



**Building Capacity to Advance the
National Adaptation Planning Process in Zimbabwe
2019-2021**

**Review Report of District Development Plans and
Recommendations for Disaster Risk Management and Climate
Change Adaptation Integration**



December 2020

List of Acronyms

AGYW	Adolescent Girls and Young Women
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
COP 16	16 th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
DDC	District development Coordinators
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
MECTHI	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry
MRR	Monitoring Reviewing and Reporting
NAP	National Adaptation Plans
RDC	Rural District Council
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
ZIMVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

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1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change is a cross-cutting issue that has implications across development sectors. As a result, mainstreaming climate change into development plans is likely to be more successful than addressing it in isolation through sectoral climate change policies or plans. Ensuring that climate change is considered in integrated districts development planning has two benefits. First, it ensures that development gains will not be undermined by climate risk. Second, it offers the opportunity to build adaptive capacity and resilience in the face of climate change, so that the risk of future adverse impacts is minimised.

Like most cross-cutting issues, climate change poses a risk to many development sectors and thus addressing it cannot be achieved by placing it in a silo. Instead, it should be mainstreamed, or integrated, into existing priorities.

There is a two-way relationship between climate risk and development plans: i.e. climate risk may affect development plans; and development plans may worsen climate risk.

On one hand, the development goals in a plan may be affected by climate risk. For example, a drought-prone district with the strategic objective of attaining food security using a programme of agricultural development which has, as a key project, the promotion of a water-intensive crop such as lowland rice. If the district is exposed to drought (as the climate hazard) there will be vulnerability since lowland rice is dependent on adequate water supply. The likelihood of a negative impact (production losses) is high – resulting in high climate risk which threatens the attainment of the strategic objective of food security.

On the other hand, the development goals may affect climate risk by increasing vulnerability. Take, for example, a flood prone district such as Muzarabani in Mashonaland Central with the strategic objective of increasing the availability of housing for a growing population, using a programme of low-cost housing that will be implemented through a project that involves construction of 50 units of subsidised housing. If climate hazards are not considered, these houses may be planned to be built in an area which is likely to become regularly subjected to flooding. By placing additional people at risk of exposure to flooding, this development plan increases climate risk and raises the chances that the benefits of investments will be undermined.

2. BACKGROUND

The landlocked and largely semi-arid nation of Zimbabwe is vulnerable to climate change and variability. As a result of climate change, rainfall pattern is now characterized by shifts in the onset and cessation of the rainfall season, with an increase in frequency of dry spells interspaced with heavy rainfall events.

Latest evidence¹ indicates that the country will continue to warm through 2080. Under a worst-case scenario, warming of 1.0-1.5°C in the period 2020-2040, 2.0 to 2.5°C in the period 2041-2060, and 2.0 to over 3.5 in the period 2061-2080 will be experienced. The warming is projected to be greatest in the western and southern sections of the country including Masvingo, Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South Provinces.

Average precipitation is projected to decrease by up to 10 percent in the period up to 2080, with the largest decrease being experienced in southern and south-eastern parts of the country (Matabeleland, Masvingo and Manicaland provinces).

¹ Government of Zimbabwe (2020). *Understanding Climate Risks over Zimbabwe*. Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, Harare.

The projected warming trend and reduction in rainfall is set to have significant impacts on the national economy, including reduction in crop yields and livestock productivity (and hence food security), shortages of drinking water, and reduced potential for hydro-electric power generation.

Given the large impact of climate change on the country's prospects of attaining sustainable development, the Government of Zimbabwe actively engages in global efforts as a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to address climate change and environmental issues. In 2010, parties to the UNFCCC were encouraged to develop National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to scale up climate adaptation action in their countries, as they provide an opportunity for countries to prioritize their adaptation options and leverage financing through various climate financing mechanisms.

The NAP development process was therefore established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework as part of the COP-16 Cancun Agreements to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and facilitate integration of climate change adaptation in a coherent manner into new and existing policies, programmes and activities.

The NAP process in Zimbabwe is underpinned by National Development Strategy and the Devolution Agenda. The first five-year National Development Strategy (2021-2025) is in line with the country's Vision 2030, while the devolution agenda 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.

District and provincial development plans and strategies are key blueprints that guide implementation of programmes and projects at subnational level. The plan will thus provide the vision of the Province in terms of the development thrust. The development plans take cognisance of the strategic pillars of the district and province as well as the country's National Development Strategy which seek to address the challenges of food security, poverty, health, gender, and the environment.

As required by the Provincial Councils and Administration Act, the Rural District Councils Act, the Urban Councils Act, and other relevant acts, the preparation process for district and provincial plans is highly consultative in nature, and involves the Ward Development Committees, the District Development Committees, as well as Provincial Development Committees.

To facilitate integration of climate change, this document provides a review of selected district development plans in the country and identifies gaps in climate change adaptation mainstreaming. Recommendations and opportunities for disaster risk management are provided. The district development plans are the entry points in the climate adaptation mainstreaming process.

The priorities for most district development plans in Zimbabwe are clustered into: Infrastructure and utility, Food security and nutrition, social services and poverty reduction, and Value addition and beneficiation. The clusters were borrowed from the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZIMASSET) an economic blueprint of 2013.

3. SUMMARY OF GAPS IDENTIFIED IN MOST DISTRICTS DEVELOPMENT PLANS

While a lot of effort has been put in developing district development plans, a major gap still remains of not mainstreaming climate change into the plans. The plans were premised on the Zimbabwe Agenda for Socio-Economic Transformation (ZIMASSET) whose main pillars were, Infrastructure and Utilities; Food Security and nutrition; Social Services and Poverty Reduction; and Value Addition and Beneficiation as indicated in Figure 1. Climate change and environment was not considered as a main pillar. As such not much consideration of climate change issues was realised.



Figure 1 ZIMASSET

Another main gap is that most plans were developed basing on the old agro-ecological zones produced in 1960 which have since shifted significantly. The revised agro-ecological zones (Figure 2) should have been a key reference document that determines the choice of crops and livestock suitable in a particular area. Notable changes include the contraction of natural region II, III and IV as well as expansion of region V. Of significance in the new regions is the further division of agroecological 5 into region 5a and 5b.

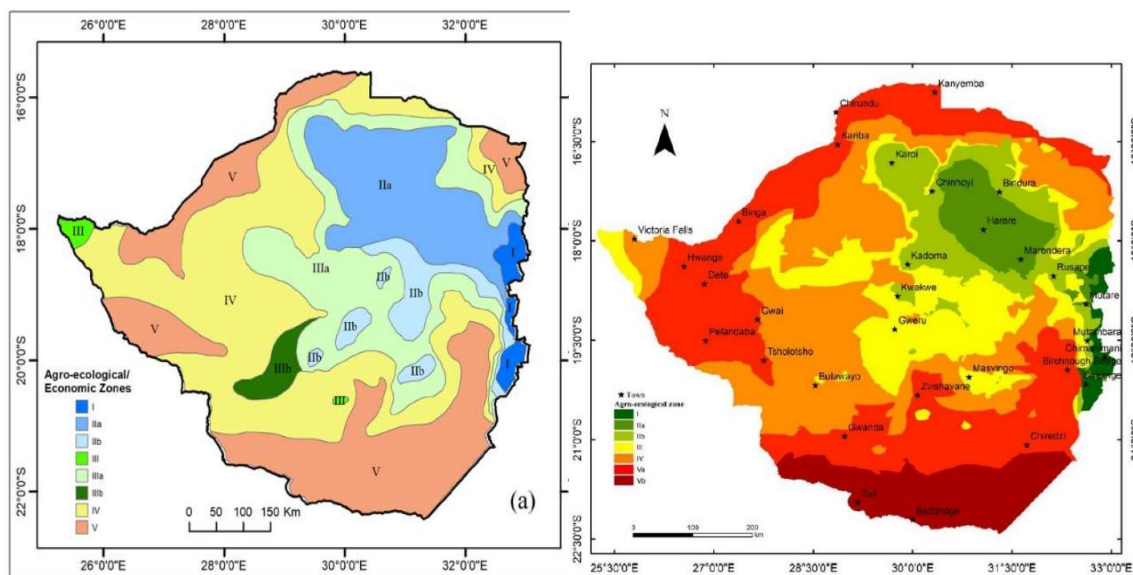


Figure 2 Agro-ecological zones 1960

Agro-ecological zones 2020

In addition to shift in rainfall and temperature, most parts of the country experienced shift in intra-seasonal characteristics of rainfall. However, the greater part of the country now experiences a late start to the season by as much as 18 days while some regions experience an early start to the season. It can be noted that regions such as Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, northern parts of Midlands and the greater part of Manicaland, now typically experience a late start to the rainfall season while Matabeleland South, Masvingo and southern parts of Matabeleland North shifted towards an early start.

The main issue is that the plans do not indicate whether there was any consideration of the current and future changes due to climate change in each cluster. As part of developing the plans an assessment of current and future climate scenarios is needed to determine what is likely to get worse in future to decide on what type of structures to build, what type of crops to grow and where to build houses. Figure 3 illustrates the observed, current, and future climate average trends for Zimbabwe.

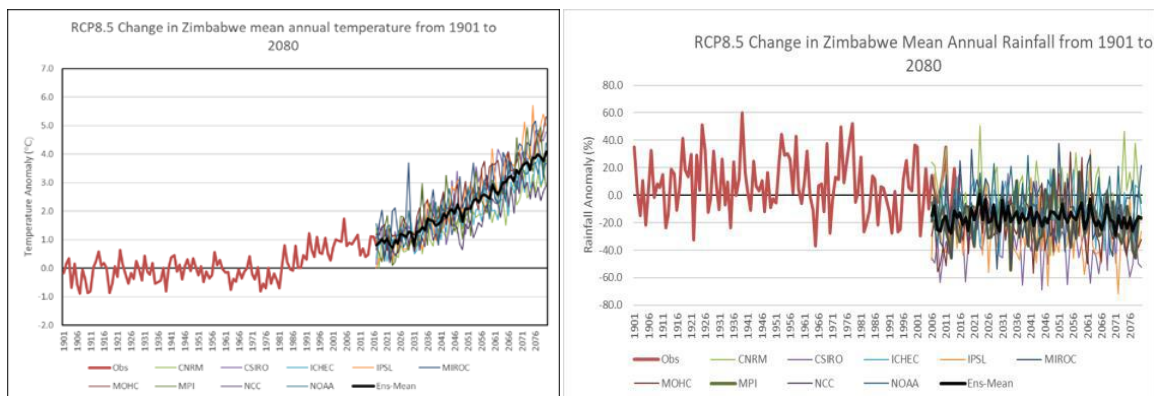


Figure 3 Past, current and future annual temperature 1901-2080 Past, current and future annual rainfall 1901-2080

Source Government of Zimbabwe 2020

From the downscaled climate scenarios report of 2020, both precipitation and temperature are projected to change in almost every province as indicated in Figure 4 a, b, c, and d. Figure 4a and c are the baselines for the average annual precipitation and temperature respectively, while figure 4b and d are the projected average annual precipitation and temperature respectively for 2020-2040 using the worst-case scenarios. Rainfall is projected to decrease in Manicaland, Masvingo, southern part of Midlands and the greater part of Matabeleland South, while the opposite is projected for Matabeleland North, Northern part of Midlands, Mashonaland West and Mashonaland Central.

² Government of Zimbabwe 2020, *Zimbabwe Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, An Indicator based report*. Climate Change Management Department, Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry

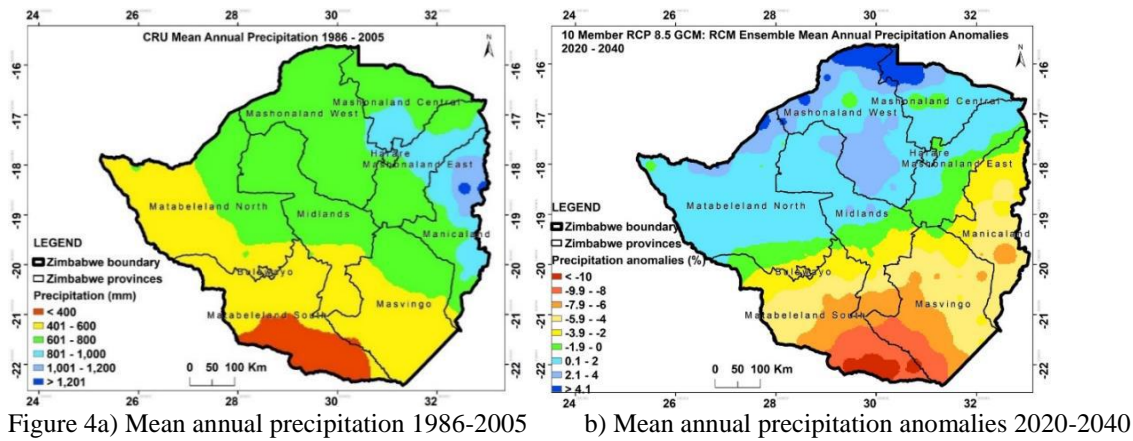
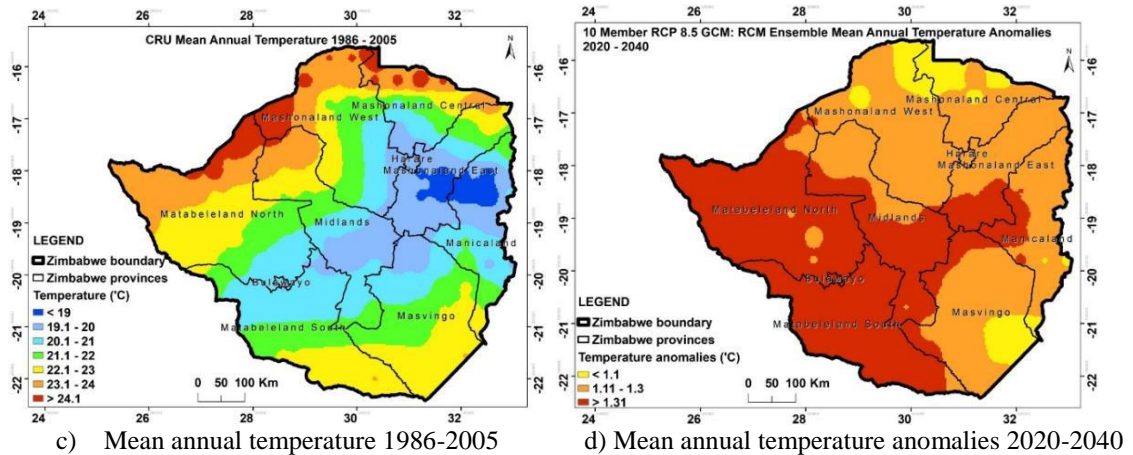


Figure 4a) Mean annual precipitation 1986-2005 b) Mean annual precipitation anomalies 2020-2040



c) Mean annual temperature 1986-2005 d) Mean annual temperature anomalies 2020-2040

Source Government of Zimbabwe 2020

Temperature is projected to increase in all provinces with increase of more than 1.21°C in Matebeleland North and South, southern half of Midlands, south of Mashonaland East and northern part of Masvingo provinces.

In view of the above climate changes, the analysis should have considered the following questions: Which climatic patterns in the district, according to observed data, are most important in terms of adjustment, adaptation, or acclimatization of social systems? What risks does climate change hold for the district? and What are major current climate hazards? Reference should have been made on hazard maps illustrated on Figure 5 to determine which areas are most hazardous to floods and droughts.

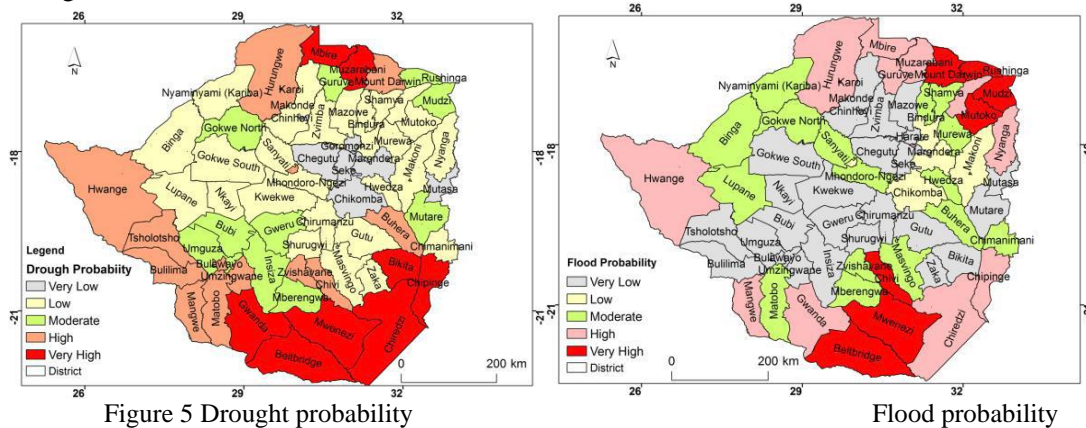


Figure 5 Drought probability
Government of Zimbabwe 2020

Flood probability

For example, most districts plan to construct new roads or rehabilitate damaged roads, but the plan does not explain climate proofing of the rehabilitation process. It is expected that planners/developers must consider changing designs of roads/bridges, and buildings in view of the increasing disasters such as storms, and floods.

It also appears that most of the development plans did not carry out an assessment of vulnerabilities to determine who is most vulnerable to prioritize and rank their plans appropriately. A step-by-step process to assess vulnerability before laying down the plans is given under the recommendation section.

It seems that the district development plans were prepared without reviewing and appraising adaptation options to identify which option is suitable where. The plans do not give much information as to how the initiatives were selected. There is need for an appraisal of adaptation options for each of the clusters where a criterion for the appraisal is followed as illustrated under the recommendation section.

As climate change is not mainstreamed in most of the plans, the budget of each plan does not take into consideration the necessary modifications required to have a climate resistant new bridge or building. This requires budgeting for the special material that is resistant to climate change. In the case of building classrooms in areas prone to cyclones, and strong winds, enough budget for Italian roofing style which is resistant to strong winds should be considered.

No plan has indicated the need for capacity building of the district development planners and various stakeholders within the community to ensure climate issues are integrated. Since mainstreaming climate change is a new thrust, there is need to identify the technical skills required and capacitate the relevant people.

The review has revealed that most district development plans do not integrate climate change adaptation objectives into the district development planning processes. In some cases, the objectives are not given at all. The reason behind this is that most plans were structured based on the clusters from the ZIMASSET which did not have environmental issues as a main pillar. Environment issues were given little priority under the food security and nutrition cluster.

Some districts such as Muzarabani in Mashonaland Central plan to increase availability of housing in view of the growing population but the plans do not indicate whether increase in climate hazards such as floods and landslides have been considered in the choice of the sites. Most areas are now subjected to regular flooding and land sliding which put the planned houses at high risk. Flood and drought hazards have since increased with parts of the districts of Mbire, Muzarabani, Mt Darwin and Rushinga having shifted to agro-ecological region Va from IV.

Most districts plan do not explain climate proofing of the new roads and the rehabilitation process. For example, the Gutu District Development Plan shows that repairs are required for Bvupfu and Chinyika bridges but do not state if works include climate proofing of such bridges to withstand projected extreme flood events. The budget of these plans do not take into consideration the necessary modifications required to have a climate resistant new bridge or building.

The Gutu District Development Plan indicates that several clinics and staff houses are planned in the district but there is no indication in the plan if provision is made to climate proof them so as to withstand projected extreme weather events. As such, budgets do not include special climate proof material such as Italian roofs that withstand strong winds/storms.

Building standards for construction of new clinics and rehabilitation of existing ones do not consider projected increase in extreme weather events such as cyclones and storms. Plans did not include modifying designs such as low/flat roofs that are not easily blown away.

Plans for rehabilitation of irrigation schemes in some of the districts do not indicate consideration of efficient irrigation schemes that uses less water in view of the projected decline in rainfall.

There is no indication in the plans that that health education includes awareness on projected increase in extreme weather events eg Mwenezi district plan does not include the need to expand the Malaria programme to new areas likely to be affected.

Most plans did not provide alternative adaptation options for artisanal miners who are increasingly relying on artisanal mining following loss of livelihoods due to increased incidences of extreme weather events.

Some plans did not put in place measures for water harvesting during rainy season for household and livestock use during the drier months of the year.

While the school curriculum recognizes climate change, the teacher curriculum still needs to be revised to integrate climate change. The current situation makes it difficult for the teachers to impart climate change knowledge into the primary students.

Most plans did not include the metropolitan yet the same effects like floods are being experienced in urban areas. For instance, some houses in urban areas are being built on wetlands even though this is not allowed. It was noted that some areas such Tsovani town in Chiredzi are now experiencing floods, places where planners had not considered occurrence of floods hence calls for revision of plans.

There is lack of integration of plans to avoid conflict and duplication of mandates. The Civil Protection plans in some districts do not speak to the district development plans. For example, Chiredzi civil protection plans promote use of paraquat roofing as opposed to the ordinary roofing and yet the district development plan is silent on that. There is also lack of coordination between District Development Coordinators and Rural District Councils in terms of planning.

Most plans did not recognize involvement of people living with disabilities in planning, for instance what do they do when there are floods.

Another gap identified is lack of a monitoring mechanism in the plans provided. There is no indication of how the plans will be monitored to ensure climate is mainstreamed. The development plans should include a monitoring and evaluation mechanism, results of which would feed back into the ongoing process-

A sample of the district development plans is attached as annex 1.

4. REVIEW OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION INTEGRATION

Masvingo province

The province consisting of Gutu, Masvingo, Chivi, Bikita, Mwenezi, Chiredzi and Zaka is projected to have a probability of heat waves, severe drought, and warm spell duration of up to 38 days. Consecutive dry spells and very hot days greater than 40°C are experienced. A sample of four districts namely Gutu, Mwenezi, Chiredzi and Chivi were reviewed in Masvingo Province. A detailed analysis of Gutu and Mwenezi is given in this report.

Gutu District, Masvingo Province

Gutu District is one of the seven districts in Masvingo Province, and has a population of 203 083, according to the 2012 census. The district has two distinct agro-ecological regions namely 3, and 4 with region 4 constituting the largest portion. As a result, much of the district receives an average rainfall of 600mm. Crop production is largely rainfed. Cattle farming is still being practised in the communal, resettlement and commercial farms. The Gutu District

Development Plan for 2020 covers proposed actions for the infrastructure, food and nutrition, value addition and social development clusters.

The review of the Development Plan for Gutu District shows that many gaps for mainstreaming climate change exist. Though they do not provide finer technical details on the proposed activities, it is essential that the district development plan indicates areas where adaptation actions can be prioritised, considering the projected increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. To address gaps indicated above, recommendations for integrating climate change adaptation are provided below.

Opportunities and recommendations for integrating climate change adaptation into the Gutu District Development Plan

Infrastructure

Construction or rehabilitation of road infrastructure should consider predicted increase in frequency and intensity of extreme events such as storms. New roads and bridges, for example, must withstand projected heavy flooding events through use of stronger construction materials. Bridges can be raised to withstand heavy flooding events. The Gutu District Development Plan shows that repairs to Bvupfu and Chinyika bridges do not state if works include climate proofing of the bridges to withstand projected extreme flood events.

The Gutu District Development Plan indicates that several clinics and staff houses are planned in the district, such as Zoma, Ndawi, Nyamandi and Chimedza Clinics. However, there is no indication in the plan if provision is made to climate proof them to withstand projected extreme weather events. When constructing such critical infrastructure, type of material used, roof type or direction of the buildings should also consider changing weather and climate conditions.

Similarly, when constructing standard buildings in schools, the building plans should consider likely increase in intensity of storms. Consideration should be given to the direction of the wind as buildings that face the wind are more likely to be prone to damage, use of stronger building materials, and changing roof types. The new classroom block is to be built on higher ground for them to be used as evacuation centres during flooding events.

The Gutu District Development Plan shows that Mupindipi piped water scheme works do not indicate climate proofing of infrastructure to withstand projected extreme weather events. Use of PVC pipes is recommended as these are more resilient.

The plan also provides for training of builders for various infrastructure projects in the district. The training however does not incorporate climate change adaptation aspects. It is essential that capacity building of builders includes climate aspects, as this provides a critical entry point for mainstreaming climate adaptation.

The Gutu District Development Plan provides for training of toilet builders for construction of BVIP toilets. The plan does not state however if builders are trained on climate proof toilet structures that can withstand extreme events. Toilet designs are to differ from one area to another due to differing levels of vulnerability to extreme weather events.

Food security and nutrition cluster

The Food and nutrition cluster seeks to increase crop production through horticulture programmes. To increase productivity, trainings on agronomic practices are carried out but these do not include climate change adaptation aspects. There is therefore need for training programmes to integrate climate change adaptation, as this will increase resilience of horticulture programmes to extreme weather events.

Other nutrition programmes carried out in Gutu District include conduction of health education activities in communities. The plan, however, does not indicate if health education includes increased awareness on projected increase in extreme weather events. There is therefore need to integrate climate change adaptation when conducting these health education activities, given the linkages between the two.

In terms of environmental management, awareness campaigns are carried out on several environmental issues such as stream bank cultivation and deforestation. The plan does not highlight if climate change adaptation is mainstreamed in the awareness campaigns. Awareness activities in the district should incorporate climate change adaptation activities.

The Gutu District Development plan has an ambitious programme of improving the national herd through several activities such as rehabilitation of dip tanks. It is critical that such structures be climate proofed and strengthened against projected extreme events such as cyclones. They can be strengthened by using stronger materials. Deep tanks can be sited in areas that are not flood prone.

Social services

The district plan includes the Nation Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children. However, there is no indication if provision of child protection measures considers changes in climatic conditions, given that increase in extreme events such as floods and droughts exacerbate their vulnerability. Implementation of the National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children should therefore factor in adaptation measures that target vulnerable populations such as children and orphans.

Implementation of the new curriculum in schools should include climate change and adaptation issues.

Training programmes for School Development Committee members, School Heads and Councillors on pertinent issues concerning school management are to include adaptation actions that increase resilience to projected increase in extreme events. These can include planting of fruit trees by schools, apiculture, installing recycling bins at schools, small fishponds, or implementation of other income generation activities.

Designs and construction of standard infrastructure in schools consider change in climatic conditions, such as increase in extreme weather events. These includes use of stronger building materials, changing roof types, as well as considering direction of storms. The new classroom block is to be built on higher ground for them to be used as evacuation centres during flooding events.

To enhance nutrition security in the district, the plan makes a provision for health education in communities, targeting community health clubs. There is however no indication of inclusion of climate change adaptation in health education. It is recommended for health education to include climate change adaptation, given that the sector will be highly impacted by climate change. For example, projected increase in temperature over much of the country will lead to high outbreaks of diseases such as malaria in these areas. National malaria control programmes targeting wards 15, 17, 18 and 19 are to go beyond these wards, considering the increase in geographical spread due to changes in climatic conditions.

Mwenezi District, Masvingo Province

Mwenezi District is one of the seven districts in Masvingo Province. It lies about 110km south of Masvingo City along the Masvingo – Beitbridge highway. It is bordered by the following districts: - Chivi to the north, Beitbridge to the south and south-west, Chiredzi to the east and south-east and Mberengwa to the west.

Mwenezi Rural District Council, like any other rural local authority in Zimbabwe was established and declared as provided in the Rural District Councils Act, Chapter 29:13. The Act empowers local authorities to prepare annual district development plans and other long-term plans for the area under their jurisdiction. The plans provide a clear framework of what the district intends to do in relation to development projects and provide an evaluation tool during and after the implementation of the annual projects.

The southern parts of the district have shifted from region 5a to 5b according to the 2020 Agri-ecological zones and is prone to both floods and droughts.

Opportunities and recommendations for integrating climate change adaptation into the Mwenezi District Development Plans

In view of the projected increase in temperature and decrease in rainfall several measures are recommended for integrating climate change adaptation in the different sectors.

Food and nutrition security cluster

The district is recommended to provide continuous training of farmers on climate proof farming methods such as conservative farming (*Pfumvudza*) and promotion of small grain crops which are resistant to droughts. To minimise post-harvest losses investment in proper storage of harvested crops is recommended.

The district is encouraged to include climate change adaptation in quarterly reviews and meetings. Thus, ensuring it is not taken as an afterthought.

The district is encouraged to put in place provisions for increased frequency of livestock vaccination programmes that consider likely increase in livestock diseases due to projected increase in temperatures.

Social services and poverty eradication

New designs for schools should consider projected increase in extreme weather events such as cyclones. More resilient materials should be used. The district to consider locating new schools on higher ground so that the schools can be used as relocation centres during flooding events.

Temperature increase experienced in the district has expanded the geographical scope of malaria infection. As such the district is encouraged to expand priority wards for malaria control programmes.

Rural water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programmes should include mainstreaming of climate change adaptation.

Infrastructure and utilities

In construction of new roads and bridges planners should consider projected increase in extreme flooding events. The climate-proofed infrastructure includes raised bridges to accommodate extreme floods.

The design of new schools should consider projected increase in extreme weather events. This includes constructing classroom blocks on raised ground, so that they can be used as evacuation centres during flooding events.

Planners are encouraged to promote investment in renewable energy such as solar for households. This can reduce overreliance on hydroelectric energy, whose generation is set to be affected by reduction in rainfall in the long term.

Farmers are encouraged to invest in cattle spraying methods that use less water compared to conventional dip tanks, given the projected reduction in rainfall and increase in water scarcity. The district is encouraged to rehabilitate, build, and modernise irrigation schemes (including Dinhe, Chizumba, Murove, Wetzelof farms) and invest in water and energy saving technologies.

Beitbridge District, Matebeleland South Province

Beitbridge is located on the south of the country and is bordered by South Africa to the south, Gwanda to the west, Mwenzezi to the north and Chiredzi to the east. Beitbridge rural has a population of 67 005 while Beitbridge urban has a population of 42 218, according to the 2012 Census Report.

The district has two distinct agro-ecological regions namely 4, 5a and 5b, with region 5 a and b constituting the largest portion. Much of the district receives an average rainfall of 600mm, with poor prospects of good yields. Rainfall is projected to decline by 2040 with increasing dry and hot spells during the summer season. Goat and cattle farming are the main economic activity practised by communal and commercial farmers.

A review of the Beitbridge District development plan shows areas where climate change adaptation can be mainstreamed and proposes recommendations for scaling up these.

Recommendations for integrating climate change adaptation into the Beitbridge District Development Plan

Infrastructure and utilities

Road maintenance should include their modification to increase resilience against extreme weather events, for example widening and deepening storm drains.

Building standards for construction of new clinics and rehabilitation of existing ones must consider projected increase in extreme weather events such as cyclones and storms. Such standards include low/flat roofs types that are not easily blown away.

An updated flood risk map is to be developed for Beitbridge District that considers projected flood, drought and extreme events to be experienced in the district. This will inform development planning and preparedness.

New residential areas such as Lutumba should not be built in areas prone to flooding as this increases risk of communities.

Water supply and sanitation systems such as the Chamnanga Business Centre Water Supply should be climate proofed, for example consideration for type of pipes used should consider extreme events.

Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes in the district such as Chikwarakwara, Kwalu and Zhove should consider replacement of existing infrastructure with more efficient irrigation systems that require less water, given the projected decline in rainfall in the medium to long term.

The Beitbridge District Development Plan includes carrying out surveillance as well as eradication of crops pests such as the invader fruit fly and army worm. Activities should consider widening focus areas given projected increase in temperature that will result in increase in prone areas.

Social services

Youth dialogues should include equipping young people with climate change adaptation skills. Climate change adaptation is to be mainstreamed in the vocational skills training curriculum.

Participation of young people in activities that enhance their lifestyles should include climate change adaptation such as awareness activities.

District coordination meetings should focus on how the vulnerable people living with HIV/AIDS will be impacted by projected changes in weather conditions, and what measures they can take to enhance their resilience to climate impacts.

Promotion and advocating of inclusive decision-making processes at household level must include meaningful participation of women in family economic decisions. Women are affected most by impacts of climate change and should therefore play a major role in designing and implementing adaptation activities that increase their resilience.

Conflict prevention, resolution and management training of communities and groups (conflict analysis at project or group level) are to include climate change aspects. Some are caused by impacts of climate change, for example dwindling of water sources and livestock pastures can create competition and conflicts over limited resources. Conflict prevention and resolution and management trainings can include these climate aspects.

Agriculture and Natural Resources

The Beitbridge plan include surveillances, and eradication of invader fruit fly on citrus trees. The plan however does not indicate consideration of projected increase/spread of invader fruit fly due to warming conditions. The district plans to carry out Fall armyworm surveillances. However, the plan does not indicate consideration of projected increase/spread of fall armyworm due to warming conditions. They are plans for expand and rehabilitate existing irrigation schemes in Beitbridge. These plans should incorporate efficient irrigation systems such as drip irrigation as opposed to the flood irrigation.

Planned community gardens to consider use of organic fertilizer, intercropping and relay cropping to minimize pests and diseases.

Gwanda District

Recommendations for integrating climate change adaptation into the Gwanda District Development Plan

Gwanda North is in Agro-ecological region 5a while Gwanda South is in region 5b. With the increasing changes in temperature and rainfall due to climate change, the probability of floods is high while that of drought is very high in the district. The downscaled climate scenarios indicate that much of the district experiences precipitation decline of upto 5% from 2020 to 2040, 5 to 15 percent (2041-2060) suggesting possible periodic delays in the onset of the rainfall season in November. Most parts of Gwanda district are in region 5a in the north and in 5b to the south.

Infrastructure and Utilities

Gwanda District development plan includes rehabilitation of roads, completion of water pumping and delivery mains, and construction of 4 storey H Stocktype Flats at Da's Camp.

The plan however overlooks the probability of increasing droughts and floods that usually affect infrastructure such as roads.

Periodic maintenance of infrastructure should include use of climate proof material to withstand projected increase in extreme weather.

Development planners to consider climate proofed designs when constructing the new clinic in the district in view of the projected increase in extreme events. Use of Italian roofs, green roofs, cement floors, and water-resistant doors and windows.

Value addition and beneficiation

The district plan includes the need to increase in access to finance and markets for agriculture produce. Training in entrepreneurship should include value addition of crops and other non-agricultural products. Climate adaptation strategies are to be mainstreamed in the trainings.

Social services and poverty reduction

The planned health and hygiene education and gender mainstreaming should include mainstreaming of climate change adaptation. Awareness raising on how climate change affect different gender groups should be part of the gender mainstreaming in development plans.

Overview of Manicaland Provincial Strategy

For Manicaland the development plan for 2020 was at provincial level with specific examples of districts in the province. The province consists of 7 districts namely Mutare, Mutasa, Nyanga, Makoni, Chimanimani, Buhera and Chipinge. Most of the province lies in agro-ecological regions 1, 2 a and 2b, 3. South facing slope of Chimanimani Mountains and Buhera districts are in agro-ecological region 4 and 5a. These regions in 4 and 5a are vulnerable to increased floods and droughts. Probability of droughts is very high in Chipinge district while probability of floods is high in Nyanga and Chipinge district. Increased dry spells are experienced in Buhera and Chipinge districts. Precipitation is projected to decrease in almost the whole province.

Food and nutrition security cluster

Various initiatives to enhance food security and nutrition in Manicaland Province are included in the strategic plan. They include programmes on water harnessing, irrigation rehabilitation and development, protection, and management of natural resources to ensure environmental sustainability, and others that seek to contribute towards poverty reduction in the province.

Afforestation activities include production of seedlings of various tree species and establishment of woodlots in the province. The woodlots will provide firewood for energy needs in the province, including curing of tobacco. This will reduce deforestation rates and enhance soil conservation. Afforestation programmes offer mitigation and adaptation benefits for communities in Manicaland Province. Fruit trees, while acting as carbon sink, provide supplement food and nutrition needs for households, particular in times of crop failure as a result of droughts. Promotion of afforestation programmes therefore mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The Manicaland Provincial Strategy makes provisions for tree cutting awareness campaigns that involve carrying out sensitization meetings with local communities and their leadership, targeting Makoni, Mutasa, Mutare Nyanga, Chimanimani and Chipinge districts. Climate change is not included as a factor that can lead to power shortages, increasing reliance on wood fuel.

Fire awareness campaigns are included in the strategy. These however do not consider likely increase in fire incidents due to projected increase in temperatures. High temperatures already being experienced increase the likelihood of fires.

Command Agriculture included in the strategy is being implemented in all districts in the province to reduce national grain importation through increased cereal production. Command agriculture mainstreams climate change adaptation through promotion of soil and water conservation practices.

Farmer capacity building is another strategy to enhance food and nutrition security in Manicaland Province. The capacity building activities focus on value addition, production of bio-fortified crops as well as banana value chain promotion. Climate change adaptation, however, is not mainstreamed in the capacity building activities.

Irrigation development activities being implemented in the province include rehabilitation of irrigation schemes such as Bonde, Mutunha, and Musikavanhu schemes, and setting up new ones. Rehabilitation activities include improving water supply to increase area under crop. Measures however do not consider projected decrease in rainfall in the medium to long term which will lead to decline in available water.

The Provincial Development Strategy makes provision for construction of dip tanks, and rehabilitation of existing ones to reduce cattle deaths from tick borne diseases. Increasing number of dip tanks reduces the distance moved by cattle, hence localising diseases in case of outbreaks. The strategy however does not spell out measures to make these structures climate resilient in light of projected increase in extreme weather events.

To increase household food security and incomes, the strategy puts in place measures to increase poultry production by targeting over 3,000 farmers. It also promotes indigenous chicken production through breed improvement, and training farmers on production of bushveld chicken production for household income and nutrition. Breed improvement increases adaptive capacity of households, as they are not easily prone to poultry diseases that are set to increase due to increased warming.

Environmental protection and management activities in the provincial strategy include soil conservation and gully reclamation as well as construction of weirs and small dams. These activities scale up climate change adaptation. Weirs, for example, ensure continuous supply of water for domestic use and livestock during the dry periods, thereby enhancing adaptive capacity for communities.

To enhance food and nutrition security at household level, small irrigation (Solar powered) nutritional gardens were established in Ward 30,28,25,12 and 19, in Buhera District. Use of solar powered systems for irrigation increases adaptive capacity of communities in that it enables them to cultivate crops throughout the year. This therefore reduces reliance on rainfall. Rainfall amount received in the country is projected to decrease by up to 10 percent in some parts of the country as a result of changing climatic conditions.

The Manicaland Province strategic plan makes provisions for promotion of small grain cultivation in drier parts of the province. Cultivation of small grains enhances household food security as they have strong adaptive advantage to climate change and lower risk of failure in comparison to maize.

Raising awareness on environmental issues, including stream bank cultivation, water pollution, veldt fires, and solid waste management targeting in the province, with a particular focus on Buhera, Chipinge, Mutare, Mutasa, and Makoni districts, is a key activity in the strategic plan.

This activity promotes sustainable environmental management and protection and enhances environmental stewardship. Climate change adaptation issues are however not included in the awareness campaigns.

Water pollution is a serious challenge faced in the province. To address the challenge, the Manicaland provincial strategic plan provides for identification and monitoring of point sources of water pollution along Sakubva, Risutu and Mutare rivers for informed decision making. The strategic plan also provides for monitoring of environmental degradation by artisanal miners by rolling out small scale mining guidelines in Odzi and Penhalonga. This is expected to reduce land degradation by small scale miners. The strategic plan however does not provide alternative adaptation options for artisanal miners who are increasingly relying on artisanal mining following loss of livelihoods due to increased incidences of extreme weather events.

Infrastructure and utilities

Main infrastructure projects in the Manicaland provincial strategic plan are construction and rehabilitation of roads. Road works include bush clearing, formation, gravelling, culverts repair and construction, protection works.

The Tropical Cyclone Idai which made landfall over eastern Zimbabwe in March 2019, severely impacted on Chimanimani and Chipinge districts in Manicaland Province. It caused significant damage to infrastructure, property, crops, and livestock.

Studies show that Zimbabwe is projected to experience high incidences of extreme events such as flooding. Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure such as roads and bridges should therefore consider increasing resilience against extreme events.

The Cyclone Idai also exposed vulnerability of the province's water and sanitation facilities such as wells, dams, irrigation canals and household water systems to extreme events. Destruction of water supply and sanitation infrastructure by floods increases the risk of outbreak waterborne diseases such as cholera.

Construction of new supply and reticulation systems and rehabilitation of existing ones should therefore increase resilience of infrastructure to extreme events such as cyclones, whose occurrence is predicted to increase. The Strategic plan however does not include the need to climate proof infrastructure.

Drilling of boreholes in all districts in Manicaland province is set to augment water supply to schools and other institutions in the province. This will buffer the province in the face of projected dwindling surface water supplies as a result of reduction in rainfall in the medium to long term period.

In addition to drilling of boreholes, the Strategic plan provides for construction of water tanks/reservoirs. The plan should put in place measures for water harvesting during rainy season for household and livestock use during the drier months of the year. Constant supply of water throughout the year enables communities to establish nutrition gardens, thereby enhancing food and nutrition security at household level.

The Manicaland Province strategic plan makes provisions for construction of schools and other critical infrastructure facilities such as clinics and community centres. For example, construction of classroom blocks, ablution blocks and staff house at Sterksroom Secondary School in Ward 6, Chipinge District is set to improve education standard, while maintenance of Government Pool Houses will improve living conditions for tenants. The construction of a government complex office Block at Murambinda Growth Point in Ward 14, Buhera district will create enough office space for government departments. The strategic plan, however, does

not indicate if construction of this critical infrastructure mainstreams climate adaptation by making the building more resilient to extreme weather events such as storms. Location of buildings, construction materials used, or roof types should also consider increase in extreme weather events.

Value addition and beneficiation

The Manicaland Province strategic plan aims to increase value addition on agricultural productions through several initiatives that include setting up of maize and wheat milling plant by Mega Market Milling Project, as well as setting up of new baked beans production plant to be supplied through contract farming of ground nuts (125ha) and tomatoes (50ha).

Other projects in the province on value addition, are beneficiation of fruit and vegetables, infrastructure, of cold rooms, and grading shed. Apiculture and honey processing plants are targeted for Mutare, Chimanimani, Mutasa, Nyanga, Makoni and Buhera districts. Capacity building (Business and Technical) of beekeepers to replace traditional hives with modern Kenyan Top Bar hives (KTB) as in Chinungu Processing Centre.

Construction of Ruombwe Honey Processing Centre is underway. The plan targets to increase revenue from export of honey products by at least 2 000 litres per annum

Increase in extreme weather events may have a negative impact on these investments, and their location therefore should consider vulnerable areas.

Social services and poverty eradication

On provision of social services and eradicating poverty in the province, the plan puts in place measures to improve access to education for orphaned and vulnerable children by providing them with education assistance through Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM). Social protection measures include harmonized social cash transfer schemes targeting 7,615 households in Buhera, 3,856 households in Mutare, 6,251 households in Chipinge and 5,072 households in Makoni districts.

Food Deficit Mitigation Programme involves distribution of grain maize to 406,682 in need, as identified the 2018 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Committee Rural Livelihoods Assessment. The strategic plan for Manicaland Province also promotes school feeding programmes for Early Childhood Development to Grade 3 classes across the districts.

Implementation of the above social protection and poverty eradication measures, however, is a stopgap measure and does not increase resilience of communities to climate shocks. There is therefore need to increase their adaptive capacity through provision of income generating opportunities that enhance their livelihoods.

Health promotion programmes aim to reduce HIV infections amongst Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW) aged between 15 and 24 years, as well as empowering them to make decisions about who and when to marry. Communities in 10 wards of the districts of Mutare and Mutasa are capacitated for prevention of and responding to child marriage cases. Local child protection systems to prevent child marriage have been established and strengthened to prevent and respond to child marriage cases in 10 wards in the districts of Mutare and Mutasa. Climate change impacts such as drought accelerate early marriages. When climate disasters such as floods occur, children are usually most vulnerable. The plan however does not integrate these issues within the health promotion programmes that target the youths and children.

Opportunities and recommendations for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the Manicaland Development Strategy

Food and nutrition security cluster

Promote afforestation programmes, particularly for fruit trees as they enhance food and nutrition security.

Increase area under irrigation to enable crop cultivation throughout the year to reduce reliance on unreliable rainfall.

Rehabilitate existing irrigation scheme and install water efficient irrigation systems that use less water, considering projected decrease in rainfall in the medium to long term which will lead to decline in available water. To consider the possibility of drip irrigation system in Chimanimani and Chipinge district due to projected decrease in rainfall.

Include climate change aspects in veld fire awareness campaigns. Projected increase in temperatures across the country are expected to increase the likelihood of veld fires.

Capacitate farmers on value addition for various crops as this increases their income.

Invest in water efficient dip tanks. Increase their number per ward to reduce the distance moved by cattle, hence localising diseases in case of outbreaks.

Promote livestock and poultry breed improvement to increases to increase resistance to poultry diseases that are set to increase due to increased warming.

Promote soil and water conservation and gully reclamation as well as construction of weirs and small dams.

Invest in alternative livelihood options for artisanal mining. The increase in artisanal mining is a result of loss of livelihoods due to increased incidences of extreme weather events.

Infrastructure and utilities

As Manicaland is highly at risk to cyclones which bring in strong winds, landslides, and floods, designs of infrastructures such as roads, bridges, culverts must be changed to cater for such disasters. Cyclone Eline and Cyclone Idai have proved that use of old and convectional designs does not work. Planners need to consider raised structures for bridges using strong construction material. Location of buildings should also consider increase in extreme weather events.

Reconstruction of the Sagambe Market roof in Mutasa District which has been blown off by hailstorms requires use of strong roofing material such as concrete roofing that is resistant to strong winds.

Increase resilience of water supply and reticulation systems to climate shocks through use of stronger materials and locating the infrastructure in less prone areas.

Increase investment in groundwater use to buffer against projected dwindling of surface water supplies as result of reduction in rainfall in the medium to long term period.

Invest in water harvesting and storage facilities to enable year-round growing of crops and establishment of nutrition gardens to enhance food and nutrition security at household level.

Value addition and beneficiation

For the planned processing Plant, macadamia nuts and avocado pears in Mutasa District there is need to consider building strong wares, that are resistant to cyclone storms. There is also need to consider solar power for the plant as hydropower may be reduced due to the likely reduced flows in major rivers. Mini hydro schemes should be explored to power the plant.

The Hauna Fruit and Vegetable Processing plant should be constructed with climate proof material and appropriate positioning in view of the increasing frequency of cyclones in the area.

The honey, fruit and vegetables processing plant planned for Headlands and Nyazura should consider the possibility of rising temperatures that may affect the fruits, vegetable and honey as temperature are expected to increase in future. Proper ventilation and air conditioning should be considered when constructing the plant.

Construction of a tobacco auction floor across Rusape river next to St Joseph schools in Makoni District should consider the likelihood of rise in temperatures that may affect the curing of tobacco.

Social services and poverty eradication

Construction of standard 2 wing clinic, water system toilet, Blair toilet with disabled section, waste disposal infrastructure, waiting mothers' home, water tanks and water reticulation, septic tanks and soak ways, staff house and erection of perimeter fence at Jenya Clinic in Mutasa District should consider possibility of impacts of strong winds which are increasing due to cyclone activity. New climate resilient designs of buildings are required. This applies to the many other plans to construct clinics in the district.

There is need to integrate climate adaptation aspects in health promotion programmes, given that children and youth are a vulnerable group.

Implement long term measure that enhance social protection and poverty eradication to reduce reliance on health and social support. Increase their adaptive capacity through provision of income generating opportunities that enhance their livelihoods.

Mashonaland Central Province

For Mashonaland Central the development plan for 2020 was at provincial level with specific examples of districts in the province. The province consists of 8 districts namely Bindura, Mbire, Guruve, Mount Darwin, Rushinga, Shamva, Mazowe and Muzarabani. Most of the province lies in agro-ecological regions 4 and 5a with Mbire some parts of Muzarabani, Mt Darwin and Rushinga having shifted from region 4 to 5a. Bindura, Shamva and Mazowe districts are regions 2b, 3 and 4. Probability of floods is very high in Muzarabani, Mt Darwin and Rushinga while the probability of drought is very high in Mbire and Muzarabani. Precipitation is projected to increase in almost the whole Mashonaland Central by 2040 province.

Some districts such as Muzarabani in Mashonaland Central plan to increase availability of housing in view of the growing population. 50 units low-cost housing planned. The plan does not indicate whether increase in climate hazards such as floods and landslides have been considered in the choice of the sites. Most areas now subjected to regular flooding and land sliding which put the planned houses at high risk. Flood and drought hazards have since increased with parts of the districts of Mbire, Muzarabani, Mt Darwin and Rushinga shifted to agro-ecological region 5a from IV.

Opportunities and recommendations for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the Mashonaland Central Development Strategy

Infrastructure and utilities

The district plans to improve on availability of portable water for domestic purposes and irrigation through construction of medium and small dams, drilling of boreholes in various districts as well as deep wells, rehabilitation of major dams, as well as assessing potential dam sites. However, this plan is not climate proofed, as there is no indication of consideration of increase in extreme events such as floods and droughts as well as landslides.

The development plan aims to enhance accessibility and availability of transport within the province. This includes clearing the maintenance backlog in trunk and feeder road networks under the three main road authorities and construction and maintenance of bridges. The plan however does not provide enough information on whether consideration is made on climate proofed infrastructure.

Construction of raised bridges, deep culverts and wide roads should be considered. Renewable energy such as the Dande and Muzarabani Mini-Hydro-Electric project should be pursued as well as solar power for schools, clinics and households. Capacity building in renewable energy sources should be encouraged. Biogas and Solar energies are alternatives that can be targeted even for tobacco curing hence reduce deforestation and land degradation. There is need for awareness campaigns on the use of solar energy.

Food and nutrition security cluster

The province has ambitious plans to increase agricultural productivity through a number of strategies including:

- Identification of irrigation potential in all areas and identification of arable land with perennial water sources
- Rehabilitation of all Irrigation infrastructure by year 2022 to increase irrigation potential to over 33000 hectares
- Establish a livestock disease monitoring and surveillance system and disease prevention and control programmes for major livestock diseases throughout the province

The plans however do not consider the changes in agro ecological zones that may affect the type of crops and type of livestock

The province is recommended to decentralise grain reserves to drier parts of the province through diversification of agricultural production in all land use areas

Some of the recommendations include promotion of Zunde raMambo schemes; and farmers training on crop production as well as conservation and rehabilitation of degraded areas.

Social services and poverty eradication

The province plans to improve supplies and services in priority areas, manage diseases and health conditions effectively, disseminate information in disadvantaged areas, particularly the new resettlement areas through establish new district hospitals and clinics in disadvantaged areas and prioritise them on the basis of travelling distances and the disease prevention and control status of the concerned areas.

The province is recommended to refurbish health facilities and equipment using renewable energy such as solar in view of the projected decrease hydropower production.

In education the province plan to promote and facilitate the provision of high quality, inclusive and relevant early childhood development, primary and secondary education, lifelong and continuing education, sport, arts and culture through introduction of technical vocational subjects at primary schools.

The province is recommended to consider incorporating climate change into the school curriculum from primary level to high school.

5. OVERAL OPPORTUNITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Opportunities

There are several opportunities for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into district development plans in Zimbabwe. The NAP process is underpinned by the National Development Strategy launched in 2020 which is in line with the country's Vision 2030. Climate resilient infrastructure is a key pillar of the Vision 2030 as articulated in the first phase of the National Development Strategy 2021 to 2025. This is a great opportunity for District Development Planners to revise the district development plans according to the pillars in the new strategy. The previous blueprint under which most district development plans are structured had no clear recognition of climate changes issues.

Another opportunity is that, mainstreaming climate change adaptation is in line with the Government of Zimbabwe's devolution agenda, which is largely founded on the principle of empowering provincial and district councils to spearhead economic and social development projects in their areas by leveraging on local resources. With the devolution agenda climate change adaptation can be mainstreamed during yearly budgeting as more capacity and financial support is channeled towards climate change issues. Funds for the devolution agenda have been allocated to provinces and districts which the districts can leverage on and modify their plans to integrate climate change.

Another government framework that provides an opportunity, is the Climate Change Bill that seeks to guide and enforce compliance to climate change issues in line with national development priorities and international obligations under the climate change discourse. Once passed, government arms will ensure climate change is integrated into plans and budget. In addition, district by-laws also are entry points which can be utilised for mainstreaming climate change in development planning. For example, the Guruve Rural District Council developed natural resources by-laws that cover an array of issues, including penalties for cutting down trees or practicing stream bank cultivation. These by-laws offer an opportunity for climate change mainstreaming along the lines of mitigation.

Such an integrated approach will also necessitate that climate change adaptation be premised in complementarity with mitigation, as called for in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. For example, rehabilitation of a dam weir to increase availability of portable water for domestic and irrigation use, should be complemented by affordable clean energy powered solutions to ensure value addition of what is produced to unlock more income opportunities, and build socioeconomic resilience of communities as well. It therefore enables development planners to rationalise what could be done with what needs and what can be feasibly done within the structures, resources, and capacity available.

District level officials are to determine how climate change issues are relevant to their plans and decide what actions to take, using own systems, capacities, and priorities. They should leverage on new climate related projects when budgeting for climate change adaptation mainstreaming. An example of a climate related project is the Green Climate fund (GCF) on

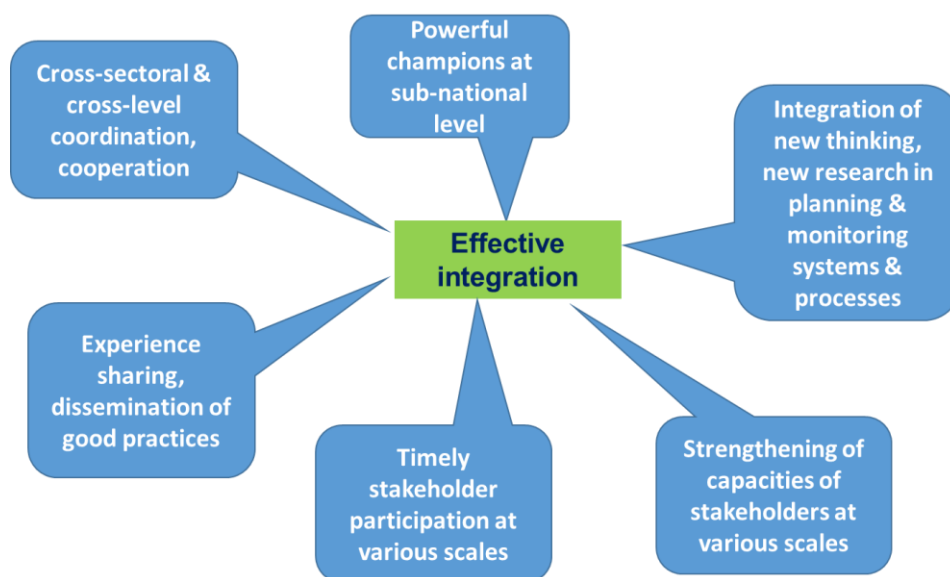
Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe. This has since been launched end of 2020 on smallholder irrigation schemes that is set to build climate resilience among vulnerable smallholder farmers. The project will benefit 2,3 million rural smallholder farmers, 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. In view of this new project there are great opportunities to link up existing and planned projects that seek to for example improve infrastructure for irrigation and promote climate smart agriculture.

Other opportunities include the *Zimbabwe Resilient Building Fund, A community-based flood monitoring and early warning systems in BUPUSA* project, 2022-2024 and the declaration by the UN of year 2020-2030 as a Decade for Ecosystems Restoration.

The need to identify synergies between development and adaptation objectives, policies, plans and programmes is key as well as taking advantage of the Climate Smart Agriculture projects being spearheaded by the government such as reduced tillage (*Pfumvudza*), soil conservation control, mulching and residue management, nutrient management and carbon sequestration. A manual on CSA has since been developed for agricultural colleges.

Other useful resource material includes the *Mainstreaming Climate Change in Development Planning Training Manual*.

Key institutions and human capital further present opportunities as they can be utilised as good capital to integrate new thinking and new technologies and strengthen capacities of stakeholders at various scale as illustrated below. For example, traditional leaders (chiefs, headmen, village heads) play a critical role in climate change mainstreaming.



The concept of building back better as espoused under Priority 4 of the Sendai Framework offers opportunity for increased resilience and mainstreaming of climate change issues in development planning. For instance, the reconstruction phase offers opportunities for the construction of better structures and creation of better institutions that will be able to withstand future climate change impacts. In addition, access to climate finance under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund and World Bank funds offer opportunities for climate change mainstreaming. The Glasgow Pact provides for increased funding in adaptation and mitigation. Stakeholders need to take advantage of the Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ) which was designated as the National

Implementing Entity (NIE) for the Adaptation Fund for the GCF while EMA designated as NIE for the Adaptation Fund for the GCF.

Other entry points to consider are early warnings as they provide opportunities to enhance disaster risk management and mainstreaming of climate change. For example the World Food Programme project on early warning focusses on integrated climate risk management, asset creation and promoting insurance-based projects at local level.

5.2 Recommendations

A summary of the recommendations from the districts reviewed is given below.

Infrastructure and utilities

- Construction or rehabilitation of road infrastructure should consider predicted increase in frequency and intensity of extreme events such as storms. Roads and bridges, must withstand projected heavy flooding events through use of stronger construction materials.
- Planners/developers must consider changing designs of buildings in view of the increasing disasters such as storms, and floods.
- Consideration should be given to the direction of the wind as buildings that face the wind are more likely to be prone to damage.
- Training of builders, construction workers, engineers to include aspects of climate change. These includes use of stronger building materials, changing roof types eg low flat roofs that are not easily blown away, as well as considering direction of storms.
- Promote solar energy to reduce overreliance on hydroelectric as rainfall is projected to decrease
- Invest in water and energy saving technologies such as drip irrigation.
- Widening and deepening storm drains.
- Update flood risk maps to avoid construction of buildings in flood prone areas.
- Put in place measures for water harvesting during rainy season for household and livestock use during the drier months of the year.
- Increase the water-holding capacity of reservoirs in anticipation of increased abstraction and increased evaporation.

Food security and nutrition

- Conduct training in agronomic programmes to integrate climate adaptation, as this will increase resilience of horticulture programmes to extreme weather events. Trainings to include climate smart agriculture.
- Invest in proper storage of harvested crops to minimize post-harvest loses.
- Put in place provisions for increased frequency of livestock vaccination programmes that consider likely increase in livestock diseases due to projected increase in temperatures.
- Invest in cattle spraying methods that use less water compared to conventional dip tanks, given the projected reduction in rainfall and increase in water scarcity.
- Promotion of Zunde Ramambo scheme as in Mashonaland Central province plans.
- Implement forecast based early actions to reduce impact of drought at local level.
- Consider widening focus areas for eradication of crop pests. For example, the extent of crop pests in Beitbridge District is expected to increase.

- Alternative income generating activities to avoid reliance on artisanal mining and rain fed agriculture. should be promoted.
- Health education to include awareness on projected increase in extreme weather events.
- Promote the use of indigenous and scientific knowledge on drought tolerant crop types and varieties and indigenous livestock that are resilient to changes in temperatures and rainfall.
- Strengthening early warning systems on climate related agricultural risks.

Social services and poverty eradication

- Use of PVC pipes in water systems is recommended as these are more resilient.
- Climate proof toilet structures that can withstand extreme events. Toilet designs are to differ from one area to another due to differing levels of vulnerability to extreme weather events.
- As projected increase in temperature over much of the country will lead to high outbreaks of diseases such as malaria, National malaria control programmes should go beyond the current geographical scope considering the increase in geographical spread due to changes in climatic conditions.

Value addition and beneficiation

- Plans should include capacity building in value chains eg in horticulture, apiculture.
- There is need to consider impact of climate change on apiculture honeybees; altering plant flowering time, increasing water stress especially in situations of drought, thus reducing pollen and nectar availability, inhibiting movement, affecting bee communications, causing physical damage of hives.
- Promote non-timber forest products and sustainable agro-forestry practices to enhance forest-based adaptation.
- Proper ventilation and air conditioning should be considered when constructing the plant vegetable processing plants eg in Nyazura temperatures are expected to rise.
- There is need to explore mini-hydro schemes to power processing plants such as the Macadamia and avocado pears processing plants in Mutasa District.

Cross Cutting Recommendation

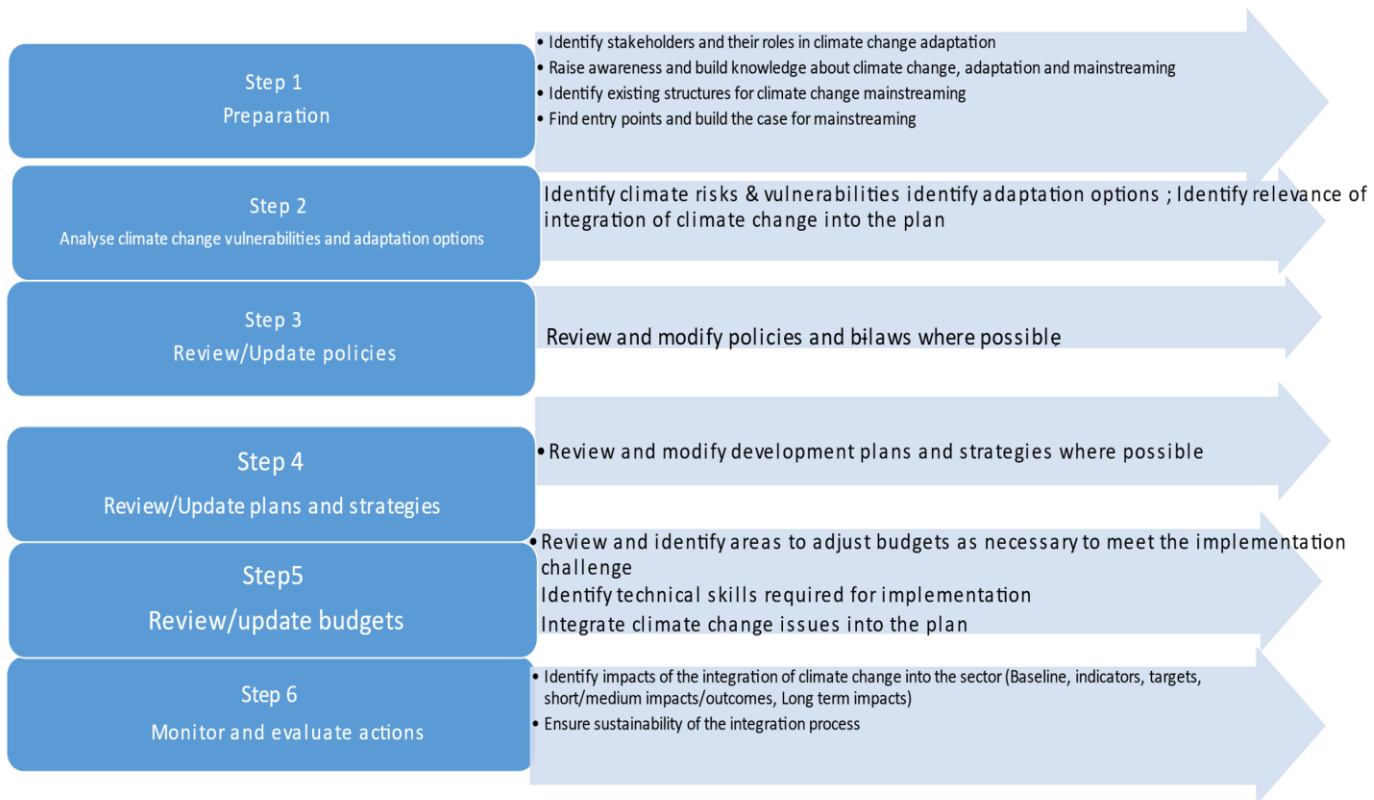
- Vulnerability assessments to be carried out before the planning to determine who is most vulnerable to prioritize and rank their plans appropriately.
- District development plans to be prepared after reviewing and appraising adaptation options to identify which option is suitable and for where.
- The budget of the plans should take into consideration the necessary modifications required to have a climate resistant infrastructure. In the case of building classrooms in areas prone to cyclones, and strong winds, enough budget for Italian roofing style which is resistant to strong winds should be considered.
- There is need for capacity building of the district development planners to ensure climate issues are integrated
- Technical skills required should be identified and relevant people capacitated.
- The development plans should include a monitoring and evaluation mechanism, results of which would feed back into the ongoing processes.
- Weather report to be translated in vernacular presented earlier when people are still awake. This should be given more time on news as two minutes is not enough to cascade the information and raise awareness.

- There is need to establish centers of excellence on resilience in colleges and universities

Steps in mainstreaming Climate change into District Development Plans

As most district development plans were developed before the awareness of the NAP process the main recommendation is to adopt the process of mainstreaming CCA into development plans in addition to the recommendation given above. The mainstreaming is a step-by-step process which district development officials are encouraged to adopt. Figure 1 demonstrates the steps in mainstreaming CCA into development plans.

Figure 1 Steps in mainstreaming Climate change into District Development Plans



Step 1: Preparation

Step 1 of the mainstreaming process is to raise awareness of the climate change adaptation mainstreaming process. Realizing the central role played by subnational local authorities and various stakeholders, it is essential that an awareness and sensitization programme be undertaken to create common understanding of the climate change adaptation mainstreaming process. This gives an opportunity of various stakeholders to understand their role in the process. This also include training of vulnerable and disadvantaged social groups on climate

change adaptation initiatives and stakeholder involvement processes for climate change adaptation in order for them to actively participate in the National Adaptation Planning process.

It is essential to ensure that appropriate structures are in place for climate change adaptation mainstreaming. Coordination within and across sectors and levels is critical for effective climate change adaptation mainstreaming. At District level the District Development Committees oversee the coordination. It is important to build on existing cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms, such as platforms for disaster risk reduction and vertical cooperation, e.g. between water sector institutions at local levels. NAP working groups chaired by the District Development Coordinator have been established in all the country's districts to facilitate the mainstreaming process. The working groups comprise of stakeholders from all sectors, given that climate change is a cross-cutting issue. Individuals with sufficient background and experience in climate change issues can also be chosen to act as champions.

Given that integrating climate change adaptation in development planning, requires participation and involvement of all stakeholders, it is essential to identify and engage them at an early stage. The main players at sub-national levels include line ministries such as Ministries of Finance, Planning and Development, as well as central-level bodies responsible for the co-ordination across various government agencies (e.g. for disaster risk management, and cross-sectoral co-ordination). Other critical stakeholders to consider include parliaments, private sector and civil society, non-governmental organisations active at sub-national level as well as disadvantaged social groups. Each of these has a specific role to play facilitating climate change adaptation integration at the sub-national level.

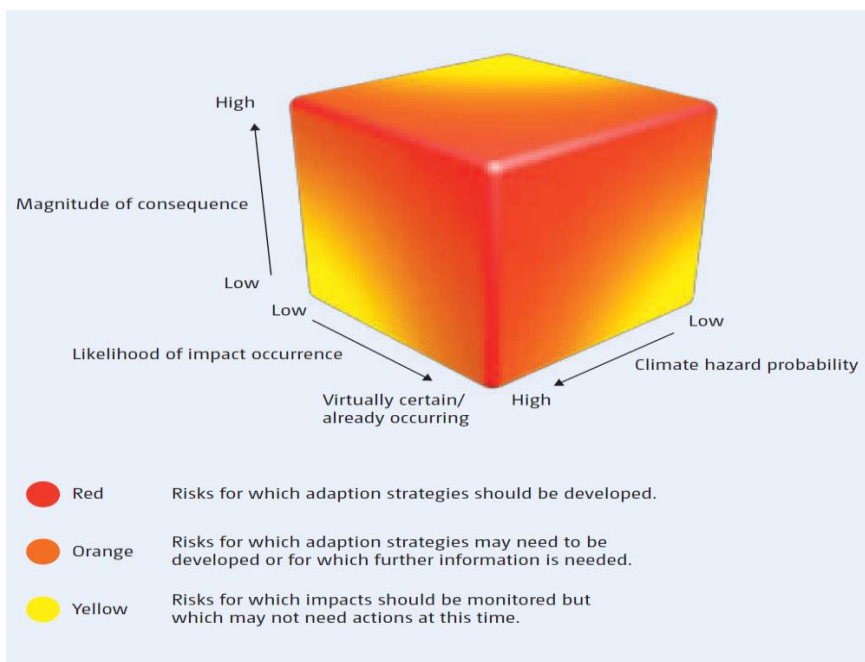
It is essential to find entry points and build the case for mainstreaming. In this case the district development plans are the entry points.

Step 2: Analyse climate change risks and vulnerabilities, and identify adaptation options

The purpose of climate risk assessment is to determine current and likely future climate risks that can be faced at sub-national level to ensure that they are recognized within the district development plans. It is important for planning purposes to identify the spatial and social nature of climate risk and ensure that key projects and activities in the development plans incorporate those risks. This is done to ensure that plans will not be at risk from climate change; and to identify vulnerability to climate hazards that otherwise might be overlooked and would need to be addressed within the plan to reduce climate risk. Emphasis should be paid to socially disadvantaged groups.

For climate change adaptation assessments, there are at least three layers of uncertainty that need to be considered to yield an assessment of an approximate overall risk of a particular climate hazard and a particular impact (see figure 2 below). The common criteria for ranking climate risks include the order of magnitude of the potential climate change impact (some impacts can be quantified eg number of people harmed, area of land affected economic damages, while others need to be expressed in qualitative terms); probability of a certain climate hazard occurring or changing (such as temperature or extreme precipitation events); and the likelihood of the hazard resulting in a certain impact (eg temperature rise).

Figure 2 Assessing Climate Risk and Vulnerabilities



The climate risk assessment should also identify future climate risks for a particular district. An example can be given of Chiredzi District. While Chiredzi is already a dry district, temperatures are projected to rise. Over the years, average temperatures have already increased and in turn evapotranspiration rates have also risen. The increased evaporation heightens the water stress on crop production. Climate models also, overall, projected decreasing and more variable rainfall in the future. This may have an impact on crop production, namely in the case of smallholder farmers producing maize on dry land.

The selection of the most appropriate or relevant adaptation strategies would include considerations of a set of criteria that is in line with national goals for sustainable development. The process would need to consider where climate impacts are likely to be most severe and who or which systems are most vulnerable.

The criteria to be used at both national and subnational level may include:

- **Timing/urgency for action:** those actions for which further delay could increase vulnerability or lead to increased costs at a later stage;
- **Cost:** general cost of proposed strategies, including human and other resources, and where relevant, economic costs and benefits;
- **Co-benefits:** whether the strategies would have negative or positive impacts on other sectors or systems, including on vulnerable populations or the environment/ecosystems, or synergies with other multilateral environmental agreements;
- **Efficacy:** the extent to which the measure is able to effectively reduce the risk; ‘No regrets’. ‘No regrets’ solutions are those that will have a positive impact even if climate change impacts do not occur. Such measures are especially useful when the type or degree of climate change impact is still linked to a high degree of uncertainty;
- **Flexibility or robustness:** measures that allow for adjustment or change in the future if climate change impacts are different from what had been expected;

Step 3 Review/update policies

This step involves reviewing and strengthening development policies and bi-laws where possible to factor in climate change adaptation actions aimed at reducing and in some cases eradicating the potential impacts of weather-related extremes. The policies should be grounded in the Zimbabwe 2030 development agenda. The development policies to be modified are identified during a gap analysis mentioned in Step 1. Significant opportunities that are caused by climate change that may be captured to increase the success of development policies are identified. Actions and resources required to change development policies and bi-laws, are

identified. There is also need to identify who should take the lead. This mainstreaming CCA into policy processes focuses on integrating issues into planned or ongoing policy process, based on country-specific evidence. Complementary to country-specific evidence developed as part of a poverty-environment mainstreaming effort are, for example, impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments; socio-economic analysis of the costs and benefits of adaptation options; and the lessons drawn from adaptation demonstration projects. Based on this evidence, policy documents and measures need to be analysed in light of climate change, be climate-proofed and include additional priority interventions as appropriate. Policy measures at different levels include both general measures revisited with a climate lens and adaptation-specific measures.

Among the ways policy makers can explore the scope for recalibrating the policy or strategy are the following:

Defining the policy or bi-law goals and/or time scales:

- Introducing an explicit provision for revision every few years, to ensure that the policy or strategy is revised in a timely fashion to adjust to new information on climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptation needs;
- Engaging different stakeholders in the policy or bi-law formulation process to ensure a broad consensus on adaptation measures;
- Providing stronger legal support for mainstreaming adaptation into development planning in general; and
- Avoiding specific policy measures (including economic incentives) that are counterproductive

Step 4 Review/update plans and strategies

This step involves reviewing and strengthening development plans and strategies to factor in climate change adaptation actions aimed at reducing and in some cases eradicating the potential impacts of weather-related extremes. The plans should be grounded in the new National Development Strategy whose first phase is from 2021 to 2025. The strategy interventions that reduce risk are identified.

Future climate risk may have implications for where the activity takes place, when it takes place, or the nature of the project/activity itself. For example, if there is a plan to build a public facility, such as a school or clinic in a location that has been identified to be at risk of flooding, this plan would need to be modified to reduce the likelihood of the development gains being undermined by climate change.

If infrastructure is planned for areas that will be exposed to floods, and it is not possible to modify their location (e.g., relocate to higher ground), they must be constructed to withstand floods, for example as raised structures or reinforced. In the case of roads, adequate elevation and drainage must be incorporated. Development planners should therefore monitor and ensure that these measures are considered when implementing projects and programmes.

For reducing flood occurrence, the adaptation and mitigation options would include avoiding stream bank cultivation. Use of sandbags and growing vetva grass to reduce erosion and thus reducing flooding. Constructing weirs could also be considered to control floods.

Restoration of wetlands to absorb water during rain reduces flooding. The issue of wetland reclamation has been prioritised for the 2021-2025 National Development Strategy. As the country upscales the uptake of climate smart agriculture interventions it is envisioned that it will cushion the wetlands against more invasion and sustainable practices. A wetland policy is being finalised that will seek to guide the country at national and subnational level on wetland issues including occupation and farming which has become a menace whilst at the same time

augmenting community vulnerability to climate change either through shortage of water or through flooding of settlements such was the case in Ngangu, Chimanimani.

For health, if anti-malaria spraying campaigns are most effective when they take place immediately prior to the onset of the rains, then the risk of a later onset of the rainy season would mean that the timing of this spraying would need to be delayed maintaining optimal benefits.

If a livelihood improvement project based on maize production is planned for an area that is at risk of increasing incidence of droughts and dry spells, it may be that promoting a drought-tolerant crop, such as sorghum or millet, would yield better development outcomes in the context of a changing climate. Adaptation options for droughts and dry spells water harvesting, use of innovative soil and moisture conservation methods, such as pfumvudza, and digging infiltration pits, changing of livestock breeds to climate resistant ones such as goats and sheep.

Livelihood improvement projects should pay particular attention to gender differences in risk, since men and women typically engage in different livelihood activities. If an agricultural intervention aims to increase production, for example, the nature of its support should be gendered such that it does not end up differentially reducing risk for men at the expense of women.

Since all districts in Zimbabwe will be exposed to increasing temperatures, the orientation and design of buildings should be done to maximise shade and ventilation. Options for solar power and rainwater harvesting should be explored.

For cyclone prone areas development planners should consider changing designs of buildings such as houses and schools. Use of heavy material for roofing such as concrete is recommended as it resist the strong winds. The design should avoid accumulation of wind inside the building that can build up and blown off the roof. Hence windows should face each other to allow inlet and outlet of wind. The structure of building should have little space between the wall and the roofing to minimize impact of strong winds. The direction the structure faces is also crucial

Step 5 Review/update budgets

Once CCA actions are mainstreamed into development frameworks, these must be supported by a budget. There can be two types of costs: Business-as-Usual development and transformational adaptation costs. Business-as-Usual development refers to activities that would be implemented regardless of climate change. The additional adaptation costs are those costs that are necessary to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change thereby protecting the development gains. Including the additional CCA cost within the district development budgets is crucial for sustainable implementation of development measures. It is the precondition for well-coordinated, maintained, and long-term action.

An irrigation scheme damaged by a flash flood may need to rehabilitate pumps and irrigation systems. However, if climate hazards such as extreme rainfall events are not considered, this investment may be lost with the next flash flood. The additional CCA measures could be used to raise the pumps to protect them from flooding and install drainage structures, thus raising the investment costs, but also protecting the investment for a longer time. Budgeting and financing adaptation mean both integrating adaptation into national and subnational systems and leveraging special funding sources and modalities. That means allocating some of the devolution funds to climate change proofing of district plans.

Step 6: Monitor and evaluate actions

The last step in the process of mainstreaming climate change adaptation is to ensure, through appropriate monitoring and evaluation, that implementation of the district development plans is supporting adaptation to climate change and enabling climate resilient development. The Monitoring, Reviewing and Reporting (MRR) of climate change adaptation mainstreaming aims to track progress achieved in the implementation of adaptation interventions, as well as their effectiveness in reducing vulnerability, improving adaptive capacity, and supporting the overall well-being of populations affected by the impacts of climate change. Indicators for monitoring progress towards for example reducing risk and enabling adaptation and climate-resilient development are to be developed and measured.

One measure of good indicators is the SMART approach: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time bound. In the example of drought affecting the water supply in the dry areas of Chimanimani, one of the proposed adaptation options were to drill more boreholes to ensure a reliable, safe drinking water supply throughout the year. An example of a SMART indicator could then be:

By the end of 2021, Chimanimani district would have drilled 25 new boreholes at 60 M depth and installed solar powered water pumps benefiting 25 communities, servicing a total of 2500 households.

Specific: Chimanimani District will drill new boreholes at 60 M depth and install solar powered water pumps

Measurable: 25 boreholes, benefiting 25 communities with a total of 2500 households/12,500 persons

Achievable: District Development Fund are already trained on borehole drilling and solar powered water pumping technologies and ready to manage the process

Relevant: Drought is currently affecting 20% of the boreholes in Chimanimani which are drying up earlier and replenishing later in drought years.

Time bound: By end of 2021.

6. CONCLUSION

Recent studies show that Zimbabwe is projected to experience an increase in average temperatures and a reduction in average rainfall in the medium to long term as a result of climate change. The country is already experiencing impacts of climate change. As an example, rainfall pattern is now characterized by shifts in the onset and cessation of the rainfall season, with an increase in frequency of dry spells interspaced with heavy rainfall events.

Changes in climatic conditions are set to have a drastic impact of development programmes being implemented by sub-national authorities that aim at enhancing the standard of living of households in rural and urban areas. These programmes are provided for in the district plans that are developed through a highly consultative process.

A review of the district development plans shows that climate change adaptation measures that seek to enhance resilience of communities and infrastructure to projected climate shocks are to a large extent not incorporated.

It is recommended therefore that climate adaptation be mainstreamed during design and implementation of various programmes to enhance resilience of infrastructure and communities.

ANNEXES

1. Sample of District Development Plans and Identified Gaps

Status of the District Plan and Gaps in climate change adaptation mainstreaming for Gutu

Infrastructure and Utilities Cluster

KEY RESULT AREA	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION WARD	STATUS	SCOPE OF WORKS	EST COST (ZW\$)	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUNDING AGENCY	EXPECTED OUTCOME	GAPS IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING
Transport & infrastructure development management	CHIVHU TO LOTHIAN	1,33,37,26,24,27	Ongoing	Crack sealing pothole patching grass cutting bush ,drain clearing	\$50 000	M.O.T	ZINARA	Reduce number of road accidents	Does not specify climate proofing of the road infrastructure
Transport & infrastructure development management	Chatsworth-Gutu-Kurai	32,7,33,34,37,35, 17 15,16,18,19, 20,21,36	Ongoing	Maintenance, Grading, Pothole patching, Grass clearing, Bush clearing , Crack sealing	\$100 000	M.O.T	ZINARA	Easy access between Gutu Basera growth points Reduce the number of accidents	Does not specify climate proofing of the road infrastructure
Transport & infrastructure development management	GP 7335	33	Done	Repair and redecorate	\$2541.22	PWD	Government funds	Improving living standards of government workers	
Transport & infrastructure development management	Repairing of government houses in scomption residential area	33	New upgrading of sewer done	Upgrading sewer system and electrical painting	\$79156.22	PWD	Government funds	Improving living standards of government workers	
Transport & infrastructure development management	Repair and re-decoration of government staff house GP 1138	33	Ongoing	Repair and painting	\$3066	PWD	Government funds	Improved conducive working environment and good welfare of government workers	
Transport & infrastructure development management	Renovation and refurbishment of Chinyika former council bar	10	New	Electrification and installation of polythenids computers	\$3000.00	Registrar	Gutu North MP	Improve service delivery	

KEY RESULT AREA	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION WARD	STATUS	SCOPE OF WORKS	EST COST (ZW\$)	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUNDING AGENCY	EXPECTED OUTCOME	GAPS IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING
Transport & infrastructure development management	Chimombe Manjokonjo 34km		New	Regravelling	\$120 000	DDF	ZINARA	Reduce Capital costs	Does not specify climate proofing of the road infrastructure
Transport & infrastructure development management	Zero Chinyika road 40km		New	Regravelling	\$160 000	DDF	ZINARA	Provide reliable access	Same as above
Transport and infrastructure management	Road maintenance 11km	All wards	Ongoing	Tow grading Pothole filling	\$200 000	DDF	ZINARA	Improve access and all weather roads	Same as above
Transport & infrastructure development management	Gutu-Buhera	34,37,8,2,3	Ongoing	Regravelling Pothole patching, Bush clearing, Crack sealing	\$50 000	M.O.T	ZINARA	To link Gutu and Buhera districts	Same as above
Transport & infrastructure development management	Zoma Clinic	1	Ongoing	Construction of main clinic block and staff houses	450 000	Gutu RDC	GoZ (Devolution fund)	Improved access to health facilities	Does not specify if new clinic and staff houses are climate proofed to withstand projected extreme weather events
Transport & infrastructure development management	Chatsworth solar project	32	New	Establishment of a solar farm-20 mw	\$20 000 000	Gutu RDC & Partner	Gutu RDC & Partner	Improve power supply	Mainstreams climate change. Use of solar energy is an adaptation mechanism
Transport & infrastructure development management	Ndawi Clinic	31	On-going	Construction of main clinic block and staff houses	450 000	Gutu RDC	GoZ (Devolution fund)	Improved access to health facilities	Does not specify if new clinic and staff houses are climate proofed to withstand projected extreme weather events

KEY RESULT AREA	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION WARD	STATUS	SCOPE OF WORKS	EST COST (ZW\$)	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUNDING AGENCY	EXPECTED OUTCOME	GAPS IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING
Transport & infrastructure development management	Nyamandi Clinic	11	On-going	Construction of main clinic block and staff houses	450 000	Gutu RDC	GoZ (Devolution fund)	Improved access to health facilities	As above
Transport & infrastructure development management	Makombo Stadium	33	New	Construction of a durawall & changing rooms	389 000	Gutu RDC	GoZ (Devolution fund)	Improved access to health facilities	
Transport & infrastructure development management	Chimedza Clinic	28	New	Construction of main clinic block and staff houses	450 000	Gutu RDC	GoZ (Devolution Gutu RDC fund)	Improved access to health facilities	Does not specify if new clinic and staff houses are climate proofed to withstand projected extreme weather events
Transport & infrastructure development management	Makumbe clinic	8	New	Construction of main clinic block and staff houses	450 000	Gutu RDC	GoZ (Devolution fund)	Improved access to health facilities	As above
Transport & infrastructure development management	Makwirivindi clinic	23	New	Construction of main clinic block and staff houses	450 000	Gutu RDC	GoZ (Devolution fund)	Improved access to health facilities	As above
Transport & infrastructure development management	Routine road main mark 940km	All wards	Ongoing	Tow grading ,pothole filling,bush clearing	1 250 000	DDF, Transport, RDC	ZINARA	Improve access	Done not include details on climate proofing road infrastructure
Transport & infrastructure development management	Construction of lodges at Woodlands Dam	Ward 29	New	Construction of lodges, fisheries & gaming	2000000	Gutu RDC	RDC & PARTNER	Provision of accommodation & tourism	

KEY RESULT AREA	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION WARD	STATUS	SCOPE OF WORKS	EST COST (ZW\$)	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUNDING AGENCY	EXPECTED OUTCOME	GAPS IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING
Transport Infrastructure Development &management	Motor grading 461km	All wards	Ongoing	Reshaping of camper cutting corrugation	450000	DDF RDC	ZINARA	Attract growth	
Transport Infrastructure Development &management	Repairs to Bvupfu and Chinyika bridges	2, 6	New	Grouting and backfilling of footings	170000	DDF	ZINARA	Reliable access	Does not state if works include climate proofing of the bridges to withstand projected extreme flood events, eg raising of bridges
Transport Infrastructure Development &management	Gully reclamation 500m	18, 8	New	Reclamation using grader or dozer	120000	DDF	ZINARA	Provide all weather roads	As above
Transport Infrastructure Development &management	Hwiru roads	34	New	Surfacing of 2.4km of roads		RDC	ZINARA	Easy access	As above
Transport Infrastructure Development &management	Mutirikwi bridge maintenance		New	Repairing of damaged bridges	155000	GRDC	GRDC/ ZINARA	Improve access	Does not state if repair works include climate proofing the bridges to withstand projected extreme flood events, eg raising of bridges
Transport Infrastructure Development &management	Chipangane road regravelling		On-going	-Road gravelling ,Grubbing ,verge clearance ,motor grading	800 000	GRDC	GRDC/ ZINARA	Improve access	

KEY RESULT AREA	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION WARD	STATUS	SCOPE OF WORKS	EST COST (ZW\$)	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUNDING AGENCY	EXPECTED OUTCOME	GAPS IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING
Transport Infrastructure Development &management	Mutirikwi road rehabilitation		new	-Road gravelling ,Grubbing ,verge clearance ,motor grading	290000	GRDC	GRDC	Improve access	
Transport Infrastructure Development &management	Landfill construction Mpandawana			Excavation lining	300 000	GRDC	GDC	Improve access	
Transport Infrastructure Development &management	Dumpsite Chatsworth		New	Fencing excavation	250 000	GRDC	GRDC	Improve access	
Transport Infrastructure Development &management	Mupindipi piped water scheme	39	New	Laying of pipes and tank installations	85 000	DDF	ZINARA	Provision of clean water	Does not state if works include climate proofing of infrastructure to withstand projected extreme weather events, eg use of plastic/pvc pipes that are flexibe.
Transport Infrastructure Development &management	Repairing and refurbishment of GVT houses (1138 ,5451/6 ,7335)	33	On going	Repairing, painting &upgrading sewer system	88 763	PWD	G.O.Z	Improving working conditions of employees	

Food security and nutrition cluster

Key result Area	Project Name	Location ward	Status	Scope of work	Estimated cost(ZW \$)	Implementing Agency	Funding Organisation	Expected Outcome	GAPS IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING
Increased crop production	Gudza horticulture	19	ongoing	Training on agronomic practices and constitution	10 000	Myete Agritex	GOZ	Increased minor crop production	No indication if training includes climate change aspects
Increased forest production	NTPD	All wards	ongoing	Tree planting demonstrations	5 000	Forestry commission, GRDC	GOZ GRDC	Increased forest production	Climate change mainstreamed
Increased crop production	Command agriculture	1,3,7,10,22,23	ongoing			Agritex, Command team	GOZ Sakunda	Increased crop production	Climate change mainstreamed
Increased Livestock production	Command Livestock	25 wards	ongoing	Purchasing of heifers for shortlisted beneficiaries	132 000	Agitex, Command team	GOZ Sakunda	Increased livestock production	
Increased crop production	Soil and water conservation	1,7,32	ongoing	Pegging arable land and dams	5 000	Agritex, Mechanisation, Water	GOZ	Increased mechanised agriculture	Climate change mainstreamed
Increased revenue collection	Unit tax and rates collection	39 wards	Ongoing	Collection and receipting unit tax rates	5 000	Gutu Rdc	Gutu Rdc	Increased revenue collection	
Livestock production and development	Cattle market sales revival	39,3,1,29,32	ongoing	Repairing of sale pens	10 000	Gutu Rdc, Agritex	Gutu Rdc	Increased revenue and incomes	
Environmental Management	Apiculture project	1,7,32	ongoing	Training on KTB construction	6 000	EMA	EMA	Tree cutting reduction	
Nutrition	Food sampling	All wards	ongoing	Collection and analysis of samples	10 000	MOHCC	GOZ	Improved hygiene	
Nutrition	Water sampling	All wards	ongoing	Collection and analysis of samples	10 00	MOHCC	GOZ	Improved safe water usage	

Key result Area	Project Name	Location ward	Status	Scope of work	Estimated cost(ZW \$)	Implementing Agency	Funding Organisation	Expected Outcome	GAPS IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING
Nutrition	Community health clubs	All wards	ongoing	Health education in communities	5 000	MOHCC	GOZ	Improved hygiene	No indication if health educations includes climate adaptation aspects
Nutrition	Construction of BVIP toilets	All wards	ongoing	Training of toilet builders	10 000	MOHCC	GOZ	Improved hygiene	No indication if builders are training on climate proof toilet structures that can withstand extreme events.
Environmental Management	Mutirikwi sub catchment	1,3,5,6,39,7,2 ,4,25,26,27,28,30,31,41	ongoing	Awareness campaigns, conservation education and stream bank cultivation	10 000	EMA, Forestry, Gutu Rdc, Mutirikwi sub catchment	Gutu Rdc Mutirikwi sub catchment	Improved natural resource management	No indication if climate adaptation is mainstreamed during awareness campaigns.
Increased crop production	Better farming methods	All wards	ongoing	Awareness Farmer training	5 00	Agritex	GOZ	Increased crop production	Trainings do not include climate adaptation aspects
Livestock production and development	Dip tank rehabilitation	39 wards	ongoing	Race construction, Bath maintenance, Roof repair, Draining open construction and storeroom	10 000	GOZ VET	GOZ VET	Improved national herd	Rehabilitation works do not incorporate climate proofing the dip tanks against extreme events.
Environmental Management	Wetlands Rehabilitation	6	ongoing	Training on wetlands utilisation	5 000	EMA	EMA	Improved wetland system	Climate adaptation mainstreamed
Food Security	Grain distribution	All wards	ongoing	Distributing grain to communities	10 000	Social welfare, police	GOZ	Improved food security	Climate adaptation mainstreamed
Increased Livestock production	Fodder bank production	All wards	ongoing	Production of crop residues	500	Agritex	GOZ	Increased national herd	Climate adaptation mainstreamed

Increased crop production	Western horticulture	32	On going	Horticulture PND	N/A	Women Affairs	I L O	Increased minor crop production.	Climate adaptation mainstreamed
Increased crop production	Guzha Horticulture	19	On going	Horticulture PND	N/A	Mytee Agritex	I L O	Increased minor crop production.	Climate adaptation mainstreamed
Increased crop production	NTPD	8,14,17	On going	A forestation	N/A	Forest commission	N/A	Increased cereal crop production.	Climate adaptation mainstreamed
Increased crop production	Boundary Disputes	1,7,32	On going	Resolving boundary disputes	N/A	Ministry of Lands	N/A	Increased cereal crop production	
Increased crop production	Planning and pegging Bus stands	1,7,32	On going	Pegging and planning	N/A	Ministry of Lands	N/A	Increased cereal crop production	
Increased crop production	Command Agric	1,7,9,10,22,23	On going	Wheat 140h Maize 179h	N/A	Agritex	GOZ	Increased cereal crop production	Climate adaptation mainstreamed
Increased crop production Soil & water Conservation		1,7,32	On going	-Pegging Arable land -Pegging dams	N/A	Mechanization	GOZ	Increased area under mechanised agriculture	Climate adaptation mainstreamed
Nutrition	Community Health Clubs	All wards	On going	Health Education in communities	N/A	MOHCC	GOZ	Improved availability of quality food and nutrition data	No indication of inclusion of climate change adaptation in health education
Nutrition	Construction of BVIP	All wards	On going	Builder's training	N/A	MOHCC	GOZ	Improved availability of quality food and nutrition data	Training of builders does not incorporate climate adaptation aspects. Capacity building of builders in this regard is a critical entry point for mainstreaming climate adaptation
Nutrition	Food Sampling	All Wards	On going	Collection and Analysis	N/A	MOHCC	GOZ	Improved availability of quality food and nutrition data	

Nutrition	Water sampling	All Ward	On going	Collection and Analysis		MOHCC	GOZ	Improved availability of quality food and nutrition data	
Increased crop production									
	Community seed Production	5,8,29,3,37,14	On going	Seed maize production Processing Marketing	N/A	Zimbabwe Supper seeds	ZSS	Increased cereal crop production	Climate adaptation mainstreamed
Increased crop production	Unit Tax and Rates Collection	39 Wards	On going	Collection and receipting Unit tax and rates		Gutu R.D.C Ministry of lands	Gutu R.D.C	Increased cereal crop production	
Livestock production & development	Cattle market sales	39,3,1,29	New	Controlling of the market (Buyers and Sellers)	\$2000-00	Police Veterinary Services L.P.D, Gutu – R.D.C	Gutu R.D.C	Increased national cattle herd	
Environmental management	RAMSAR Conservation	1,32	New	Awareness campaigns- Education on Conservation of wetland areas	\$1400-00	EMA, Forestry commission	Gutu R.D.C	Improved natural resources management	Climate adaptation mainstreamed
Increased crop production	Implementation of better farming methods	All wards	On going	- Awareness Campaigns-Issuing Oder forms	\$40-00	Agritex Emma Gutu R.D.C	Gutu R.D.C	Increased cereal crop production	Climate adaptation mainstreamed
Increased crop production	Tillage	All wards	On going	-Ploughing Disking -Planting	N/A	DDF	Farmers	Increased cereal crop production	
Livestock production & development	Dip Tank Rehabilitation	All wards	On going	-Race construction- Bath maintenance	81Dip tanks	GOZ/VET	GOZ/VET	Increased national cattle herd	No indication is the rehabilitated dip tank

				-Roof repairing- Draining pen construction & storerooms					structures are resilient to weather extremes
Livestock production & development	Fodder Bank production	All wards	On going	Production of crops and pasture residues	\$50-000	LPD	NIL		Climate adaptation mainstreamed
Livestock production & development	Revival of Organised, Livestock, Market	3,15,29,32	No organised markets in district at present	Creating readily available markets for livestock	\$200-00	Gutu, RDC, LPD, Auctioneer s	Gutu R.D.C Auctioneers	Increased national cattle herd	

SOCIAL SERVICE CLUSTER

KEY RESULT AREA	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION WARD	STATUS	SCOPE OF WORKS	EST. COST (US\$)	IMPLEMENTIN G AGENCY	FUNDING ORGANISATION	EXPECTED OUTCOME	GAPS IN CLIMATE ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING
Social Service delivery	Training of Cooperatives	1, 8, 11, 13, 15, 24, 27, 32, 36, 33&41	ongoing	-Business management training -Monitoring and evaluation	N/A	MWACSMED & Communities	GoZ	Improved cooperative performance	Training of cooperatives does not include climate adaptation measures
Social Service delivery	NATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME (NMCP)	Ward 15, 17, 18,19	Ongoing	To distribute nets to over 20 000 population in Munyikwa, Chimombe, Chepiri and Mataruse	-Fuel -Motor Cycles for sputum - Human resources- Medicines	18500 LLINS have been distributed	-To halt and reverse transmission of Malaria	Some clients need nets, need to increase coverage outside the outlined wards where malaria is a problem	Malaria control programmes does not take into account projected increase in geographical spread due to changes in climate
Social Service delivery	Cooperatives Structure Established	1, 8, 11, 13, 15, 24, 27, 32, 36, 33&41	ongoing	-Training on the establishment of structure, Following up on establishment of structure		MWACSMED & Communities	Nil	Strengthen cooperative movement	

	Nation Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children	All wards	Ongoing	Provision of Child Protection Services to children in need of care.		Department of Social Welfare	GOZ	Budget depends of on the availability Resources.	No indication if provision of child protection measures take into account changes in climatic conditions. Eg Increase in extreme events increase their vulnerability
	National Case Management System for the welfare and protection of children in Zimbabwe	All wards	Ongoing	Provision of Child Protection Services to children in need of care		Department of Social Welfare	GOZ	Budget f depends on the availability of resources.	As above
	Public Assistance	All wards	Ongoing	Provision of Social Services to vulnerable groups through payment of monthly Maintenance Allowance., Assistance (A MTOs) travelling assistance (bus warrants)	\$25 000	Department of Social Welfare	GOZ	No funds released	As above
	Food for Productive Assets Creation (Public Works Programme	39 wards	Ended 31 st May 201	Provision of grain to vulnerable households affected by drought to labour and non – labour constrained		Department of Social Welfare	GOZ	Programme subject to food insecurity.	As above
Social Services delivery	National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children	All wards	Ongoing	Provision of Child Protection services to children in need of care place of safety.	198 000	Child Welfare Department	GOZ	Improved standard of living	As above
	Public Assistance	All wards	Ongoing	Provision of Social Services to vulnerable groups through payment of monthly Maintenance Allowance.	120 000	Department of Social Services	GOZ	Improved standards of living	As above

				Health Assistance (AMTOS) travelling assistance (bus warrants) Food deficit mitigation					
	National Case Management system for the welfare and protection of children in Zimbabwe	All wards	Ongoing	Provision of Child Protection Services to children in need of care	70 975 00	Department of Child Welfare	GOZ	Improved standards of living	As above
	Food for Assets (Public Works Programme)	39 wards	Ongoing	Provision of grain to vulnerable households affected by drought. Labour and non-labour constrained.	2 916 000	Department of Social Welfare	GOZ	Improved standards of living	As above
	Nurse training on ART	9,11,34,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,23,24,27,2,9, 32,37,30, 40,41	Ongoing	Training of 20 General Nurses on ART	22 200	Ministry of Health MSF	MSF	Improved health to people living with HIV	
	Prevention of parent to child transmission	9, 11, 34,12,13,14, 15,15, 16,1,18,19,20. 21,23, 24,27,29,30,41,32,37,40	Ongoing	Training of 20 General Nurses on PMTCT	22 200	Ministry of Health	Global Fund	Reduced infections among children and adults	
	Provider initiative HIV counselling and testing	9, 11, 34,12,13,14, 15,15, 16,1,18,19,20. 21,23, 24,27,29,30,41,32,37,40	Ongoing	Providing Initiative HIV counselling and testing to clients	\$22 200	Ministry of Health MSF PSIP	GOZ MSF PSIP	Reduced infections among children and adults	
	Youth interaction centres	All wards	Ongoing	Formation and strengthening Youth	\$46 900	MYIEE	GOZ	Improved social services	

				Interaction centres through various youths activities					
	Selection of Junior Parliamentarians	All wards	Ongoing	Mobilization and selection of junior councillors and junior MPs	\$12 000	MYIEE	GOZ	Improved social services	
	Rehabilitation of recreational facilities (Social Amenities)	All wards	Ongoing	To erect and construct a basket ball court, soccer field, netball pitches and volleyball pitches , Construct two toilets	\$56 600	NGOs, (MSHSA), GOZ/Gutu, RDC	NGOs, (MSHSA), GOZ/Gutu , RD C	Improved social services	
	School Feeding Programme	All schools	Ongoing	Provision of one balanced and hot meal per day to learners at infant level(ECD to Grade 2)	\$12 500	MOPSE	MOPSE/GoZ/Development Partners	Improved access to education	
	Implementation of the New Curriculum in schools	All schools	Ongoing	Training all teachers taking ECD A, grade 1, grade 3, form1, form 3 and form 5 on new learning areas.	\$25 000	MOPSE	MOPSE/GoZ/BSPZ /Education Partners	Improved service delivery	No indication if the new curriculum includes climate adaptation issues.
	School Governance Issues	All schools	Ongoing	Training all School Development Committee members including Heads and Councillors on pertinent issues concerning school management	\$3500	MOPSE/BSPZ	BSPZ/Education Partners	Improved service delivery	No provision for training of school authorities on climate adaptation issues
	Construction of standard infrastructure in schools	All Registered and satellite schools	Ongoing	Facilitate the construction of standard buildings in all schools	\$2000	MOPSE/BSPZ	BSPZ/Education Partners	Improved access to education	The plan does not state if construction standards for new schools take into account change in climatic conditions, eg increase in extreme weather events

Value addition and beneficiation proposed projects and programme for 2020

PROJECT/PROGRAMME	LOCATION	STATUS	SCOPE OF WORKS	PHYSICAL PROGRESS	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	APPROVED FUNDS	FINANCIAL PROGRESS	FUNDING ORGANISATION	EXPECTED OUTCOME	GAPS IN MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION
<i>OFID POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT (PAP)</i>	All wards	New	Establishment of Livestock development project (8 pen fattening project proposed) Setting up honey processing and oil pressing project		MoICED SMEs and cooperatives	292 857.14		GOZ OPEC BENEFICIARIES	Increased supply of meat in the domestic and export market, Increased revenue from export of honey products	
CAPACITY BUILDING OF MSMEs AND COOPERATIVES	All wards	Ongoing	Training of MSMEs and cooperatives on techno-premiership and various business disciplines and value addition MSMEs and Cooperatives accessing technology Market linkages and access		MoICED/ MYSAR/WA GCD	\$50 000		GOZ Development partners, Co-operators Partners Participants	Improved capacity and capabilities for value addition;; Increased development of downstream industries, Increased markets for locally manufactured goods and services.	Training not including adaptation aspects
Country Planning Bakery	33	Ongoing	Production of :-white bread-brown bread -buns-scones -Cream toasted buns		Country Planning	\$10000			Improved productivity	No indication of use of energy saving/environmentally friendly technologies
Kariba Bakery	Gutu industrial area	Ongoing	Production of :-white bread-brown bread-buns-scones -Cream toasted buns, Increase other lines of products like pies, cakes		Kariba bakery	\$20000		Kariba bakery	Improved productivity	No indication of use of energy saving/environmentally friendly technologies
Pentagon holdings	Rank area	ongoing	Production of window putty		Pentagon holdings	\$15000		Pentagon holdings	Improved productivity	

GMB	Ward 34	Ongoing	Production of Silo roller meal Polads (maize residue)		GMB			GOZ	Increased, Supply of locally produced maize products.	
Community Seed Production	Ward 5, 29, 37, 22, 8&3	Ongoing	Producing and marketing 5 tonnes of seed maize 1 tonne of cow peas. 1 tonne of sugar beans seed.		GOZ ZSS			Zimbabwe Super Seeds Agritex	Improved, production of community seeds	
Westerly Horticulture cooperative	32	Ongoing			VAGCD	\$10000		co-operators	Increased Revenue from, processed horticulture produces	
Gutu RDC Tantalite mine	23	Ongoing	Mining of tantalite		Gutu RDC	750 000		Gutu RDC	Increased revenue, From tantalite industry, Increased employment	

Review of 2020 Mwenezi District Development Plan

Food Security and Nutrition

Cluster KRA	Project/Programme Name	Location	Status	Scope of Work(s)	Est. Costs (ZWL)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency	Expected Outcome	Gaps in climate change adaptation mainstreaming
Crop production and Marketing	Agriculture Extension Service Provision	All wards	On-going	-Providing farmers with advice on better farming methods.- Promotion of conservative farming.-support ward and district field days-inputs provision-train farmers on seed multiplication, value chains and establish market linkages-grains purchase-command agriculture-implement presidential input scheme for vulnerable groups.- provide smallholder farmers with subsidised agric inputs(2000 farmers)	168 0000	-Gvt -MCC -CARE- UNDP -DFAT - NCCA- Score against poverty -Red Cross - Jairos Jiri -MRDC -SAP -ICRISAT -Community	-AGRITEX- SAP, CARE- ICRISAT- GMB-Christian Care Masvingo/ Zimbabwe Council of Churches- Score against poverty -Red Cross	-Increased cereal crop production	- Climate change adaptation is mainstreamed through promotion of conservative farming - There is no promotion of small grain crops which are resistant to drought conditions
Crop Production and Marketing	Post-harvest management	All wards	On-going	-conduct awareness, and demos and improved grain storage facilities	Na	NGOs and Gvt	-Agritex, -Zrbf/Ecras, - Sap,- Matopos, -Mechanisation, -Community	-Improved proper storage of harvested crops	- Post-harvest losses minimised by proper storage of harvested crops
Livestock Production and Development	Livestock Production and Disease Control	All wards	on-going	-FMD vaccination -anthrax vaccination -rabies vaccination -new castle disease vaccination -dipping of cattle -artificial inseminations	276 8420	-Gvt -DFAT / NCCA	-Dept of Veterinary Services -Christian Care -Plan -MDTC -CEZVI -MATOPOS	-Increased national cattle herd	Does not take into account likely increase in livestock diseases due projected changes in climate (Increase in Temp). This may result in need for increase in frequency of vaccination schedules
	Livestock drought	All wards	On-going	-promote use of livestock feed Sale subsidised livestock feed	Na	Gvt and NGOs	-Vet, -Agritex, -FAO.	Increased national herd	climate adaptation mainstreamed

Cluster KRA	Project/Programme Name	Location	Status	Scope of Work(s)	Est. Costs (ZWL)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency	Expected Outcome	Gaps in climate change adaptation mainstreaming
	mitigation programme								
	Fodder production and feed formulation	All wards	On-going	-promote fodder production(velvet bean, forage sorghum) promote feed formulation programme	Na	Gvt and NGOs	-Agritex, -Vet Zrbf/Ecras, -Mdtc, -Matopos, -Research station	Increase national herd. Increased meat production	climate adaptation mainstreamed
Livestock Production and Development	Breed improvement in goats and cattle	All wards	On-going	-implement artificial inseminations in cattle -source better goat breeds and avail them to farmers. (Kalahari and Boer goats)100 goats	Na	Gvt and NGOs	-Vet, -Agritex, -Matopos Research, -Mdtc, -Zrbf/ ecras, -Red Cross,	Increasing national herd. Improved national breeds	climate adaptation mainstreamed
Crop production and marketing/ Livestock production and Development/ Nutrition	Community Resilience	Wards 5,8,14	on-going	-training in IGAS and implementation of the IGAS -trainings in ISALS -setting up ward based demonstration plots -agricultural input support -training of paravets and small livestock support -training on health harvest manual -establishment of nutrition garden -training in establishment of key hole gardens and support to set them up -Disseminate information on production, marketing and diseases to farmers and other stakeholders -mid- term review	-	British Red Cross Society	-Zimbabwe Red Cross Society -MRDC -Local Leadership -DVS -CARE -ICRISAT -AGRITEX	-Improved availability of quality food and nutrition data	- climate adaptation mainstreamed

Cluster KRA	Project/Programme Name	Location	Status	Scope of Work(s)	Est. Costs (ZWL)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency	Expected Outcome	Gaps in climate change adaptation mainstreaming
				-exchange visits					
Nutrition	Gardens Bonda Village 1 Nutrition Garden	Ward 9	new	-land clearing -fencing of the garden	15000	-Community - Zrbf/Ecras, -Jairos Jiri, -Red Cross,	-Community -Agritex -Zrbf/Ecras, -Jairos Jiri, -Red Cross,	-Improved availability of quality food and nutrition data	climate adaptation mainstreamed
	Magomana 1-11 Nutrition Garden	Ward 9	new	-land clearing -fencing of the garden	15000	Community	-Community -Agritex	-Improved availability of quality food and nutrition data	climate adaptation mainstreamed
	Bhadhagi Village 1 Nutrition Garden	Ward 9	new	-land clearing -fencing of the garden	15000	Community	-Community -Agritex	-Improved availability of quality food and nutrition data	climate adaptation mainstreamed
Infrastructure Development	Water conservation . Water harvesting technology	All wards/ on-going		Conduct awareness and demos on water storage structures. (contours, tanks, fanya jus, etc).	Na	NGOs and Gvt	Agritex, -Sap, -Mechanisation-Zrbf/Ecras, -Community	Increased crop production	climate adaptation mainstreamed
	Mechanised ca and agriculture equipment	All wards	On-going	-promote mechanised ca (ripper tines). -conduct mobile workshops to repair and maintain farm equipment	Na	Gvt and NGOs	Agritex, -Mechanisation-MDTC, -Sap	Farms mechanised	climate adaptation mainstreamed

Cluster KRA	Project/Programme Name	Location	Status	Scope of Work(s)	Est. Costs (ZWL)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency	Expected Outcome	Gaps in climate change adaptation mainstreaming
Protection and Conservation	Environmental Conservation	All wards	On-going	-Carrying out awareness on environmental management -Carrying out clean-up campaigns -Forestry conservation inspections and patrols -Eradication of invasive species i.e. lantana camara -gullies reclamation -Law enforcement -Tree planting -Veld fire management trainings -Fruit tree improvements trainings -Beekeeping -Tree seedling production -Issuing of harvesting permits -Trainings stakeholders on waste management,	45000	-MRDC -EMA -Forestry -SAFARE -Mwenzana Estates	-MRDC -EMA -FORESTRY -AGRITEX -ZRP -ECRAS -MSCC -SAFARE -Kaza Natural Oils -Mwenzana Estates	-Improved natural resources management	climate adaptation mainstreamed

Social Services and Poverty Eradication

Cluster KRA	Project/Programme Name	Location	Status	Scope of work(s)	Est. Cost (ZWL)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Expected outcome	Gaps in Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming
Social service delivery	Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)	All wards	On-going	-Provision of educational support (BEAM) -Facilitation of birth registration -Improved protection of children -Improved access to justice for children in conflict / contact with the law	100 0000	- PLAN -World Education - PLAN - CAMFE - Mins of Education - Carpenu Trust	-Jairos Jiri -CAMFED -We Free the Children -PLAN -Social Welfare -FACT - Mins of Education - Christian Care Masvingo/	-Improved standard of living	Does not include integration of climate adaptation into curriculum

				-Follow up visits to drop out children especially girls to 20 schools - Training of children and at risk house holds		- DFAT / NCCA	Zimbabwe Council of Churches		
	Public Service Supervision	All wards	on-going	-Supervision of RBPS Monitoring of command agriculture	1500000	G.O.Z	Human Resources Performance Audit	Improved service delivery	
	Drought relief programs	All wards	On- going	-Feeding vulnerable house holds	-	Social welfare	Social welfare	-Improved standard of living	
Social service delivery	Immunization	All wards	On-going	-Immunization of children under 5 years	1000000	-GOZ -GAVI	-MOHCW	-Reduced child mortality rate	
	Malaria control	All wards	On-going	-Spraying of households(indoor residual spraying)	2000000	-GOZ -PLAN	- MOHCW	-Reduced malaria incidence rate	Do not take into account projected rise in malaria cases due to future increase in temperatures
	PMTCT	All wards	On-going	-PMTCT services offered in all the 22 health facilities -conduct outreach in hard to reach areas	1500000	-GOZ -MSF - KAPNE K	- MOHCW	-Reduced mother to child infections	
	Community Resilience	Wards 5,8,14	On-going	-community action planning -implementation of micro and macro projects -training of youth advisors in FA -orientation and training of youth clubs on FA -FA competitions -refresher trainings on VCA -CEWS training -cook stove construction training	-	British Red Cross Society - DFAT / NCCA -Plan - ECRAS	-Zimbabwe Red Cross Society -MRDC -Local Leadership Plan -ECRAS	-Improved service delivery	Resilient action do not take into account projected changes in climate

				-roll out of cook stoves campaign -Training in ISALS -formation of 8 ISALS					
Social service delivery	HIV testing and Counselling	All wards	On-going	-Conducting index testing in the community - Conducting community HIV testing and counselling - Conducting mobile outreach services especially in hard to reach areas and hot spot areas	1000000	USAID	-MOHCC -PSI -DAC	- Reduced incidences in HIV& STIs	
	Rural Wash Programme	All wards	On-going	-hygiene promotion through educating the community on importance of constructing WASH facilities -demand LED sanitation -provision of disabled friendly latrines	1000000	-GOZ - UNICEF -British Red Cross Society	- MOHCW -MRDC -DWSSC -Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	-Improved sanitation	Climate adaptation mainstreaming not included in WASH promotion activities.
	Resettlement Area Management	Wards 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17	on-going	-revenue collection -pegging of more plots -farms inspection -resolving of land disputes	28000	-Gvt	-Ministry of Lands and Agriculture -MRDC	-Increased production	

Infrastructure and Utilities

Cluster KRA	Project/ Programme Name	Location	Status	Scope of work(s)	Est. Cost (ZWL)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Expected outcome	Gaps in Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming
Infrastructure development and utilities	Roads Rutenga-Zvishavane	Ward 3,5,13,14 and 18	On-going	-Road rehabilitation 16km	75000000	Min of finance	DOR	-Improved road network	Does not specify climate proofing of the infrastructure
	Makwi –Neshuro road	Ward 1 and 5	New	-Surfacing	To be advised	Ministry of finance	DOR	-Improved road network	Does not specify climate proofing of the infrastructure

Cluster KRA	Project/ Programme Name	Location	Status	Scope of work(s)	Est. Cost (ZWL)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Expected outcome	Gaps in Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming
	Rutenga –Sango road	Ward 13 and 15	New	-Surfacing	To be advised		DOR	-Improved road network	Does not specify climate proofing of the infrastructure
	Masvingo-Beitbridge Highway	ward 1,13,14,15 and 16	On-going	-Pothole patching ,bush clearing and edge break patching		NLB and ZINARA	DOR	-Improved road network	Does not specify climate proofing of the infrastructure
	Chirimigwa-Pikinini road	Ward 4and5	On-going	-Grading , culverts and gravelling	\$150000	MRDC,DDF	DDF, community	-Improved road network	
	Alko- Towla Road	Ward 16	new	-bushes clearing -road formation -structures construction -spot gravelling	1000000	-ZINARA	MRDC	-Improved road network	
	Chikombedzi Road	Ward 16	new	-bushes clearing -motorised grading -structures repair	745800	-ZINARA	MRDC	-Improved road network	
Infrastructure development and utilities	Bridges Goroni bridge	Ward 14	on-going	-Construction of a temporary bridge using rail slippers -Bridge rehabilitation	55 000	-Community -DDF -MRDC	-Community -DDF -MRDC	-Improved road network	
	Mwanezana Bridge	Ward 6	On-going	-Bridge construction	22 000	-ZINARA	-DDF -MRDC -Community	-Improved road network	- new bridge does not take into account projected increase in extreme flooding events
	Mucheni Bridge	Ward 13	On-going	-Rehabilitation of the bridge	280 000	-ZINARA	-DDF -MRDC -Community	-Improved road network	Bridge rehabilitation does not take into account projected increase in

Cluster KRA	Project/ Programme Name	Location	Status	Scope of work(s)	Est. Cost (ZWL)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Expected outcome	Gaps in Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming
	Chishanya Pipe Drift	Ward 5	New	-approaches extension -gravel backfilling	80 000	-ZINARA	-DDF -MRDC -Community	-Improved road network	Does not take into account predicted extreme flooding events
Dams and Conveyance Systems Construction	Dams & Weirs Chouturu weir	Ward 5	On- going	-Dam wall construction -Garden pegging -Establishment of dam -Management committee	20000	-MRDC (plough back) -Community	-Community -MDTC -GVT	-Improved water supplies in rural areas	
	Chitemere weir	Ward 5	New	-Excavation -Dam wall construction -Granite stone crushing Garden erection	200 000	-MRDC (plough back) -Community	-MRDC	-Improved water supplies in rural areas	
	Chomuuyu weir	Ward 5	On going	-Dam wall construction -Garden construction.	200 000	-WFP -Mwenezi Development Training Centre	MRDC Mwenezi Development Training Centre	-Improved water supplies in rural areas	
Dams and Conveyance Systems Construction	Small dams construction	Wards 5, 10	On going	Construction of Chehomba, Chikari and Chomuuyu dams	-	-WFP/MDTC	-Mechanisation, -Agritex, -MDTC	Increased community water harvesting	No indication of climate proofing of small dams
	Chepiri weir	Ward 5	On going	-Construction of silt traps -Establishment of dam -Water tank for irrigation -Gardening erection	66000	-WFP -MDTC	-MDTC	-Improved water supplies in rural areas	
	Chemhembwe dam construction	Ward 12	New	-Collect of river sand and bold stones	20 000	-MRDC -MDTC	-MDTC -COMMUNITY -MRDC	-Improved water supplies in rural areas	- new dam does not take into account projected increase in extreme flooding events, eg raising of dam wall
	Chamaginya Dam	Ward 12	New	-Provision of a scooper -Scooping of the dam	10 000	-MRDC -MDTC	-Community	-Improved water supplies in rural areas	

Cluster KRA	Project/ Programme Name	Location	Status	Scope of work(s)	Est. Cost (ZWL)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Expected outcome	Gaps in Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming
	Mlelezi and Chinyanyaungwe dams	Ward 11	On going	-scooping	30000	-MRDC	-Community	-Improved water supplies in rural areas	
	Chimbudzi dam	Ward 4	On- going	-Scooping, wall construction	20000	-Community - MRDC	-MRDC,	-Improved water supplies in rural areas	
Construction &Maintenanc e of Government Buildings	Schools Chikadzi primary school	Ward 5	On- going	-Rehabilitate 1x2 classroom -Construction of 2 staff house -Construction of 10 squat hole toilet block	400000	-MRDC -PLAN -Gvt	-MRDC -GVT	-Improved school infrastructure	- new school designs do not take into account projected increase in extreme weather events
Construction &Maintenanc e of Government Buildings	Zvirikure Primary School		On- going	-Construction of staff houses -Construction of 1x2 classroom block	250000	-MRDC -Gvt	-MRDC -GVT	-Improved school infrastructure	- new house designs do not take into account projected increase in extreme weather events
	Neshuro primary school	ward 5	On- going	-Construction of staff house (20% completion) -Construction of classroom block	80000	-MRDC -community -Gvt	-MRDC -Community -GVT	-Improved school infrastructure	- new house designs do not take into account projected increase in extreme weather events
	Mawarire Sec School	Ward 4	New	-Brick ,sand, construction of blocks and houses	500 000	-MRDC -Gvt	-Community -MRDC	-Improved school infrastructure	- new school designs do not take into account projected increase in extreme weather events
	Boterere sec school Classrooms Block Construction	Ward 12	New	-Moulding of bricks -Collection of river sand	50000	-MRDC -Gvt	-MRDC Ministry of Education -Community	-Improved school infrastructure	As above

Cluster KRA	Project/ Programme Name	Location	Status	Scope of work(s)	Est. Cost (ZWL)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Expected outcome	Gaps in Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming
	Machena primary school Classrooms Block Construction	Ward 12	New	-Moulding of bricks -Collection of river sand	50000	-MRDC -Gvt	-MRDC -Ministry of Education -Community	-Improved school infrastructure	As above
	Shayamabvudzi Primary school fencing	Ward 12	new	-Provision of fencing poles and fence	50000	-MRDC -Gvt	-MRDC -Ministry of Education -Community	-Improved school infrastructure	
Construction & Maintenance of Government Buildings	Hlezana Sec School	Ward 1	on-going	-construction of a teachers' house	150000	-Community -Gvt	-Community -MRDC	-Improved school infrastructure	- new school buildings do not take into account projected increase in extreme weather events
	Dengenya Sec School	Ward 9	new	-construction of both substructure and superstructure of a classroom block -construction of a teachers' house	250000	-Community -Gvt	-Community -MRDC	-Improved school infrastructure	No indication of climate proofing of new classroom block to increase resilience to extreme events
	Clinics Pambe clinic	Pambe school	On going	-Brick, concrete,	180 0000	-MRDC, -GVT	-Community -MRDC	Health improvement	As above
	Chiwarure Clinic	Ward 9	New	-Bricks moulding -Construction of the clinic	150000	-MRDC -Community -Gvt	-MRDC -Community	-Improved service delivery by local authority	As above
	Chengwe Clinic	Ward 9	New	-Siting and pegging -Bricks moulding -Construction of the clinic	150000	-MRDC -Community -Gvt	-MRDC -Community	-Improved service delivery by local authority	As above
	Choverere Clinic	Ward 17	on-going	-renovation and conversion of a farm house into a clinic	100000	-MRDC -Community -Gvt	-MRDC -Community	-Improved service delivery by local authority	As above

Cluster KRA	Project/ Programme Name	Location	Status	Scope of work(s)	Est. Cost (ZWL)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Expected outcome	Gaps in Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming
Construction &Maintenance of Government Buildings	Petronella Clinic	Ward 13	on- going	-Construction of the clinic	10000000	-MRDC -Community -Gvt	-MRDC -Community	-Improved service delivery by local authority	As above
	Chisume Clinic	Ward 15	New	-Siting -Bricks moulding	30000	-MRDC -Community -Gvt	-MRDC -Community	-Improved service delivery by local authority	As above
	Matande Clinic	Ward 2	On- going	-construction of the clinic substructure	500000	-Community -Gvt	-Community	-Improved service delivery by local authority	
	Sonop Ranch Clinic	Ward 14	On- going	-land preparation/clearing -bricks moulding	500000	-Community -Gvt	-MRDC -MOH	-Improved service delivery by local authority	As above
	Barberton Clinic	Ward 17	New	-Siting and pegging -Construction of the clinic	550 000	-MRDC -Community -Gvt	-MRDC -Community	-Improved service delivery by local authority	As above
	Nikita Health Centre	Ward 10	New	-Construction of the clinic	230 000	-MRDC -Gvt	-MRDC -MOHCW	-Improved service delivery by local authority	As above
	Chimbudzi hall	Ward 4	On- going	-Roofing and building	80000-00	MRDC -Gvt	-Community -MRDC	-Increased Government facilities	As above
Construction &Maintenance of Government Buildings	Warehouse ward centre	Ward 5	On going	-Pillars construction -Roofing	100000	-FAO -MRDC	-MDTC -GVT	-Increased Government facilities	No indication of climate proofing of new warehouse to increase resilience to extreme events
	Tagarika hall	Ward 4	On- going	-Roofing and building	50000-00	-MRDC	-Community -MRDC	-Increased Government facilities	As above

Cluster KRA	Project/ Programme Name	Location	Status	Scope of work(s)	Est. Cost (ZWL)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Expected outcome	Gaps in Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming
	Ward 7 Centre Construction	Ward 7	new	-site clearing -mobilization of materials -construction of the hall -toilets construction	200000	-Community -FAO	-MRDC -Community -FAO	-Increased Government facilities	
ICT Back borne and Infrastructure	Base stations Construction	Wards3, 4,6, 7,16,	On- going	-construction of transceiver base stations	30000000	-Econet -Netone -Telecel	-Econet -Netone -Telecel	-Improved communication	
Energy Efficiency	Electrification of new stands at Rutenga	Ward 18	new	-topographic surveys -hole digging -erection of poles -conductor stringing	500000	ZESA	-ZESA	-Safe energy supply	No consideration of renewable energy sources e.g solar. Ban of thermal power stations to reduce electricity generation??
	Rural Electrification	Ward 1,3	On- going	-erection of poles and wiring in all villages -electrification of Murawi, Ruzambu, Chouronga P. Schools	10000000	-Community	-REA -ZETDC	-Increased access to electricity	As above
Infrastructure Development	Dip tank rehabilitation	All wards	On- going	Identify and rehabilitate	10000000	-Gvt -NGOs	-Vet, -NGOs,	-Improved state of cattle infrastructure	Does not include water use efficiency
Infrastructure Development	Provision of solar powered pumping equipment.	All wards	On- going	Acquire and install solar powered and alternative sources of energy equipment (boreholes) and irrigation.	4000000	-Gvt -NGOs	-Agritex, -Mechanisation, -ZRBF -ECRAS, -FAO -Jairos Jiri.	-Increased functional equipment	Climate adaptation mainstreamed
	Irrigation development	Wards 7,8,9,13	On- going	Rehabilitate build and modernise irrigation schemes (Dinhe, Chizumba, Murove, Wetzelo farm.	2000000	Gvt and NGOs	-Agritex, -Dept of Irrigation, - MDTC, -Command Agric	-Increased area under irrigation.	Does not include water use efficiency
	Jawanda –Pikinini irrigation	Manyuchi dam	On- going	-Clearing, fencing, pegging canal formation	800 000-00	NGOS,GVT	-Agritex, -Community	-Food security	

Cluster KRA	Project/ Programme Name	Location	Status	Scope of work(s)	Est. Cost (ZWL)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Expected outcome	Gaps in Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming
Construction of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes	Boreholes drilling and rehabilitation	All wards	On-going	-Drilling and fixing of new boreholes -Rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes	10000000	-Gvt -PLAN -WASH -Mwenezi Sub catchment -Community	-DDF-Community -MRDC -PLAN -WASH -MDTC -Dept of Agric Engineering -Mwenezi sub catchment	-Improved water supplies in rural areas	Climate adaptation is mainstreamed
Social Service Delivery	Rutenga Sewerage System Maintenance	Ward 18	On-going	-vegetation clearing -attending to sewer blockages and burst pipes -new system installation	1000000	-MRDC	-MRDC	-Improved service delivery by local authority	
	Solid Waste Management	Ward 18	On-going	-general cleaning -refuse collection -procurement of bins	70000	-MRDC	-MRDC	-Improved service delivery	

Gaps in mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the Beitbridge District Development Plans

INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE

Project Name	Ward	Source of funds	Start Date	End date	Implementing Agency	Vision 2030 Cluster	SDG Goal Supported	Remarks	Gaps in mainstreaming climate change adaptation
Road Maintenance	All	ZINARA	Jan	Dec	RDC	Cross Cutting Enablers	9, 11	Road grading and gravelling	Does not include modification of roads to increase resiliency against extreme weather events
Road Grading	All	ZINARA	Jan	Dec	Department of Roads	Cross Cutting Enablers	9, 11	Motorized Road grading	As above
Routine Highway Maintenance	4,5,6,13,14	ZINARA	Jan	Dec	Department of Roads	Cross Cutting Enablers	9, 11	Pothole patching	
Road Maintenance	All	ZINARA	Jan	Dec	DDF	Cross Cutting Enablers	9, 11	Towed grading, tire dragging.	As above
Chabili Clinic	2	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC, Public Works	Cross Cutting Enablers and Social Development	3, 9, 11	Staff house construction and rehabilitation	Building standards do not consider projected increase in extreme weather events
Mazunga Clinic	2	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC, Public Works	Cross Cutting Enablers and Social Development	3, 9, 11	rehabilitation	As above
Zezeni Clinic	10	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Cross Cutting Enablers and Social Development	3, 9, 11	Staff house construction	As above
Lutumba Residential Stands Servicing	5	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	9, 11	Rehabilitation of roads and further servicing of stands	Does not indicate if location of new residential areas considers areas predicted to face increased climate hazards

Lutumba Sewer reticulation and outfall.	5	PSIP, BBRDC	Jan	Dec	RDC/ZINWA	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	9, 11	Stands sewer reticulation and outfall sewer construction.	
Lutumba Sewer ponds	5	PSIP	Jan	Dec	RDC/ZINWA	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	9, 11	Construction of more Waste Stabilization Ponds.	
Makombe Clinic	3	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Cross Cutting Enablers and Social Development	3, 9, 11	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation/construction of new ones does not consider increasing their resilience to disasters, eg material type of material used, rooftop styles
Chaswingo Clinic	3	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Cross Cutting Enablers and Social Development	3, 9, 11	Rehabilitation	As above
Chamnangana Clinic	11	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Cross Cutting Enablers and Social Development	3, 9, 11	Rehabilitation	As above
Whunga Clinic	10	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Cross Cutting Enablers and Social Development	3, 9, 11	Construction of main building and staff house.	As above
Dumba Clinic	15	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Cross Cutting Enablers and Social Development	3, 9, 11	staff house construction	As above
Chipise Clinic	15	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Cross Cutting Enablers and Social Development	3, 9, 11	Main clinic construction and staff house construction	As above
Madaulo Secondary School	3	RDC, Community	Jan	Dec	RDC, Community	Cross Cutting Enablers and Social Development	4, 5, 9	Construction of 2 Classroom Blocks	As above
Matshiloni Secondary school	4	RDC, Community	Jan	Dec	RDC, Community	Cross Cutting Enablers and Social Development	4, 5, 9	Construction of Third Classroom Block and a staff house	As above

Langeni Secondary school	4	RDC, Community	Jan	Dec	RDC, Community	Cross Cutting Enablers and Social Development	4, 5, 9	Construction of Third Classroom Block and a staff house	As above
Mtangamchena Secondary school	4	RDC, Community	Jan	Dec	RDC, Community	Cross Cutting Enablers and Social Development	4, 5, 9	Construction of Second Classroom Block and a staff house	As above
Lutumba Flea Market Stalls	5	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Social Services and Poverty Eradication Cluster	Construction and maintenance of government property	-construction of market stalls	As above
Cattle Sale Pens Rehabilitation	All	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	9, 11	Rehabilitation	
Zezeni Community Hall	10	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	9, 11	Finishes	
Toporo Community Hall	9	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	9, 11	Construction of community hall	
Chaswingo Community Hall	3	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	9, 11	Electrification	
Shashe Community Hall	8	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	9, 11	Electrification	
Council Office Infrastructure Repairs and Upgrading	Town	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	9, 11	Repairs and upgrades	

Project Name	Ward	Source of funds	Start Date	End date	Implementing Agency	Vision 2030 Cluster	SDG Goal Supported	Remarks	Gaps in climate change mainstreaming
Water Points Maintenance	All	GOZ	Jan	Dec	DDF	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	1, 6, 9	Rehabilitation of boreholes	
Chamnanga Business Centre Water Supply	10	BB RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	1, 6, 9	-drilling of boreholes and reticulation	Does not indicate use of solar pumping and type of pipes used
Rural WASH Programme	2,3,4,6,15	UNICEF	Jan	Dec	DWSSC	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	1, 6, 9	M and E, Demand led Sanitation	
Water Points Maintenance	All	RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	1, 6, 9	Rehabilitation of boreholes	
Borehole Drilling	All	RDC	Jan	Dec	RDC	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	1, 6, 9	Rehabilitation of boreholes	
Borehole Drilling	All	GOZ	Jan	Dec	DDF	Social Development and Cross cutting Enablers	1, 6, 9	Rehabilitation of boreholes	

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE

Project	Ward	Source of Funds	Start Date	End Date	Implementing Agency	Vision 2030 Cluster	SDG(S) Supported	Remarks	Gaps in mainstreaming climate change adaptation
Chikwarakwara Irrigation scheme rehabilitation	1	IFAD	01/17	01/23	Dept of Irrigation, Agritex	Food security and nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and 2	-Construction of 12 toilets in progress -9 toilets constructed on the substructure	Designs and type of materials used for construction of toilets do not consider projected extreme events.

Tongwe and Kwalu irrigation schemes fodder production	4,11	Crops 4 Food	02/19	03/20	MRI CESVI	Food security and nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and 2	Implementation of fodder production in two irrigation schemes	
River Ranch Irrigation Scheme Citrus Production	6	CESVI			CESVI in partnership with BBRDC and Nottingham	Food security and nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and	-Bush clearing still in progress	
Jalukange irrigation	8	CESVI			Dept of Irr, Agritex, Mechanization	Food security and nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and 2	-Installation of fence in progress	
National tree planting	Sites to be selected	Forestry commission	September	December	Agritex, EMA, CARE International	Food security and nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and 2	Implementation determined by weather conditions	Mainstreams adaptation
Surveillances, and eradication invader fruitfly	1-15	GOZ	Jan	Dec	DRSP,PQS, Agritex	Food security and nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and 2	Monitoring citrus growing areas in the district	Does not indicate consideration of projected increase/spread of invader fruitfly due to warming conditions
Fall armyworm surveillance	4,5,6,15	CESVI	Jan	Dec	Plant protection Institute, Agritex	Food security and nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and 2	Surveillance and armyworm control	Does not indicate consideration of projected increase/spread of fall armyworm due to warming conditions

Kwalu irrigation	11	CESVI	Jan	Dec	Agritex, EMA, Dept of irrigation. Dept of Mechanization	Food security and nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and 2	The project is now complete.	No indication whether the new irrigation mainstreams climate adaptation measures, such as efficient irrigation systems
Dombolidenji irrigation	10	CESVI	Jan	Dec	Dept of Agritex, EMA, Irrigation, Mechanization	Food security and nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and 2	The project is now complete.	As above
Bili irrigation rehabilitation	9	CESVI	Jan	Dec	Dept of Agritex, EMA, Irrigation, Mechanization	Food security and nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and 2	-Installation of fence in progress	
Natural resources management and food security	1,5,11,12	LDS	Jan	Dec	LDS, Forestry and EMA	Food security and nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and 2	Community gardens and tree planting Promotion of wood saving technology and income generating projects	Mainstreams climate adaptation
Food security garden projects	1, 15	LDS	Jan	Dec	LDS, dept. of Agritex, EMA and Mechanization	Food security And nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and 2	Community gardens and tree planting Promotion of wood saving technology and income generating projects	Mainstreams climate adaptation
Command Agriculture	1-15	GOZ	Jan	Dec	MOLAR and Stakeholders	Food security and nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and 2	Maize, Wheat ,Soyabean and Livestock	Mainstreams climate adaptation

Fodder production	1-13 and 15	ZRBF	Jan	Dec	Agritex, Bio Hub, Matopo Research Station	Food security and nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and 2	Production of fodder for livestock feeding in both dryland and irrigation	Mainstreams climate adaptation
Fodder Seed production	1 -15	ZRBF	Jan	Dec	Agritex, CESVI IRC	Food security and nutritional cluster	Goal 1 and 2	Fodder seed production for farmers with irrigation facilities	Mainstreams climate adaptation
Artificial insemination	1 -13 and 15	ZRBF	Jan	Dec	Agritex, DVS,MRS,IRC	Food security and nutritional cluster	Goal 1 and 2	744 animals were inseminated	
Zhove Irrigation Scheme	6 and 14	GOZ and KUWAIT Gvt	Jan	Dec	Irrigation, Agritex, Mechanization ZINWA, RDC	Food security and nutritional cluster	Goal 1 and 2	-A consultant by the name ASCON JV has been awarded the tender to do the Works. -The base yard for offices and construction of houses has been designed and its awaiting construction.	No indication whether the new irrigation mainstreams climate adaptation measures, such as efficient irrigation systems in light of projected reduction in rainfall which may affect water supplies.
Mtangamchena irrigation scheme	12	IFAD	Jan	Dec	Dept. of Irrigation , Agritex and Mechanization	Food security and nutrition cluster	Goal 1 and 2	No progress as yet	No indication whether the new irrigation mainstreams climate adaptation measures, such as efficient irrigation systems

SOCIAL SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE

Project Name	Ward	Source of Funds	Start Date	End Date	Implementing Agency	Vision 2030 cluster	SDG s Supported	Remarks	Gaps in climate change adaptation mainstreaming
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE DROUGHT RELIEF PROGRAM	15 Rural wards	GOZ	Oct 2017	Ongoing	DSW	Social development; 5	Goal 2: zero hunger	10220 Households benefiting from the program receiving monthly allocation of 50kg	
Child protection	All wards	GOZ	ongoing	ongoing	DSW	Social Development : cluster 5	Goal 15: life on land	85 unaccompanied minors received and assisted 5 custody cases dealt with 8 children in conflict cases handled 10 child abuse cases assisted 10 children assisted with birth registration	
BEAM	ALL GOZ schools	GOZ	ongoing	ongoing	DSW	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Goal 1: no poverty GOAL 4: Quality education	347 boys and 413 girls fees paid under BEAM (SECONDARY SCHOOLS) \$22 512-00 paid for Primary schools 1394 boys; 1375 girls assisted under BEAM program	
PAUPER BURIAL	All wards	GOZ	ongoing	ongoing	DSW	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Goal 1	To provide decent burial to destitute	
AMTOs	All wards	GOZ	ongoing	ongoing	DSW	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Goal 3: good health and well being	To provide medical assistance to vulnerable	
Monthly maintenance allowances	All wards	GOZ	ongoing	ongoing	DSW	Social development	Goal 1: no poverty	450 households benefiting Intending to scale up is resources are allocated	
Conducting District meetings: Drought Relief meeting Child Protection Meeting NGOs meeting	District stakeholders	No funding	monthly	monthly	DSW	governance	Goal 17: partnerships to achieve the goal	Drought relief meetings has been conducted Child protection to be done quarterly NGOs dates to be set	

OVCs fees payment	38 student s	Higher Life Foundati on	Jan 2020	ongoing	Higher Life Foundation	Social development	Goal 4 quality education	Fees paid for term 1	
Early reading initiative for zero pass rate school	1 SCHOOL TARGETED	HLF	JAN 2020	ONGOING	HLF	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	GOAL 4		
Youth Development Youth interact Centre	Urban	Govt	Jan	July	MOYSAR	An empowered youth, and excelling sport, arts and recreation industries by 2030	SDG 8	All district youths will benefit from the facility Waiting for the finalisation of MOU between Ministry and MoB Theme for selection already out and is dialoguing with MOPSE on the implementation modalities	Youth dialogues do not include climate adaptation aspect
Youth participation and leadership devt	all	TBA	March	Dec	MOYSAR & MOPSE		SDG 8		
Vocational Skills Training	All	Nil	Jan	Dec	MOYSAR, Roman Catholic, Young Africa		SDG 1 & 2	42 youths enrolled at Lutumba VTC	Climate adaptation not mainstreamed in the vocational skills training curriculum
SPORT Women and girls in sport	All	MOYSAR	Jan	April			SDG 3 & 5	Preparations are on-going for district and provincial festival.	
Formation and resuscitation of community sport clubs	All	Community	Jan	Dec	MOYSAR	SDG 3	On going		
Zimbabwe National Youth, YES and Paralympics Games	All	MOYSAR	Jan	Dec	MOYSAR	SDG 3	Talent identification on going		
ARTS AND CULTURE District Culture Week Celebrations	12	Community	Jan	July	MOYSAR	SDG 3	Cultural artefacts to be displayed on the day.		
Psychosocial support	All wards	Unicef	01/04/2020	ongoing	Childline	Social Development	Promote well being for women and girls.	Project currently building offices behind Mashavire and the project is almost complete and hoping to start case management by the 1st of April.	
Labour Inspections and Dispute Resolution	ALL	Treasury/ Government	On-going	On-going	Labour Administration	Productive Labour Force and Socially Secure Nation by 2020.	8 ,Decent Work Agenda	Intensifying of Workplace Inspections. The purpose of Labour Inspections is to check on compliance with the provisions of Labour Legislation and where there are deficiencies to rectify or ensure that	

								measures are in place to ensure that they are rectified. Targets of Labour Inspections are set per Province depending on the total number of Labour Officers in the particular Provinces and returns are sent to Designated Offices.	
2. Offer employment services through registration of job seekers and linking them with prospective employers.	ALL	Treasury/ Government	On-going	On-going	Labour Administration	Productive Labour Force and Socially Secure Nation by 2020.	8 ,Decent Work Agenda	Encourage entrepreneurship instead of seeking for formal employment .The National Employment Services, through Career Guidance encourages Youths and Graduates to initiate and start their own companies in a bid to reduce the unemployment rate.	
Carry out Sista to Sista programme in the district	1,4,5,9,11,12,14,15 rural and 4&6 urban	GOZ	01.04.20	20.12.20	NAC	“Towards a prosperous and Empowered upper Middle Income Society by 2030”	Goal 3: Ensure Healthy lives and promote well –being for all ages	The programme will enhance the self-efficacy of young women to access and utilize integrated HIV Prevention, SRH and GBV services. It will also empower them to make responsible reproductive health decisions.	
Participation by Youths in HIV and AIDS Response(Capacity build youth)	1-21	GOZ	01.04.29	20.12.20	NAC	“Towards a prosperous and Empowered upper Middle Income Society by 2030”	Goal:3: Ensure Healthy lives and promote well –being for all ages	Young people`s network will conduct activities to reach to reach out to their peers especially on HIV and AIDS , Drug and substance abuse and positive living.	Participation of youths in activities that enhance their lifestyles do not include climate change adaptation such as awareness activities.
OI ART outreach visits support	1-21	GOZ	01-01.20	20.12.20	NAC MOHCC	“Towards a prosperous and Empowered upper Middle Income Society by 2030”	Goal 3: Ensure Healthy lives and promote well –being for all ages	The MOHCC outreach team conducts ART mentorship and monitoring Rural health centres	
Conduct HIV and AIDS district coordination meetings	1-21	GOZ	01-01.20	20.12.20	NAC	“Towards a prosperous and	Goal 3: Ensure Healthy lives and promote	NAC will conduct the coordination meetings in order to combat the spread of HIV	District coordination meetings can also focus on how the vulnerable people

						Empowered upper Middle Income Society by 2030”	well –being for all ages		living with HIV/AIDS will impacted, and what measures they can take to enhance their resilience to climate impacts.
	12, 15	World Vision US, Golf Fore Africa	Oct 2019	Sept 2020	World Vision Zimbabwe		Goal 6	2 drilled and capacity testing done.	
Reading camps – Unlock literacy	4,9,5 and 7	World Vision Sponsorship Funds	June	August	WV	Cross cutting enablers and social development	Goal 4,5,6	Train teacher and community reading camps facilitators	Training for teachers as well as training for community camps can include climate adaptation aspects.
Conduct the commemorations day of the African Child		World Vision Sponsorship Funds	June		WV	Cross cutting enablers and social development	Cross cutting enablers and social development		
Sponsorship and child protection- Safeguarding policy	2 and 8, 4 and 5	World Vision Sponsorship Funds	June	August	WV	Cross cutting enablers and social development			
Birthday celebrations for Registered children	4, 5, 6, 7,9,11 and 12	World vision Sponsorship Funds	June	August	WV	Cross cutting enablers and social development		This is an opportunity for children to get together and celebrate their birthdays. They have eats and dance and share experiences.	
“It takes a world to end violence against children” campaign	3	World vision Sponsorship Funds	June	June	WV	Cross cutting enablers and social development		This is to ensure that children and adults are empowered to ensure that children are protected from all forms of abuse.	
Clinics furniture	2, 14	BBRDC		On going	BBRDC	Social Development : cluster 5	3		
Clinics equipment and linen	3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 &11	BBRDC		On going	BBRDC	Social Development : cluster 5	3		

Schools furniture	3, 10	BBRDC		On going	BBRDC	Social Development : cluster 5	4		
Provision of walking aides	1, 11,	BBRDC		On going	BBRDC	Social Development : cluster 5	3		
Protective clothing	3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11	BBRDC		On going	BBRDC	Social Development : cluster 5	3		
Sports Equipment	1 - 15	BBRDC		On going	BBRDC	Social Development : cluster 5	4		
Menstrual Hygiene	15	BBRDC		On going	BBRDC	Social Development : cluster 5	3		
Gender mainstreaming awareness	1 - 15	BBRDC		On going	BBRDC	Social Development : cluster 5	5		
Clinics Cleaning materials		BBRDC		On going	BBRDC	Social Development : cluster 5			
Child Protection Committees Income Generating Projects	1, 2, 4, 5,7, 12, 13, 14 & 15	Save the Children	2016	On going	BBRDC	Social Development : cluster 5	1, 4		
Climate Smart Agriculture	ALL	CAMFED	APRIL 2020	N/A	MOPSE	Macroeconomic stability and re engagement Inclusive growth Social development	GOAL 13: Climate Action GOAL 1: No Poverty GOAL 2: Zero Hunger GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production		Mainstreams climate change through farming practices that promote water conservation
Bursary scheme	ALL	CAMFED	2012	N/A	MOPSE	Macroeconomic stability and re engagement	GOAL 4: Quality Education		

						inclusive growth Social development			
CAMA Fund	ALL	CAMFED	2017	N/A	MOPSE	Macroeconomic stability and re engagement Inclusive growth Social development	GOAL 4: Quality Education		
Transition Guide Programme	ALL	CAMFED	2017	N/A	MOPSE	Macroeconomic stability and re engagement Inclusive growth Social development	GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth GOAL 4: Quality Education GOAL 1: No Poverty		
Learner Guide Programme	ALL	CAMFED	2016	N/A	MOPSE	Macroeconomic stability and re engagement Inclusive growth Social development	GOAL 4: Quality Education		
School feeding	ALL	CAMFED	2017	N/A	MOPSE	Macroeconomic stability and re engagement Inclusive growth Social development	GOAL 4: Quality Education GOAL 1: No Poverty GOAL 2: Zero Hunger		
Entrepreneurship Development	ALL	CAMFED	2012	N/A	MOPSE	Macroeconomic stability and re engagement Inclusive growth Social development	GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth GOAL 1: No Poverty		

Further Education	ALL	CAMFED	2012	N/A	MOPSE	Macroeconomic stability and re engagement Inclusive growth Social development	GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth GOAL 4: Quality Education GOAL 1: No Poverty		
Promote and advocate for inclusive decision making processes at household level to include meaningful participation of women in family economic decisions	5,15,11		2nd quarter					Women empowerment	Women are affected most by impacts of climate change, and should therefore play a major role in adaptation activities that increase their resilience. This is not reflecting in the District plan
Facilitate space for conversations on gender justice at every level of the community in LDS operational areas.	5		2nd quarter					Gender equality and equity	As above
Challenge community and traditional leaders and other gatekeepers in LDS operational areas to commit to and support campaigns for prevention and ending child marriages and gender based violence	15		3rd quarter					Prevention of child marriages and gender based violence in communities	As above
Lobby meetings that call for introduction of social protection and security for the vulnerable and	RDDC		3rd quarter					Encourage the communities to speak out matters that affect them	As above

marginalized populations										
Facilitate and encourage discussion forums on Ubuntu and on positive cultural norms in the community/ promote social protection and security	1,10,11		3rd quarter						Restoration of Ubuntu in communities we reside in	As above
Facilitate conflict prevention, resolution and management training of communities and groups (conflict analysis at project or group level)	1,5,10,11,12,15		3rd quarter						Ways to deal with conflict it could be communities or projects	Some are caused by impacts of climate change, for example dwindling of water sources and livestock pastures can create competition and conflicts over limited resources. Conflict prevention and resolution and management trainings can include these climate aspects.
OVC are supported with school fees and other educational needs	1,5,10,11,12,15		1st quarter						Reduction in drop outs	
OVC to be assisted with birth registration	5		4th quarter						They get their rights one being identity , access to education , sports and many others	
Support school going girls with lanterns	1,5,10,11,12,15		December 2019	April 2020					35 solar lanterns were distributed so far to enable students to study further	
Lean Season Assistance programme	1,3,5,8,9,10,11 and 12	WFP	8 Jan 2020	9 May 2020	Caritas	Social Development	2 Zero Hunger		Planning to commence another CRS supported project from April 2020 to Sept 2020	
Awareness on SGBV at least 3 meetings per month	All Rural and urban wards	UNICEF	On going	Dependin g on availabili ty of funds	FST	A nation free of SGBV	3		To reach out to 6000 beneficiaries on issues of SGBV by Dec 2020	
Offering comprehensive medical and pss of sexual abuse at least 3 survivors per day	All Rural and urban wards	UNICEF	On going	Dependin g on availabili ty of funds	FST	A nation free of SGBV	3		To assist at least 1080 survivors of abuse, through PSS and medical monitoring n treatment by Dec 2020	

Access to justice	9 & 11	Donor	October 2019	March 2021	Legal Resources Foundation	Social development	Goal 4 quality education	Provision of legal education through community dialogues between community leaders, members, SDCs and teachers on child rights focusing on the Education Amendment Bill of 2018 clause 15 which seeks restrict teachers from expelling pupils from class due to non-payment of school fees thereby separating child rights and parental obligation.	
Establishment of information centres for easy distribution of various legal pamphlet	9 & 11	Donor	October 2019	March 2021	Legal Resources Foundation	Social development	Goal 4 quality education	Training workshops for community leaders and community members and capacity building for community paralegals and youths in and out of school trained as peer legal advisors.	Training workshops do not includes aspects climate adaptation that can be mainstreamed, for example on how to address conflicts induced by climate changes such as disputes over water.
Legal services composed of court help desk and mobile legal aid clinic in communities	9 & 11	Donor	October 2019	March 2021	Legal Resources Foundation	Social development	Goal 4 quality education	Offering of free legal services as a way of enabling community members to access justice as well as encouraging citizen participation in governance encouraging responsibilities and on children's rights.	As above
MANAGEMENT OF SEXUAL OFFENCES	3,5, &15	GERMA NY	2018 JAN	2020 JUNE	WILSA	Social development	Quality education goal 4	This project started last year in April and to end in 2020 June with a possibility of expanding. Activities under this project were 1. District multi stakeholder meetings which were meant to sensitize stakeholders on management of sexual offences. These impacted on 30 relevant stakeholders who attended all the 3 meetings for continuity sake. 2. Community Dialogues. 30 community dialogues were carried out in 3 wards. Each dialogue comprised of 30 people impacting	
MANAGEMENT OF SEXUAL OFFENCES	3,5, &15	GERMA NY	2018 JAN	2020 JUNE	WILSA	Social development	Quality education goal 4	3. 30 community paralegals (10 per each of the 3 wards) were trained for information dissemination at community level.	

								15 community paralegal led dialogues were carried out each dialogue impacting on 375 people. This impacted on 280 women and 95 men.	
MANAGEMENT OF SEXUAL OFFENCES	3,5, &15	GERMANY	2018 JAN	2020 JUNE	WILSA	Social development	Quality education goal 4	4.National dialogue was carried out at Kudu land on the 11TH of March.it was meant to give all stakeholders feedback on issues that came out from the community and map a way forward. Provincial representatives from JSC and NPA graced the occasion	
MANAGEMENT OF SEXUAL OFFENCES	3,5, &15	GERMANY	2018 JAN	2020 JUNE	WILSA	Social development	Quality education goal 4	5. Court representation with this quarter were only 8(2 estate ,4 maintenance ,2 domestic violence 2 small claims) cases this was due to delays by the law society to process practicing certificates for legal practitioners.	
MANAGEMENT OF SEXUAL OFFENCES	3,5, &15	GERMANY	2018 JAN	2020 JUNE	WILSA	Social development	Quality education goal 4	6.Help desk at the courts is ongoing to date 281 women and 154 men have been assisted impacting on a total of 435 litigants. Lastly Under generation approach dialogue which only impacted on 48 community members who were trained as champions of change in ward 3 Chasvingo village.	
Restoring Family Links (RFL) is a program involving activities that aim to prevent separation due to disaster, conflict and migration, to restore and	All wards	National office	01.01.20	31.12.20	International Committee of the Red Cross	Social development	Goal 3 good health and well being	We are offering the following services: Free telephone calls to migrants returned from South Africa to make contact with their families either in Zimbabwe or South Africa.	

maintain contact between family members.								Free Wifi to migrants to access social media platforms e.g WhatsApp, Facebook to get in touch with their families Free phone charging facility to the migrants to enable them to be reachable and contact their loved ones. Trace The Face which is an online tool that allows migrants to check in case their relatives are looking for them.	
Enhancing social cohesion and migrant integration	2,8, Urban	IOM Development fund	January	December	IOM	Social development	10.7	- The project I targeting migration affected communities to promote coexistence between migrants and host communities	
Support migration flow monitoring	All Wards	IOM Development fund	January	December	IOM	Social development	10.7	-Support government with migration data collection, look into migrant protection	

Gwanda District, Matebeleland South Province

Gaps in mainstreaming climate change adaptation in Gwanda District

Infrastructure and Utilities Subcommittee

Project Name	Ward	Allocated Funds	Source Of Funds	Project Start	Project End	Implementing Agency	Vision 2030 Clusture	Sdg To Be Archived	Remarks	Gaps in Climate Adaptation Mainstreaming
Roads Rehabilitation And Culvert Construction	ALL	\$1 200 00.00	ZINARA,MO G	January	December	MOG	Infrastructure and utilities	9&11		Details of climate resilient infrastructure provision not provided
Routine Maintenance	ALL		ZINARA	January	December	MOG	Infrastructure and utilities	9&11		
Periodic Maintanance	3,4,7		ZINARA	January	December	MOG	Infrastructure and utilities	9,11		Periodic maintenance of infrastructure does not include strengthening it to withstand projected increase in extreme weather
Layout Planning and Development Control	ALL	\$200000.00	MOG	January	December	MOG and Department of Physical Planning	Infrastructure and utilities	11		As above

Completion of Pumping and Delivery Mains	5,6	1 000 000	PSIP (GoZ)	JANUARY	MAY	MOG	Infrastructure and utilities	6		Protection of plumbing, delivery mains infrastructure and other infrastructure from climate disasters like landslides is critical. This is not reflected in the plan.
Construction of Provincial Magistrates Courts	7	Tba	Goz	May	December	Jsc And Public Works	Infrastructure And Utilities	9		As Above
Construction of 4 Storey H Stocktype Flats at Da's Camp	4	800 000	Goz	June	December	Public Works	Infrastructure And Utilities	9		As Above
Construction of Phelandaba Stadium	7	Tba	Ppp	January	December	Mog	Infrastructure And Utilities	9		
Servicing of Hlalani Kuhle	8	2 000 000	Mog	January	December	Mog	Infrastructure And Utilities	6,3		As Above
Construction of Lecture Theater- Jmn Polytechnic	10	2 000 000.0o	Goz	April	December	Jmn Poly And Public Works	Infrastructure And Utilities	4		
Commpletion of Home Economic Block-Jmn Poly	10	3 500 000.00		March	October	Mog	Infrastructural And Utilities	4		

SOCIAL SERVICES AND POVERTY ERADICATION SUBCOMMITTEE

Project Name	Ward	Allocated Funds	Source Of Funds	Start Period	End Period	Implementing Agency	Sdg To Be Achieved	Remarks	Gaps In Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming
Gender Mainstreaming	ALL	\$30 000.00	MOG,	January	December	MOG, MO	1 & 5		
HEALTH AND HYGIENE EDUCATION	ALL	45 000	MOG, MOECC	JANUARY	JUNE	WVZ AND MOG	1 & 5		
Prevention	ALL	TBA	GOZ	January	December	MOHCC	4,5 and 6		
OI/ ART	ALL	TBA	GOZ	January	December	MOHCC	4,5 and 6		
TB/HIV Collaboration	ALL	TBA	NAC	January	December	MAC/MOHCC	4,5 and 6		
HTC	ALL	TBA	NAC/GOZ	January	December	MAC/MOHCC	4,5 and 6		
Gender mainstreaming	ALL	TBA	NATF	January	December	MWAGCD	4,5 and 6		
Construction Of Clinic	5	500 000	MOG	Jan	Dec	MOG	4,5,6	Clinic construction.	New infrastructure designs are to consider projected increase in extreme events, eg material used, roof types etc
MDGs Acceleration	All	TBA	MOG	Jan	Dec	MOG	1,2,5,6	This aspect leans heavily toward capacity building	
Gender based violence (domestic violence act)	All	TBA	GOZ & dev partner	Jan	Dec	MWAGCD, ZRP & Ministry of Justice	1&3		
Gender mainstreaming	All	TBA	GOZ, NGOs & Line Ministries	Jan	Dec	MWAGCD, NGOs & Line Ministries	1 & 3		

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUB COMMITTEE Value Addition and Beneficiation cluster

Project name	Ward	Allocated funds	Source of funds	Project start	Project end	Implementing Agent	Kra Supported	Sdg To Be Achieved	Remarks	Gaps In Climate Adaptation Mainstreaming
Economic Empowerment a. Access to finance	All	TBA	Gvt L)	Jan	Dec	Ministry of Youth MWAGCD MSMECD BBDT NGO's	1. Human capacity building and development	8 & 9		
b. Market Linkages	All	TBA	Gvt, Local Authority, SME's, NGO's, Self financing	Jan	Dec	Local Authority, Ministry of Youth, MWAGCD MSMECD NGO's	Marketing and trade facilitation	8 & 9		
C. investment promotion	All	TBA	Gvt BBDT NGOs	Jan	Dec	Min of Youth, MWAGCD, MSMECD BBDT NGOs	1. Human capacity building and development 2. Gender and development	8 & 9		

2020 ANNUAL PLANS INFRASTRUCTURE SUBCOMMITTEE

Project Name	Ward	Source Of Funds	Implementing Agency	Pprsp Pillar Support	ZIMASSET Cluster	SDG to be achieved	
Roads Rehabilitation And Culvert Construction	ALL	ZINARA	ZINARA	Service Delivery	Infrastructure and utilities	9&11	Rehabilitation of road infrastructure and construction of new schools and clinics are to take into account predicted increase in extreme weather events such as storms. This should reflect in the plan.
Routine Maintenance	ALL	GOVERNMENT/PSIP	Ministry of Transport	Service Delivery	Infrastructure and utilities	9&11	As above

Layout Planning And Development Control	ALL	MOG	MOG	Service Delivery	Infrastructure and utilities	9&11	As above
Construction Of Clinic	TBA	MOG	MOG	Service Delivery	Infrastructure and utilities	9&11	As above
Construction of Civic Centre	2	PPP	MOG	Service Delivery	Infrastructure and utilities	9&11	As above
Routine Maintance	ALL	MOG	MOG	Service Delivery	Infrastructure and utilities	9&11	As above
Electrification of Spitzkop North Ext	TBA	GVNT	REA	Service Delivery	Infrastructure and utilities	7	As above

SOCIAL SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE

PROJECT NAME	WARD	ALLOCATED FUNDS	SOURCE OF FUNDS	START PERIOD	END PERIOD	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PPRSP PILLAR SUPPORTED	SDG TO BE ACHIEVED	ZIMASSET	GAPS IN CLIMATE ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING
Prevention	ALL	TBA	MOHCC	January	December	MOHCC	Social Development	4,5 and 6	Social Services Poverty Eradication	
OI/ ART	ALL	TBA	MOHCC	January	December	MOHCC	Social Development	4,5 and 6	Social Services Poverty Eradication	
TB/HIV COLLABORATION	ALL	TBA	MOHCC	January	December	MAC/MOHCC	Social Development	4,5 and 6	Social Services Poverty Eradication	
HTC	ALL	TBA	MOHCC	January	December	MAC/MOHCC	Social Development	4,5 and 6	Social Services Poverty Eradication	

Gender mainstreaming	1-22	TBA	WOMEN AFAIRS	January	December	MWAGCD	Social Development	4,5 and 6	Social Services Poverty Eradication	
Behaviour Change	ALL	TBA	AUSTRALIAN AID	TBA	TBA	MWAGCD	Social service delivery	3,4,5		
HIV and AIDS Awareness Campaigns	ALL,	TBA`	MOHCC	TBA	TBA	MOG MOHCC	Social service delivery	3		

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE Value Addition and Beneficiation

Project name	Ward	Allocated funds	Source of funds	Project start	Project end	Implementing Agent	PPRSP Pillar Supported	KRA SUPPORTED	SDG TO BE ACHIEVED	GAPS IN CLIMATE ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING
<u>Economic Empowerment</u> a. Access to finance	All	TBA	GVT	Jan	Dec	Ministry of Youth MWAGCD MSMECD BBDT NGO's	Economic and social development	1. Human capacity building and development	1, 8 & 9	Human capacity development key entry point for integrating climate change
b. Market Linkages	All	TBA	Gvt, Local Authority, SME's, NGO's, Self financing	Jan	Dec	Local Authority, Ministry of Youth, NGO's	Economic and social development	Marketing and trade facilitation	1, 8 & 9	
c. Entrepreneurship training	All	TBA	Gvt BBDT NGOs	Jan	Dec	Min of Youth, MWAGCD, MSMECD, BBDT, NGOs	Economic and social development	1. Human capacity building and development 2. Gender and development	1, 8 & 9	

INVESTMENT PROMOTION	All	TBA	Gvt	Jan	Dec	GVT, MOG	Economic and social development	1. Human capacity building and development 2. Gender and development	8 & 9	
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