions; however, it is not evidence-based. This section of the proposal lacks references (see pages 2- 14). When a reference is used (e.g., World Bank, 2023), the reference is not available in a footnote or in a specific reference section. CAR3: Not cleared Likely climate scenarios are included (pg. 3, section Climate Change) however, information is not backed by references (see CAR2) CAR4: Not cleared The components were streamlined from 5 to 3. i. Proposal has text with direct and indirect beneficiaries (pg. 22). Please provide this information in a table form. ii. Please provide some additional information on the institutions involved in policy-making, as requested in the previous review. iii. Please review the proposal and ensure that the change to three components is consistent and reflected throughout the project (e.g., pg. 19, first line mentions 4 components) iv. Please ensure that component names are consistent throughout the project and the AF portal. For example, component 1 is named "Early Warning Systems and Disaster Risk Management" on pg. 17, "Disaster Risk Reduction and Gender-Responsive Early Warning Systems" on pg. 19, and " Climate Smart Agriculture and Resilient Livelihoods " in the AF portal. v. Please make part II section A consistent with Table page 17-18 and Annex 1 CAR5: Not cleared Theory of change (ToC) is explained (pg. 14-15), and the ToC figure is provided (pg. 15); however, some changes are still required: i. Ensure that all expected outcomes are SMART ii. Output numbering is off in the table, pg 17-18 for component 3. Please also correct outcome numbers; the table has two outcome numbers for 1. iii. From the previous review, please address "Climate Smart Agriculture technologies are mainly on irrigation technologies and infrastructure, with little information on other drought-related technologies such as Rainwater Harvesting as well as adaptation technologies to respond to other risks such as floods and increased temperatures" iv. ToC is missing risks and barriers v. ToC outcomes names should be consistent between ToC, part II section A, Annex1, etc. There is inconsistency in names and the number of outcomes per component. (see CAR4, iii) CAR6: Not sure There is mention of CSA but not a good explanation of specific CSA technologies to address climate change in Zimbabwe. CAR7: Cleared AF strategic outcomes are clearly stated in table pages 17-18 CAR2(NEW): Please correct the project calendar on page 18. Terminal evaluation should be done after program closing.

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. However, additional information is required: Part II B (Pages 10 and 11) of the concept note briefly outlines some of the project's economic, social, and environmental benefits; however, there is need to provide additional information on the estimated benefits. Moreover, the document does not provide information on the expected total number of beneficiaries of the project and the specific vulnerable groups targeted, neither does the concept note include an Initial Gender Assessment. CR1: Please include in the economic benefits section, how many people will benefit in each district and what is the dollar-value of the economic benefit to them for each of the target communities. It would also be useful to present overall figures of the estimated economic and social benefits if available. CR2: Please strengthen the social, and environmental benefits with specific and quantifiable data where possible. Additional qualitative data is also required. CAR8: Please include an initial gender assessment as required for the concept note stage which includes qualitative and quantitative data for gender roles, activities, needs, and available opportunities and challenges or risks for men and women relevant to the project to the extent possible, and ensure that the findings are integrated within the proposal. CAR9: 1. Please include the total intended number of beneficiaries, direct and indirect. 2. Kindly provide specific information on the expected beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender and age, where possible. Also, please indicate whether marginalized and vulnerable groups and indigenous communities have been identified in the project districts and if so, specify benefits of the project to those groups. Sustainable land and water management, along with nature-based risk reduction measures are mentioned among the Environmental benefits of the project (Page 11), yet the CSA technologies mentioned in the CN are mainly related to water management. CR3: Please provide additional information on the land management and nature-based risk reduction measures which are planned to be included in the project to ensure coherence. (August 8, 2025)

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR1: Not cleared. The number of people benefited, directly and indirectly, is mentioned on pp. 21-22; however, the information is not broken down by gender or age. Suggest creating a table with the following columns: Direct beneficiaries, Women, Men, Youth, Indirect beneficiaries by category (Economic, Environmental, and Social categories) for the three districts: Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare. Please estimate the dollar value of the benefit for each category, if possible. CR2: Not cleared There is still no quantitative data or estimate for the economic, social, and environmental benefit section (pg 22-23) CAR8: Not cleared The proposal still lacks an initial gender assessment. Please see: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/guidance-document-implementing-entities-compliance-adaptation-fund-gender-policy-2/> CAR9: Not cleared Please see CR1. In addition, please indicate, as requested, whether marginalized and vulnerable groups and indigenous communities have been identified in the project districts and, if so, specify benefits of the project to those groups. CR3: Not cleared Please address. What are the planned land management and nature-risk measures?

Is the project / programme cost effective?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Unsure. While the explanation provided outlines several qualitative reasons why the project should be cost-effective, but it lacks concrete evidence and quantitative data needed to fully demonstrate cost-effectiveness. Specifically, there are no specific numerical indicators such or comparison to alternatives. CAR10:

More detailed analyses including quantitative comparison of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed measures with alternative adaptation measures is required. (August 8, 2025)

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR10: Not cleared Part II, section C, explains cost-effectiveness by using low-cost interventions, benefits relative to cost, and an emphasis on institutional change to sustain and replicate benefits. i. These measures are mainly supported with qualitative information, but many still miss quantitative comparison that will justify the cost. Please address. The statement on pg. 26, "Irrigation alone increases yields by 50-140%", is not a relevant quantitative comparison, but the statement on pg. 27, "Different studies indicate that bundling these measures is the most effective adaptation approach yielding returns of 2 to 3.5 on every dollar invested ..." is. ii. Pg 27 mentions the cost-effectiveness of emphasizing software investment instead of hardware, but nowhere in the project was a mention of this earlier, and I see no connection to any of the stated project components. Please revise.

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. However, additional information is required. Part II Section D shows the alignment with the Zimbabwe's climate policy framework: specifically, Zimbabwe's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the National Development Strategy, National Climate Policy, NDCs, gender action plan, National Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies as well as the agricultural and water management policy frameworks. CR4: More specific alignment needed with the national policies and plans, please clarify the which element of the plans that the proposal is responsive to and how. CR5: Please also clarify if the project is not aiming to be responsive to any national meteorological and hydrological plans. (August 8, 2025)

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR4: Not cleared Part Section D (pg 28-30) clarifies the elements of the national plan and the policies the project aligns with and how—however, i. Please provide more specific information about the part/element of the national plan or policy that the proposal aligns with ii. Please link to elements of the plan/policy to specific objective and outcome of the proposal CR5: Not cleared Meteorological and hydrological plans are not addressed.

Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Unsure. Part II Section E of the Concept Note states the intention to: • Conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) in line with Zimbabwe's Environmental Management Act • Comply with national engineering and construction standards to guarantee durability, safety, and environmental compatibility. • Follow national water use and conservation policies, and • Comply with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. However, no information is presented on how the project will aim to meet the required national standards. CAR11: Please clarify how the project will aim to meet the required national standards. CR6: Please provide a fuller list of applicable standards plans and p relevant national building codes and standards to

the extent possible. (August 8, 2025)

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR11: Not cleared The information is incomplete; it needs to mention a specific standard/policy/law. Suggest creating a table with the following columns: - Name of Standard / Policy/Framework (e.g., Law n°xx on Water) - Scope and Relevance to the Project (e.g., Regulates the protection, use, and allocation of water resources, relevant to agricultural use) - How it relates to the proposed project (e.g., Law n°XX on Water is related to the adaptation proposed project through Output xx); - Compliance Approach (e.g., Rehabilitation of water infrastructure and construction of xx will be designed in line with basin agency requirements and receive formal authorization.) CR6: Not cleared Please provide specific standard plans and policies. See CAR11.

Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: No. However, additional information is required. Part II Section lists three AF funded projects and mentions other “resilient building initiatives supported by the Government and partners”. However, these are not listed. The CN also indicates that coordination mechanisms are in place at the national and district levels to ensure complementarity and synergy with other donor-funded projects and government programmes. However the details of those coordination mechanisms were not provided in the CN. CAR12: Please prepare a comprehensive list of all projects (not only AF funded) currently being implemented in the country and the target districts, which may be of relevance to the project and compile a table showing the Objectives of the projects and possible areas of synergy and overlap with the proposed project and lessons learned. CR7: Please provide details of the coordinating mechanisms which are currently in place to ensure complementarity and synergy. (August 8, 2025)

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR12: Not cleared Please address. The proposal does not include the requested table or specific information requested in the previous review. CR7: Not cleared Please address. Please provide specific information. A statement like "coordination mechanisms are in place at the national and district levels to ensure complementarity and synergy with other donor-funded projects and government programs, thereby avoiding duplication of efforts and maximizing resource efficiency." (pg 31) is very vague.

Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. Component 5 of the project is specifically related to Knowledge Management. Part II, Section G lists all the related activities, which include periodic analysis, regular M& E, documentation of best practices, capacity building, stakeholder workshops and learning exchanges and knowledge products and dissemination. (August 8, 2025)

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. However, additional information is required Part II, Section H described the consultative process which built on mapping and engagements that were done during the National Adaptation Planning Readiness program (2019-2023). The stakeholder engagements were informed by a comprehensive mapping of stakeholders which was conducted to identify key actors at national, district, and community levels. CAR13: 1. Please include at Part II, Section H, a summary of the main findings of the consultative process. 2. Include in an Annex a comprehensive list of stakeholders engaged throughout the process, meeting dates, names of participants, key discussion points and the main outcomes that informed project design. Please note that the list of stakeholders should explicitly include the country's gender machinery, if such exists, as well as any women's associations/organizations/groups that were consulted. This is particularly important given that the concept note refers to gender dynamics - this understanding should be clearly reflected in the narrative. CR8: Since the mapping was done prior to 2019, please indicate whether any subsequent consultations were conducted, particularly in the project districts and if so, whether there are any changes in the results which may warrant an adjustments to the current project. (August 8, 2025)

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR13: Not cleared 1. Cleared Summary of main findings is provided. 2. Not cleared The IE provided a link to the list of stakeholders; it does not include this information as an annex in the proposal. Please include information in the proposal, as the IE already did with the project log frame. CR8: Not cleared The IE responded that the consultation has been ongoing; however, this is not clarified in the proposal, nor is it clarified whether this ongoing consultation has led to project adjustments

Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Unsure. Part II, Section I provides justifies the funding as a means of implementing the NAP and specifically rationalizes the cost on the basis of the scope, complexity and additional costs associated with delivering equitable and effective climate adaptation that would not be achievable through partial or fragmented financing. However, there is need for further clarification as follows: CR9: The total cost of implementing the NAP is given as 10.3 billion. However, the currency of this amount is not provided. Please provide the currency of this cost. CAR14: Kindly clarify whether the project requires co-financing or not. If co-financing is being considered, please clearly indicate how the project with the AF resources only, will be able to effectively meet its objectives. The project details the consequences of the project's failure to implement a number of interventions related to agro-forestry, livestock production and soil management. However, none of these interventions are included among activities mentioned in the project. CAR15: Please ensure consistency between the proposed activities and the narrative provided in the justification section. (August 8, 2025)

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR9: Cleared Currency added to NAP cost, per page 6, third paragraph. CAR14: Not cleared i. There is no specific statement in the proposal about the need for co-financing or not. ii. There are still inconsistencies in planned interventions and activities mentioned in the project. For example, the proposal refers to activities under conservation agriculture and livestock production, but livestock production is not mentioned earlier (pg 41 last paragraph) (see also CAR 10 ii) CAR15: Cleared There is consistency between proposed activities and narrative in Part II section I (pg 35-37)

Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. However additional information is required. Table in Part III Section A shows the alignment of some of the Project's Objectives and Outcomes with the AF Results framework. However, there are some inconsistencies: The Expected Outcomes in Part II (Pages 5 to 7) are not consistent with the Expected Outcomes in Part III. For example, the project has 5 Components and for each of those components, there was at least one Expected Outcome. However, in the AF Alignment Table, only 4 Expected Outcomes were mentioned were aligned. (i.e. no Expected Outcomes for Component 5 were included in the Alignment table). In addition, Expected Outcome 4 in the Table in Part III - Improved income of communities through value addition and accessing markets is not mentioned among the Expected Outcomes for Component 4 in the Table on Project/Programme Components and Financing (Page 6 and 7). CAR16: 1. Please ensure consistency between the Expected Outcomes of the project and the Outcomes in the Alignment Table. 2. Please ensure that the grant amount column is completed for both the top and bottom part of the Alignment table and that the figures presented represent the total component costs. • Results Framework Alignment Table (Amended in March 2019) (77 kB, DOC) (August 8, 2025)

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR16: Not cleared 1. Not cleared There is consistency between project outcomes on page 17 and table part III section A. However, there is no consistency between the project objectives on page 14 and the table in Part III section A (pg 44). The table in Part III section A has 4 objectives, while page 14 has only 3. 2. Not cleared The alignment table presented in part III.F must used the updated template dated December 2025

available at: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/project-funding/project-proposal-materials/>. Please revise the alignment table as follows: - Upper section of the table: i) for each Project Objective indicator listed, select only the most appropriate Fund Outcome and enter it in the "Adaptation Fund Outcome" column; ii) for each Adaptation Fund Outcome listed, identify only the most relevant Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator and enter it in the "Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator" column; iii) enter the grant amount for each Adaptation Fund Outcome selected in the "Grant Amount (USD)" column, ensuring that the total equals the project activity cost; - Lower section of the table: i) List each project outcomes from the project results framework in the "Project Outcome" column; ii) list the Project Outcome indicators from the project results framework in the "Project Outcome indicator(s)" column ; iii) for each Project Outcome indicator, select only the most relevant corresponding Adaptation Fund Output and enter it in the "Adaptation Fund Output" column; iv) for each Adaptation Fund Output selected, identify only the most relevant Adaptation Fund Output Indicator and enter it in the "Adaptation Fund Output Indicator" column; and iv) enter the grant amount for each Adaptation Fund Output in the "Grant Amount (USD)" column, ensuring that the total equals the project activity cost. Lastly, for consistency, please ensure that the all Fund Outcomes associated with the listed Fund outputs in the lower section of the table are reflected in the upper section.

Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. However, additional information is required. Part II Section J, outlines the key sustainability dimensions which have been taken into account in the project design. However, there are some other aspects which should be considered. CAR17: Please include additional elements of sustainability such as: long term financing instruments (such as dedicated funds, access to credit schemes), and engagement of private sector. (August 8, 2025)

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR17: Not cleared Long term financing instruments not provided

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. However, some additional information is required. Part II Section K, identifies the potential environmental and social impacts and risks and elaborates on the gender-specific cultural and legal context under which the project will operate. The checklist is completed and the risks have been identified against each of the 15 ESP principles. CAR18: 1. Please include the risk level and anticipated impacts and mitigation measures for each principle in a separate table to enhance its usefulness and provide clearer context in the table. 2. Please note that ESP 1,4, and 6 will always require assessments, please amend the table to suit. The category in which the screening process has classified the project/programme. (Category A, B or C has not been provided. Neither has the initial gender assessment been included. CAR19: Please kindly state the project classification from the screening in Section K, Part II. In addition, some of the activities mentioned in association with the Marginalized and Vulnerable groups such as activities related to conservation agriculture and livestock, sustainable land and forest management were not explicitly mentioned in the Activities. CR10: To ensure consistency, these activities should be included in the Section on Project Components (August 8, 2025)

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR18: Not cleared 1. Not cleared Risk level (High, Moderate, Low) for each of the 15 ESP principles is missing. Risk and mitigations are missing for some of the principles (e.g., Core Labour Rights) 2. Cleared ESP 1, 2, 4 always require assessment 3. Not cleared Initial Gender Assessment is missing CAR19: Cleared Project risk category is provided (Section K, 1st paragraph, pg 39) CR10: Not cleared Please check for consistency in activities proposed in project components throughout the proposal.

Resource Availability

Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes (August 8, 2025)

Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. Be sure to use the IE and EE fees calculator to ensure values are accurate. • IE and EE Fees Calculator (EXCEL) • PFG Amount Calculator (EXCEL) A PFG of USD 150,000 is also requested, which is within appropriate for the size of the project. CAR20: Please include the IE fee amount in the PFG budget. CR11: Please clarify if it is the intention for the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife to execute the PFG. If it will be EMA executing the PFG, please update the information in the PFG request form. (August 8, 2025)

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes Components and project cost were updated, and the IE fee is at 8.5% (pg 18, proposal) and AF portal. CAR20: Not cleared The EI fee is not included in the PFG form. CR11: Cleared The PFG form clarifies that the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, Zimbabwe is the EE.

Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. However, amendment is required. CAR 21: In the alignment table the total components amount to \$6M which in the components and financing table the figure is less. 1. Please review the project budgets and ensure consistency across all budget presentations. 2. The review may also have implication for the exact execution costs. Please address. (August 8, 2025)

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, With the new cost for the component and project, the Execution cost is below 9.5% CAR21: Cleared 1. Project budgets are consistent in table pg 17-18 2. EE and IE fees are correct CAR3(NEW): Project component cost in table pg 17-18 needs to be broken down by Expected Concrete Outputs. Example: need to report cost for output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and total component 1

Eligibility of IE

Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. The Environmental Management Agency is the accredited Implementing entity. However, the accreditation expired in June 30, 2024 but the Agency is currently in the process of re-accreditation. Please be advised that the findings of the AFB Secretariat's review of the funding proposal(s) do not reflect, indicate, or prejudice the outcome of the reaccreditation process currently underway. The Implementing Entity (IE) shall acknowledge that the funding proposal will not be approved by the Board if the IE's accreditation has expired, and reaccreditation has not been achieved at the time of the Board's decision. Notwithstanding this potential risk, the IE has elected to proceed with the development of the funding proposal. (August 8, 2025)

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Accredited (Special extension per Decision B.46/9)



CONCEPT NOTE PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY WINDOW

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme: Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation of Vulnerable Communities in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare districts of Zimbabwe

Country: Zimbabwe

Thematic Focal Area: Disaster risk management - early warning systems, climate change adaptation, agriculture

Type of Implementing Entity: National Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: Environmental Management Agency

Executing Entities: Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife

Amount of Financing Requested: \$9 957 257

Project Formulation Grant Request (available to NIEs only): Yes ☒ No ☐ ☐

Amount of Requested financing for PFG: \$150 000

Letter of Endorsement (LOE) signed: Yes ☒ ☐ No ☐ ☐

NOTE: LOEs should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities>

Stage of Submission:

☐ ☐ This concept has been submitted before

☒ This is the first submission ever of the concept proposal

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date:

Please note that concept note documents should not exceed 50 pages, including annexes.

1.0 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.

According to the National Development Strategy 2: 2026-2030 (NDS 2), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2022), the Government of Zimbabwe recognizes climate change as a major threat to sustainable development, with impacts already felt across all socio-economic sectors and geographical regions. From the 1980s, Zimbabwe's climate is becoming increasingly variable and extreme, with more frequent droughts, erratic rainfall, and severe floods/cyclones that undermine agriculture and food security, energy access, water availability, human settlements, livelihoods and infrastructure particularly in rural communities. These climate impacts do not affect everyone equally: gender norms, socio-economic roles and disability-related barriers shape differential exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. Rural women, girls, elderly women, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups (including female-headed households and people living with chronic illness) commonly face higher climate-related risks because they typically have less access to land, finance, technologies, information, social protection and decision-making spaces.

1.1 National Context

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country in Southern Africa spanning 39,075,700 hectares featuring a diverse highly altitude-dependent biophysical environment. The country's altitude varies across three main geographical regions: the highveld (1200 to 1600m), the Middleveld (900 to 1200 m), and the Lowveld (mostly under 900m). The Eastern Highlands features the highest peak in the country reaching about 2,592m. There is a general trend of decline in average annual rainfall (>1000 mm to below 500 mm) and increase in annual average temperature (18 C to 23 C) from high altitude to low-altitude regions of the country respectively. The country has seven hydrological catchment areas and is divided into five main agroecological regions (Figure 1.1....) based on physiography, rainfall, soils (most parts of the country are dominated by sandy soils) and vegetation, giving an east - west gradient in terms of agricultural suitability.

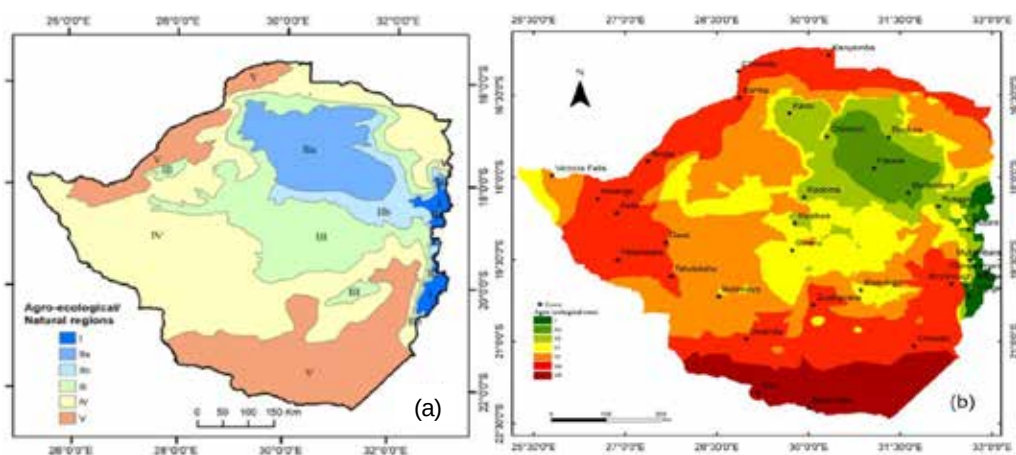


Figure 1: Zimbabwe agroecological regions (a) 1960s (b) 2020s

Demography

Zimbabwe has an estimated population of about 15 to 17 million people based on the National Census of 2022 (ZimStat, 2022). Women account for 52% of the population. The country's demographic reflect a predominantly rural society (about 60-65% of the population) though the share of urban population has increased from 33% to 39% in 2022 (ZimStat, 2022). The population is highly youthful, with nearly 40% of the population under the age of 15.

Climate change

Zimbabwe has experienced significant climatic shifts in the last six decades with surface temperatures warming by about 0.9 C from 1900 to about 2000, and the rainfall characteristics have undergone major variations during the same period. The frequency of droughts has increased from ~10% between 1902 to 1979 to ~25% from 1980 to 2011 (Zimbabwe Meteorological Services Department, 2020). Every district has been affected by drought since the 1980s, with varying levels of severity and frequency. Severe drought episodes affected the country in 1991–1992, 1994–1995, 2002–2003, 2015–2016, 2018–2019 and 2019-2020. The 1991-92 drought was the worst drought to have affected the country during the period of instrumental records. Most recent severe droughts, often associated with El Niño events occurred in 1991-92, 2015-16, and 2023-24 with the January – March being the worst affected. Following the 2023-24 drought about 7.6 million people (6 million being rural) – half the population faced food insecurity as maize yield fell by 60% (World Bank, 2024).

By 2050, national water availability per capita is projected to decline by about 38% which will heavily impact agricultural production, particularly for small-holder farmers. Temperature projections suggest an increase in warming of 1 – 1.5 C by 2040. Already the country has warmed up by about 1 C from 1900 to 2000 triggering pests and disease challenges in agriculture. Future projections from an ensemble of climate models show mean annual rainfall declining by upto 10% and temperature increasing by about 1.5 C over most parts of the country by 2040 assuming the business as usual Greenhouse Gas emissions scenario. The southwestern parts of the country are projected to experience the greatest warming and decline in precipitation (Figure 3).

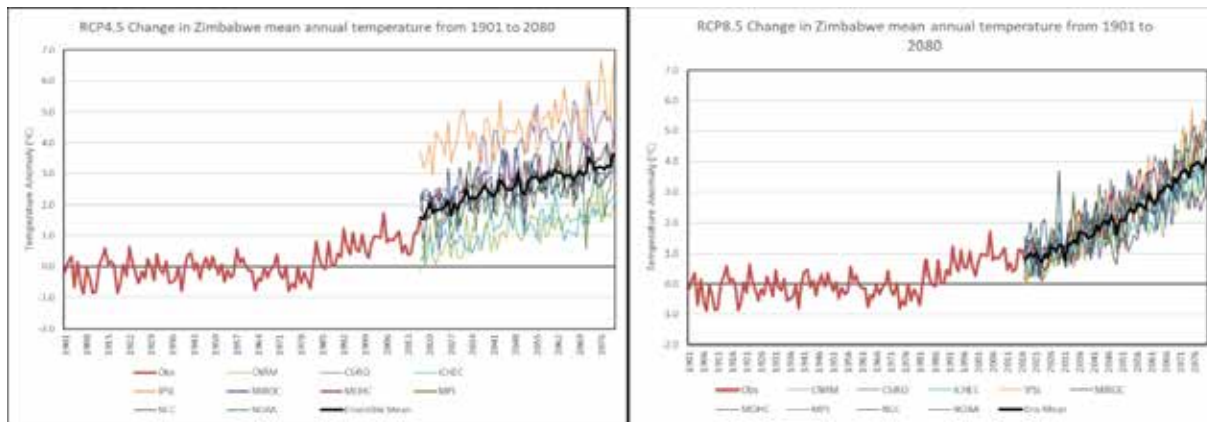


Figure 2: Historic and future Surface temperature trends for Zimbabwe under two different GHGe pathways (Source: NAP, 2022)

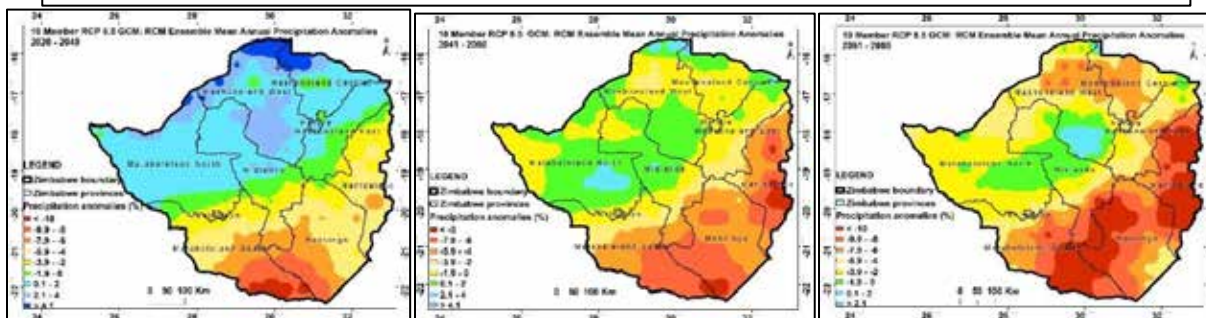


Figure 3: Future annual rainfall anomalies for Zimbabwe for a) 2020-2040, b) 2041-2060, and c) 2061 - 2080. (Source: NAP, 2022)

Vulnerability

Zimbabwe's vulnerability to climate change impacts is high. Previous Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) assessments highlight Zimbabwe as a climate change hotspot, alongside other Southern African countries. Zimbabwe ranks 174 out of 182 countries on the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN), which ranks vulnerability to, and ability to adapt to, climate change. Natural hazards, particularly drought, have a significant impact on people and the economy.

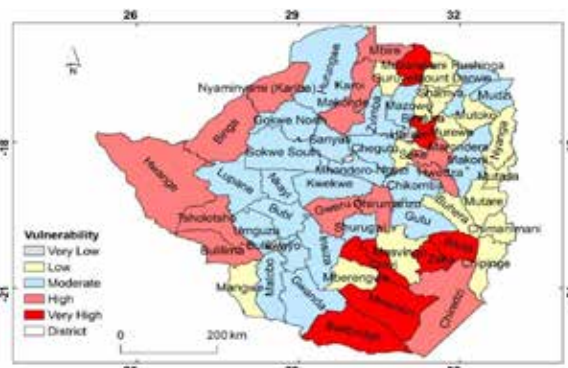


Figure 4: Spatial variation of climate vulnerability of Zimbabwe

ICLEI Africa, NAP (2022) and other assessments have identified Zimbabwe's primary climate change vulnerabilities as agricultural failure, water service disruption, and energy supply instability. Zimbabwe's agricultural sector is predominantly rain-fed, making crop yields highly sensitive to erratic rainfall patterns and rising temperatures. Subsistence and small-holder farmers in the driest zones (Agro-ecological Regions IV and V) face

disproportionate impacts, increasing the frequency of crop failure and food insecurity. The 2015/16 drought induced by ENSO resulted in a massive decline in agricultural production and an estimated four million people were food insecure in 2016. In 2020 5.5 million people were food insecure because of drought, the highest number in recorded history. Tropical Cyclone Idai in March 2019 compounded the already-negative impacts of the El Niño induced drought, destroying large tracts of agricultural land, communication infrastructure, and affecting livelihoods of over 270 000 people and further heightening food insecurity across seven districts in Manicaland and Masvingo.

The World Bank (2019) Zimbabwe CSA Investment Plan shows that, under a changing climate, maize, the staple crop in Zimbabwe is expected to see upto 33% reduction in yield by the 2030s, with a range of expected yields from +35% to -50% across three different climate scenarios ranging from dry/hot to wet. A range of other crops also show a decline in yield ranging from 15 to 36%. The declines are not the same for all of Zimbabwe, with the drier Agroecological regions IV and V showing declines of upto 50-60% for maize, higher than the national average of 33%. Such yield reductions would have a substantial impact on the economy and farmer livelihoods.

Evidence shows increasingly frequent and severe droughts in southern and western Zimbabwe, making these areas less suitable for rain-fed crop production. Crop failure is the biggest impact faced by smallholder farmers and rural households. The estimated value of crop losses each year is US\$126 million. In 2001, the estimated loss was US\$321 million, increasing to US \$513 million in 2008, and an over 50% loss in cereal production in 2019. Poor harvests due to drought affect food security outcomes, which include food availability, accessibility, utilisation and stability. Vulnerability of the food system exacerbates malnutrition, hunger, sickness, lower productivity of children in schools and of the labour force.

Heavy rainfall and floods also result in loss of land assets such as crops, livestock and machinery, as well as damage to transport networks relevant to the agricultural economy, which consequently affect farming livelihoods. Floods and heavy rainfall particularly affect horticultural farmers who grow perishable products, by destroying roads and bridges during flooding episodes, thus precluding them from selling products at the market.

Extended droughts as was the case in 1991-92 and 2014-15 limit the water levels in dams like Kariba, directly threatening electricity supply and economic stability. Zimbabwe will likely need to prepare for a significant reduction in rainfall, resulting in decreased runoff in rivers and river flows, decreased groundwater recharge, and decreased storage of water in dams. Drought and dry spell stresses have contributed to the country's deteriorating water supply and water quality. Climate change projections of decreasing annual rainfall and increased temperatures and evaporation are likely to worsen the existing deficiencies in the water sector. Decreased water supply will impact all sectors, but particularly those that rely heavily on water, such as the agricultural sector. This reliance, in turn, will impact food security. Decreased water quantity also has knock-on effects on the production of hydro-electricity which produces approximately 30% of the

country's power. The quality of the water is also likely to decrease because there will be less water available for self-purification processes and there will be increased threats of siltation. Decreased water quality is accompanied by several health risks particularly from water-related and water-borne diseases.

Climate change vulnerability in Zimbabwe is closely linked to the status of local ecosystems, hydrology, type of livelihoods, governance, and socio-economic conditions. The southern regions, including Zaka and Chivi (Masvingo Province), are particularly drought-prone, while Mutare (Manicaland Province) faces both drought and flood risks. These vulnerabilities highlight the urgency of building resilience at community level.

Zimbabwe has developed a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2024–2030, costed at US\$10.3 billion, to bridge the adaptation finance gap and mainstream climate change into development planning. While policies and strategies exist, gaps remain in institutional coordination, technical capacity, and localized implementation. Provincial and district structures often lack resources and skills to integrate climate risks into planning, while rural communities have limited awareness of adaptation options.

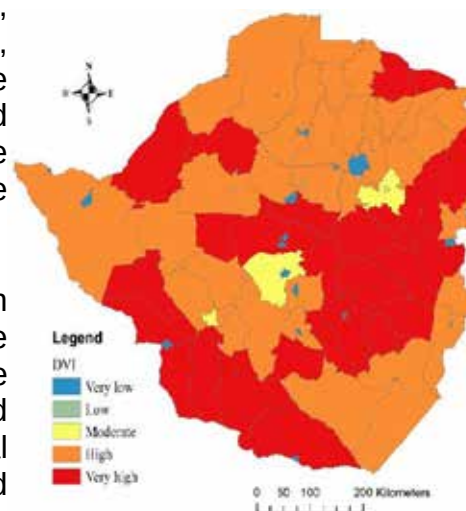


Figure 5 Drought probability risk.
Source: World Bank, 2024.

Gender and People with Special Needs

Women in rural Zimbabwe are disproportionately dependent on climate-sensitive livelihood activities (smallholder farming, informal trade, water collection) and often carry care burdens that limit their time and mobility for adaptation actions. Harmful gender norms can restrict women's access to climate information, finance and productive assets, and increase their vulnerability to gender-based violence during and after disasters. People with disabilities—across physical, sensory, intellectual and psychosocial impairments—face additional and intersecting barriers: inaccessible infrastructure and early-warning systems, exclusion from consultation and planning, stigma, lower incomes, and higher costs to cope. These barriers reduce their ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from climate shocks (UNDP/GoZ, 2022). In Zimbabwe, it is estimated that over one million people have varying challenges performing physical activities while 192,000 have permanent disabilities (ZimStat, 2022).

The proposed project therefore mainstreams gender and disability inclusion across all stages: participatory vulnerability and capacity assessments disaggregated by sex, age and disability; targeted measures to remove physical, informational and institutional barriers; investments in accessible infrastructure and social protection; and support for women's and disabled persons' organizations to lead and participate in planning, implementation and monitoring. This gender- and disability-focused framing strengthens adaptation outcomes by ensuring the most vulnerable groups are reached, barriers to resilience are addressed, and benefits are equitably distributed.

Socio-economic context

Zimbabwe's economy is predominantly agrarian (contributing about 10% of GDP) and highly sensitive to climatic variability. Agriculture employs a majority of the rural population and contributes substantially to livelihoods (70% of the population), yet productivity remains constrained by land fragmentation, low mechanization, degraded soils and limited access to finance, inputs and markets. Recurrent droughts, erratic rainfall and extreme events have reduced crop yields and livestock productivity, heightening food insecurity and driving seasonal and permanent migration from rural to urban areas.

Poverty and inequality remain widespread and spatially concentrated in rural districts. Deepening inequalities are widening gaps in adaptive capacity and resilience both across and within countries. Zimbabwe's 2025 Human Development Report estimate that 39.8 % of Zimbabwe's population live below the international poverty line of \$2.15 (in purchasing power parity [PPP] terms) a day. Climate change exacerbates this poverty, disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups such as women, children, youth, people with disabilities, and the elderly, who depend heavily on climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture. High unemployment—particularly among youth—and the dominance of informal and subsistence activities mean many households lack diversified, climate-resilient income sources. GDP growth slowed to 3.4% in 2022 from 8.5% in 2021 primarily due to challenges in the agriculture sector, increased drought frequency, an economic instability (World Bank, 2023). As a result, public revenues and fiscal space tend to be limited, constraining the government's ability to invest in large-scale infrastructure and social protection. Social service delivery gaps (health, education, water and sanitation) are acute in remote and drought-affected communities such as Chivi, Zaka, and Mutare rural districts, increasing vulnerability to climate shocks.

Adaptation context

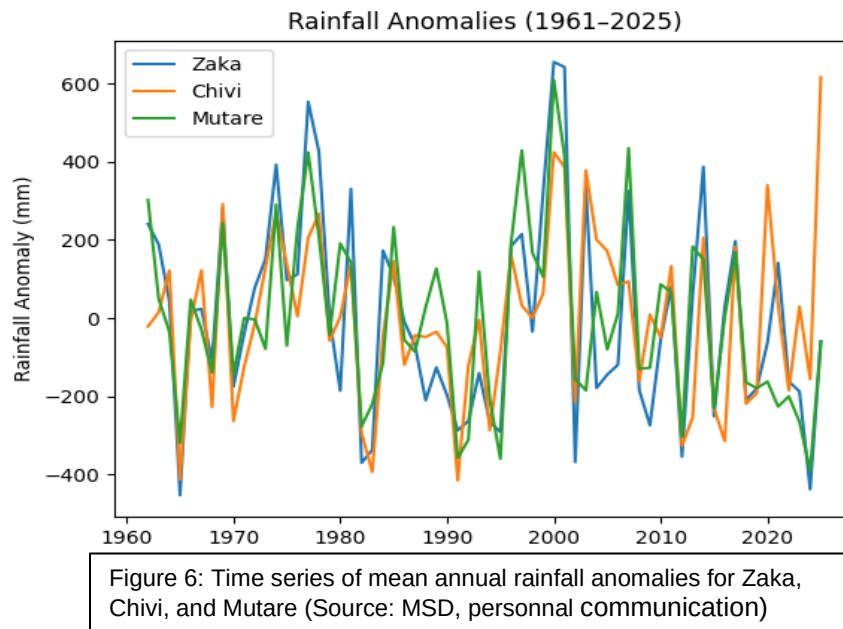
Household-level capacities to adapt are uneven: women, female-headed households, the elderly and people with disabilities face constrained access to land, credit, climate information, alternative livelihood options outside agriculture, and decision-making, exacerbating their exposure and reducing resilience. Urban centres experience strain from rural in-migration, with informal settlements exposed to flooding, poor drainage and inadequate services. Natural resource degradation—deforestation, wetland loss and soil erosion—compounds livelihood risks and reduces ecosystem services that underpin climate resilience.

Climate change governance

Governance and institutional capacity for decentralized climate adaptation are improving but remain limited by resource constraints, coordination challenges across sectors, and insufficient integration of local knowledge and vulnerable groups into planning. Zimbabwe needs to operationalize the country's recently launched National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2024-2030) costed at approximately US\$10.3 Billion required between now and 2030 to bridge the adaptation finance gap. Strengthening early-warning systems, climate-smart agriculture, sustainable water management, inclusive social protection and livelihood diversification—coupled with capacity building for local institutions and community organizations—are critical priorities identified in the NAP to reduce vulnerability and enhance adaptive capacity.

1.2 Context of Project Area: Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts

The proposed project targets rural wards of Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts of Zimbabwe which face severe climate change related challenges primarily driven by high inter-annual rainfall variability (Figure 6), the increasing frequency and severity of drought, flooding, erratic rainfall, and rising temperatures. These changes threaten the small-holder farmers' rain-fed agricultural livelihoods and food security. Key problems include frequent total or partial crop failure, water scarcity, energy security, reduced livestock productivity, and increased inequality and poverty, with women, girls and children being the worst affected. The subsections that follow briefly highlight the profile of each district.



Zaka District (Figure 7) in Masvingo Province has a total population of 209, 911 (ZIMSTAT 2021 projection) and covers about 308, 620 hectares which lie in agro-ecological Region III, IV and Va. The main crops produced include maize, white and yellow sweet potatoes, groundnuts, roundnuts, beans, cowpeas, chilies, sesame, sorghum, and finger millet. Crop production is mainly rainfed. Horticulture products include vegetables (mainly covo), tomatoes, onions, sweet potatoes and winter maize. The gardens are irrigated in the dry season and rain fed in the summer season.

Due to climate change, the district has experienced a slight decrease in rainfall amount, coupled with the late onset in the last dekad of November up to the first dekad of January. In addition, the district has experienced periodic

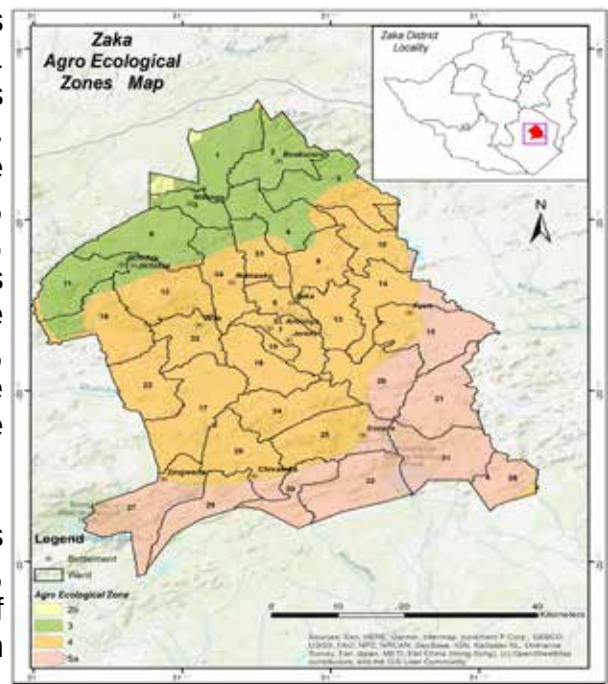


Figure 7: Zaka District with agroecological regions and WARD boundaries

long mid-season dry spells across all thirty-four (34) wards and erratic episodes of cyclones in agro-ecological region 3 wards. This has resulted in a significant decrease in crop yields thus worsening the already compromised food and nutrition security in the district. Stunting amongst infants the under-five years has steadily increased from 26.3% in 2018, to 31.3% in 2019 (ZIMVAC 2019). Only four (4) wards (8, 15, 30, 31) in the district have functional and non-functional irrigation schemes covering about 400 ha in total. ZimLAC has estimated that about 36% of the population in the district is resilient, and 14% is highly food insecure.

Chivi District (Figure 8), located in Masvingo Province, is one of Zimbabwe's driest districts located largely within agro-ecological regions IV and V, which are characterised by low and erratic rainfall, frequent droughts, and generally poor soils. Agriculture is mainly rain-fed and risky, with households relying on crops such as maize, sorghum, millet, and groundnuts grown under dryland conditions. This dry climate suppresses economic activities in the agro-based country. The district covers about 309,775 hectares, most of which is divided between arable and grazing land. However, extensive deforestation—particularly in Chivi South—has occurred due to agricultural expansion and resettlement. Access to clean and safe water remains a major challenge, as most wards depend on community boreholes, and child stunting stands at 26.9%, reflecting ongoing nutrition and health concerns.

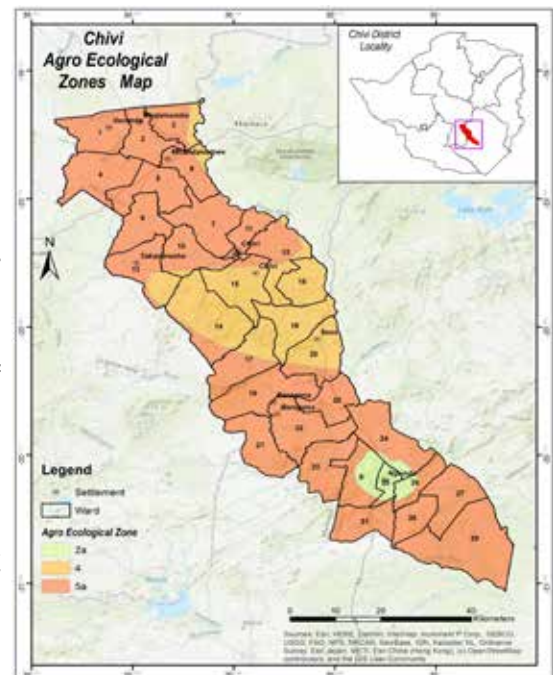


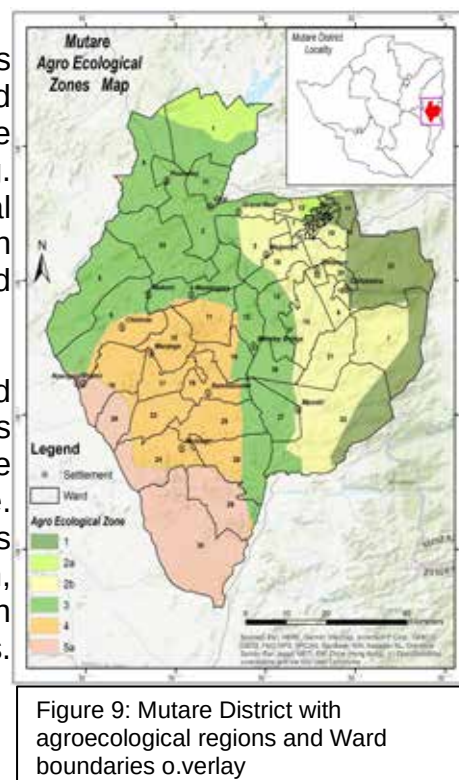
Figure 8: Chivi District with agroecological regions and Ward boundaries overlay.

Livelihoods in Chivi District are predominantly agrarian, supplemented by livestock rearing, seasonal casual labour, and a growing range of off-farm activities. Rivers such as Tokwe and Runde provide limited opportunities for irrigation, fishing, and gold panning, while the Tugwi-Mukosi Dam has expanded fishing activities in several wards. Smallholder farmers increasingly engage in activities such as alluvial mining and vegetable production to cope with unreliable rainfall. Despite these efforts, poverty remains widespread, with a household poverty rate of 67.9% and particularly high prevalence in wards such as 21, 26, and 27. Poor households generally have low resilience, limited assets and livestock, and minimal social support, underscoring the district's vulnerability to climatic and economic shocks.

Mutare District (Figure 9) covers 552,300 hectares and is home to a population of about 306,760 in rural areas and 224,802 in Mutare Urban (2022 Census). The district is rich in natural resources such as gold, diamonds, lithium, wildlife, water bodies, and vegetation. Its northern areas, located in wetter farming regions, benefit from abundant

rivers and springs, while the southern and western parts are drier. Major rivers like Odzi, Mpudzi, Sakubva, and Mutare form the district's drainage system, and there are around 42 small dams, though many suffer from silting. The district's wards are distributed across five natural farming regions, with stream bank cultivation common and erosion gullies forming due to cattle movement and poor soil conservation.

Environmental challenges include deforestation and land cover changes driven by population pressure. Poverty is particularly high in Ward 09 of the Marange area, where rainfall is low and livelihood opportunities are scarce. Sandy loam soils dominate the district, supporting crops such as maize, groundnuts, millet varieties, sorghum, tobacco, cowpeas, and horticulture. Out of 10 irrigation schemes, 7 are functional, covering about 690 hectares. Despite its agricultural potential, the district faces issues of soil erosion, silting dams, and uneven rainfall distribution, which affect productivity and sustainability.



1.3 Problem analysis

In Zaka, Chivi and Mutare districts, climate change is intensifying existing poverty, inequality, and vulnerability by undermining rain-fed agriculture and climate-sensitive rural livelihoods. Women, youth, and marginalized groups are disproportionately affected due to limited access to resources, decision-making, and adaptive technologies. Women, youth, and marginalized groups are disproportionately affected due to limited access to resources, decision-making, and adaptive technologies. The capacity of households, communities and local institutions to anticipate, absorb, and recover from climate shocks is severely limited by several root causes which are outlined in the subsections that follow.

Root causes

The subsections that follow describe the root causes of the identified problem:

1.3.1 Weak early warning systems and climate information services: Zimbabwe's early warning and disaster risk management system remains under-resourced in hardware and human capacity. The consequences are particularly acute in rural districts such as Zaka, Chivi and Mutare where hydrometeorological observation networks are sparse and many stations still rely on manual readings rather than automated systems, which reduces data timeliness and accuracy. Coverage gaps mean that localized weather and climate information is often unavailable or arrives too late to inform decisions at community and farm level. Communication infrastructure in remote areas is poor, resulting in early warnings that often fail to reach vulnerable communities, especially those off the main road and mobile network grid. Rural households may receive warnings only after rains or floods have already started, or not at all. Early warning messages are not always tailored to local needs or translated into actionable advice for farmers and local authorities. Indigenous and local knowledge systems (IKS)—including traditional indicators used to anticipate rainfall patterns or dry spells—remain underutilized and poorly integrated into

formal early warning systems. This reduces local ownership and uptake of scientific forecasts. As a result, smallholder farmers practicing dryland agriculture are highly exposed to climate shocks. They cannot adjust planting dates, crop choices, water management or adjust livestock management strategies in time. Local authorities and traditional leaders also lack reliable, timely information to coordinate preparedness, evacuation or emergency support. This information and capacity gap increases the human and economic toll of droughts, floods and storms.

1.3.2. Climate vulnerability of the agricultural sector and rural livelihoods: Agriculture contributes upwards of 25% of Zimbabwe's GDP and is the primary livelihood for the vast majority of households in Zaka, Chivi and rural Mutare. However, the sector is extremely vulnerable to climate variability and change. Increased frequency of droughts and intra-seasonal dry spells severely reduce yields of staple crops such as maize, particularly in semi-arid agro-ecological regions. Floods and intense rainfall events destroy crops, cause erosion, and damage irrigation schemes, feeder roads, and storage facilities. The 2023–2024 El Niño-induced drought caused an estimated 60% decline in maize yields nationally (World Bank, 2025), underscoring how climate shocks can trigger acute food insecurity and macro-economic losses—potentially eroding up to 12% of GDP annually if unaddressed.

The NAP prioritizes climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and the climate-proofing of rain-fed agro-systems through, inter alia: conservation agriculture and improved soil and water management, diversification into drought-tolerant crops and integrated crop–livestock systems, and expansion of small-scale, water-efficient irrigation using technologies such as drip and sprinkler systems. However, adoption of these technologies and practices remains very low in the target districts due to:

- High upfront investment costs: drip irrigation kits, for example, cost approximately US\$200–600 per 0.1 ha—far beyond the reach of most smallholders without subsidies or grants.
- Limited access to affordable finance: Less than 15% of smallholder farmers have formal credit access, and available credit products for CSA or irrigation often carry interest rates above 20–30% per annum.
- Lack of acceptable collateral: Communal farmers lack land titles and cannot mortgage communal land, excluding them from collateral-based lending.
- Underdeveloped distribution networks: Suppliers of smallholder-appropriate irrigation systems, drought-tolerant seeds and CSA equipment are scarce or distant, especially in semi-arid districts with poor roads.
- Weak farmer organizations and cooperatives, which undermines collective purchasing, knowledge sharing and bargaining power.

These constraints trap farmers in low-input, low-productivity systems that are increasingly unviable under a changing climate. Poor households—especially women and youth-headed households—are unable to invest in adaptation and are forced to resort to negative coping strategies, including distress sale of livestock, over-exploitation of natural resources and reduced food intake.

1.3.3. Market and value chain constraints for climate-resilient livelihoods: Even where farmers attempt to diversify into more drought-resilient crops and products, they face serious market and value chain bottlenecks, particularly in semi-arid areas of Masvingo

and Manicaland:

- Poor physical infrastructure and high transaction costs: Many rural wards in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare are served by poor or poorly maintained road networks. Transporting produce to urban markets is costly and time-consuming, eroding farm-gate prices and limiting market participation.
- Limited storage and post-harvest handling facilities: Lack of storage infrastructure, drying facilities and basic processing equipment compels farmers to sell produce immediately after harvest when prices are lowest. This is particularly detrimental for drought-tolerant crops such as sorghum, millet, legumes and oilseeds, which have significant market potential but require appropriate storage and handling.
- Weak and inequitable contractual arrangements: When contract farming is available (e.g. for sorghum, sesame or horticulture), delays in payment, lack of transparency in grading and pricing, and poor contract enforcement undermine trust and discourage participation.
- Information asymmetries: Market price information and quality standards are not consistently communicated in accessible formats or local languages. While mobile-based platforms (e.g. EcoFarmer) exist, their uptake is low due to network coverage gaps, limited digital literacy, service costs, and insufficient tailoring to dryland crops and remote communities.
- Limited farmer organization and bargaining power: Many farmers sell individually to traders or middlemen rather than through cooperatives or farmer organizations. This fragmentation reduces bargaining power, prevents bulk sales and raises unit transport costs. Middlemen capture a large portion of value, leaving farmers with thin margins.
- Underdeveloped input chains for climate-resilient crops: Seeds and other inputs for drought-tolerant varieties (e.g. improved sorghum, millet, cowpeas, groundnuts) and small-scale irrigation equipment are not reliably available in local markets.

Recurrent climate shocks, particularly droughts, have also made farmers risk-averse. Unpredictable yields discourage farmers from producing marketable surpluses or investing in higher-value crops and on-farm processing. The combination of physical, financial and institutional barriers limits the potential of climate-proofed livelihoods to translate into increased and stable incomes.

1.3.4. Governance, institutional and capacity limitations: Although Zimbabwe has made progress with climate policies and strategies, implementation at subnational level remains constrained by:

- The absence of a Climate Change Act: Without a dedicated legal framework, climate change priorities remain mainly policy-level commitments, lacking the binding obligations, clear mandates, and regulatory detail needed to drive systematic adaptation at sector and local levels.
- Weak vertical and horizontal coordination: Coordination mechanisms between central ministries, provincial administrations, district councils and ward-level structures are insufficiently resourced and inconsistently operational. This results in duplication, gaps and short-term, project-driven interventions rather than coherent adaptation planning.
- Low technical capacity at subnational levels: Provincial, district and ward-level planners, extension officers and technicians often lack training and tools for climate

risk assessment, adaptation planning, and integration of climate risk into development plans, budgets and investment decisions.

- Limited community awareness and engagement: Rural communities have limited exposure to structured climate information, adaptation options and rights/entitlements under national climate policies. This weakens local ownership, accountability and the sustainability of interventions.
- Inconsistent gender and youth mainstreaming: While policies recognize gender and youth, their meaningful participation in adaptation planning and resource allocation is irregular. Women and youth are often under-represented in local decision-making bodies and farmer organizations that determine priorities and control resources.

These governance and capacity gaps hinder effective implementation of the NAP in high-risk districts and constrain the scale-up of promising adaptation practices. Without targeted, well-financed and coordinated adaptation interventions, climate change will continue to erode livelihoods, deepen poverty, and increase the need for humanitarian assistance in these districts.

1.4 Rationale for the proposed Adaptation Fund project

The proposed Adaptation Fund project in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare districts is designed to directly address the above-outlined root causes of vulnerability by:

- Operationalizing and piloting priority NAP interventions at district and community levels in highly climate-vulnerable areas.
- Strengthening early warning systems and last-mile delivery of climate information, including integration of indigenous knowledge, to enable timely and informed decision-making.
- Scaling up climate-smart agriculture and water-efficient irrigation among smallholders through targeted investments, capacity building, and facilitation of access to appropriate finance and technologies.
- Supporting climate-resilient value chains and market linkages for drought-tolerant and high-value crops, thereby turning climate-proofed production into stable incomes.
- Building institutional capacity, coordination mechanisms and digital M&E systems at provincial and district levels to embed climate risk into planning and budgeting, and to systematically track adaptation outcomes.
- Ensuring that adaptation planning and implementation processes are gender-responsive and inclusive of youth, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups.

By focusing on three high-risk districts and aligning closely with national priorities under the NAP, the project will generate concrete, scalable models for locally led adaptation in semi-arid regions of Zimbabwe and beyond. Adaptation Fund resources are thus catalytic and timely—filling a critical financing gap, strengthening the national adaptation architecture, and delivering measurable resilience benefits to vulnerable communities that have contributed least to global climate change.

Project Goal: To reduce climate change vulnerability and strengthen the adaptive capacity of communities and ecosystems in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts of Zimbabwe.

Project/Programme Objectives:-

List the main objectives of the project/programme.

- 1. To develop and operationalize gender-responsive community early warning systems and disaster risk management mechanisms in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts.
 2. To increase the adoption of gender-responsive climate-smart agriculture practices and resilient livelihoods among women and men smallholder farmers in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts.
 3. To strengthen institutional capacity, knowledge systems, policy support, and Monitoring and Evaluation for gender-responsive, inclusive, and sustainable climate adaptation in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts.

Project Theory of Change: The project Theory of Change is based on the premise that, **IF** institutional capacities, policy frameworks, and knowledge systems at district and local levels are strengthened through gender-responsive, inclusive climate adaptation approaches, **AND** rural communities in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts have accessible, reliable early warning systems and effective community-based disaster risk management (DRM) services, and women and men smallholder farmers are equipped and supported to: adopt climate-smart agriculture practices, diversify and climate-proof their livelihoods, strengthen natural resource management and ecosystem services, improve post-harvest handling, storage, and value addition, and access profitable and inclusive markets,

THEN

vulnerable community members—especially women, youth, and marginalized groups—will gain the knowledge, skills, assets, and institutional support required to anticipate, withstand, and recover from climate-related shocks and stresses, while sustainably increasing agricultural productivity, food and nutrition security, and household incomes in an equitable manner.

ULTIMATELY

this will reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts and lead to resilient, gender-responsive, and climate-adaptive livelihoods and local systems that are sustained beyond the life of the project and inform wider policy and practice.

The assumptions underpinning this ToC are that there is continued national & district government support for climate adaptation & DRM, climate variability remains within ranges where adaptation is viable, markets and basic infrastructure remain functional/improve, social norms can gradually shift to enable meaningful participation of women, youth, marginalized groups and there is no major conflict or political instability that severely disrupts implementation.

IMPACT



Communities and ecosystems are more climate resilient with reduced vulnerability and losses from current and future climate change impacts.

OUTCOMES



Enhanced climate & disaster risk information, preparedness & response



Climate-resilient, diversified, and inclusive livelihoods for smallholder farmers



Strengthened local institutional, knowledge, and policy environment systems

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITY



Gender equality and social inclusion

- Conduct gender & social inclusion analyses
- Build leadership & technical capacities of women, youth, marginalized groups
- Strengthen inclusive community platforms and decision-making spaces
- Operationalize safeguards & grievance redress mechanisms

COMPONENTS & KEY ACTIVITIES



Component 1: EWS & DRM

EWS upgrades, community DRM committees, contingency plans, awareness



- Upgraded climate/hydromet information systems



- Operational community early warning mechanisms



- Active, inclusive community DRM committees



- Community contingency/preparedness plans



- Increased public awareness of climate risks & early action



Component 2: Resilient Livelihoods

CSA training & demo plots, inputs & technologies, CBNRM, post-harvest & value addition, market linkages



- CSA/SLM practices demonstrations



- Households accessing CSA technologies/inputs/services



- Functioning CBNRM structures & resource-use plans



- Improved post-harvest handling & storage facilities



- Value addition initiatives established



- Producer groups linked to markets & inclusive value chains



Component 3: Institutions, knowledge & Policy

Set up M&E and Learning system, Capacity building, plans, coordination platforms.



- M&E, and learning system



- District/local officials trained



- Local adaptation & DRM plans in place



- Functional multi-stakeholder coordination platforms



- Case studies, knowledge products, policy briefs, guidance materials



- Climate-gender-inclusion tools

KEY OUTPUTS



Inputs

- Adaptation Fund financial resources
- Technical expertise (climate adaptation, DRM, CSA, gender, markets, ecosystems)
- Partnerships (gov't, NGOs/CSOs, research, private sector)
- Climate & hydromet data and services
- Community time, local knowledge, leadership



Context

Rural communities in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare face recurrent droughts, floods, and erratic rainfall. Weak institutional capacity, fragile livelihoods, poor early warning systems, and gender inequalities exacerbate vulnerability. Women, youth, and marginalized groups are disproportionately affected due to limited access to resources, decision-making, and adaptive technologies.



Assumptions

- Continued national & district government support for climate adaptation & DRM
- Climate variability remains within ranges where adaptation is viable
- Markets and basic infrastructure remain functional/improve
- Social norms can gradually shift to enable meaningful participation of women, youth, marginalized groups
- No major conflict or political instability that severely disrupts implementation

FOUNDATION

Project/Programme Components and Financing:

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

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

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
1. Early Warning Systems and Disaster Risk Management	1.1 Community based, gender responsive Early Warning System developed and operationalised. 1.2 Inclusive multi-channel hydrometeorological information and alert dissemination system co-created. 1.3 Climate information services integrated into local planning and livelihoods. 1.4 Gender responsive infrastructure and protocols for last-mile communication and response established.	Outcome 1. Communities in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts access and use timely, gender responsive early warning information and community-based DRM mechanisms to reduce climate-related losses and damages. (Aligned with AF Outcome 1)	\$2,200,000
2. Climate Smart Agriculture and resilient livelihoods	2.1. Gender responsive Climate Smart Agriculture and water resources management promoted at household and community level. 2.2 Climate resilient, diversified livelihood options developed and supported. 2.3 Women focussed post harvest management, storage, value addition, finance, and market access improved. 2.4 Natural Resources Management (NRM) and ecosystem services strengthened for climate resilience (soils, water, wetlands)	Outcome 2. Women and men smallholder farmers in target districts adopt climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices and diversified, resilient livelihoods that increase productivity, food security, and incomes. (Aligned with AF Outcome 6)	\$4,900,000
3. Strengthening institutional capacity, knowledge management, Policy Support, and M&E	4.1. Climate Change Adaptation knowledge sharing system established. 4.2 Best practices for climate change adaptation among smallholder farmers documented and disseminated at local, national, and international levels to influence policy and practice. 4.3 Local development and water and agriculture sector plans revised to integrate climate risk and NAP	Outcome 1. District and local institutions in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts effectively plan, coordinate, and implement gender-responsive, inclusive, and sustainable climate adaptation. (Aligned with AF Outcome 2)	\$1,281,000

	priorities. 4.4 Functional, inclusive coordination, and decision-making mechanisms for climate change adaptation established at district level. 4.5 Local public finance and accountability mechanisms for Climate Change Adaptation strengthened.		
4. Project/Programme Execution cost			\$796,195 (9.5%)
5. Total Project/Programme Cost			\$9,177,195
6. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			\$780,061.57 (8.5%)
Amount of Financing Requested			\$9,957,257

Projected Calendar:

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

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	01/01/2027
Mid-term Review (if planned)	31/01/2029
Project/Programme Closing	31/12/2031
Terminal Evaluation	01/07/2031

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

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

The proposed project comprises four integrated components designed to address the identified root causes of vulnerability and build climate resilience in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare Districts. Each component implements concrete adaptation activities that address specific climate risks and vulnerabilities, with particular attention to the differentiated needs, roles and capacities of women, men, youth and other marginalized groups. Together, they contribute to a robust, inclusive and sustainable climate-resilient development pathway.

Component 1: Disaster Risk Reduction and Gender-Responsive Early Warning Systems

This component reduces communities' exposure and vulnerability to climate-induced hazards—such as cyclones, floods and droughts—through strengthened disaster risk reduction (DRR) and inclusive early warning systems. Key indicative concrete activities include:

- Installing and rehabilitating hydrological and meteorological monitoring stations and community-based observation points to improve the accuracy and spatial coverage of climate and hazard information.
- Operationalizing district and ward-level hydro-meteorological early warning systems (EWS) that integrate scientific data with indigenous knowledge and are tailored to the information needs and communication channels preferred by women and men.
- Developing, updating and disseminating gender-responsive disaster risk management and contingency plans at district, ward and community levels.
- Training community volunteers, local Disaster Risk Management (DRM) committees, and traditional and religious leaders on DRR, inclusive emergency preparedness, protection from gender-based violence in emergencies, and climate-resilient planning.
- Promoting and institutionalizing community-based early warning and monitoring systems for disaster management that ensure women's active participation in data collection, analysis and decision-making.
- Implementing risk reduction infrastructure and nature-based solutions (e.g. flood protection measures, watershed restoration, slope stabilization, climate-resilient public infrastructure) that prioritize the safety and needs of the most vulnerable groups.

By strengthening both the technical and social dimensions of early warning and disaster preparedness, and ensuring that messages, channels and response mechanisms reach and are usable by women and men alike, this component reduces loss of life, livelihoods and assets during climate-related disasters and enhances communities' capacity to anticipate and manage risk.

Component 2: Gender-Responsive Climate-Smart Agriculture and Livelihood Diversification and Strengthening

This component strengthens the resilience of climate-sensitive livelihoods—particularly smallholder agriculture—by promoting climate-smart practices and diversified, gender-responsive livelihood options. Indicative concrete adaptation activities include:

- Rehabilitating, climate-proofing and modernizing smallholder irrigation schemes, with attention to women's access, safety and time burdens.
- Training women and men smallholder farmers in climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and sustainable land management/natural ecosystems restoration, including climate-resilient crops and livestock, soil and water conservation, conservation agriculture, and efficient irrigation management.
- Establishing and supporting inclusive Water User Associations (WUAs) and producer groups with equitable representation and leadership roles for women and youth.
- Mainstreaming CSA and gender equality into local development plans, agricultural

extension packages and advisory services.

- Promoting diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (e.g. drought-tolerant value chains, small livestock, agro-processing and off-farm enterprises) tailored to the needs and constraints of different groups of women and men.
- Strengthening post-harvest handling, storage, processing and market engagement to reduce losses and stabilize incomes under climate stress.

These activities reduce dependence on rainfed agriculture, enhance productivity and stability of food production, and improve household incomes. By deliberately addressing gender gaps in access to land, water, inputs, information and markets, the component ensures that women and marginalized groups can benefit from, and contribute to, climate-resilient livelihoods.

Component 3: Strengthening institutional capacity, knowledge management, policy support, and M&E

This component focuses on building an enabling environment for climate change adaptation by enhancing district and local level institutional capacities, policies, knowledge and governance systems that are explicitly gender-responsive and inclusive. The component will strengthen coordination among national institutions, local authorities, community structures, civil society organisations, and technical partners to ensure integrated and inclusive delivery of adaptation interventions. It will also facilitate stakeholder engagement, learning, and adaptive management to enhance project effectiveness, sustainability, and replication of good practices. Regular monitoring, progress reviews, audits, and knowledge-sharing activities will support transparency, accountability, and evidence-based decision-making throughout project implementation. Additionally, it will support overall project coordination, financial management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), knowledge management, environmental and social safeguards compliance, and reporting in line with Adaptation Fund requirements. This component establishes a comprehensive knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to capture, analyze and disseminate lessons from project implementation, with a strong focus on gender-responsive adaptation, governance and early warning systems. Indicative key concrete adaptation activities include:

- Developing and implementing a robust, gender-sensitive M&E framework to track progress, effectiveness, equity and sustainability of adaptation interventions across all components.
- Designing and implementing a communication and knowledge management strategy that specifies key messages, audiences, tools and channels (including those accessible to women, youth and marginalized groups).
- Documenting and sharing good practices, case studies and lessons on climate-smart agriculture, DRR, gender-responsive governance, and community-based early warning systems at district, national and regional levels.
- Training farmers, local officials and community leaders—women and men—on climate change adaptation options, gender equality, and inclusive participation, using local languages and appropriate formats.
- Facilitating cross-learning and exchange visits among communities, districts and institutions to scale up successful models and innovations.
- Consolidating and disseminating knowledge on indigenous knowledge systems for early warning and adaptation, and how these can be effectively integrated with

scientific approaches.

- Developing and updating climate-smart, gender-responsive district policy and planning frameworks, aligned with the National Adaptation Planning and NDS2 (2026–2030).
- Training local authorities, traditional leaders, and community-based organizations on climate change adaptation, gender equality, and social inclusion.
- Establishing and operationalizing multi-stakeholder climate information, coordination and planning platforms at district and ward levels, ensuring equitable participation of women, men, youth and people with disabilities.
- Institutionalizing mechanisms for community voice and accountability in adaptation planning (e.g. participatory planning processes, gender-balanced committees, social audits).
- Supporting districts and local institutions to prepare bankable, gender-responsive funding proposals and to foster partnerships with public, private and civil society actors to sustain climate-resilient investments.

Through these measures, climate change adaptation becomes embedded in district governance and service delivery. Stronger, more inclusive institutions enhance coordination, knowledge sharing and equitable decision-making, ensuring that resilience-building measures respond to the distinct vulnerabilities and capacities of women and men and are sustained beyond the life of the project. Through systematic learning and adaptive management, this component ensures that evidence from implementation is used to refine strategies, improve effectiveness and equity, and inform policies and investments beyond the project areas. The project will contribute to the national body of knowledge on adaptation best practices, gender-responsive governance structures and integrated early warning systems, making this information accessible to individuals, communities and institutions across the country.

Collectively, the three components create a multi-layered, gender-responsive resilience framework—from institutions and governance, to productive systems and livelihoods, to risk reduction and learning—enabling communities in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare to anticipate, absorb and adapt to climate change impacts while advancing inclusive, climate-resilient development.

Project's Target Area and Population Beneficiaries

Project Area: The country has ten (10) Provinces which serve as the primary administrative divisions, followed by Districts, Wards, and Villages. The Project will be implemented in (i) Masvingo Province (Zaka, Chivi districts), and (ii) Manicaland Province (Mutare District). The selection of the Project Districts was based on vulnerability to climate change (drought, low and erratic rainfall, floods), and the associated rural livelihoods vulnerabilities. The specific target Wards will be determined during the Full Proposal Design.

Project Beneficiaries: The direct Project beneficiaries will be 15,000 (Zaka-4,400, Chivi-5,500, Mutare-5,100) vulnerable rural smallholder households (about 75,000 people) that face challenges like food insecurity, recurrent droughts, and limited economic opportunities, leading to widespread poverty and irregular migration, which negatively impact livelihoods, food, and nutrition security. At least 50% of the beneficiaries will be women. About 30,000 households (150,000 people) in the surrounding areas will indirectly benefit from enhanced ecosystem services, food, nutrition security,

environmental, and economic stability due to the Project's interventions, along the crop and livestock value chains. The Project applies the “Do No Harm” principle when selecting beneficiaries and demand-driven activities to respond to vulnerability drivers.

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

The proposed project generates mutually reinforcing economic, social and environmental benefits for vulnerable communities in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare districts, while systematically avoiding and mitigating negative impacts in line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy. Benefits and safeguards are designed with explicit attention to the differentiated needs, roles and vulnerabilities of women and men, youth, people with disabilities, the elderly, and female- and child-headed households.

Economic Benefits

The project targets highly climate-vulnerable and low-income households whose livelihoods are predominantly climate-sensitive, including rainfed smallholders, women farmers and traders, youth, land-poor households and people in hazard-prone areas. Key economic benefits include: (i) more stable and increased production and incomes arising from the rehabilitation and climate-proofing of smallholder irrigation schemes, combined with efficient water-use technologies, reduced crop failure during droughts and dry spells; the adoption of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices (drought-tolerant varieties, conservation agriculture, soil and water conservation, improved livestock management) increases productivity and resilience, and improved post-harvest handling, storage and processing reduce food and income losses in bad seasons, stabilizing household economies. (ii) Diversified and climate-resilient livelihoods born out of the promotion of diversified livelihood options (e.g. drought-tolerant crops, small livestock, beekeeping, agro-processing, climate-resilient off-farm enterprises) will reduce dependence on a single climate-sensitive source of income. Women, youth and marginalized groups receive targeted support (training, starter inputs, linkages to microfinance and markets) to engage in new or upgraded livelihoods that fit their time, mobility and resource constraints.

Economic benefits also arise from (iii), improved market access and value addition through the strengthening of producer groups, support for basic processing and storage which allows for farmers to capture higher value and collective marketing which has potential to improve bargaining power and farm-gate prices for both women and men. iv. Reduced climate-related economic losses: strengthened early warning systems (EWS) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures enable households to take early action (e.g. adjust planting, move livestock, protect assets), reducing losses from floods, cyclones and droughts. Lower recovery and reconstruction costs at household and district level free resources for productive investments.

At institutional level, gender-responsive climate-smart planning improves the efficiency

of public expenditure and helps districts to mobilize additional climate finance, extending economic benefits beyond the project life.

Social Benefits

The project enhances social resilience and inclusion through gender-responsive governance, improved safety, and strengthened social cohesion. More stable and diversified food production, combined with lower post-harvest losses, improves availability and access to diverse foods which particularly benefits children, pregnant and lactating women, people with chronic illnesses and other nutritionally vulnerable groups. Gender-responsive EWS ensure that women and men receive and can act on warnings in time, taking into account different mobility, responsibilities and access to information. Inclusive community groups (WUAs, DRR committees, producer groups) provide platforms for dialogue and joint problem-solving, reducing tensions over water and land that can increase under climate stress. Collective action to manage resources and respond to shocks strengthens mutual support networks, which are especially critical for the elderly, people with disabilities and female-headed households. Participatory planning processes and social accountability mechanisms (community consultations, feedback forums, social audits) ensure that the priorities of vulnerable groups shape adaptation investments.

Environmental Benefits

The project supports ecosystem resilience and sustainable natural resource management, which underpin long-term adaptation. Upgraded irrigation systems, equitable and gender-responsive water allocation rules, and water-saving technologies reduce wastage and support sustainable abstraction. Watershed and catchment measures (contour structures, infiltration pits, wetland restoration) reduce runoff, improve infiltration, and support environmental flows. Soil conservation and land restoration activities such as CSA practices (minimum tillage, mulching, intercropping, agroforestry, use of organic matter) improve soil structure, fertility and moisture retention, reducing erosion and land degradation. The restoration of degraded communal lands and buffer zones contributes to reduced siltation of rivers and dams, thereby protecting water infrastructure. Reforestation, assisted natural regeneration and protection of riparian vegetation reduce flood peaks, stabilize slopes and improve microclimates. Improved soil and biomass carbon stocks under CSA and restoration, and reduced need for land-clearing, generate modest mitigation co-benefits while the primary objective remains adaptation.

Targeting the Most Vulnerable and Gender Considerations

Across all components, targeting and design emphasize:

- Households in drought and flood hotspots, especially in marginal lands and vulnerable settlements.
- Women farmers, female-headed households and women engaged in natural resource-based activities.
- Youth and land-poor households seeking alternative or supplementary livelihoods.
- People with disabilities, elderly persons and chronically ill individuals with limited mobility or access to information.

Specific measures include:

- Deliberate targets for women's participation and leadership in committees, WUAs and producer groups.
- Tailored training schedules and modalities to accommodate women's care responsibilities and mobility constraints, and to include youth and people with disabilities.
- Proactive outreach to female-headed and child-headed households and other marginalized groups when identifying project beneficiaries.
- Gender-sensitive indicators in the M&E framework to track equitable access to benefits, changes in decision-making power, and reduction of gender-differentiated vulnerabilities.

Avoidance and Mitigation of Negative Environmental and Social Impacts

The project will fully comply with the Adaptation Fund's ESP and Gender Policy. An Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), including gender-responsive safeguards, will be applied throughout the project cycle.

Screening, assessment and planning

All activities will be screened against AF ESP principles to identify potential environmental and social risks, including those related to biodiversity, natural habitats, pollution, public health, labour, land and resource tenure, cultural heritage, indigenous peoples, and marginalized and vulnerable groups. Activities with potential moderate risks (e.g. irrigation rehabilitation, small infrastructure, watershed works) will be subject to more detailed environmental and social assessment, including gender analysis. Where required, site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared, specifying mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, roles, responsibilities and budgets.

Management of specific potential risks

Natural habitats and biodiversity: Siting and design of physical works will avoid critical habitats and protected areas and minimize vegetation clearance. Only native or locally appropriate species will be used for re-vegetation and restoration; introduction of invasive alien species will be prohibited. Agriculture support will promote integrated pest management and reduced reliance on harmful agrochemicals to prevent soil and water pollution.

Water resources: Irrigation rehabilitation and expansion will be based on hydrological assessments to ensure sustainable abstraction and avoid negative downstream impacts. WUAs will implement transparent, gender-sensitive water allocation rules and conflict resolution mechanisms; women users will be actively involved in rule-setting and enforcement.

Land and resource tenure, resettlement and access restrictions: The project will not finance or support activities that cause involuntary resettlement or physical displacement. Where communal land is required for infrastructure, this will be based on documented, transparent and voluntary community agreements, with specific attention to the rights and interests of women, tenants and other vulnerable users. Any changes in access to communal resources (e.g. protected or restored areas) will be designed and negotiated through inclusive processes that ensure fair alternatives or benefit-sharing mechanisms.

Health, safety and labour: All construction and rehabilitation works will comply with national occupational health and safety standards; contractors and community workers will receive appropriate training and personal protective equipment. The project will comply with national labour laws and core labour standards, including prohibition of child labour, forced labour and discrimination. Water management interventions will seek to reduce, not increase, women's and girls' time and safety burdens related to water collection and use.

Cultural heritage: Activities will respect local cultural sites and practices; communities will be consulted to identify any tangible or intangible cultural heritage that could be affected. Chance-find procedures will be applied during construction to protect unknown archaeological or cultural resources.

Compliance with the Gender Policy and prevention of adverse gender impacts

A project-level gender analysis informs the design, targeting and implementation modalities, including identification of gender-specific climate risks, roles, access to resources and decision-making power. The project will ensure women and men have equal access to information, training, inputs, finance, climate services and decision-making platforms. Measures to minimize gender-related risks include:

- Codes of conduct for all project staff and contractors with zero tolerance for sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.
- Safe and confidential grievance channels accessible to women and men, including options for anonymous reporting.
- Integration of GBV risk mitigation and referral information into DRR training and community awareness activities.
- Gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation will track not only sex-disaggregated participation and benefit indicators, but also qualitative changes in women's and men's roles, agency and safety.

Grievance redress and ongoing stakeholder engagement

A culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established at community and district levels, with clear procedures, timelines and escalation paths. The GRM will allow for confidential and, where needed, anonymous complaints.

Stakeholder engagement will be continuous throughout project preparation, implementation and closure, ensuring that any unanticipated negative impacts are identified early and addressed through adaptive management. Special attention will be given to ensuring the meaningful participation of women, youth, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups.

By combining strong, gender-responsive environmental and social safeguards with interventions that directly enhance livelihoods, social inclusion and ecosystem health, the project maximizes positive economic, social and environmental outcomes for the most vulnerable communities and groups in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare districts, while avoiding, minimizing and effectively managing potential adverse impacts in full compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.

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

The proposed project is designed to deliver high adaptation benefits for vulnerable communities and ecosystems at comparatively low and justified cost, in line with the Adaptation Fund's cost-effectiveness criterion. Its cost-effectiveness is reflected in: (i) the choice of interventions (proven, low-cost, locally appropriate measures); (ii) the scale and depth of benefits relative to the investment; and (iii) the emphasis on institutional strengthening and learning to sustain and replicate impacts beyond the project area. Full cost-benefit analysis of the selected measures will be conducted at full proposal stage.

Use of low-cost, high-impact adaptation measures: The project prioritizes climate-smart agriculture (CSA), water harvesting, soil and water conservation, agroforestry, improved post-harvest management, and community-based natural resource management. These are relatively low-cost interventions compared to hard infrastructure, but have strong evidence of increasing yields, stabilizing production under climate stress, and reducing losses. The World Bank (2019) shows that an agricultural sector with CSA is better than one without. For example, drought tolerant crop varieties give yield increases of 3-12% across a range of crops and irrigation alone increases yields by 50-140%. Community-based early warning systems and DRM structures are built on existing local institutions (ward committees, farmer groups, traditional leadership) and link them to national meteorological and DRM services. This avoids creating parallel systems and reduces recurrent costs. Gender-responsive approaches (e.g. targeting women's groups, adjusting training schedules, using local languages and communication channels) add marginal cost but significantly increase effectiveness and reach, especially among the most vulnerable groups.

High ratio of beneficiaries and assets protected per dollar invested: The project targets a large number (15,000 households - about 75,000 people) of direct beneficiaries (women and men smallholder farmers, youth, and marginalized groups) across three districts, while also improving the management of extensive communal land and ecosystem assets. By focusing on household- and community-level practices (e.g. conservation agriculture, drought-tolerant crops, small livestock, beekeeping, improved storage), the project generates multiple benefits—higher and more stable yields, reduced losses, increased income, and improved food and nutrition security—from the same set of investments. Different studies indicate that bundling these measures is the most effective adaptation approach yielding returns of 2 to 3.5 on every dollar invested. Improvements in natural resource management (rangelands, woodlots, catchments) protect and enhance ecosystem services (water regulation, soil fertility, biomass) that benefit entire communities, including non-direct beneficiaries, thereby increasing the impact per unit cost.

Cost-effective combination of “software” and “hardware”: The intervention mix deliberately emphasizes “software” investments—capacity building, institutional strengthening, planning tools, knowledge systems, and information services—complemented by targeted “hardware” investments in small-scale infrastructure and technologies (demo plots, water harvesting structures, post-harvest and storage

facilities). This balance reduces up-front capital costs while ensuring that hardware is demand-driven, correctly used, and maintained. For example, improved storage technologies are introduced alongside training in post-harvest handling and business skills; early warning investments are combined with community DRM plans and simulations. The cost per beneficiary and per hectare under improved management is kept low by using group-based approaches (farmer field schools, producer groups, NRM committees, community DRM committees) that allow training, extension, and services to reach many people through a single engagement. The NAP (2022) identifies training and capacity building as the most cost-effective adaptation strategies.

Building on and strengthening existing systems, avoiding duplication: The project works through Rural District Councils, existing extension and DRM services, and community structures rather than creating parallel implementation arrangements. This leverages existing staff, mandates, and systems, reducing transaction costs and increasing the likelihood of sustained use after the project. Climate and early warning information is channelled through existing communication systems (radio, SMS platforms where available, local meetings, ward information centres) instead of establishing costly new infrastructure. The project aligns with and reinforces ongoing government and partner initiatives in agriculture, DRM, and gender equality, enabling synergies and co-financing (e.g. existing extension networks, national early warning systems, sectoral programmes), which enhances the overall cost-effectiveness of the Fund's contribution.

Prevention and reduction of losses versus cost of inaction: Without the project, climate-induced shocks (droughts, dry spells, erratic rainfall, floods) are expected to continue driving crop and livestock losses, land degradation, and asset erosion, with high humanitarian and recovery costs for households and the state. By improving early warning and preparedness, the project helps communities act early (e.g. adjust planting decisions, protect assets, move livestock, store water and fodder), which is repeatedly shown to be significantly cheaper than late response and emergency assistance. The adoption of CSA and improved NRM reduces the need for repeated input support and food aid after each shock, while improved storage and value addition reduce post-harvest losses. Over time, the avoided losses and reduced emergency expenditures are expected to outweigh the initial investment costs. UNDP estimates that in Zimbabwe, the typical avoided loss from EWS translates to a return of up to US\$7 in avoided losses for every \$1 invested in anticipatory action. In agriculture, tailored climate advisories help smallholder farmers make informed decisions about inputs, planting, and livestock management resulting in up to 30% reduction in losses thereby preventing severe impacts on food security.

Sustainability and replication that extend benefits beyond the project life: Investments in institutional capacity, planning tools, by-laws, and knowledge systems at district and ward levels are largely “one-off” and will continue to yield benefits after project completion, increasing the long-term return on investment. Strengthened community structures (farmer groups, NRM committees, DRM committees) and market linkages create ongoing incentives for maintenance and further adaptation investments by communities and local authorities at their own cost. The dedicated learning and replication component systematically documents good practices, develops user-friendly tools, and engages national and sub-national policymakers. This is designed to facilitate uptake and scaling in other districts through government and partner programmes at relatively low marginal cost for the Adaptation Fund.

Alternative options considered: More capital-intensive options (e.g. large-scale irrigation infrastructure or major flood control works) were considered but assessed as less cost-effective for this context due to high up-front and maintenance costs, limited coverage, and greater technical and financial sustainability risks at district level. The chosen combination of improved rainfed agriculture, decentralized water harvesting, ecosystem-based approaches, and community-based DRM reaches more people and assets at lower cost and with lower recurrent financial burden on local institutions.

In sum, by focusing on proven, low-cost adaptation measures; leveraging and strengthening existing institutions and systems; emphasizing capacity building and learning; and prioritizing vulnerable groups and ecosystems, the proposed project is a cost-effective use of Adaptation Fund resources for reducing climate vulnerability and building resilient, gender-responsive livelihoods in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts.

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

The proposed project is fully consistent with Zimbabwe's national and sub-national climate and development policy framework and directly operationalizes priority adaptation measures identified in key strategies and plans.

At the national level, the project aligns with the National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2, 2026–2030), which prioritizes food and nutrition security, climate resilience and environmental protection as interdependent thematic areas for sustainable development. By enhancing early warning and disaster risk management (Outcome 1), promoting climate-smart agriculture, post-harvest management, and resilient livelihoods (Outcome 2) and strengthening district and local capacities, knowledge systems and policy for climate- and gender-responsive planning and budgeting (Outcome 3) the project directly supports NDS2 pillars on Agriculture, Food, Climate, and Environment; Social development, Gender, and social protection, and Governance, institution building, peace and security.

The project is also consistent with Zimbabwe's National Climate Policy (2016) and National Climate Change Response Strategy (2015), which call for: (i) strengthened institutional capacity for climate-risk informed planning; (ii) improved climate information and early warning systems; (iii) promotion of climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land and water management; and (iv) integration of gender and vulnerable groups in climate action. The project addresses these areas by building sub-national institutional capacity, improving climate and early warning information flows to communities, scaling up climate-smart agriculture and community-based natural resource management, and embedding gender equality and social inclusion throughout its design and results framework.

In relation to Zimbabwe's National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2022) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC3.0), the project implements priority adaptation measures in highly vulnerable sectors and areas. It focuses on agriculture, water, ecosystems, and

disaster risk reduction in drought-prone rural districts, in line with NAP and NDC priorities on climate-smart agriculture, resilient water and ecosystem management, and strengthened early warning and community-based DRM. Through piloting and scaling practical adaptation models, and by establishing district knowledge and coordination platforms and a robust learning component (Outcome 4), the project will generate evidence and lessons to inform future NAP implementation, NDC updates, National Communications, and Biennial Transparency Reports.

The project is further consistent with sectoral policies such as the Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation Strategy (2020-2025), which promotes modern, climate-smart smallholder agriculture, improved extension, value chain development, and reduced post-harvest losses. The project does this by promoting climate-smart technologies, diversified climate-resilient enterprises, farmer organizations, and market linkages. It also supports the disaster risk management and civil protection framework by establishing or strengthening community DRM committees, contingency plans, and end-to-end early warning systems, and by integrating DRM into district and ward development planning.

On gender and social inclusion, the project is aligned with the National Gender Policy (2025) and related frameworks by setting clear targets for women's, youth's, and marginalized groups' participation and leadership in farmer groups, NRM committees, and DRM structures, and by addressing structural barriers to their access to information, resources, and markets. This is consistent with national commitments to mainstream gender across agriculture, climate action, environment, and DRM.

At sub-national level, the project responds directly to priorities in the Zaka Rural District Master Plan, (2024), Chivi Rural District Master Plan (2024-2040), and Mutare Rural District Master Plan (2024, which highlight high vulnerability to drought and climate-induced hazards, chronic poverty and food insecurity, loss of biodiversity, degradation of land and water resources, alongside weak DRM and early warning systems. By working through Rural District Councils, ward structures, and community organizations to update plans and by-laws to be climate- and gender-responsive; by targeting locally important livelihoods and ecosystems; and by strengthening local early warning and DRM systems, the project is firmly embedded in existing sub-national development and climate strategies and enhances their implementation.

Overall, the project contributes to national poverty reduction and sustainable development objectives, including progress towards SDGs 1, 2, 5, 13 and 15, by reducing climate vulnerability, increasing productivity and income stability for vulnerable smallholder farmers, improving food and nutrition security, restoring critical ecosystem services, and strengthening institutional and community capacities to manage climate risks over the long term.

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

Compliance with National Technical Standards and Environmental and Social Policy: The project adheres to all relevant national technical standards and regulatory

frameworks to ensure environmental sustainability, social responsibility, and safety throughout its implementation.

National Technical Standards

- **Environmental Assessment Standards:** The project will conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) in line with Zimbabwe's Environmental Management Act and guidelines before any construction or rehabilitation activities. This ensures potential impacts on ecosystems, water resources, and communities are identified and mitigated appropriately.
- **Building Codes and Infrastructure Standards:** All physical infrastructure developments, such as irrigation systems and post-harvest facilities, will comply with national engineering and construction standards to guarantee durability, safety, and environmental compatibility.
- **Water Resource Management:** The project follows national water use and conservation policies, ensuring sustainable extraction and equitable distribution of water resources among users, minimizing risks of resource depletion or conflicts.

Compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy

- The project has been screened to identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts.
- Appropriate mitigation measures, monitoring plans, and stakeholder engagement processes are embedded to prevent, minimize, or manage adverse effects.
- Special attention is given to protecting vulnerable groups, promoting gender equality, and safeguarding cultural heritage.
- A grievance redress mechanism will be established to allow affected parties to raise concerns promptly and have them addressed transparently.

Monitoring and Reporting: Regular monitoring and evaluation will ensure continued compliance with national standards and Adaptation Fund policies throughout the project lifecycle, with corrective actions taken as needed. This approach guarantees that the project contributes positively to climate resilience without causing unintended harm, fulfilling both national obligations and Adaptation Fund requirements.

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

A thorough review has been conducted to identify any potential duplication or overlap with existing or planned projects funded by other sources in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare Districts. The project seeks to build complementarity with currently running (Adaptation Funded) projects such as the Strengthening Local Communities Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change through Sustainable Groundwater Utilization in Zimbabwe as well as Enhancing Resilience of Communities and Ecosystems in the Face of a Changing Climate in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Zimbabwe and other resilient building initiatives supported by the Government and partners, where the focus is to build resilience of communities in line with the country's National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and the broader economic development trajectory.

To date, no other project fully replicates the integrated approach of this programme, which combines strengthening institutional frameworks, early warning systems, climate-

smart agriculture, and market linkages within these specific districts. While other initiatives may address individual components such as irrigation rehabilitation or disaster risk management this project integrates these elements to achieve holistic climate resilience. Furthermore, coordination mechanisms are in place at the national and district levels to ensure complementarity and synergy with other donor-funded projects and government programmes, thereby avoiding duplication of efforts and maximizing resource efficiency. Hence the project will strengthen ongoing resilience building programmes scaling out and scaling up what has been successful in line with the vision of Zimbabwe's National Climate Policy of a Climate Resilient and Low Carbon Zimbabwe.

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

The project includes a dedicated learning and knowledge management component to systematically capture, synthesize and disseminate lessons learned, in line with the Adaptation Fund's emphasis on learning and replication. The component has three main objectives: (i) to generate evidence on what works, for whom and under what conditions in gender-responsive climate adaptation, climate-smart agriculture and community-based DRM/EWS in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare; (ii) to support adaptive management of the project by feeding lessons back into implementation; and (iii) to inform replication and up-scaling in other districts and national policies and programmes.

Learning is embedded in the project's monitoring and evaluation system through a learning plan agreed at inception, with clear learning questions (e.g. effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of different CSA packages; factors enabling women's leadership in NRM and DRM; performance of different early warning communication channels). Routine quantitative monitoring will be complemented by qualitative methods (case studies, outcome stories, focus groups, after-action reviews after climate events). District-level review and reflection meetings and annual project learning workshops will be used to analyse findings, identify good practices and bottlenecks, and adjust approaches.

The project will produce a set of targeted knowledge products, including: practical field guides and toolkits on CSA and community-based NRM; guidance on gender-responsive, community-based DRM and early warning; good practice notes and case studies on successful adaptation models; and policy briefs summarizing key evidence and recommendations for integration of adaptation and DRM into district and national planning and budgeting. Communication materials (e.g. radio scripts, short videos, infographics, posters in local languages) will support farmer-to-farmer and community-to-community learning. All products will be sex-disaggregated where relevant and explicitly address gender and social inclusion dimensions.

For dissemination, the project will work through and strengthen existing platforms, including district climate/knowledge hubs hosted by Rural District Councils or extension services, farmer field schools and producer groups, community meetings and field days, and district and national coordination platforms (e.g. agriculture and DRM working groups). Where feasible, digital channels such as WhatsApp groups for practitioners, government web portals, local radio and SMS platforms will be used to broaden reach, particularly to remote communities and youth. The project will facilitate exchange visits and learning routes between wards and districts, and will invite other districts and

national programmes to observe and learn from project sites.

At policy level, the project will engage relevant ministries and agencies (climate, agriculture, DRM, gender and local government) to ensure that tested tools and lessons (e.g. climate- and gender-responsive planning guidelines, EWS protocols, community DRM models) are integrated into sectoral guidelines, training curricula and adaptation planning processes (including NAP and NDC implementation). Simple “replication packages” (step-by-step guidance, minimum standards and indicative costing) will be developed to make scaling up by government and partners easier and more cost-effective.

Finally, the component will ensure that women, youth and marginalized groups are active contributors to learning, by documenting their experiences and innovations and using participatory approaches to capture their perspectives. Feedback loops will be formalized so that insights from the field are regularly considered by project management and steering structures, supporting continuous improvement and maximizing the learning value of the Adaptation Fund investment.

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

The project builds on mapping and engagements that were done during the National Adaptation Planning Readiness program (2019-2023) where district engagement meetings were held to appreciate the vulnerability of the aforementioned districts as part of the bigger NAP countrywide outreach programme. As such the project preparation process involved an inclusive, participatory consultative approach to ensure broad stakeholder engagement and incorporation of diverse perspectives, particularly from vulnerable groups and gender considerations as concerted efforts were made to ensure that the meetings also included representatives of vulnerable groups such as women and people with disabilities. This approach aligns with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. The stakeholder engagements was informed by a comprehensive mapping of stakeholders which was conducted to identify key actors at national, district, and community levels, including:

- Government Ministries and Parastatals: Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare; EMA, Forestry Commission, National Parks, MSD, local agricultural extension services and disaster management offices.
- Community groups: Water User Associations, farmer cooperatives, women’s groups, youth organizations, and vulnerable populations such as persons with disabilities and indigenous communities.
- Civil society organizations: Local NGOs working on climate change, gender equity, and social inclusion.
- Development partners and donors: Agencies active in climate adaptation and rural development in the target districts.

Consultative Activities

- Focus group discussions (FGDs): Held at community levels during the NAP Readiness phase to gather input from women, youth, elderly, and marginalized

groups about climate vulnerabilities, adaptation needs, and barriers to participation.

- Key informant interviews: Conducted with government officials and local leaders to understand policy contexts, institutional capacities, and coordination mechanisms.
- Workshops and validation meetings: Organized to solicit for input and validate priority areas, ensuring transparency and shared ownership during the consultations and awareness raising meetings for the National Adaptation Planning agenda.
- Gender-sensitive approaches: The consultative engagements ensured balanced representation to ensure that the gender constituency was well represented and that their voices were heard and their specific adaptation priorities integrated.

The consultative process revealed clear priorities in the target districts of Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare, which directly shaped the four project components:

- Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Climate Change Adaptation, including knowledge management and M&E systems
 - Stakeholders at national and district levels highlighted weak institutional coordination, limited monitoring and evaluation of adaptation outcomes, and poor knowledge management and sharing platforms.
 - Communities and CSOs stressed the importance of ensuring transparency, gender inclusion, and accountability in climate action.
 - These findings informed the design of interventions to strengthen the enabling environment through a comprehensive knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation system, while reinforcing coordination and policy linkages with the NAP and Climate Change Bill which has since been adopted by cabinet.
- Strengthening Early Warning Systems and Disaster Risk Management in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare
 - Farmers, women, and youth consistently pointed to limited access to reliable, timely, and usable climate information as a major gap.
 - Persons with disabilities and elderly participants emphasized that even when early warning information exists, it is often not provided in inclusive or accessible formats.
 - This directly informed the focus on developing localized early warning systems, community disaster preparedness, and inclusive communication mechanisms tailored to the three districts.
- Strengthening the Uptake of Climate-Smart Agriculture in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare
 - Smallholder farmers reported recurrent crop failures, inherently low and declining soil fertility, and inadequate access to drought-tolerant seed inputs and irrigation.
 - Women and youth highlighted the need for training in sustainable farming practices and opportunities for diversified livelihoods.
 - As a result, this component prioritizes the promotion of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices including water use efficiency, adoption on drought tolerate crops and livestock under the ambit of CSA, access to improved inputs, and farmer training, ensuring that women, youth, and marginalized groups are deliberately included.
- Enhancing Market Linkages for Project Beneficiaries in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare
 - District consultations showed that while some households manage to

- produce surpluses, weak market access, poor storage facilities, and fragmented value chains prevent them from realizing economic benefits.
- o Women's cooperatives and youth groups particularly emphasized barriers in reaching buyers and sustaining income from climate-resilient production.
- o These findings guided the inclusion of measures to strengthen value chains, improve storage and aggregation, and build stronger market linkages, ensuring that climate-resilient production translates into sustainable livelihoods.
- o The consultative process validated the project design by showing that communities require: (i) stronger institutions and coordination, (ii) inclusive early warning and disaster risk management systems, (iii) targeted support for climate-smart agriculture, and (iv) robust market linkages. Together, these components address the vulnerabilities and priorities identified by stakeholders, especially women, youth, and persons with disabilities, while ensuring alignment with national climate priorities.

The key outcomes of the Consultative Process include:

- Identification of priority climate risks and adaptation strategies reflecting local realities in the proposed project area.
- Strengthened collaboration and buy-in among stakeholders across sectors and levels.
- Enhanced understanding of gender dynamics and social inclusion needs, informing project design.
- Commitment to ongoing stakeholder engagement throughout project implementation.

The list of stakeholders consulted and reports produced during project scoping is in the Annexes

Compliance with Adaptation Fund Policies

The consultative process followed the Environmental and Social Policy by proactively addressing potential social and environmental risks and fostering inclusive participation. Gender Policy compliance was ensured by integrating gender analysis, promoting equitable participation, and addressing gender-specific barriers in consultation methods.

This inclusive and gender-responsive consultative process lays a strong foundation for the project's success and sustainability. During the development of the project concerted efforts were made to engage with local authorities, line ministries, private sector players, among other key stakeholders on appreciating existing gaps since the National Adaptation Plan was launched and how best they can be supported to propel the climate change mainstreaming agenda. The engagements informed the priority areas of the project.

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

The requested Adaptation Fund resources are justified on a full cost of adaptation basis because they finance the additional measures needed for vulnerable communities and

local institutions in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare districts to cope with intensifying climate risks. Without the project (“baseline scenario”), existing public expenditure and community efforts are insufficient to address current and projected climate impacts. The proposed interventions represent the ‘incremental costs’ required to move from climate-vulnerable to climate-resilient development pathways.

Baseline (without AF funding)

In the absence of Adaptation Fund support, district and community development in the three target districts would continue to be guided by limited budgets and largely reactive approaches:

Institutional capacity and planning: Rural District Councils, extension and DRM services have weak capacity and tools to integrate climate risk and gender analysis into planning and budgeting. Planning remains largely “climate-blind” and short-term, focused on basic service delivery and ad hoc emergency response.

Agricultural livelihoods: Smallholder farmers, especially women and youth, rely predominantly on rainfed agriculture using traditional practices and varieties that are increasingly unsuited to more erratic rainfall and higher temperatures. Public extension has limited reach, budgets and technical capacity to promote climate-smart agriculture at scale.

Natural resources and ecosystems: Degradation of soils, rangelands, wetlands, woodlots and catchments is ongoing due to poverty-driven overuse and lack of incentives or technical support for sustainable management. Districts have few resources to invest in ecosystem-based adaptation.

Early warning and DRM: National early warning information rarely reaches communities in a timely, understandable and actionable form. Community-based DRM structures and contingency mechanisms are weak or absent, and response remains largely reactive and humanitarian.

Knowledge and learning: There is fragmented documentation and learning on adaptation at sub-national level, and limited capacity to translate local experiences into scalable models or policy change.

Under this baseline, climate shocks (droughts, mid-season dry spells, intense rainfall events) will continue to erode assets, drive repeated crop and livestock losses, exacerbate food insecurity, poverty, and inequality and increase the fiscal burden of emergency relief—undermining progress towards national development and adaptation goals.

Adaptation scenario enabled by AF funding

Adaptation Fund resources will cover the incremental costs of integrating climate risk into local institutions and investments, transforming livelihoods, strengthening early warning and DRM, and establishing robust learning and replication mechanisms. Specifically:

i). Incremental cost for institutional and policy capacity (Outcome 1)

Baseline: District and ward plans are prepared with little consideration of climate risk, gender or long-term resilience; limited analytical tools or training; no dedicated resources for climate-responsive planning.

With AF funding: The project will finance the development and application of climate- and gender-responsive planning tools and guidelines; capacity building of district/ward officials and DRM structures; establishment of climate/knowledge hubs; and the revision of local policies, plans and by-laws to integrate adaptation.

Adaptation added value: These are additional expenditures that would not occur under normal development budgets, but are essential to ensure that public investments, land use decisions and service delivery are climate-resilient and inclusive.

ii). Incremental cost for climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystems (Outcome 2)

Baseline: Limited promotion of climate-smart agriculture; minimal access to drought-tolerant varieties, water harvesting, soil and water conservation, agroforestry or improved storage; ongoing land and ecosystem degradation.

With AF funding: The project will finance farmer training and extension on CSA; establishment of demonstration plots; initial provision or facilitation of access to adapted inputs and technologies; support for diversified climate-resilient enterprises; investments in community-based NRM and ecosystem restoration; and improved post-harvest and storage facilities and practices. The World Bank estimates that promoting drought tolerant crop varieties could generate an extra income of US\$240/hectare and better food security in Zimbabwe's context.

Adaptation added value: These costs are directly attributable to enabling households and communities to maintain or increase productivity and incomes under changing climate conditions, and to safeguard and restore ecosystem services that buffer climate shocks. Without AF resources, such climate-specific investments would not be prioritized or scaled.

iii). Incremental cost for community early warning and DRM (Outcome 3)

Baseline: Limited communication between national meteorological services and communities; weak or non-existent community DRM committees and plans; little capacity for anticipatory action.

With AF funding: The project will finance the design and roll-out of community-based, gender-responsive early warning systems; the establishment/strengthening of community DRM structures; preparation and testing of community contingency plans and mechanisms; and training for timely, inclusive early action.

Adaptation added value: These measures convert existing, largely national-level information and fragmented DRM arrangements into effective, localized systems that directly reduce climate-related losses and damages. Such tailored, community-level EWS/DRM investments would not be made under a business-as-usual development scenario.

iv) Incremental cost for learning, replication and policy influence (Outcome 4)

Baseline: Local adaptation experiences remain isolated; limited systematic learning, documentation or influence on policies and programmes.

With AF funding: The project will finance systematic knowledge capture (studies, case documentation), development of user-friendly tools and guidelines, learning events and exchange visits, and engagement with sectoral and national processes (NAP, NDC, sector strategies) to integrate successful models.

Adaptation added value: These activities ensure that the benefits of the AF investment extend beyond the immediate project area and duration, informing broader policy and practice. They are not standard development expenditures but are critical to maximize adaptation impact per dollar invested.

Cost of adaptation versus cost of inaction

The full cost of adaptation financed by the Adaptation Fund is modest compared to the recurrent and escalating costs of inaction:

- Repeated crop failures, livestock deaths, and damage to homes and infrastructure due to climate extremes translate into high humanitarian and recovery costs for government and households. The World Bank (2024) estimates that between 1975 and 2022 climate induced disasters in Zimbabwe caused at least US\$7.5 billion in total economic damages. The cost of adapting to climate change in Zimbabwe is estimated at 1% of GDP compared to potential annual damage of 12% of GDP. In the 2023/2024 drought the country experienced about USD\$363 million in agricultural damages and a 60% decline in maize yields.
- Without adaptation, poverty, food insecurity and out-migration are likely to deepen, undermining national development and increasing long-term fiscal burdens.
- Investments in CSA, NRM and EWS/DRM financed by the project will reduce the need for repeated emergency interventions and social protection outlays after each shock, and will help protect previous development gains. The annual cost of disaster response is estimated at US\$81 million. In 1991/92, the drought killed 1 million cattle and left more than 5 million people in need of food aid.

Limited alternative finance and additionality of AF resources

In Zimbabwe, fiscal space at district and national level is highly constrained, and existing programmes focus on general development and service delivery rather than climate-specific risks. There is currently no dedicated financing available to:

- Systematically integrate climate risk and gender into district/ward planning and budgeting.
- Scale climate-smart agriculture and ecosystem-based adaptation across the three target districts.
- Operationalize localized, gender-responsive early warning and community-based DRM systems.
- Capture and disseminate evidence from these pilots to inform national adaptation planning

Adaptation Fund resources are therefore “additional” to existing and planned investments. They enable a comprehensive adaptation package that cannot be financed

from domestic budgets alone, and that specifically targets vulnerable communities, women, youth and degraded ecosystems.

Sustainability and leverage

By targeting institutional capacity, local governance frameworks, community organizations and knowledge systems, the project ensures that the full cost of adaptation paid by the Adaptation Fund generates long-lasting, self-reinforcing benefits and provides scalable models for government and partners to replicate with their own resources. This leverage and sustainability further justify the requested funding from a full cost of adaptation perspective.

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

Sustainability Considerations in Project Design: The design of the Climate Change Adaptation Project for Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare Districts has been carefully crafted to ensure the long-term sustainability of its outcomes beyond the project lifecycle.

Institutional Sustainability: The project strengthens local institutions, including district councils, water user associations, and community groups, by building their capacities in climate-resilient planning, management, and decision-making. This institutional empowerment ensures that adaptation practices and governance frameworks remain functional and effective after project completion. Integration of climate adaptation into local policy frameworks and development plans institutionalizes the interventions, securing ongoing political and administrative support.

Financial Sustainability: By promoting climate-smart agriculture and enhancing market linkages, the project aims to increase the economic resilience and incomes of beneficiary communities, enabling them to sustain adaptation measures independently. The project encourages cost-sharing and co-financing mechanisms at local levels to support maintenance of infrastructure and continued service delivery.

Environmental Sustainability: Adoption of nature-based solutions, sustainable land and water management practices, and efficient irrigation technologies protects natural resources and ecosystems, ensuring their capacity to support livelihoods is preserved in the long term. The project carefully adheres to environmental standards to avoid negative impacts and promote ecosystem restoration.

Social and Community Sustainability: Active engagement and empowerment of vulnerable groups including women, youth, and marginalized populations through training and leadership roles foster community ownership and social cohesion. Knowledge management and learning initiatives build local skills and adaptive capacity, enabling communities to continue adapting to evolving climate challenges.

Technical Sustainability: Use of locally appropriate, proven technologies and participatory approaches ensures relevance, ease of maintenance, and replicability. Collaboration with government agencies and technical experts guarantees ongoing technical support and alignment with national systems.

The project's integrated approach to capacity building, institutionalization, economic empowerment, environmental stewardship, and community engagement is designed to secure the durability and lasting impact of its climate resilience outcomes.

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

The Climate Change Adaptation Project for Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare Districts has undergone an initial screening to identify potential environmental and social impacts and risks in compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. From the ESP risk assessment results, the project has been classified as Category B: Moderate.

This proactive approach to identifying and managing risks ensures that the project's benefits are maximized while minimizing potential negative impacts.

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	
<i>Access and Equity</i>		x
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>		x
<i>Human Rights</i>	x	
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>		x
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>	x	
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	x	
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	x	
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>		x
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>		x
<i>Climate Change</i>	x	
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>		x

<i>Public Health</i>	x	
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	x	
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>		x

Compliance with the Law

The project complies with all relevant legal requirements in the country including financial, social, and environmental laws and regulations including local bylaws in the targeted districts. The project complies with the Environmental Management Act [Chapter 20:27] and its Ancillary Statutes in the implementation of sustainable land management activities. The Forest Act [Chapter 19:05], Communal Land Act (20:04), Climate Change Policy and the Rural District Councils Act provide guidelines for the implementation of sustainable forest management activities within communal areas. The project is aligned to the Water Act [Chapter 20:24] and the Wetland Policy and Guidelines in the Wetlands Restoration and water provision activities, Wetland Policy and Guidelines. Other Acts and Policies include the Gender Policy, the Constitution, and the National Development Strategy provide guidance in the implementation of the project. Where required, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) will be conducted.

Access and Equity

The programme components promote equality and access by all participants. There are however some risks of the potential exclusion/ marginalization of some groups such as the women, elderly, disabled and youths within the project if participation and benefit-sharing are not adequately ensured. To mitigate this risk, project beneficiaries will be clearly identified during project development and will be tracked through the monitoring and evaluation system. Conflict over fodder between livestock and agricultural farmers practicing conservation agriculture is also a potential risk, which the project will mitigate through provision of fodder banks. The Grievance Redress Mechanism of the project will provide a channel for any participants to raise any concerns that may arise.

Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups

The project has risks associated with exclusion of the most vulnerable in the communities in activities related to conservation agriculture and livestock, early warning systems and disaster risk reduction, sustainable land and forest management and consultative processes for policy development and reviews. This will be mitigated by the clear identification of project beneficiaries including the disabled, orphan headed households and women (including female headed households) to ensure their inclusion. In consultative processes the project will ensure beneficiary representative quarters for each of the marginalized and vulnerable groups are identified within the project landscape.

Human Rights

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. No further assessment required for compliance.

Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

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. There are risks associated with the discrimination, unequal access, distribution and representation for women in the implementation of activities under conservation agriculture and livestock production, sustainable land and forest management, early warning systems and disaster risk reduction as well as policy review and development. To address this the project will clearly identify the number of women beneficiaries (included female headed households) and the expected quota for female representation in consultative processes. A Gender Assessment Report with a Gender Action Plan as well as gender aggregated indicators within the Project Results Framework will enable monitoring and evaluation of the gender inclusion parameters during implementation.

Core Labour Rights

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.

Indigenous Peoples

The project area does not have a resident indigenous peoples' population. All are referred to as local communities. No further assessment for compliance required.

Involuntary Resettlement

There are no project activities that will require Involuntary Resettlement of people in the project target area. However, some activities may result in temporary loss of land or disturbance of income generating activities. Involuntary resettlement for economic reasons in such instances will be mitigated through extensive consultation processes and the voluntary nature of foregoing economic and livelihood activities. Alternative economic and livelihood options will be provided as part of the project activities. Project benefits sharing, assessment of social impacts, information disclosure, consultation, grievance redress mechanism, and monitoring and reporting will provide a framework for Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards during project implementation.

Protection of Natural Habitats

The project will support the protection of natural habitats through nature-based income generating activities that incentivise protection of natural habitats. However, veldfires and climate change (mainly drought) are likely to pose risk to biodiversity in project areas. The project will support fire management activities that will mitigate veldfires and implement sustainable water management and soil conservation practices. The project activities will not result in conversion of any areas protected by law, proposed for protection, or recognized as protected by local communities.

Conservation of Biological Diversity

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, construction activities may temporarily disturb local habitats, biodiversity, or cause soil erosion if safeguards are not followed. Veldfires 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.

Climate Change

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.

Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

Some of the identified actions such as intensified irrigation may inadvertently result in salinisation. Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure and increased water use for agriculture could lead to localized water stress or soil degradation if not properly managed. Post-harvest processing facilities may generate waste that requires proper disposal to avoid environmental contamination. 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 because of the project.

Public Health

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. However, construction and operational activities could pose occupational health and safety risks to workers and community members without proper protocols. Occupational health and safety standards will be applied and training provided for all relevant stakeholders. It is by design that the project will improve health by ensuring a clean environment and food and nutrition security at household level. Improved diets will positively impact on non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes.

Physical and Cultural Heritage

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. Project activities will respect local customs, traditions, and cultural heritage sites to avoid social discord.

Lands and Soil Conservation

The risk of deforestation and land degradation will be minimized as project activities will not pose any risk to land and soil. Project activities are designed to avoid, reduce, and reverse land degradation 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.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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

The Project implementation will be over a period of five (5) years to ensure the realization of activities that could lead to resilience building and enhanced graduation of the direct beneficiaries, whilst contributing to the AF outcomes as illustrated in the Table below. The Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife (MECW) will be the Project's Executing Agency (EA), through the existing Programme Management Unit (PMU) which is housed in the Ministry. The PMU has experience in the management of similar projects. The existing PMU consists of: (i) Programme Manager/PM; (ii) M&E Specialist; (iii) Budget and Finance Officer; (iv) Procurement Officer; (v) Programme Officer; and (vi) Programme Assistant Finance Officer. The PMU shall be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Project including preparation and submission of progress reports, financial reports, audit reports, and any other technical reports on Project activities and results. The capacity of the PMU may be strengthened through nomination/recruitment of additional staff and/or consultants as needed.

Project Objective(s) ¹	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
To enable a supportive institutional, policy and knowledge environment that promotes effective, inclusive and sustainable climate change adaptation in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare districts	Number of trainings conducted			500 000
1. To develop and operationalize gender-responsive community early warning systems (EWS) and disaster risk management (DRM) mechanisms in Zaka Chivi and Mutare districts	Percentage of households in target districts reporting timely receipt, understanding, and use of early warning information and participating in community-based disaster risk management plans	Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	1. Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	\$2,200,000
2. To increase the adoption of gender-responsive Climate Smart Agriculture practices and resilient livelihoods among women and men smallholder farmers in Zaka Chivi and Mutare districts	Percentage of smallholder farmers in target districts adopting at least two climate-smart agriculture practices as part of their farming systems	Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies	8. Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level	\$4,900 000
		Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable	6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	

		people in targeted areas		
3. To strengthen institutional capacity, knowledge systems, policy support, and M&E for gender responsive, inclusive, and sustainable climate adaptation in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts	Number of GESI compliant district level climate adaptation policy frameworks adopted.	Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	2.1 Capacity of staff to respond to and mitigate impacts of climate related events from targeted institutions increased.	\$1,281,000
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
1. Communities in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts access and use timely, gender responsive early warning information and community based DRM mechanisms to reduce climate-related losses and damages.	Percentage of households in target districts reporting confidence in their ability to respond effectively to extreme weather events due to access to early warning information, preparedness measures, and adaptive practices	Output 1.2: Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems	1.2.1. Percentage of target population covered by adequate risk-reduction systems	\$2,200,000
2. Women and men smallholder farmers in targeted districts adopt climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices, and diversified, resilient livelihoods that increase productivity, food security, and incomes.	Percentage increase in average agricultural yields, household food security levels, and income from farming activities among smallholder farmers in target districts	Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated.	8.1. No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated	\$4,900,000
	Percentage increase in average household income derived from sales of value-added agricultural products and participation in markets among targeted communities	Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.1.1. No. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies	
3. District and local institutions in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts effectively plan, coordinate, and implement gender-responsive, inclusive, and sustainable climate adaptation.	Number of local institutions in targeted districts demonstrating improved capacity to integrate climate risk considerations into planning, budgeting, and service delivery.	Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events.	2.1.2 No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale) 2.1.1. No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts	\$1,281,000

			of, climate-related events (by gender)	
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¹ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING

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:*

<i>(Washington Zhakata, Chief Director Climate Change Management and Meteorological Services, Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife)</i>	<i>Date: (July, 14, 2025)</i>
--	-------------------------------

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, National Climate Policy, National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, Nationally Determined Contributions 3.0 statement, Climate Change Gender Action Plan) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

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.

Name & Signature Steady Kangata Kangata	
Date: 11/07/2025 25/07/2025	Tel. and email: +263 773404779 steady.kangata@ema.co.zw
Project Contact Person: Hlompho Naledi Kalube	
Tel. And Email: +263775196726 naledi.kalube@ema.co.zw	

Annex IV- Endorsement Letter

All communications should be addressed, "The Secretary for Environment, Climate and Wildlife."

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

Your Ref.:
Our Ref:



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,
CLIMATE AND WILDLIFE
11th Floor, Kaguvi Building
Cnr 4th Street/Central Avenue
Harare
ZIMBABWE

29 November 2025

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

**Endorsement of the Resubmission of the Strengthening Climate Change
Adaptation of Vulnerable Communities in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare districts
Project Concept, 2026- 2029, USD 9, 957 257 Million**

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 resubmission of the above referenced project proposal to the the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by Environmental Management Agency and executed by the Climate Change Management Department.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'W' followed by a horizontal line and a small flourish.

Washington Zhakata
Chief Director, Environment, Climate and Wildlife and AF Designated Authority
Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, Zimbabwe



Revised PFG Submission Form¹
Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: 25 July 2025

Adaptation Fund Project ID:

Country/ies: Zimbabwe

Title of Project/Programme: Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation of Vulnerable Communities in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare districts

Type of IE (NIE/RIE/MIE): National Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: Environmental Management Agency (EMA) Zimbabwe

Executing Entity/ies: Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, Zimbabwe

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	Upon AF disbursement of PFG grant to EMA
Completion date of PFG	12 months after concept note approval

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US\$ Amount
Public Consultations	Public consultation & validation workshops planned as follows: - 2 national workshops targeting national stakeholders (design and validation workshops); - 3 District-level consultation rounds (including workshops targeting sub-national and local stakeholders, and prioritization and co-design workshops at the community-level).	30,000
Travel/participation	- Field travel by EMA and MECW Zimbabwe teams to support PFG studies and consultations. - Technical participation in district workshops and stakeholder meetings. - On-site verification of proposed project sites and adaptation measures. - Coordination between national and district-level stakeholders.	15,000

Economic assessment	- Assess the economic and financial contribution for the project beneficiaries - Analyze the profitability of project taking into account the cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities related to early warning systems, disaster risk management, climate smart agriculture, post-harvest management, strengthening of value chains, building market readiness and creating sustainable linkages with buyers and agri-business as well as the project added-value at the environmental, social and economic levels.	5,000
Gender Assessment and Action Plan	- Gender review of relevant policies and legal frameworks of Zimbabwe including national climate change policy documents. - Mainstream gender-responsive approaches into the project design: outcomes, outputs, activities, indicators and targets. - Develop a Gender Action Plan - Mainstream AF Gender policy into project design in compliance with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy. - Monitoring and Evaluation interventions to measure progress and/ or impact of gender mainstreaming from the climate change and disaster perspective	30,000
Environment and Social Impact Studies/ Reviews	- Environmental and social screening of proposed adaptation measures in line with AF's ESP. - Identification of potential risks, mitigation measures, and opportunities for environmental co-benefits. - Development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). - Stakeholder engagement to validate key findings and E&S safeguards.	20,000
Capacity Needs Assessment	- Assessment of institutional and community-level capacity to implement project interventions. - Identification of training, resource, and coordination gaps across implementing and executing entities.	15,000
Baseline Assessments	- Baseline studies on hydro-meteorological early warning systems, disaster response plans, climate smart irrigation schemes, climate resilient agricultural enterprises, post-harvest processing, value addition systems, produce marketing systems and enterprise management.	15,000
Design of the full project proposal	- Drafting of full AF project proposal, integrating findings from assessments. - Preparation of Theory of Change, results framework, and alignment with national adaptation priorities. - Incorporation of technical inputs from consultations, gender and E&S studies. - Internal and external validation of draft proposal prior to submission.	20,000
Total Project Formulation Grant		150,000

Description of Project Preparation Activities:

Consultations: The project formulation process will involve an extensive programme of consultations and validation workshops at both national and sub-national levels. Two national-level workshops will be organized, one for design input and one for validation, bringing together government institutions, technical experts, and sectoral stakeholders.

Additionally, 3 district-level consultation rounds will be conducted, each lasting at least one week and incorporating engagements with sub-national authorities, community-based organizations, and vulnerable groups. These sessions will include structured ‘prioritization and co-design workshops’ at community level, ensuring that adaptation priorities are informed by local knowledge and lived experience.

Travel and Participation: Field travel will be undertaken by EMA and Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife Zimbabwe teams to support the implementation of key PFG studies and stakeholder engagements. This includes technical participation in district consultations, site visits to verify proposed intervention areas, and coordination meetings with decentralized structures.

Economic Assessment: A dedicated economic analysis will be conducted to assess the economic and financial contributions of the proposed adaptation measures for target communities. The study will analyse the profitability and value-for-money of project interventions, including early warning systems, disaster risk management, climate smart agriculture, post-harvest management, strengthening of value chains, building market readiness and creating sustainable linkages with buyers and agri-business as well as the project added-value at the environmental, social and economic levels, providing justification for project scale and modality.

Gender Assessment and Action Plan: A comprehensive gender assessment will be carried out to inform the design of a gender-responsive project. This will include a review of Zimbabwe’s policy and legal frameworks, as well as an analysis of climate vulnerability and adaptation roles differentiated by gender. The consultant will lead the development of a Gender Action Plan, aligned with the Adaptation Fund’s Gender Policy, and will ensure that gender considerations are mainstreamed throughout the project’s results framework. The assessment will also define gender-sensitive monitoring indicators and recommend inclusive grievance mechanisms.

Environmental and Social Impact Studies: Environmental and social screening will be conducted in line with the Adaptation Fund’s Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). The process will include the identification of potential risks and co-benefits associated with proposed interventions, the development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), and stakeholder validation of key findings. This activity ensures compliance with safeguard standards and promotes the integration of environmental sustainability and social equity considerations throughout the project.

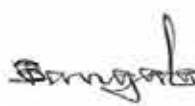
Capacity Needs Assessment: A targeted capacity needs assessment will be undertaken to identify institutional and operational gaps that may affect the implementation of project interventions. The assessment will focus on both executing entities and community-based structures, mapping existing capacities and defining training, technical assistance, and governance support requirements. The results will inform the design of tailored capacity-building components in the full project proposal.

Baseline Assessments - Baseline studies will be undertaken on hydro-meteorological early warning systems, disaster response plans, climate smart irrigation schemes, climate resilient agricultural enterprises, post-harvest processing, value addition systems, produce marketing systems and enterprise management. These studies will guide the project monitoring framework and activities during full project design.

Design of the Full Project Proposal: The full project proposal will be developed through a structured drafting process that synthesizes the outputs of all technical assessments and stakeholder consultations. The proposal will include a robust theory of change, a results framework with targets and indicators, a detailed budget, and risk management strategies. Contributions will be made by both national experts and regional technical support from the Humana Climate Team, ensuring the integration of lessons from similar initiatives in neighbouring countries. The proposal will undergo internal and external validation prior to submission.

C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Stedy Kangata Environmental Management Agency (EMA)		25/07/25	Hlonpho Naledi Kulube	+263775 196726	naledi.kulube@ema.co.zw

Annex: Project Log Frame

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions/Risks
Project Objective: Climate vulnerable rural communities and ecosystems in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts are more climate resilient with reduced vulnerability and losses from current and future climate change impacts.	- % reduction in climate-related losses - % of target households reporting improved resilience/adaptive capacity (resilience index)	DCP/RDC disaster loss data; post-disaster assessments. Baseline/midline/endline household resilience surveys.	No catastrophic climate shocks beyond adaptive range; Continued government and partner commitment to climate-resilient rural development.
Component 1: EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT			
Outcome 1: Rural communities in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare districts benefit from functional, gender-responsive multi-hazard EWS and DRM systems that reduce climate-related losses to livelihood sources.	- % of target wards receiving timely and understandable warnings for priority hazards (drought, floods, storms, frost). - % of surveyed households reporting that they received and took protective action in response to early warnings.	MSD and district warning records; SMS/radio logs. Household/community surveys; DRM after-action reviews.	ICT/radio/power infrastructure functional; communities trust warnings and have feasible response options; agencies coordinate effectively.
Output 1.1 Monitoring, forecasting and climate-risk information systems strengthened for target districts.	- # of hydrometeorological stations installed/rehabilitated and operational in target areas 2. # of climate risk profiles and hazard/vulnerability maps produced for Zaka, Chivi and Mutare Rural.	Station inventories; installation/maintenance records. Risk profiles; GIS maps and datasets.	Equipment maintained and data shared among MSD, MLAFWRD, EMA and RDCs.
Output 1.2 Operational multi-hazard EWS and SOPs, including last-mile communication.	- # of functional multi-hazard EWS covering target wards with approved SOPs. - % of target wards connected to ≥ 2 communication channels (e.g. SMS, radio, extension/lead farmers).	EWS design and SOP documents; test/drill reports. Communication logs; community feedback.	Agencies adhere to SOPs; communication channels remain reliable and affordable.
Output 1.3 Community-based DRM structures and contingency plans in place and tested.	- # of community DRM/early-action committees (VIDCO/WADCO or equivalent) established/strengthened with gender-balanced membership. - % of target communities with updated and tested contingency plans (including for crops, livestock and NTFPs).	Committee ToRs; membership lists; training reports. Community contingency plans; drill reports.	Community leaders and members are willing to participate and sustain committees and plans.
Activities 2.1.1 Assess hydrometeorological monitoring systems in target areas. 2.1.2 Upgrade and install hydromet stations and data systems. 2.1.3 Update district climate risk profiles and identify priority hotspots. 2.2.1 Develop and validate SOPs for early warning and emergency response. 2.2.2 Strengthen inclusive last-mile early warning communication systems. 2.2.3 Conduct disaster simulations, drills, and response reviews. 2.3.1 Facilitate participatory community risk assessments and DRM planning. 2.3.2 Train community actors on DRM, anticipatory action, and protection of vulnerable groups. 2.3.3 Support implementation of community-based risk reduction measures.			
Component 2: CLIMATE-RESILIENT AND DIVERSIFIED LIVELIHOODS			
Outcome 2: Women and men smallholder households in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare Rural adopt climate-resilient practices and diversify income sources in small grains, horticulture, small livestock and NTFPs, improving food security and livelihoods under climate variability.	- % of target households adopting at least one promoted CSA/NRM practice or technology in the four value chains. - % of target households with at least two distinct income sources (farm and/or non-farm) by end of project.	Extension/adoption surveys; Agritex and project monitoring records. Household income/activity surveys.	Markets for target value chains remain accessible; farmers have land, labour and incentives to adopt new practices.
Output 2.1 Climate risks and	- # of participatory climate risk	Assessment reports; community	Communities and local

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

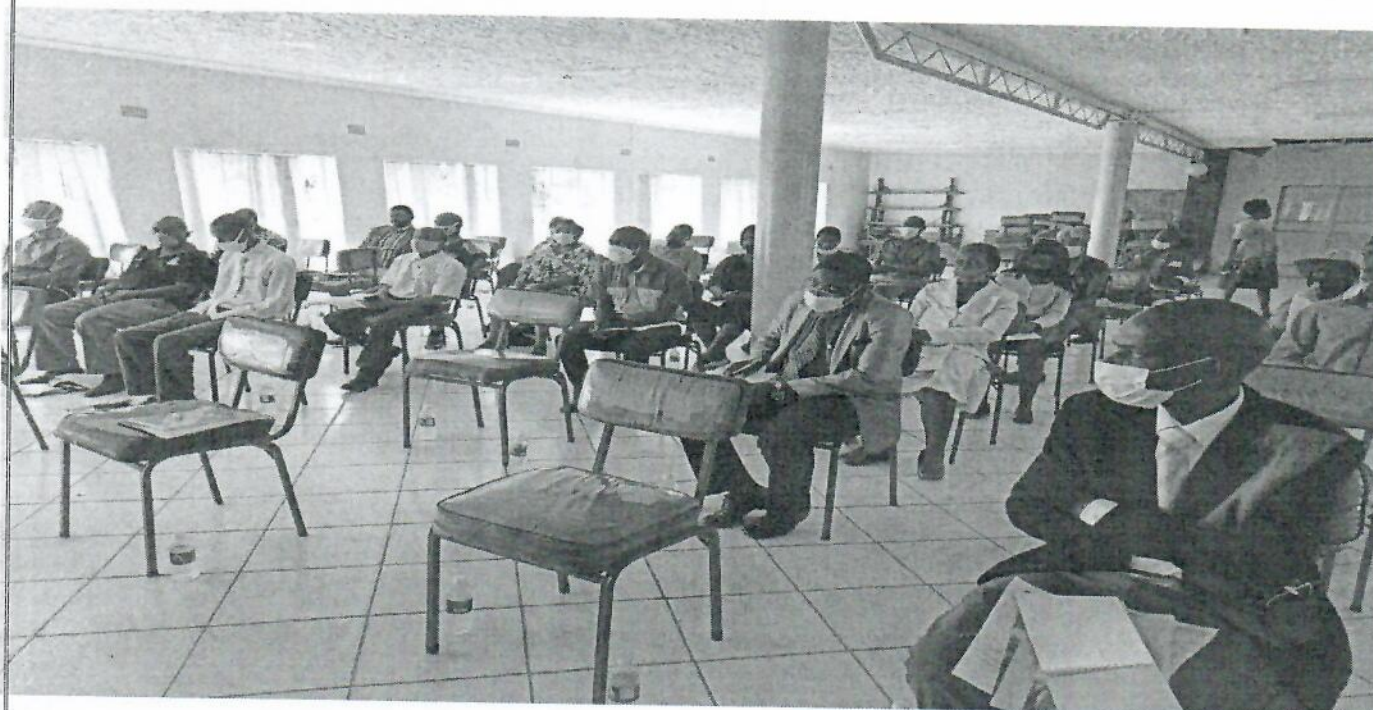
livelihood options in target communities assessed and prioritised.	and livelihood assessments completed in Zaka, Chivi and Mutare Rural. - # of ward-level menus of prioritised climate-resilient livelihood options across the four value chains validated with communities.	validation minutes.	authorities participate actively and transparently.
Output 2.2 Climate-resilient production and sustainable NRM practices demonstrated and scaled.	# of CSA/NRM demonstration sites established (small grains, horticulture, small livestock, NTFPs). - # of farmers/resource users (M/F, youth) trained in CSA/NRM for the four value chains.	Demonstration site reports; field day reports. Training and extension records.	Demonstration sites are well located and accessible; extension support is continuous.
Output 2.3 Diversified livelihood enterprises and market linkages for target value chains strengthened.	- # of producer groups/cooperatives/enterprises formed or strengthened in small grains, horticulture, small livestock and NTFPs. - # of formal/informal market agreements or linkages established between producer groups and buyers/service providers.	-# of producer groups/cooperatives/enterprises formed or strengthened in small grains, horticulture, small livestock and NTFPs. - # of formal/informal market agreements or linkages established between producer groups and buyers/service providers.	Buyers and financial institutions are willing to engage smallholders; basic infrastructure/transport remain functional.
Activities 3.1.1 Conduct participatory climate risk and livelihood assessments. 3.1.2 Identify and prioritise climate-resilient agriculture and livelihood options. 3.2.1 Establish demonstration sites and farmer field schools for climate-resilient practices. 3.2.2 Provide extension and technical support for climate-resilient livelihoods. 3.2.3 Facilitate access to climate-resilient inputs, technologies, and storage systems. 3.3.1 Strengthen producer groups, cooperatives, and savings groups with inclusive participation. 3.3.2 Deliver training on agribusiness, financial literacy, and climate-smart enterprise development. 3.3.3 Facilitate market and financial linkages for climate-resilient enterprises.			
Component 3: STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY, KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS, AND POLICY SUPPORT			
Outcome 3: Institutions at district and community levels in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare districts systematically integrate climate risk and adaptation into policies, plans and budgets for climate-resilient rural development and key value chains.	- # of agricultural/ water/ environment/ rural development policies/ strategies/ guidelines revised or developed to integrate climate risk and gender. - % of district and ward development plans in Zaka, Chivi, Mutare Rural that include climate- and gender-responsive measures for small grains, horticulture, small livestock and NTFPs.	Approved policies/strategies; Government Gazette. District and ward development plans and budgets. M&E/learning reports; knowledge product catalogue; websites/radio logs. Policy/programme documents; minutes from policy dialogues.	Political will to adopt/implement changes; trained staff retained; effective vertical coordination (national–district–ward). Decision-makers and partners are receptive to evidence; resources for scale-up are mobilized.
Output 3.1 Project-wide M&E and learning framework established and operational.	-M&E and learning framework (incl. gender/vulnerability indicators) approved and implemented within first year. - # of annual learning and progress reports produced and discussed with stakeholders.	M&E plan; indicator database. Learning/progress reports; minutes from review meetings.	Data collection is adequately resourced; partners share required information.
Output 3.2 Institutional and policy gaps identified and prioritised for climate-resilient agriculture and rural DRM in target districts.	- institutional and policy gap assessment for climate-resilient agriculture/DRM completed and endorsed. - prioritised capacity and policy action plan with district-specific actions for Zaka, Chivi, Mutare Rural approved.	Assessment report; action plan; validation workshop reports.	Stakeholders participate and reach consensus on priorities.
Output 3.3 Capacities of key institutions strengthened for climate-resilient planning, implementation and	- # of staff (M/F) from key institutions trained on climate risk, CSA and gender-responsive planning.	Training reports; attendance lists; pre/post tests; follow-up surveys; sample revised plans.	Staff have time and mandate to apply skills; training quality is adequate. Macro-fiscal environment allows new

monitoring.	- ≥ X% of trained staff report applying skills in plans, budgets or programmes within 12 months.		investments; alignment with national priorities (NAP, NDC, NDS1, Provincial Development Plans).
Output 3.4 Good practices and lessons documented and shared.	- # of knowledge products produced in user-friendly formats and local languages. - # of learning events/exchange visits (farmer-to-farmer, district-to-district, national) held with multi-stakeholder participation.	Knowledge products; dissemination records. Event reports; participant lists; feedback forms.	Stakeholders are available to participate; communication channels reach intended audiences.
Activities 3.1.1 Establish an M&E and learning system aligned with AF and national frameworks. 3.1.2 Assess effectiveness, costs, and gender/social impacts of CSA, EWS and DRM interventions. 3.1.3 Facilitate multi-stakeholder reflection and adaptive learning sessions. 3.2.1 Conduct institutional and policy gap assessments for climate-resilient agriculture and DRM. 3.2.2 Facilitate stakeholder consultations to validate findings and prioritise actions. 3.3.1 Deliver tailored capacity-building and coaching for national and sub-national officers. 3.3.2 Develop and disseminate practical climate adaptation planning tools and guidelines. 3.4.1 Document and share lessons, case studies, and good practices from project implementation. 3.4.2 Organise learning exchanges, workshops, and field demonstrations. 3.4.3 Disseminate adaptation knowledge through inclusive, local-language communication platforms.			



Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry

Climate Change Management Department



Climate Change Mainstreaming District Engagement Draft Programme: Zaka District, 10 December 2020

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
Key objectives.....	3
Opening Remarks.....	4
Welcome Remarks.....	4
Presentation : Climate Scenarios, Climate Change Priorities and investment Opportunities for resilience, by Mr T Muhwati, Principle Climate Scientist, Climate Change Management Department.....	5
Presentation : Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives and stakeholder involvement process, Mr K Ndidzano, Deputy Director, Climate Change Management Department.....	7
Presentation- Flood Risk ZAKA MrsBadza, Civil Protection Unit.....	8
Presentation- Climate Change impacts, Mitigation and Adaptation Priorities in Zaka- Asistant DDC, MsDhliwayo.....	9
Closing remarks first session.....	10
Site Visit of Paddock at a Village 7km from Jerera growth point.....	10
Remarks by the village chair	13
Closing remarks second session.....	14

Introduction

The veracity of climate change impacts, coupled with the country's need to establish concrete resilience in communities and socio-economic sectors, the Government of Zimbabwe in May 2018 successfully mobilized a USD 3 million-dollar grant from the Green Climate Fund to strengthen the enabling environment for climate change adaptation in Zimbabwe. The funds are being channeled through a project called ' Building Capacity to Advance National Adaptation Planning Process in Zimbabwe (2019-2021); of which the objective is to develop a National Adaptation Plan to be used to mainstream climate change into relevant development frameworks.

As the devolution Agenda and such initiatives identified the vital role played by subnational local authorities and the communities at large, the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry initiated the mainstreaming engagement programme early 2020 covering Mash-Central Province. The Covid19 pandemic then slowed progress, however, following relaxation of the measures, the MECTHI resumed the engagements with focus on Masvingo province. As such, four inter-linked Districts of Masvingo Province were engaged from the 8th to the 11th of December 2020 seeking to raise awareness on the overall climate change issues and thus also sought to train vulnerable groups on how to strive towards building resilience.

The engagement programme in Zaka District resulted in increased awareness and understanding of climate change adaptation at local level, and thus also improved understanding of climate change priorities and investment opportunities at district and local level.

Key Objectives

1. Raise awareness of rural and urban communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) on current and future climate scenarios, climate change priorities, and investment opportunities to increase resilience to climate change; and
2. Train vulnerable groups on climate change adaptation initiatives and stakeholder involvement processes for climate change adaptation to actively participate in the NAP process.

Remarks by the DDC

The Acting District Development Coordinator, MsDhliwayo, who was facilitating the meeting opened the floor for introductions before giving brief remarks, identifying and showing appreciation for the engagement programme before passing on the floor to the Director of the Climate Change Management Department, Mr W Zhakata.

Welcome Remarks



The Provincial Development Coordinator (PDC), Dr J Sakupwanya, opened by thanking present stakeholders for taking time off to attending the engagement; given that it is farming season and masses are in the fields preparing their crop.. The PDC then highlighted the issue at hand, climate change, and how it has impacted on water resources in the district pointing out how the rainfall patterns have observably changed over the years with the now experienced late onset and early cessation of rains due to climate change.

Dr Sakupwanya then gave a brief account of the the National Development Strategy (NDS) of 2020, more importantly on how it incorporates issues of climate change in line with the devolution agenda. He identified the need marry climate change issues and development planning when utilizing the devolution funds as means to build resilience in the district. He concluded by praising the province for being the first for the engagement program and how results obtained from the Masvingo province will be upscaled to other provinces.

Opening Remarks by the Permanent Secretary (P.S) in the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, MrMunodawafa.



Stakeholders taking heed to the remarks by the P.S

The PS opened by directly addressing the issue at hand, climate change. He iterated that

climate change is changes in weather patterns over long periods of time. He explained how in yesteryears, the general times for farmers to start planting was in August with harvesting being in December, however, climate change has shifted rainfall patterns resulting in the farming seasons shifting due to the late onset of rainfall. He explained how the shift in rainfall patterns is an indicator of climate change, explaining how the drought cycles in Zimbabwe used to follow a 10year loop, however, they are more frequent as of recent years. With such observed impacts, the PS stressed on the importance of coming up with initiatives to adapt or mitigate such impacts. He applauded efforts made by the Minister of Agriculture with the Pfumvudza initiative as a response measure.

Mr Munodawafa introduced the National Adaptation Planning Readiness project, explaining to present stakeholders how the aim is to build resilience through Adaptation practices. He then went on to illustrate the various causes of climate change that include:

- Deforestation- the P.S explained the difference between clearing of land for resettlement purposes and then clearing for other non essential activities. He called upon the local Chiefs to assist in stopping such deforestation activities.
- Veldt fires- the PS called upon the relevant stakeholder to take action to stop intentional lighting up of forests and vegetated lands.
- Stream bank cultivation- Mr Munodawafa touched on the negative externalities associated with such practices such as siltation, hence, leading to rivers not flowing .
- Waste management- the P.S explained how improper waste management is detrimental not only to environmental health but human health as well due to the various hazardous toxins and substances released from improper waste disposal.

He concluded by briefly highlighting the National Development Strategy, how there is a chapter dedicated to climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives guidelines in line with the devolution agenda showing the veracity of climate change.

Presentation- Climate Change and Development Planning- Mr T Muhwati, Climate Change Scientist, Climate Change Management Department



ist, Climate

Participants heeding the presentation

The presenter started the session by highlighting that in the past, there was a form of predictability and identifiable patterns to rainfall, however, due to climate change, the rainfall follows an erratic manner.

Why should there be concern?

- Mr Muhwati explained that due to the shifts in weather patterns and increases in annual average temperatures in the district, it has resulted in reduced levels of water resources. He explained that the erratic weather patterns have invited entry points to opportunistic diseases such as malaria as the changed weather conditions make it favorable for various vectors to breed. He acknowledged the remarks by the PS, particularly on how anthropogenic activities are the cause of climate change. He however expressed how, it will be difficult to reverse such effects as these developmental activities are part of our daily norms. For example, the Hwange power station that uses coal that produces carbon dioxide in its processes, but we need the electricity or vehicles that we need for mobility or production of fertilizers that we need for farming. All these activities he explained release greenhouse gases that trap heat and though scientific processes result in global warming that causes climate change.

The presenter, hence, expressed the need to mainstream climate change and move away from development that follows business as usual practices, this done through factoring climate change in developmental plans. He briefly touched on weather extremes that have been experienced over the years, using cyclone idai as an example. He explained how the impact of the cyclone is due to the excess energy that will be in the atmosphere that is release in the form of the cyclone.

Future projections

- Explaining the future projections, the presenter used illustrations of 'mean annual temperature anomalies (2020-2040)' and 'mean annual precipitation anomalies (2020-2040)' maps (figure 1 and figure 2) where he highlighted that temperatures are predicted to increase in the coming years and precipitation is predicted to decrease in incident levels. He explained how the impacts that have been experienced are due to a 1 degree increase in temperature and projections are that in the next 20-30years there will be another 1 degree increase meaning that impacts will double, particularly if we continue development as BAU. This he pointed out to emphasize the need to include the concept of climate proofing in developmental plans.

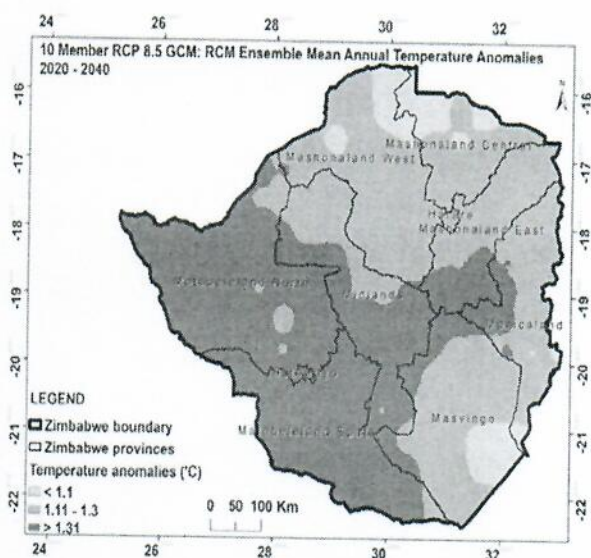


Figure 1: Mean Annual Temperature Anomalies 2020-2040

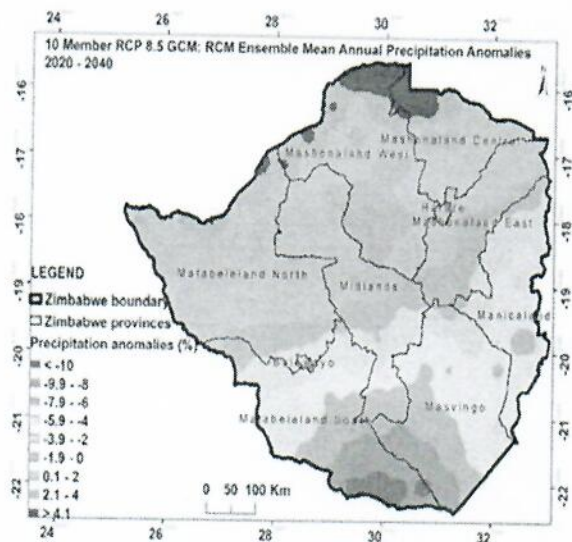


Figure 2: Mean Annual Precipitation Anomalies 2020-2040

The presenter concluded by expressing the importance of including climate change in developmental plans as it will aid developmental partners derive entry points for interventions fostering sustainability.

Presentation : Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives and stakeholder involvement process, Mr K Ndidzano, Deputy Director, Climate Change Management Department

The presenter opened by highlighting the various weather extremes that have been experienced due to climate change such as hailstorms, droughts and floods to name a few; explaining how such weather extremes have led to various destructions of infrastructure retarding development, and thus also exacerbating the poverty levels in the district hence, iterating the need for disaster risk reduction.

Mr Ndidzano then went on to explain the various adaptation options and initiatives such as water recycling, water-use efficiency, afforestation and reforestation to name a few ; most importantly, he expressed that the key point to achieve all this was effective planning.

The presenter mentioned the initiative of climate smart agriculture, explaining how it complements the pfumvudza initiative and will aid in increasing crop yields in the wake of climate change. He expressed how the initiative promotes the farming of small grains and small livestock farming for example farming of sorghum, goats, millet and rabbits to name a few.

LEDS

The presenter then touched on the Low Emission Development Strategy, how it aims at reducing greenhouse gas emissions in sectors such as waste, energy, AFOLU, and IPPU through green development pathways such as use of biogas digesters and efficient lighting. He iterated how stakeholder participation is key, and solutions should emanate internally within the district instead of always looking for external sources of funding for projects, hence, participatory planning.

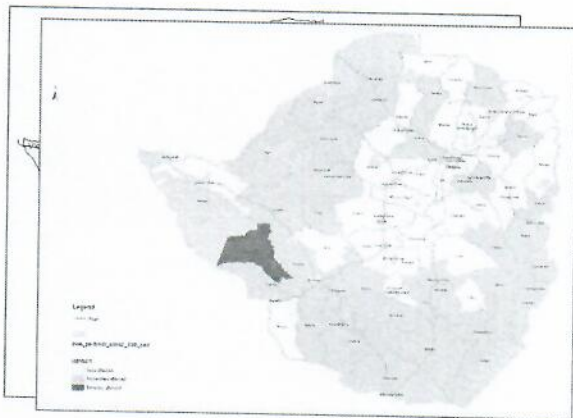
Mr Ndidzano iterated the need to incorporate Indigenous Knowledge Systems as methods for identifying climatic shift as they pose as an early warning system for changes in climate. He highlighted the importance of Risk and Vulnerability assessments in the districts as outcomes aid in developmental planning. He concluded his presentation by iterating how if a district has done self assessments, it will allow for developmental partners to identify entry points for interventions in the district.

Presentation- Flood Risk ZAKA MrsBadza, Civil Protection Unit

The presenter opened by addressing a question to the participants, 'are you really safe from floods in the district?'. This she did to express the need of incorporating flood maps in developmental planning. She explained how in mid February 2017, the southern parts of the country experienced heavy falls that surpassed all previous years' records Zaka received 196 millimetres and these were the highest figures recorded within 24 hours, emphasising the need for flood maps in the district.

Mrs Badza then highlighted that due to the increased frequencies of experienced floods in the country, a GIS country survey of flood plains was conducted to aid in developmental planning. She urged the Rural District Council (RDC) to work with the Department of Civil Protection Unit in their planning for floods. The presenter explained how there is need for readiness seeing how Cyclone Idai was projected to hit Mutoko however changed course affecting a different area, hence, the need for continuous readiness and preparedness.

Using floods maps of cyclone Idai, Dineo and Eline, the presenter expressed the need to include flood plain maps in developmental planning. She concluded by briefly highlighting few causes of flooding that include intense rainfall, loss of vegetation and spilling of dams to name a few.



The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) officer in Zaka, in between the Flood Risk presentation, spoke briefly on the climate change impacts experienced in the district. She highlighted that due to the high levels of siltation in the rivers, there are expectations of floods each rainy season. She highlighted that most rivers flow in the direction North to South, explaining how people downstream are suffering consequences of people practicing unsustainable farming methods upstream. She explained that Zaka is primarily communal area, hence, people farm anywhere and everywhere which is environmentally unsustainable. She concluded by calling upon traditional leadership to stop such activities as they are environmentally degrading.

Following the brief presentation by the EMA officer, Mrs Badza continued her presentation reiterating the need for local leaders to stop activities such as stream bank cultivation as this results in siltation and in turn increasing the risks of flooding of rivers. She concluded her presentation by expressing the need for planning to be centered around the Runde catchment area as it is the source of water provision in the district.

Presentation- Climate Change impacts, Mitigation and Adaptation Priorities in Zaka-Asistant DDC, MsDhliwayo

Impacts

- Cyclone Idai affected infrastructure such as bridges, houses and schools in the district
- She iterated that due to climate change, the water table has decreased in the district
- There has been an increase in criminal activities as farming has decreased due to climate change probing people to revert to crime
- There has been an increase in invasive species such as lantana Camara which has been aiding environmental degradation.

Priorities

- They constructed weirs assisted by developmental partners
- They have community gardens, however, the problem of siltation in rivers hinders the irrigation works
- Afforestation project- she pleaded to the forestry commission to assist and provide trees for planting thought the district

The A/ District Development Cordinator bemoaned the fact that whilst Zaka is a district highly vulnerable to climate change in the implementation of the USD26million from Green Climate Fund it does not have any irrigation schemes resuscitation which is a major draw back to their climate action

Closing remarks

The Director Climate Change Management Department gave in his closing remarks urging the DDC to highlight the actual needs and challenges faced as it pertains to climate change in the district. He highlighted how contextualizing will assist in identifying entry points for intervention by development partners. He iterated that the projects should steer away from being coal centric as development partners are shifting away from that. He then urged the DDC to take the priority projects, put them in a concept and develop bankable project proposals.

Site Visit of Paddock at a Village 7km from Jerera growth point

The site visit was of a paddock in a village a few km from the growth point. The visit was facilitated by the headman, who showed the visiting group the problem of gully formations that is affecting their livestock as they are vulnerable to fall victim to the large depression of land. He

explained that the type of soil is loose sodic, hence making it prone to erosion and degradation due to surface runoff. The headman explained how the community has tried reclamation practices such as filling the gully with rocks and planting various plants in it to hold up the soils, however, the efforts seem minimal as it keeps on expanding. He explained how cyclone Japhet of 2003 initiated the gully and it has been expanding ever since.



Field visit by group to the gully formation site at Paddock, headman explaining the history of the gully



Planting of vegetation and inserting rocks as measures to counter the expanding gully

The event was critical in so far as afforestation as a mitigation measure to the impact of climate change. Four symbolic trees were planted, with the honor being given to the Director CCMD, the PDC, the DDC and the local village head respectively. Each member was given opportunity to name their tree as symbol for continuous growth and interventions in the regions of which the trees and naming are as follows

1. Mahogan Tree, planted by the Director CCMD. The Forestry Commission officer expressed how this type of indigenous tree was now endangered hence the need to start preserving them. The Director named the Tree Danai, expressing the need for togetherness



Director, Climate Change Management Department, Mahogan Tree planting with assistance from the Forest commission officer.

2. Mutohwe Tree, Planted by the PDC. The PDC expressed how there is a growing increase in numbers in the fight against climate change and environmental degradation, he named the tree 'Tawanda' meaning 'we are many'



PDC, Dr J Sakupwanya, tree planting, with assistance from the Forest Commission officer

3. Mutohwe tree, planted by the DDC. The DDC, expressing how the tree gives life in the form of the provision of fruit to be utilized by the community, she named the tree 'Hupenyu' meaning life.



DDC, Ms Dhiwayo, tree planting with assistance from the Forest Commission officer

4. Mutohwe tree, planted by the village head. Following the visits and presentation of climate issues, the village head named his tree 'Tanzwisisa', meaning 'we have understood'.

Remarks by the Village Chair



Village Chair, giving remarks on the state of climate change and experiences over the years

The village chair, born in 1940, expressed his gratitude for such a visit. He highlighted how the SWISS foundation were the first to build Paddocks in the area in their intervention in the area as they also built the training center in the district, chicken runs and bakeries. He mentioned that the paddocks in the ward were built in 1987 in an area covering 450 hectares. The chair expressed how overtime, the paddocks have fallen victim to vandalism as people steal the wire time and time again. He pointed out that CARE international intervened and eventually provided funding for another wire which however was not enough as it only covered the perimeter walls and not inside, wire that has also fall victim to vandalism. He concluded his remarks by identifying the problem of gully formations and how efforts to rehabilitate the gully have not been effective as they keep on expanding.

Quiz

The visit was then followed by a climate quiz session that tested stakeholders general newly obtained knowledge and understanding of climate change, adaptation and mitigation initiatives and most importantly marrying climate change and the devolution agenda. Stakeholders that gave correct answers were gifted climate change branded promotional material in the form of hats and t-shirts.

Closing Remarks

The DDC concluded the engagement by expressing her gratitude to the METCHI team for the work they conducted during the engagement in capacitating participants on climate change issue, hence, allowing for entry points for resilience building through adaptation initiative and options.



Climate Change Mainstreaming District Engagement Draft Programme, 8-11 December 2020

Zaka District

Attendance Register: 10 December 2020

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Climate Change Mainstreaming District Engagement Draft Programme, 8-11 December 2020

Zaka District

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Climate Change Mainstreaming District Engagement Draft Programme, 8-11 December 2020

Zaka District

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Zaka District

Attendance Register: 10 December 2020

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Climate Change Mainstreaming District Engagement Draft Programme, 8-11 December 2020

Zaka District

Attendance Register: 10 December 2020

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CAR9.1 Gender Assessment Report

An initial gender assessment was conducted to ensure the project responds to the differentiated roles, needs, and opportunities of women, men, and youth in Zaka, Chivi, and Mutare Rural districts.

Demographics

- Zaka District: 198,889 people (54.3% female, 45.7% male).
- Chivi District: 172,979 people (54.0% female, 46.0% male).
- Mutare Rural District: 306,760 people (52.1% female, 47.9% male).
- Combined population: ~678,628 people, of which ~53.5% (363,000) are women.

Intended Beneficiaries

- Direct Beneficiaries: ~ 15,000 households (~75,000 individuals, assuming an average household size of 5).
 - Women: ~38,000
 - Men: ~37,000
 - Youth (15–35 years, ~30% of total): ~22,500
- Indirect Beneficiaries: ~ 200,000 people (community members benefiting from infrastructure, services, spillover effects, and climate resilience gains). Pro

Gender Roles & Activities

- Women constitute 61% of farmers and contribute ~70% of agricultural labor, yet mainly in subsistence farming and unpaid family work.
- Women spend an average of 4.3 hours daily on unpaid care/domestic work versus 1.4 hours for men, limiting their participation in income-generating activities.
- Men dominate cash crop farming, wage labor, and decision-making, while youth face barriers in land ownership (<10% of landowners are under 35).

Gender-Differentiated Needs & Gaps

- Land tenure: only 18% of land titles in rural areas are held by women.
- Credit: just 14–15% of women access formal loans vs. 32% of men.
- Leadership:
 - Zaka RDC: 20.6% women councillors (7 of 34).
 - Mutare Rural RDC: ~2.8% women councillors (1 of 36).
 - Chivi: <15% women representation in local governance.
- Livestock: only 9% of cattle nationally are owned by women, with female-headed households having reduced access to productive assets.

Opportunities

- Women's savings and credit groups (over 2,500 across Zimbabwe) provide entry points for financial inclusion.
- High mobile penetration (91%) creates potential for digital extension services targeting women and youth.
- Government commitments in the National Gender Policy (2022–2030) and Climate Policy (2017) offer an enabling environment

for mainstreaming gender equality.

Challenges & Risks

- Climate stress: recurrent droughts in Chivi and Zaka (agro-ecological regions IV & V) increase pressure on women's unpaid labor and reduce food security.
- Time poverty: women spend 3–4 times more hours on care work compared to men.
- Governance imbalance: women's representation in local councils remains below 20%, and as low as 3% in Mutare Rural.
- GBV risk: resource stress and exclusion from decision-making can exacerbate gender-based violence.

Direct Beneficiaries

(~15,000 households; ~75,000 individuals)

Assuming an average household size of five:

District	Total HHs	Total Individuals	Women (~53.5%)	Men (~46.5%)	Youth (15–35 yrs, ~30% of individuals)
Zaka	~4,400	~22,000	~11,770	~10,230	~6,600
Chivi	~5,500	~27,500	~14,713	~12,788	~8,250
Mutare Rural	~5,100	~25,500	~13,643	~11,857	~7,650
Total	~15,000	~75,000	~40,130	~34,870	~22,500

(figures derived from target multiplied by 2022 census based ratios...)

Indirect Beneficiaries

Estimated at 30 000 households ≈150,000 people benefiting community-wide through infrastructure, services, and resilience gains—communities that include women, youth, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

Targeted Vulnerable Wards & Communities

Chivi District

- Highest-vulnerability wards (dryland, drought, poverty):
 - Ward 14 (Ndanga area): highest Livelihood Vulnerability Index (LVI) and IPCC-LVI—due to food insecurity, drought exposure, fragile social networks.
 - Ward 19: significant vulnerability too, particularly around water and socio-demographic pressures .
- Water initiatives:
 - Wards 6, 7, and 8 benefit from the revitalized Chombwe piped water scheme, serving ~7,106 people (3,745 women and 3,361 men), supporting nutrition gardens, livestock watering, and school access .
- Water scarcity hotspots:
 - Wards 3, 7, 10, 15, 16, and 18 face recurring borehole failures and lack of safe water access, with communities relying on distant or unsafe sources .

- Project target: Prioritize Wards 14, 19, 6, 7, 8, and 16—focusing on food security, water access, and climate resilience.

Zaka District

- Water access challenges in Ward 18 (Maputsa, Marufu, Chongore, Gaza, etc.), where boreholes repeatedly fail and maintenance is lacking .
- Infrastructure deficits: Critical roads in Ward 19 (connecting Jerera, Chinyaradza, Murerekwa, etc.) are failing, crippling access to services, schools, and markets .
- Project target: Focus on Wards 18 and 19 for water infrastructure and rural roads support—linking vulnerable households to services and economic opportunities.

Mutare Rural District

- Limited publicly available ward-level vulnerability data. However, rural communities here face market access constraints, patriarchal norms, and climate risks—similar to broader patterns in semi-arid southern districts.
- Project target: Emphasize outreach to remote wards with poor infrastructure and limited resources—especially for women-headed and youth-headed households.

Indigenous & Marginalized Groups in the three districts

While specific indigenous communities are not clearly documented in these districts, rural populations are underserved, and patriarchal systems marginalize women, youth, disabled people, and female-headed households .

- Development constraints (resource access, representation) are systemically higher for these groups, and climate shocks further deepen their vulnerabilities.
- The project will explicitly identify and prioritize:
 - Female-headed households
 - Persons with disabilities
 - Youth-headed households
 - Women and girls

Targeting Strategy

Direct beneficiaries: Approx. 15,000 households broken down by gender and age as detailed above, with women and youth prioritized (~50% female; ~30% youth).

- Ward-level focus:
 - Chivi: Wards 6-8; 10, 14-19
 - Zaka: Wards 18, 19
 - Mutare Rural: 5,8,9 (drought) Flooding (1,3,4,)
- Marginalized groups: Female heads of households, disabled individuals, youth-headed homes—will form explicit targets for empowerment and inclusion.

Expected Benefits

- Chivi:
 - Improved food security via irrigation (Wards 6–8)
 - Drought resilience through diversified livelihoods (Wards 14, 19)
- Zaka:
 - Enhanced water access (Ward 18)
 - Better service access via road rehabilitation (Ward 19)
- Mutare Rural:
 - Improved connectivity and access to resources for remote and marginalized homesteads.

Safeguards, Inclusion & Monitoring

- Quota: ≥40% women, ≥30% youth among direct beneficiaries.
- Disaggregated M&E: Track impacts by district, ward, gender, age, and vulnerability status.
- Safeguards: Include GBV risk mitigation, accessible services for persons with disabilities, and culturally appropriate outreach.



**Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming
Engagement
Chivi District**



19 November 2020

Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Welcome Remarks by Dr J. Sakupwanya, Provincial Development Coordinator Masvingo Province.....	4
3. Opening Remarks by Mr Munesu Munodawafa, Permanent Secretary for MECTHI.....	6
4. Climate scenarios, climate change priorities, investment opportunities for resilience – SARDC.....	8
5. Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives and Stakeholder Involvement - SARDC	13
6. Devolution Process in the District Preparedness.....	17
7. Discussion on Climate Change Mainstreaming.....	18
7.1 <i>Examples of climate change issues to be mainstreamed.....</i>	18
7.2 <i>Inclusivity and Gender considerations in climate change adaptation mainstreaming</i>	19
7.3 <i>Flood plain mapping.....</i>	20
General Discussion	22
Site Visit to locally Affected Areas - Makonese Dam and Irrigation Scheme, Ward 9, Chivi District.....	23
Climate Change Quiz- Climate Change Management Department	25
Closing Remarks	25
Annexes	25
Programme.....	25
List of participants (CCMD to insert).....	26



Mr I Matingwinya, Chivi District Development Coordinator, welcoming participants to the workshop

2. Welcome Remarks by Dr J. Sakupwanya, Provincial Development Coordinator Masvingo Province

In his welcome remarks Dr Sakupwanya, Masvingo Provincial Development Coordinator, recognized the presence of Mr Washington Zhakata, Climate Change Management Department; Chief Chivi and Chief Nemaushe; DDC for Chivi District, Chivi RDC Chief Executive Officer, senior government officials, Chivi RDC members, development partners present as well as the media. He applauded the good attendance by stakeholders in Chivi District noting that it is an indication of commitment to the issues of climate change.



Chief Chivi and Chief Nemaushe participating at the Chivi District climate change engagement and capacity building workshop

Dr Sakupwanya noted that he was happy to be here to give welcoming remarks on this important meeting to talk about climate change, which has something to do with our future heritage. He repeated the words of Chief Gutu who noted in the previous meeting that *Just as Covid 19 is real, Climate change is real*, and therefore we need to come up with actions to deal with its impacts.

The PDC highlighted that climate change, particularly in the Chivi District, is manifested by decrease in availability of water and in most wards in the district it no longer rains as it used to. People used to plant in August so that by December they eat fresh mealies. However, the rains are now starting late and ending off early. Rainfall, which often destroy infrastructure, is now also associated with increased occurrence of storms, flash floods and lightning. He bemoaned the socio-economic and environmental impacts of these changes including the silting of rivers like Tugwi. In light of the above, Dr Sakupwanya noted that it is therefore important to consider all this when developing rural development plans to ensure that they speak to climate change as it is upon us.

Dr Sakupwanya informed the meeting of the phase one of the National Development Strategy (NDS1) to run from 2021 – 2025, which was recently launched by H.E. President ED Mngangagwa. He noted that the new development blueprint identifies the need for urgent climate action taking cogniscent of existing organisational structures along the lines of devolution.

The PDC noted that there is need to integrate climate change and ensure that it is fitted into the plans. He added that the awareness and training workshop therefore came at the opportune time. Once trained and made aware of climate change impacts and how to adapt to it, participants were encouraged to share with others what they learnt.

When talking of climate change, Dr Sakupwanya noted that in the water sector we normally consider water for food, water for irrigation and water for livestock. He expressed concern that most rivers in the province, such as Tugwi are now full of sand due to poor agricultural practices. He urged everyone to be responsible so as to leave rivers with water to our kids. “Working with chiefs, we can restore our nature” he said



Dr Sakupwanya, Masvingo Provincial Development Coordinator, urged stakeholders to start considering mainstreaming climate change as the new normal

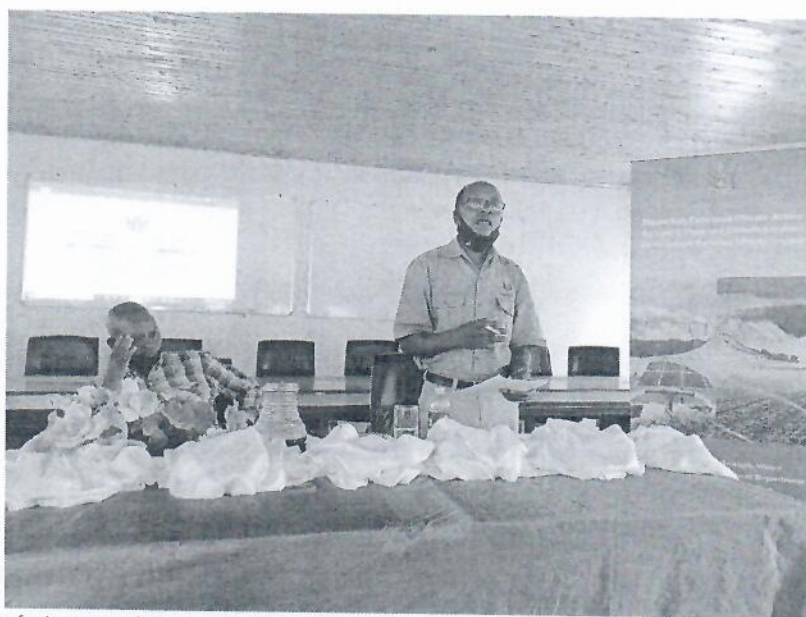
The PDC explained how climate change has also impacted on food security as most households in the province no longer realise full harvests. To address the challenge, the Government introduced the *Pfumvudza* programme to increase yields in light of climate change. Enshrined in the NDS1, the programme is set to restore the country to its breadbasket of Africa status. "We say yes we can, but it needs commitment" he urged.

He further noted Government's efforts to increase area under irrigation, with an emphasis on efficiency. Mushandike Irrigation Scheme for example, should be revived. Dams located in Masvingo Province are half of all the dams in the country, and they should be put to full use to improve livelihoods of the people. He hoped that by 2025, about 350,000ha will be under irrigation.

In conclusion, Dr Sakupwanya said that there is now a new word: **mainstreaming**, which he said it is a process of starting to make something to be considered normal. He urged stakeholders to start to consider mainstreaming climate change as the new normal. "As such, we should mainstream climate change in all our development plans" he said. For buildings, participants were urged to construct climate proof buildings that are not easily destroyed by disasters and avoid repairing each and every year.

3. Opening Remarks by Mr Munesu Munodawafa, Permanent Secretary for MECTHI

Mr Munodawafa, in a speech read on his behalf by Mr Zhakata, Director Climate Change Management Department, noted the presence of the Masvingo PDC, Chief Chivi Murambwi, Chief Nemaushwe, the DDC, Chivi RDC CEO, Chivi District Schools inspector, Government ministries and departments present, and community representatives.



Mr Munodawafa, in a speech read on his behalf by Mr Zhakata, Director Climate Change Management Department, encouraged communities to be wary of practices that cause harm to the environment

Mr Zhakata noted that the Permanent Secretary could not come as he is launching a project on smallholder irrigation schemes that is set to build climate resilience among vulnerable smallholder farmers with support from the Green Climate Fund. The project will benefit

2,3 million rural smallholder farmers, mostly women in Masvingo, Manicaland and Matabeleland South provinces. The funds will be used to revive irrigation schemes, enhance water and soil moisture management and water use efficiency, promote climate-resilient agriculture, improve access to climate information and markets, and building partnerships with the public and private sectors. He said Masvingo is the first province to focus on.

Mr Zhakata noted that the PDC focused on water issues and he understands the issues in the province given his background of being a former CEO of the Zimbabwe National Water Authority, and there is need to mainstream climate change in all existing and planned projects. He highlighted that the Ministry came to Chivi District so as to support mainstreaming efforts. 'We came here so we can see where we are coming from and where we are going', he said.

He noted climate action global developments which should be considered when making development plans. He gave an example of developments in regard to use of fossil fuels that could impact on the country. "Countries in the developing world, particularly in Europe, are making efforts to ban use of coal. The United nations has announced the plan to ban it by 2023. Major car manufactures are also shifting from fuel to electric powered cars" he said. He said that from 1 January 2031 cars using petrol or diesel will no longer be manufactured. Electric cars with rechargeable batteries will now be manufactured instead. This calls for the country to ensure that its development plans are climate proofed in order to ensure that it doesn't end up with stranded assets whilst also fostering just transition.

Masvingo Province has coal deposits in Chiredzi and this should not be a priority in the development plans in view of the new developments. Half of the electricity produced in the country comes from coal. In light of this the country needs to develop alternative sources of energy. When planning, we therefore should consider alternative sources of energy.

He highlighted that the in 2021 the World Bank will release more than USD200 billion to support climate change in developing countries, and this fund will not support activities linked to coal. Other international banks such as the European Investment Bank, Netbank, ABSA and Standard will also not support coal powered investments.

The province is already rich in minerals such as Lithium deposits in Bikita, which can be tapped and used to manufacture batteries for the vehicles. We should not allow other countries to exploit our lithium.

The Director on behalf of the PS encouraged communities in Chivi District to be wary of practices that cause environment degradation such as streambank cultivation, wetland encroachment, deforestation and starting veldfires. He gave an example of Nyanyadzi dam and river which were heavily silted. The irrigation scheme was restored, but the challenge was where to deposit the sand.

'We need to guard our wetlands jealously', he noted. He said that it is a fact that there will be little rain leading to water shortages. Hence water should be used cost effectively.

The district is prone to climate impacts such as storms that often destroy infrastructure. Chivi is now exposed to heavy winds as there are no barriers. There are bridges that were destroyed by cyclones Idai. He advised that when reconstructing such bridges, there is need to make them more resilient to future climate impacts, considering projected changes in climate change. He

provided an example of Tugwi Mukosi dam wall that was latter raised by four meters to cater for anticipated climate change induced floods. He emphasised the need to climate proof every new plan and review the existing building standards to cater for climate change impacts. Questions to be considered by Chivi District therefore are, are we prepared in case a disaster strikes? Do we know where we should relocate to? He gave an example of one police station where people were evacuated to, which was later flooded affecting all the people gathered there.

In conclusion, the Director on behalf of the PS called for full participation of all stakeholders including vulnerable groups and there is need to combine top-up and bottom up approaches. Noting the important role of everyone at every level, he said the voice of the marginalised should be taken on board.

He said that the Climate Change Management Department is already coming up with a research programme whereby five people from the district will be trained on how to identify vulnerabilities in the district, and how to budget for climate change mainstreaming in development plans. Training local people will allow capacity to remain in the district.

4. Climate scenarios, climate change priorities, investment opportunities for resilience – SARDC

After the opening remarks, a presentation on observed and projected climate for Zimbabwe, climate change priorities, and investment opportunities for resilience with a particular focus on Chivi District was made by Mr Admire Ndhlovu from Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC). Mr Ndhlovu noted that National Adaptation Planning requires information and knowledge on climate risk and vulnerabilities to identify adaptation options at the sector, national and subnational levels. Mainstreaming climate change into development plans therefore requires understanding of current and future climatic conditions.



Mr Ndhlovu, SARDC, explained that long term projections for Zimbabwe show a decrease in average precipitation and an increase in average temperature, with Masvingo among the provinces to be worse affected

Mr Ndhlovu explained that Zimbabwe's annual mean annual surface temperature has warmed by about 0.9°C from 1900 to 2018 compared to the 1986 to 2005 baseline, giving a warming rate of about 0.1°C every ten years. The period from 1980 to date has been the warmest in the instrument record.

Rainfall distribution ranges from below 400mm in the south western to over 1000mm in the eastern parts of the country (Figure 1).

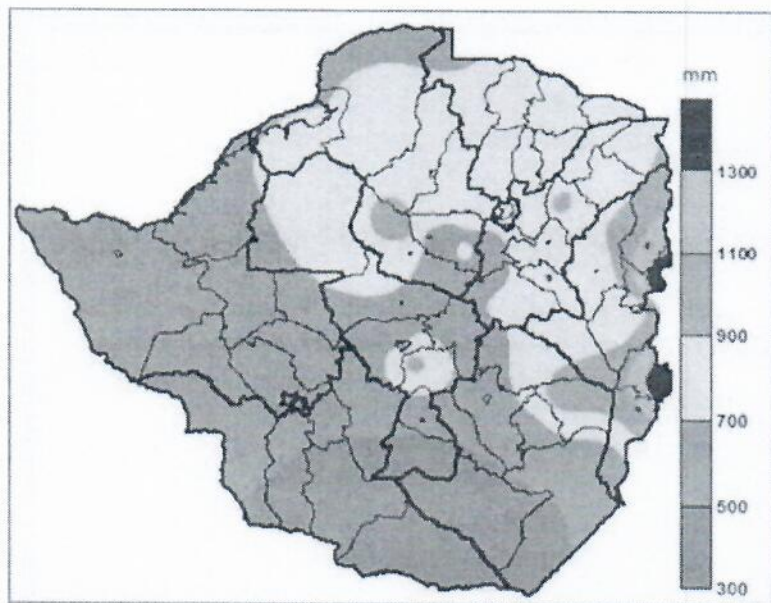


Figure 1 Spatial distribution of Mean annual rainfall in Zimbabwe for the period 1980 to 2017

Rainfall pattern is characterized by shifts in the onset and cessation of the rainfall season. He highlighted the increase in frequency of dry spells interspaced with increase in the frequency of heavy rainfall events.

He explained that evidence from daily rainfall records for the period 1981 to 2016 shows that the southern parts of the country, including Masvingo Province, experience a late onset of the season.

For temperature, Mr Ndhlovu explained that future trends show that the country will continue to warm through 2080. Under a worst case scenario described scientifically as RCP8.5, the country will warm by 1.0-1.5°C in the period 2020-2040, by 2.0 to 2.5°C in the period 2041-2060, and by 2.0 to over 3.5 in the period 2061-2080 (Figures 2, 3 and 4). Warming is projected greatest in the western and southern sections of the country including Masvingo, Matebeleland North and Matebeleland South Provinces.

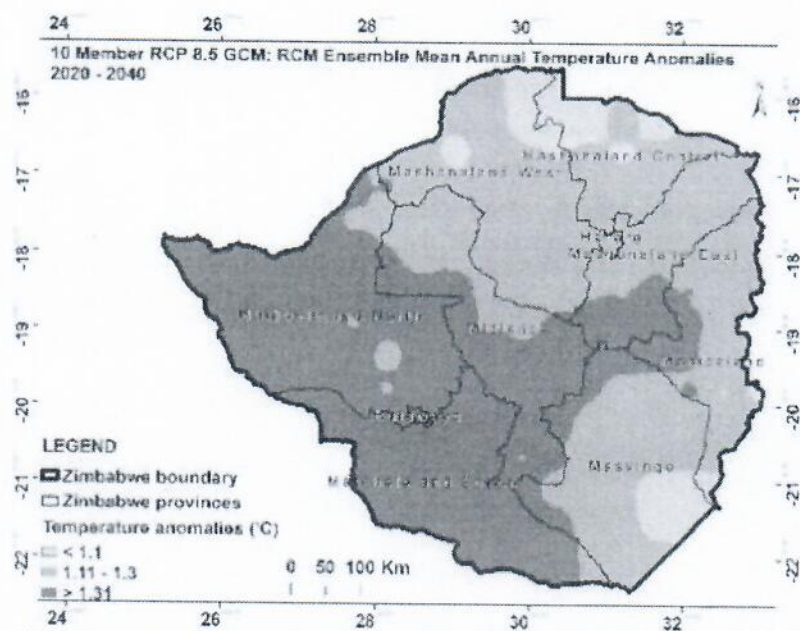


Figure 2 The country will warm by 1.0-1.5°C in the period 2020-2040

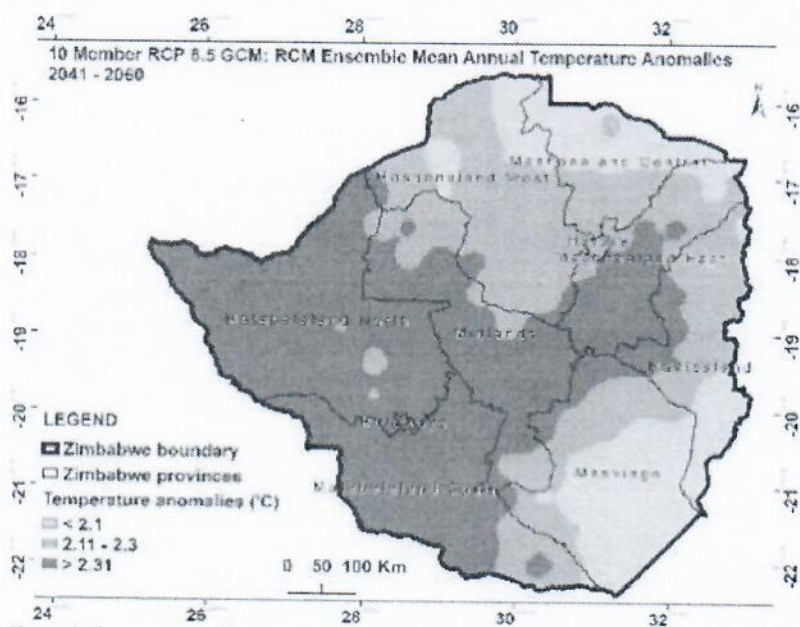


Figure 3 The country will warm 2.0 to 2.5°C in the period 2041-2060

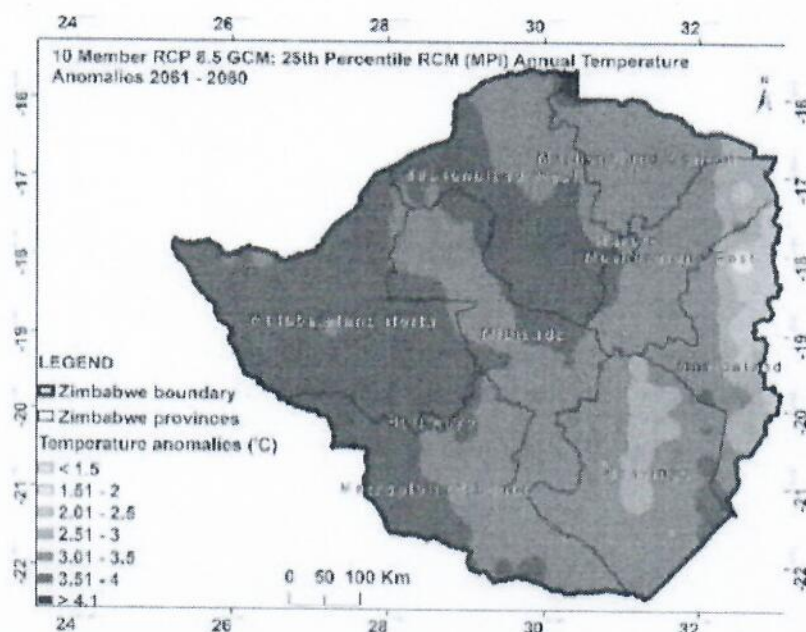


Figure 4 The country will warm by 2.0 to over 3.5 in the period 2061-2080

He noted that this projected warming trend is set to have significant impacts on rural communities, with reductions in crop yields and livestock productivity (and hence food security), shortages of drinking water, and reduced potential for hydro-electric power generation.

Looking at projected rainfall, Mr Ndhlovu highlighted that the average precipitation is projected to decrease for the period up to 2080. Southern and south-eastern parts of the country (Matabeleland, Masvingo and Manicaland provinces) show the greatest decrease in precipitation (up to 10%) for all the three future periods.

He explained that future climate trends for extreme events show that extreme rain events are projected to become more intense. Time in drought is projected to increase in southern Zimbabwe with a greater frequency of severe droughts. Tropical cyclones may occur less often, become more intense, and may reach Zimbabwe more with Provinces such as Masvingo being more prone.

In light of the above predicted climatic condition, Mr Ndhlovu noted that climate change adaptation priorities should take into account projected changes. He said prioritization of adaptation options across all sectors requires the need to identify viable cost-effective adaptation options to reduce the impacts of climate change. It requires the need to explore opportunities and take note of the costs and benefits of each adaptation option.

Explaining what is Table I Mr. Ndhlovu said, for each option (Table I), there is need to consider its effectiveness, affordability and feasibility as well as shifting agro-ecological zones (Figure 5 a,b).

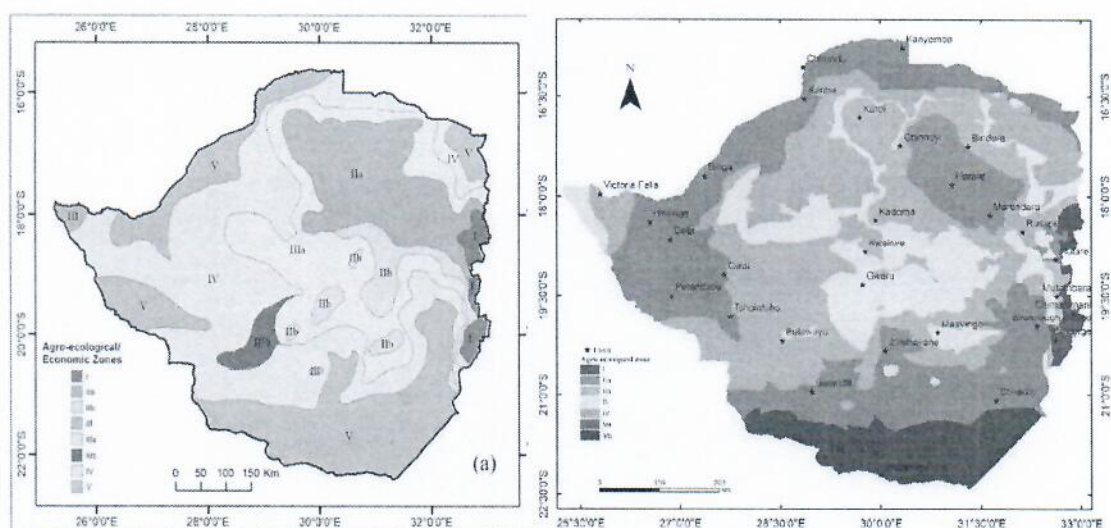


Figure 5 (a) Agro ecological zones established in the 1960s (Vincent and Thomas (1960) and (b) New Agro-ecological zones (ZINGSA AEZ (2020

Pointing out the difference of the two agroecological zones (AEZ) maps (one developed in 1960 and the current one developed in 2020) Mr Ndhlovu highlighted on the expansion of the AEZ 5 covering more area in Chivi. AEZ 5 has now been split into two zones, 5a and 5b with b being the driest zone. Chivi falls within AEZ 4 and 5a.

Table 1 Key priorities: Agriculture (food & nutrition security)

Key vulnerabilities	Adaptation options	Criterion 1 Effectiveness	Criterion 2 Affordability	Criterion 3 Feasibility	Criterion 4 No regrets	Overall Assessment
Erratic rainfall	Conservation farming eg Pfumvudza	produces high yields using few resources	makes use of simple tools	cannot be easily applied at larger scale	Minimum soil disturbances	Recommended
	Growing Drought tolerant crops eg rapoko, millet, etc.	They adapt/thrive to drought conditions	Seeds are locally available and cheaply obtained	the crops have been traditionally grown by the communities	The crops are nutritious and have greater value addition opportunities which further creates employment.	Highly recommended.
	Water harvesting	irrigation and domestic use	requires mechanized equipment	It depends with the area and available farm structures	promotes supplementary irrigation	Recommended

Floods, storms and other natural hazards cause direct damage to infrastructure. It was noted that there is need to invest in more infrastructure systems that are more resilient, as this can enable them to withstand future climate shocks. Planning, designing, building and operating infrastructure in a way that anticipates, prepares for, and adapts to changing climate conditions therefore ensures that communities bounce back quicker and better after natural disasters strike.

As Chivi District is developing its development plans, it was noted therefore that there is need to mainstream climate adaptation in all planned activities.

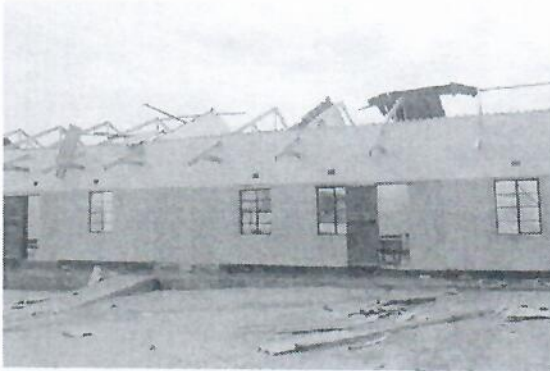
5. Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives and Stakeholder Involvement - SARDC

Ms Eglina Tauya from SARDC presented on climate change adaptation initiatives and stakeholder involvement, giving examples from Chivi District and Masvingo Province. Giving reference to the previous presentations which highlighted the increasing frequency and severity of droughts and floods, she noted that Chivi is at risk mainly to increasing dry spells and flash floods. She explained risk as a function of vulnerability, hazard and exposure. Vulnerability being lack of capacity to cope. She gave examples of those who are vulnerable to climate change impacts such as the elderly, pregnant women, children and the physically handicapped. She explained exposure as being in a state of having no protection such as people leaving in flood plains who are exposed to floods. Communities on the Tugwi River floodplain as well as low lying areas along Musavezi River are exposed to floods.



Ms Eglina Tauya, SARDC, presented on climate change adaptation initiatives and stakeholder involvement in the Chivi District

Ms Tauya explained climate related hazards giving examples such as floods, flash floods, tropical cyclones, droughts, heat waves, thunderstorms, hail storms and lightning. Chivi District had experienced impacts of Cyclone Eline in 2000 and Cyclone Idai in 2019.



Climate impacts in Chivi District include declining pasture and livestock productivity, loss of crops due to droughts, destruction of infrastructure from hailstorms, as well as water scarcity

Declining pastures and livestock productivity was noted as a great concern, particularly in Ward 20 and 21 of Chivi District, where loss of livestock has been reported. Heavy winds and hailstorms causing destruction of infrastructure have also been reported in the district. Chamasvinga Secondary School was destroyed by heavy winds, while several houses in Chivi South were also destroyed. She pointed out the need to climate proof buildings by changing the old designs and consider roofing with concrete material which is heavy and resistant to the winds.

In light of the above challenges faced by communities in the Chivi District, it was noted that there is need to upscale uptake of adaptation and mitigation measures so as to considerably reduce the projected socio-economic impacts of climate change. In this process, participation of all stakeholders, including vulnerable groups, is important.



Infiltration pits retain more runoff in crop fields

For reduced rainfall and increased dry spells facing the district, Mrs Tauya highlighted adaptation options which include:

- Growing of drought resistant crops such as sorghum, rapoko and millet and establishment of seed banks for small grains. Mrs Tauya noted the need to change mindsets of especially the children who shun small grain meals in preference to maize meal, yet the small grains are even healthier than the maize meal.
- She encouraged the rearing of small livestock such as goats and sheep which are resistant to drought as opposed to cattle. Preparation and keeping silage from crop residues to be used when there is no pasture was noted as an option for livestock.
- Climate Smart Agriculture is being embraced as a national flagship on climate change adaptation. This include the Pfumvudza programme being championed by the Government.
- Use of solar power to pump water for irrigation in community gardens; and key hole gardens which use little water from the domestic use. Stakes of stones a piled around the garden to hold the moisture and nutrients from compost made from food waste and animal manure.
- Sand abstraction dams powered by solar as in Gwanda district. That could also be done for Tugwi Mukosi which is heavily silted.
- Rain Water Harvesting from roofs into tanks as well as infiltration pits or channels to retain more water in crop fields.
- Wetland rehabilitation by fencing the wetland area and avoiding destruction by animals and humans.
- Weir and dam construction to collect the running water during rain season for future use.
- Use of Banana plants for gulley reclamation, reducing soil erosion and enhancing food security.
- Improved grain storage facilities using metal containers which are resistant to climate impacts.
- Diversifying livelihoods and engage in other income generating activities. Examples given were communities in Vuravhi communal lands, in Chivi District, who have

improved their livelihoods through cultivating paw paws and haversting marula to make different products including oil, medicine and juice



Cultivating paw paws and harvesting marula in Vuravhi Communal Lands, Chivi District

It was noted that involvement of stakeholders across various levels of development and political-economic contexts is crucial in advancing climate change adaptation (Table 2). Some stakeholders are active players and have influencing power in mainstreaming of climate change. Participatory scenario planning was encouraged to ensure all is involved as well as integrating indigenous knowledge with modern technologies.

Table 2 Various stakeholders and their role in climate change adaptation

Who are the stakeholders?	Roles in climate change adaptation
Government (District Development Committees)	Ensure that climate change issues are mainstreamed in development plans and budgets.
Development Partners	Funding of projects, sanitation and water(boreholes), education material, disaster relief
Media	Information dissemination.
Chiefs	Lobby for the development of the area, takes ward issues and challenges to the government.
Kraal head	Enforces laws/regulations, participates in the distribution of the land or relocation.
MSD Office	Provide weather reports/forecasts
Agritex Officer(s)	Promote good farming practices eg conservation farming
Civil Protection Unit / EMA	Education on natural disasters, disaster relief
Schools /Tertiary Institutions	Education on climate change

6. Devolution Process in the District Preparedness

Mr I Matingwinya, Chivi District Development Coordinator, presented on the devolution process in the district.

He began by explaining the devolution process, which is largely founded on the principle of empowering provincial and district government councils to spearhead economic and social development projects in their areas by leveraging on local resources. It was noted that devolution is established and legally provided by a plethora of legislation including Constitution of Zimbabwe and Rural District Councils Act. Under existing legislation, government gave authority to district councils to retain five percent of their revenue to support local projects.

Mr Matingwinya explained that devolution was introduced to reduce regional disparities and enhance uniform development in the country, and also to address bias in terms of allocation of funds. Each district has an allocation from treasury. Chivi District, for example last year received \$7.1 million Zimbabwean Dollars. For 2020 the threshold was \$27 million but the district was only able to get \$3.3 million Zimbabwean Dollars.

He added that the main aim of devolution is to enhance democratic participation of the citizenry in issues that affect them. This differs from the blueprint approach where a programme will come from higher offices. Devolution enables communities to prioritize their development needs as it enhances their public participation in processes that lead to their development. This participation enhances national unity and cohesion. If people participate, it gives them ownership of the programme. Since the community has a stake, it is compelled to protect and safeguard it.



Mr Matingwinya, Chivi District Development Coordinator, presented on the devolution process in the district.

Chivi District has undertaken a number of development projects using devolution funds received to date. These include the Chombwe piped water scheme that is set to provide water for domestic use, gardening as well as livestock in Wards 7, 8, 11 and 30 of Chivi District. The piped water scheme was highly participatory and included all government departments in the district. Challenges faced during implementation of the Chombwe Piped Water Scheme include theft and bursting of pipes as well as housing development on top of the pipes.

He said that in another development, the hospital being constructed in Ward 3 is now 70 percent complete. Boreholes have been drilled in Wards 6, 8, 9, 12, 16, 26 and 27. The main challenge, however, is the low water table and this increases drilling costs.

He reported that a clinic is also under construction in Ward 12 while renovation of storm damaged schools such as Sukwe and Chemasvinga has been completed. It was reported that a grader was offered by ZINARA for road maintenance.

Mr Matingwinya noted a number of challenges that the District face in implementing the devolution agenda. The district has not been spared by economic challenges facing the country, which has seen most suppliers demanding payment in US Dollar. The procurement processes takes long such that prices would have changed, thereby impacting on project implementation. Disbursement of devolution funds also take a long process and in most cases a partial amount is disbursed.

7. Discussion on Climate Change Mainstreaming

The Climate Change Management Department and the Civil Protection Department led a discussion on climate change mainstreaming, which covered aspects such as examples of climate change issues to be mainstreamed, issues of inclusivity and gender considerations in climate change adaptation mainstreaming, flood plain mapping, as well as low emission development and circular economy.

7.1 Examples of climate change issues to be mainstreamed

Mr Tirivanhu Muhwati from the Climate Change Management Department presented on climate change issues to be mainstreamed, noting that we need to mainstream climate change in all our sectors such as water, health, transport and agriculture. For this to take place, there is need to know how each sector is impacted so as to prioritize adaptation actions. This will enable the district to know what projects to implement first when devolution funds are received.



Mr Muhwati, CCMD, emphasized the need to mainstream climate change in all the sectors

Mr Muhwati noted that climate change is not new, but what is needed now is to mainstream it into planning and development processes. There is need for example to evaluate why classroom

blocks in a particular area are destroyed whenever there is a storm. There could be need to reconsider structures for classrooms and make them more resilient to climate change impacts. This can include considering direction of wind or type of roofs for the classrooms, as well as change designs and use concrete roofs with bricks close to the roofs. Houses should also not be built at the base of a mountain, as this can expose people to risk of landslides, as was the case of Chimanimani during *Cyclone Idai*. There is therefore need to seek technical assistance from Ministry of Public works when building schools.

The District is encouraged to build climate proofed toilets that are resistant to cyclones. An example given is that where each toilet has its own pit to reduce destruction. Given that Chivi District faces perennial water challenge, piped water scheme are to address this challenge. When designing such schemes, there is need to introduce livelihood opportunities such as community gardens.

To conserve water in irrigation, drip irrigation as opposed to canal irrigation was encouraged. For bridges there is need to increase the height as floods are projected to increase. He also mentioned the programme of inclusion of climate change in the school curricula being led by EMA.

He emphasised the need to consider issues of gender in the planning process. Everyone has a role to play and the need for participatory approach is now more urgent than before.

Mr Muhwati emphasised the need to plan for worst case scenario, given projected threats of climate change. Lastly, he emphasised the need to mainstream climate change adaptation in activities being implemented through devolution funds.

7.2 Inclusivity and Gender considerations in climate change adaptation mainstreaming

Mr Mashungu from the Climate Change Management Department presented on issues around gender mainstreaming and inclusivity in climate change adaptation mainstreaming. Participants were asked to explain the concepts of equality, equity and justice, and they expressed a good understanding of these concepts. It is important to consider equality, equity and justice issues when designing and implementing climate adaptation actions. Giving a demonstration of the difference between equality and equity Mr Mashungu explained that equality is when resources are availed to all without considering whether everyone is able to access it; whereas equity meant ensuring that everyone is able to access the resources.



Mr Mashungu, CCMD, explained the concepts of equality, equity and justice and their importance when designing and implementing climate adaptation actions.

Mr Mashungu noted that the concepts emanated from the finance sector whereby one needed a collateral to get a loan. This favoured the more privileged who could provide the needed collateral. To increase opportunity for the less privileged to access loans, the government established the Ministry for Small to Medium Enterprises to cater for those with low levels of income. He explained that justice calls for removal of barriers that impede access to opportunities.

When developing district plans, there is therefore need to consider gender equality, equity and justice issues to ensure fully benefits for everyone including the marginalised.

7.3 Flood plain mapping

Ms Chibwe from the Civil Protection Department made a presentation on flood mapping in the country. Linking natural disasters to climate change impacts, Ms Chibwe requested one of the community leaders to explain the key issues experienced in the District in terms of disasters.

It was explained that the District had been exposed to both cyclone Eline and cyclone Idai. Recently in 2019, Cyclone Idai caused great impact along Tugwi and Mukosi Rivers resulting in displacement of communities and loss of lives and property. Localised flooding was also experienced along Musavezi River. The 2019 floods affected Ward 3 the most, with vulnerable people being most impacted.

Roofs of houses and some schools including Chamasvinga in Chivi South were blown off due to the strong winds and trees were uprooted. The Community Leader also mentioned the siltation of Tugwe- Mukosi due to illegal gold panning as well as stream bank cultivation.

In light of these experiences in the district, Ms Chibwe noted that floods tend to occur in the southern and northern low-lying areas of Zimbabwe, in the paths of cyclones, in between river confluences and downstream of major dams. These low lying areas experience flooding almost

on a seasonal basis, regardless of the severity of the storm, mainly due to the terrain, location and proximity to rivers, slope and soil characteristics.



Ms Chibwe, the Civil Protection Department, noted that flood mapping is critical in informing early warning and response measures

is critical that flood mapping be done to inform early warning and response measures. There are a number of methods which can be used to determine the areas that are at risk of flooding and these have to take into account the slope, elevation, soil type, vegetation cover and distance to River channel.

She noted that Chivi District is prone to flooding, as seen in the experiences since 2000, when Cyclone Eline flooded rivers, deforming and diverting their usual courses. Populations in low lying areas were affected, and crops and livestock were destroyed.

With increasing likelihoods of floods it is critical that flood mapping be done to inform early warning and response measures. To this end, in 2015 the Department of Civil Protection under the auspices of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) embarked on a project to bankroll the development of the National Flood Plain Management Framework. A flood risk map has also been done for each catchment in the country (Figure 6).

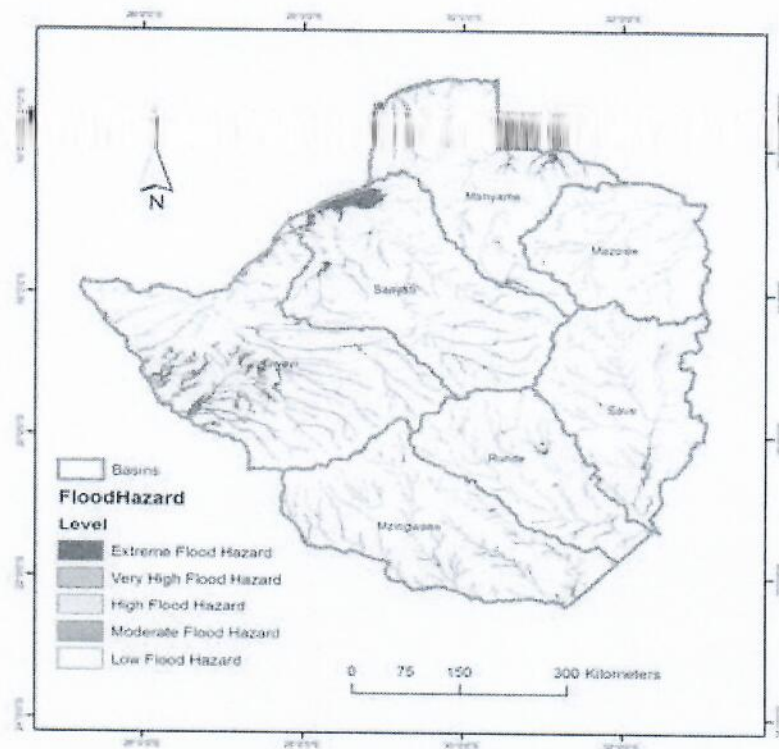


Figure 6 Flood risk map for Zimbabwe

Ms Chibwe therefore noted the need to consider location of homesteads in higher ground to reduce vulnerability to floods.

She highlighted that areas identified as flood prone can still be utilised for other purposes rather than houses, such as playgrounds, wedding venues, or picnic areas.

In conclusion, she noted the need to conduct further analysis to determine the actual number of people or households who are prone to flooding in each flood prone area.

General Discussion

A discussion session was held after the presentations. On phasing out of coal, one participant noted that there is need to do a cost benefit analysis for the country, as it appears that economic benefits we derive from the mineral are greater than the harm it causes. In response, Mr Zhakata noted that this was imposed on developing countries by the West. Developed countries now use environmental issues as a tool to control the developing world. He further gave an example of Qatar, which is scheduled to host the FIFA World Cup in 2022. After investing in cooling systems, they were informed of having used banned cooling systems that do not comply with environmental regulations. He therefore called for a common position among developing countries on use of coal, that countries be given time to develop alternative energy sources in order to avoid a situation of being stuck with stranded assets.

Mr Zhakata further noted that extension workers are to spearhead conservation practices. Government ministries often operate in silos and this is too costly. The new dispensation must look at reducing costs and increase efficiencies. He further noted that chiefs have a lot of authority and can even arrest offenders. They were urged to use their authority in ensuring that people in their jurisdictions do not engage in destructive practices and should not watch as the environment degrades. "If we cannot enforce, then our work is in vain", he noted.

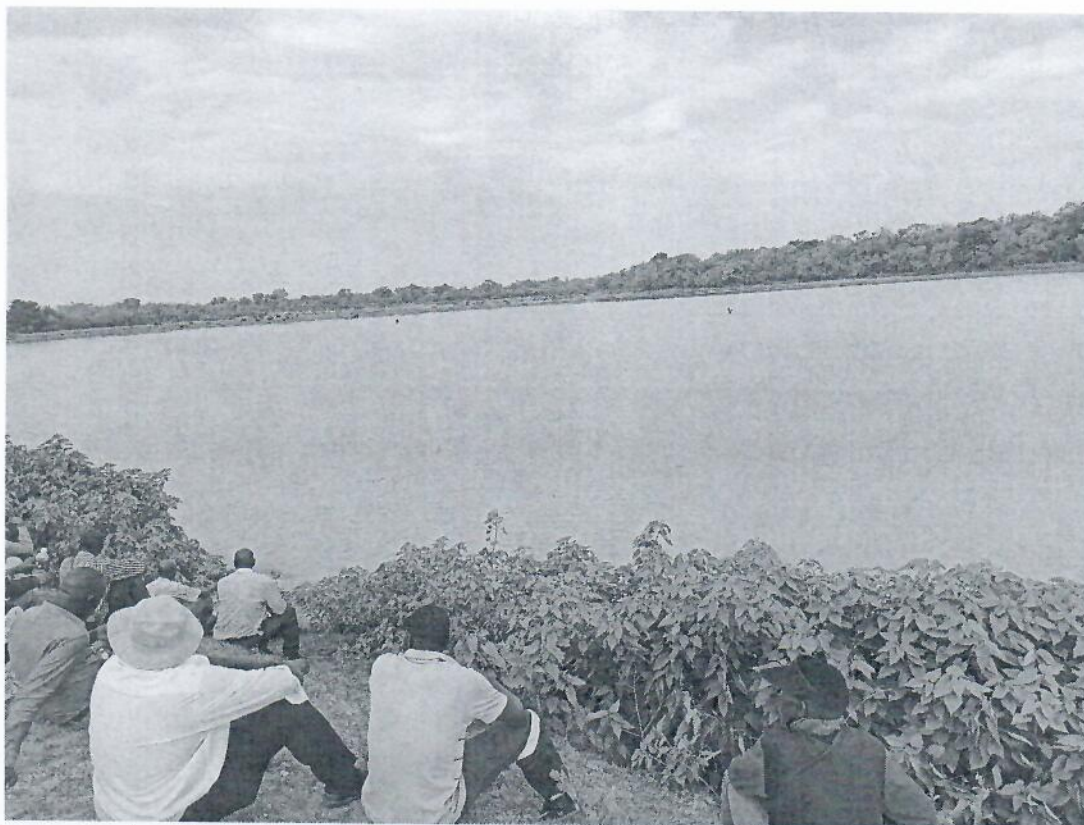
Mr Matingwinya said that is critical to have good infrastructure, as this is a key enabler of socio-economic development. Devolution projects should therefore look at improving infrastructure by way of developing building codes that are tailored to serve the current climate we now have. He further noted that priorities should be addressed at local level.

Chief Nemaushe urged participants not to neglect traditional culture and practices. Increase in natural resources degradation is to some extent attributed to neglect of traditional culture and practices. The Chief noted the need to consult communities before introducing development initiatives, as they have deeper understanding of local culture and values. Failure to do so will result in failure of the programmes.

In responding to issues raised, Mr Zhakata noted that devolution is meant to empower local structures in implementing development projects. While government departments are in existence, local actions are to be spearheaded by local structures. Devolution also empowers Chiefs to take action to address local challenges and facilitating for enhanced climate action.

Site Visit to locally Affected Areas - Makonese Dam and Irrigation Scheme, Ward 9, Chivi District.

Participants visited Makonese Dam and Irrigation Scheme located in Ward 9, Chivi District to get a better understanding of impacts of climate change at local level they were also welcomed by community representatives. At the dam site, Village Headman Mahumucha explained that Makonese Irrigation Scheme was developed in 1971 and started operating in 1973. The scheme is situated in Ward 9 of Chivi district in Masvingo province. It is 7 km south of the Masvingo–Zvishavane highway. The scheme, which is in Natural Region V, is 61.4 hectares in size and has 383 plot holders, 188 of whom are women. The plot sizes range from 0.1–0.6 ha. The scheme is farmer managed and follows a cropping programme decided by the irrigators with the assistance of the Agricultural Extension Officers. The crops grown include grain and green maize, sugar beans and cotton in summer, and green maize, vegetables and sugar–beans in winter.



Makonese Dam located in Ward 9, Chivi District faces threats of climate change. Poor land management practices have also resulted in high levels of increased siltation. .

Over the years, there has been increased siltation of the Makonese dam which supplies the irrigation scheme and its water holding capacity has been significantly reduced. Headman Mahumucha noted that the challenge of siltation of the dam was made worse by breaching of two small reservoirs upstream of the dam by Cyclone Eline, which were critical in holding up silt and preventing it from reaching Makonese dam.

Chivi District has also experienced long dry spells in the past decade and this has significantly reduced inflow into the dam. Measures that were to be carried out by communities to reduce siltation include construction of siltation traps and contour ridges. This however did not take place. Noted was how decrease in rains resulted in more gardens being placed upstream and less than 30 metres from the river channel resulting in massive siltation. Catchment management will be critical to revive the scheme.

There has also been efforts by several Non-Governmental Organisations to resuscitate the dam and irrigation project. However full benefits are still to be realised. Villagers noted that the fence provided by World Vision for gabions on the dam wall went missing.

A youth representative for the community noted that young people are eager to see the dam and irrigation project being revived, as it supports livelihoods of hundreds of households.

Mr Zhakata, Director of CCMD took the opportunity to announce the US\$26,6 million grant from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) that is set to build climate resilience among

vulnerable smallholder farmers in the eastern and southern parts of the country. The project will benefit 2.3 million rural smallholder farmers, mostly women in Masvingo, Manicaland and Matabeleland South Provinces. The funds will be used to revive irrigation schemes such as Makonese Dam and Irrigation Project; enhance water and soil moisture management and water use efficiency; promote climate-resilient agriculture; improve access to climate information and markets; and build partnerships with the public and private sectors.

One Villager noted that the dam serves people from over 10km away. He urged that an integrated catchment management approach be undertaken in efforts to revive the dam and irrigation project, given sediments into the dam are a result of poor land management practices upstream such as stream bank cultivation.

Climate Change Quiz- Climate Change Management Department

To test understanding of lessons learnt, the Climate Change Management Department conducted a mock quiz session, and those who got correct answers were awarded branded hats and T-shirts, rulers and ball points. The following questions were posed:

- When did the dam become operational?
- How many dams were breached by the Cyclone?
- What are upstream poor land management practices mentioned?
- What critical issues were raised by the youth representative?
- What causes climate change?

The community showed a deep understanding of climate change issues, and willingness to engage in activities that can make them better adapt to climate change.

Closing Remarks

The closing remarks after the site visit were provided by Mr Matingwinya, Chivi District Development Coordinator for Chivi District. He noted that as a district they are happy with lessons learnt during the day, most importantly that people should not practice stream bank cultivation which is leading to siltation of rivers. He urged the community not to cultivate within 30 meters from the rivers. Mr Matingwinya encouraged people to avoid other practices that cause harm to the environment such as throwing litter everywhere, cutting down trees and moulding brick near rivers. He concluded by emphasising that climate change is real. He encouraged village heads in the district not to give up in ensuring that people do not practice activities that degrade the environment.

Annexes

- Programme
- List of participants

Programme



**Climate Change Mainstreaming District Engagement Draft Programme: Chivi District,
19 November 2020**

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY
08:00- 09:00	Registration- Climate Change Management Department (CCMD)	MECTHI
09:00- 09:10	Welcome Remarks and Introductions- Dr J. Sakupwanya Provincial Development Coordinator Masvingo	Mr I Matingwinya Chivi District Development Coordinator
09:10-09:20	Opening Remarks- Mr M. Munodawafa Permanent Secretary for MECTHI	
09:20- 09:40	Climate scenarios, climate change priorities, investment opportunities for resilience - SARDC	
09:40-10:00	Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives and Stakeholder Involvement Processes- SARDC	
10:00- 10:30	Discussion	
10:30-11:00	Health Break	
11:30- 12:00	Devolution Process in the Province: District Preparedness-DDC	
12:00- 13:00	Discussion on Climate Change Mainstreaming • Examples of climate change issues to be mainstreamed • Issues of inclusivity • Gender considerations • Flood plain maps • Low emission development and circular economy- Climate Change Management Department/ Civil Protection Department	
13:00- 14:00	Lunch and Departure for Site Visit	
14:00- 16:00	Site Visit to locally Affected Areas- District Development Coordinator	
16:00-16:25	Climate Change Quiz- Climate Change Management Department	Mr I Matingwinya Chivi District Development Coordinator
16:25- 16:30	Closing Remarks- Mr I Matingwinya Chivi District Development Coordinator	
	End of Programme	

List of participants (CCMD to insert)



Climate Change District Awareness Campaign, 17-19 November 2020

Chivi District

Attendance Register: 19 November 2020

Name (in full)	I.D Number	Sex	Organisation	Position	Contact No.	Email Address	Signature
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Climate Change District Awareness Campaign, 17-19 November 2020

Chivi District

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Climate Change District Awareness Campaign, 17-19 November 2020

Chivi District

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Climate Change District Awareness Campaign, 17-19 November 2020

Chivi District

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MATHEKU GARHED	22-188432AEM	M	2 P.C.S	ADMIN OFFICER	0777921037		



Climate Change District Awareness Campaign, 17-19 November 2020

Chivi District

Attendance Register: 19 November 2020

Name (in full)	I.D Number	Sex	Organisation	Position	Contact No.	Email Address	Signature
CHINDO ZHO DARLINGTON	29-00746042 M	M	ZEC	ADMIN OFFICER	0772259 431	chindozho @gmaill.com	
Gusoshura Alfred	12-000461412 M	M	ZNNP	DFP	0773537835		
Tawpewora Macweta	12-000280.5 M	M	Chief CHU	CHU	0776705341		
R. Tawpewora	12-118454412 M	M	Chief CHU and	chief	077773999A		
IMATINGWINA	12-044995102 M	M	local CWT	DA	0772211062	imatingwina@ gmail.com	
C. Makwenda	67-07716162 M	M	MOPSE	DA	0772252094	getosmakwenda @gmail.com	



Climate Change District Awareness Campaign, 17-19 November 2020

Chivi District

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Name (in full)	I.D Number	Sex	Organisation	Position	Contact No.	Email Address	Signature
Mungani Daisy	22-1172 43F22	F	Local Govt	EXC ASS	0774 139 611		DJ
CHIBWE MUNDAABOZI	12-105865F12	M	CHIVI R.D.C	INTERVIZ ANALYST	0713784 444	mungachut@gmail.com	chc
MASHAKA JOANITHAN	27087032712	M	NAC	OAC	077255945	Imachungachae @nac.org.zw	VB
Lillian							
Muchachubwa	12-07351012	F	Local Govt	Officer	0774889824	N/A	Kan
INDIANA							
CHICUMBA	07-183569-B04	M	Local Govt	Officer	0775161497	N/A	egm
Florence							
Machungachae	08-88150124	F	NAC	JO	0777919025	mashungachae@gmail.com	Phc



Climate Change District Awareness Campaign, 17-19 November 2020

Chivi District

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Name (in full)	I.D Number	Sex	Organisation	Position	Contact No.	Email Address	Signature
Zwimba GETRUIDE	29-068656 P70	F	LESISTHAN SINCERAL	DR	0779547677	getruides@gmail.com	
CHISWA LUNYATLO	12-073647812	M	GMB	Surgeon	0773416978	richiura@gmail.com	
MANIKWA K KENNEDY NYONI PAUL	22-109169666 29-143844077	M	LOCAL GOVT ARITEX	ASST DDC A/S	0772788180	kennedys@gmail.com	
LINCON MARAIKE CHIVOS	59-088456544	M	EMA	DEO	0719646423 0772646423	linconmaraike@gmail.com	
HANANTYINOT	27-088474577	M	HEALTH	PGH	077736777	hanantynot@gmail.com	



Climate Change District Awareness Campaign, 17-19 November 2020

Chivi District

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Name (in full)	I.D Number	Sex	Organisation	Position	Contact No.	Email Address	Signature
GRAS VINCENT	12-17670542	M	Community	Youth District	0785297793		Crasey
JONGWE LILIAN	04-15358404	F	CARITAS	Coordinator	072246176	lilysoning@gmail.com	
Gladys Tyoka	12-159684X12	F	Community	Youth	077997289		Tyoka
LAURETTA MAKUMU	67-14561103	F	Youth Volunteers for the Environment	Executive Director	0772 410653	lchmaseveta16@gmail.com	
MHELEA	66-044386	M	MYSAR	DDO	0773003	-	SHELEA
KUDAKWASHI Rangamaj	22-164942	F	Local Govt	ACC ASS	0774 379133		Buji



Climate Change District Awareness Campaign, 17-19 November 2020

Chivi District

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Name (in full)	I.D Number	Sex	Organisation	Position	Contact No.	Email Address	Signature
CHIBGHE OLIVIA	80-024381X80	F	LOCAL CIVIL PROTECTION	PAO	07764466358	chibheolivia@gmail.com	
Admire Ndhlovu	23-034742m23	M	SARDC	Environment Researcher	0777964189	andhlovu@sardc.net	
Egline Tayya	75-161803L 24	F	SARDC	Head of IMEKCSA	0772334 843	etayya@sardc.net	
Nelson Mwanasau	12-020943R12	M	LOCAL CIVIL	CHIEF	0716348049		
Emily Makungo	32-17955883	F	CCMD	Scientist	077200082	emilymakungo@gmail.com	
Albert Meka			SMES	Chairman	0776399 068		
Chamwa Adoro	89-034694142M	M	& BUS COMIT			chamberbute@gmail.com	