

Situational Analysis

on Climate Change Awareness And Environmental Sustainability
for the CultureACTIONS project
(Chipinge, Makoni and Mazowe)



2018



Changing the Lives of
Ordinary Zimbabweans
Since 2007



Executive Summary

A situational analysis exercise on climate change awareness and environmental sustainability was conducted for the CultureACTIONS Project in November 2017. The exercise covered nine wards in 3 project districts (Chipinge, Makoni and Mazowe). It sought to understand the local context (social, religion and culture), existing climate hazards and their link to GBV and child marriages. This was based on the premise that a resilient community adaptation process should be grounded on a good understanding of the local context, existing vulnerabilities and capacities. Findings from the exercise will inform the design of innovative and sustainable programs to be adopted by the Culture Actions project under key result area 3; 'Enhanced capacities of communities to promote climate change awareness & environmental sustainability'. The exercise employed participatory and consultative approaches with project targeted beneficiaries and stakeholders. Their views and opinions were captured through a number of data collection techniques that included Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions and Plenary Discussions.

Presenting the findings in summary; the following can be concluded from the three districts: -

- Climate change, GBV and child marriages are interrelated. Climate change exacerbates GBV and child marriages and is also in turn affected through negative coping mechanisms.
- Women and girls are most affected by hazards associated with climate change since in most cases they are left more vulnerable and forced to embark into unethical practices such as prostitution and child marriages for quick wins. In addition women are overburdened for example they walk long distances in search of food, fire wood and water to feed the family.
- Land tenure system and property rights bestowed to farmers define how resources are utilised and the type of coping strategies to be adopted. e.g farmers in Mazowe, Cranham are motivated to invest in tree plantations for tobacco farming since they have legal land ownership titles, whilst in Jumbo area farmers do not legally own the land and there are no management efforts.
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation practices have already been assumed in target areas but at a small scale. These efforts need to be heightened and scaled up with increased awareness and participation by all communities.
- Climate change has been accepted as a reality at both community and district level. However, different stakeholders expressed the need for resource and capacity strengthening. In addition there are no operational platforms and strategic frameworks to facilitate discussions around climate related issues (village, ward & district levels) in the targeted program areas.
- Proper channels for dissemination of early warning messages and information are required in all the three districts to improve coordination and response efforts.

Recommendations for the project:-

- Need to increase community and stakeholder awareness on Climate change and environment sustainability as well as its linkages with GBV and child marriages.
- Incorporation of environmental sustainability and climate change issues into the usual "district, ward & village Fora" programmes.
- Development of climate change adaptation/mitigation plans at district, ward and village levels.
- Strengthening the capacity of project field offers (partners) and district stakeholders in climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies so that they provide backstopping mechanisms to the targeted communities.
- The project should strengthen the existing platforms such as civil committee meetings through the Civil Protection Unit of the district to facilitate platforms for climate information sharing.

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Abbreviations

CRM – Climate Risk Management
DA – District Administrator
EMA – Environmental Management Agency
EMP – Environmental Management Plan
ESC – Environmental Sub-Committees
FC – Forestry Commission
FGD – Focus Group Discussion
GBV – Gender-based Violence
MoHCC - Ministry of Health and Child Care
MWAGCD - Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development
NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

NR – natural resources
NRM – National Resources Management
NTFP – Non-timber Forest Products
RDC – Rural District Council
RDDC – Rural District Development Committee
SAFIRE - Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources
VET – veterinary services
VIDCO – Village development committees
VHW – Village Health Workers
VSL – Village Savings and Loans
WADCO - Ward development committees
ZRP – Zimbabwe Republic Police

1.0 INTRODUCTION

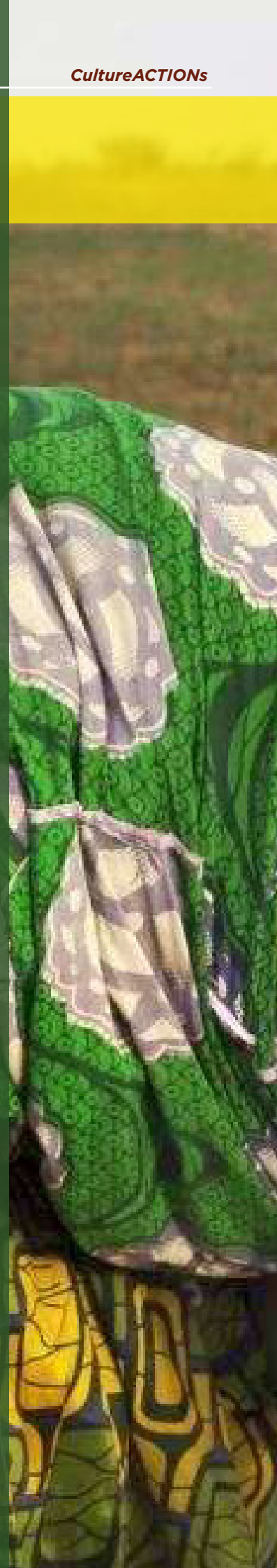
The Culture Actions project seeks to harness the transformative power of the Creative Arts to challenge retrogressive societal norms aiming at; reducing gender based violence (GBV) amongst women and girls aged between 15 and 44 years; reducing child marriages(girls <18 yrs.); raising climate change and environmental sustainability awareness within targeted communities. A consortia of partners led by Culture Fund is implementing the project in three districts of Zimbabwe, Chipinge, Makoni and Mazowe. Southern Alliance For Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE) has been engaged as technical partner in the consortium under result three; which focus on enhancing capacities of communities to actively promote awareness on climate change and environmental sustainability. Climate change and environmental decay are cross cutting issues since they are relevant to all aspects of community development. Adverse conditions presented by both are predecessors of GBV and child marriages. They narrow productivity and options for income generation and food provision thus increasing the vulnerability of families to GBV and child marriages. A situational analysis was commissioned based on this background to understand the local context, existing vulnerabilities and capacities. In addition, to appreciate the current practices and institutions contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation in order to upscale and strengthen the existing efforts and come up with other new strategies that concurrently address GBV, Child marriages, climate change and environmental decay.

Understanding the diversity within the communities (social, religious & cultural), including activities contributing to climate change as well as existing supporting institutions and institutional arrangements can better assist to draw the link between climate change, GBV and child marriages. This will inform the design of strategies that enables communities to cope and mitigate against environmental decay and climate change as well as reducing GBV and Child marriages simultaneously.

Objectives of the situational analysis are;

- Understand the local context (Social , Religious and Cultural)
- Establish existing activities contributing towards environmental sustainability and climate change mitigation
- Identify existing institutions and their actions in supporting climate change awareness and environmental mitigation
- Common climate and environmental hazards and their link with early marriages and GBV.
- Establish current perceptions and fears on climate change including identification of Adaptation barriers.

Overall the study findings should provide practical recommendations and strategies on how to re-align and improve project implementation so as to strength community awareness and capacity in mitigation and adaptation to climate and environmental hazards.



2.0 Methodology

The situational analysis exercise made use of qualitative methods to answer the desired questions (see annexed tool). A number of participatory and consultative approaches which include key informant interviews and focus group discussions were employed targeting project beneficiaries and stakeholders in Mazowe, Makoni and Chipinge Districts. Comments from Culture Actions implementing partners were also collected through feedback presentation conducted during Project Partners meeting held in November 2017.

2.1 Key Informant Interviews

Interviews and discussions were conducted with key informants in the three project districts and stakeholders including district, community based government departments, traditional leaders. Government stakeholders were drawn from, RDC, DA, Crop and Livestock department, Veterinary services Department, Environmental Management Agency (EMA), Forestry Commission, Ministry Of Youth, Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment; Min-

istry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development (MWAGCD), Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC), leadership of local/community based developmental institutions, and other church leaders.

2.2 Focus Group Discussions

Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted in all wards with primary stakeholders which includes youth, male and female farmers, Environmental Sub-Committees (ESC) members, Traditional leaders, Ward development committees (WADCO), village health workers, child protection workers and ward councillors. The respondents were assigned into four groups based on age groups and gender; 15 to 25 years (youths) and above 25 years (adults) following United Nations definition of Youths. These two groups were further collapsed into male and female subgroups to give rise to total 4 groups per ward. Each group was composed of between 10 and 20 respondents.



3.1 General overview of the project wards

District	Mazowe	Makoni	Chipinge
General Ward Information	Ward 14 (Heyshot) This is a farm setup where most of the people who participated in the exercise were farm workers and laid off workers of Heyshott farm. These do not own any piece of land as they are staying in the farm compound. The other side of the farm is predominantly settled by army personnel who are plot holders and are rarely found on the ground.	Ward 8 Ward 8 is a resettlement area and has a mine Inyathi mine which is now operating well below optimum level. The mine used to employ locals particularly youth and providing a market for agriculture produce to the surrounding farmers. Choice of crops has shifted from the traditional cereals (small grains) to Tobacco as the main cash crop and maize as the staple. .	Ward 23 (Zamuchiya) This is a communal area setup composed of subsistence farmers and the main crops being grown is maize and ground nuts.
	Ward 22 (Jumbo) This is a mine set up where most of the people who participated in the exercise were mine workers and illegal settlers surrounding the mine. The illegal settlers are in the Matola farm and these are mostly artisanal miners.	Ward 33 This is a communal area set up mainly characterised by subsistence farmers. The main cash crop being grown is tobacco. Tobacco farming is also affecting regeneration of woodlands in the area. The area is under the jurisdiction of traditional leaders(village heads, headman and Chief)	Ward 26 The ward is very close to Chipinge town with most of its population being traders of horticulture produce and second hand clothes in Chipinge town. The ward is a resettlement area with A1 model farmers. The area receives high rainfall and maize is the main crop being grown.
	Ward 31 (Cranham) A resettlement area with plot holders mainly into tobacco farming as a cash crop. This is causing massive deforestation in the area contributing to noticeable climate change. The farm used to grow food crops, mostly maize, before shifting to tobacco farming. Veld fires are causing a menace to the environment being caused mostly by poachers and people clearing land for agriculture.	Ward 33 This ward is a peri-urban set up with a communal traditional leadership structure. The area is fast developing into an urban set up with most of the area being converted into urban housing stands. The land is owned by the council which allow locals to do subsistence farming. People in this areas survive on a mix of livelihood interventions which includes formal and informal trading and horticulture.	Ward (Gaza ward 1-8) This is an urban ward where most of the population is employed. The population do not own land to practice agriculture.



3.2. Mazowe District

3.2.1. Evidence of climate change in Mazowe District	Acceptance of the phenomenon	Ward 14 (Heyshott)	Ward 22 (Jumbo)	Ward 31 (Cranham)
	(High, Medium, Low)	High	High	High
Climate change indicators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and erratic rainfall- normal rainfall of the district ranges between 900mm-1200mm but since 2007 rainfall received per year is <900mm except in 2016-17 rain season High temperatures Strong and destructive winds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and erratic rainfall- normal rainfall of the district ranges between 900mm-1200mm but since 2007 rainfall received per year is <900mm except in 2016-17 rain season High temperatures Strong and destructive winds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and erratic rainfall- normal rainfall of the district ranges between 900mm-1200mm but since 2007 rainfall received per year is <900mm except in 2016-17 rain season High temperatures Strong and destructive winds .
Climate hazards and disasters		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food shortage due to drought and water logging (poor yields) Diseases e.g. headaches, Cholera, Malaria, HIV and AIDS Few causal jobs- picking and grading of peas, beans and other horticulture crops. Job availability depends on yields which is solely a product of a favourable climatic conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landslides in mining areas(e.g. jumbo mine) in 2014-2015 and 2016-17 seasons Heat waves are causing Diseases e.g. diarrhoea, headaches Siltation of water bodies due to excessive runoff mostly experienced in 2016-17 season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop failure due to drought and water logging Food shortages Tree Plantations failure between 2015 and 2016. The tree were earmarked for tobacco curing Drying of water sources and people are now walking long distances to fence water than before
Practices contributing to climate change		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree cutting for fire wood and land clearing for agriculture Veld fires emanating from hunters and land preparations, affecting pasture conditions for livestock. Local extinction of some tree species. Evil deeds e.g. prostitution , child marriages, rape cases (perception) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream bank cultivation contributing to siltation of rivers Mining contributing to the degradation of the environment Tree cutting for agriculture and mining Evil deeds (perceptions) Witchcraft (perception) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veld fires emanating from hunters and during land preparations, affecting availability grass (pastures for livestock) and trees (some tree species undergoing local extinction) Tree cutting by urban dwellers from concession and tobacco farmers Stream bank cultivation Evil deeds (perception)



“Gardening depends on shallow wells, however the water dry out in the lean season of the year due to poor rains.”

*Mazowe - Ward 14 (Heyshott)

3.2.2. Community Vulnerability with regards to climate change

	Ward 14 (Heyshott)	Ward 22 (Jumbo)	Ward 31 (Cranham)
Affected Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gardening depends on shallow wells, however the water dried out in the lean season of the year due to poor rains. Local employment—most of the population are farm workers and they work on contract basis e.g. Picking beans, peas and fruits. However when rains are poor there will be less yields to harvest hence leads to reduced standards of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining-extreme rains such as received in 2016-17 flooded the mining area especial areas under artisanal miners thereby reducing income generated for livelihood development Agriculture-crop failure due to drought and water logging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture-crop failure due to drought and water logging
Impacts on Gender and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prostitution-young girls and women migrating to Concession, Glendale and Harare to work as sex workers. Child marriages Separation of families migrating to Harare and Zambia for jobs Ill-treatment of women by men due to impatience caused by failure to provide resources for the family to survive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prostitution –young girls and women targeting Jumbo workers and artisanal farmers. This is resulting in unwanted pregnancy and high HIVAIDS pandemic. Assault, molestation, domestic violence, incest, involuntary prostitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prostitution –young girls and women migrating to towns and mines targeting rich men. Child marriages-this is mainly practiced by church members from the apostolic sects and it is mainly motivated by the need to reduce family sizes so as to meet the available household resources Separation of families in search of jobs in towns such as Harare. Ill-treatment of women by men due to frustration developed as a result of failing to provide enough resources for the family to survive.



3.2.3. Coping strategies

	Ward 14 (Heyshott)	Ward 22 (Jumbo)	Ward 31 (Cranham)
Coping strategies in times of shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home Gardening and trading second hand clothes and produce (vegetables) • Agroforestry gardens-some members are practising alley cropping using fertilizers trees such as moringa and sesbania • Poultry projects – chickens • Casual labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artisanal mining • Prostitution/infidelity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selling livestock • Agriculture (irrigation) • Selling wild fruits such as mazhanje • Selling firewood to Concession • Agroforestry gardens • Hail bailing for live-stock

3.2.4. Decision Making and community participation in development projects

	Ward 14 (Heyshott)	Ward 22 (Jumbo)	Ward 31 (Cranham)
Participation and decision making at community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm workers are not involved only the management staff call shots regarding to livelihoods of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine owners and plot holders make decisions regarding the development of the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The councillor and plot holders make decisions regarding their livelihoods • Participation of women and youth is high due to many plot holders that falls under these social demographic groups and support from the ward leaders (e.g. ward councillor is a female)
HH level decision making during a crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men make decisions in families where the husband is a bread winner and vice-versa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men make final decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making is made after consulting household members • However on big assets like livestock the husband has a final say
Influence of Culture and norms on participation in public spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture does not have any significant influence since the community is made up of people from different cultural origins e.g. Malawi etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation is by choice of an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture does not have any influence towards the participation of people in public places

“Climate change has also had its **effects** on **gender** issues as due to prevalent **droughts** the **girl child** choose to get into **early marriages**”

In general, Gender and culture issues still need to be addressed in the project area as the participants pointed out that there are incidences of GBV in the area mostly related to access to and utilisation of productive assets. Mostly the women and the girl child are on the receiving end with women battering and early adolescent marriages being dominant. Climate change has also had its effects on gender issues, as due to prevalent droughts, the girl child chooses to get into early marriage or is forced into early marriage for the betterment of families, as a strategy for food provision for the family. Also most women experience battering from their husbands during drought periods

if they happen to ask the men (head of family) for family provisions, which will be hard to come by. As these are mine and farm set ups, there is no prevalent culture as the people are mixed up varying from different districts within Zimbabwe as well as some from Mozambique and Malawi. Women are also vocal at meetings though most of the time decisions from men are most adapted. Women suffer the most as they are more dependent for their livelihood on natural resources that are threatened by climate change. Climate change has serious ramifications in four dimensions of food security: food availability, food accessibility, food utilization and food systems stability.



“Agritex officers assist farmers on good agronomic practices. Protection of crops from pests and diseases”
 *Heyshott -Ward 14

		Ward 14 (Heyshott)	Ward 22(Jumbo)	Ward 31 (Cranham)
3.2.5. Level of Community Preparedness with regards to climate change mitigation and adaptation	Existence of plans and committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for farm operations are available, but they do not include issues to do with GBV, Climate Change and environment sustainability The are no committees and platforms responsible for up scaling environment management and climate change mitigation and adaptation practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community does not have plans There no committees to monitor environment issues, focus is on artisanal mining Jumbo Mine have an environment management plan (EMP), which is not implemented due to resource constrains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are ESC and monitors responsible for monitoring the environment, however the community confirmed that issues to do with climate change are not articulated by the members. Plans are not available
	Leadership commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership commitment on environmental and welfare of the people is very low since it is under the mandate of the farm owners. The farm owners are mostly worried about profit than the welfare of the workers which is further threatened by climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment is very low since the type of existing leadership is not under traditional leaders system, rather the leaders are political chairpersons who are selected through a voting system In addition the existing leadership is failing to police unregistered plot holders intruding in the area and causing massive tree cutting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The councillor is very active and appreciate well environmental issues.
	Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no awareness programmes for environment management and climate change adaptation and mitigation practices (no structures) GBV awareness programmes are being carried out but are context is not linked to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no awareness programmes for environment management and climate change adaptation and mitigation practices GBV awareness programmes are being carried out but are context is not linked to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaigns are mainly done to incite community members to grow more trees since they are using wood as fuel for tobacco curing but uptake is still very low
	Stakeholder Presence and level of support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop and livestock department technical staff Ministry of Health – Village Health Workers (VHWs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Health Workers Jumbo mine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Health Workers Crop and livestock officersVET Rural District Council Environmental Management Agency Forestry Commission
	Community Acknowledgement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agritex officers assist farmers on good agronomic practices. Protection of crops from pests and diseases VHWs-health issues, child protection etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VHW frs-health issues, child protection etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Building Livestock protection programs Environmental management Good agronomic Practices

In Mazowe at district level, there are institutional arrangements and institutions to support climate adaptation and mitigation practices. Institutional arrangements such as the district Environmental Committee, District Lands Committee and the Upper Mazowe Sub-Catchment Council are some of the platforms at district level. These platforms are technically supported by departments such as the Mazowe Rural District Council, Forestry Commission, Environmental Management Agency, DA's office and AGRITEX. However these platforms never meet solely to discuss climate change issues but however issues of climate change find themselves in their debates during the meetings. Issues mentioned include commemorations of Environmental Days such as National Tree Planting Day, fire awareness, soil and water conservation, seed varieties which commensurate with rainfall pattern for the seasons and deforestation issues. The district has Environmental Sub-Committees at every ward level though these seem to be inactive in the mining and resettlement areas which the project covers. In ward 31, Cranham farm, chairpersons of the settlement and the ward environmental monitor lead awareness on environmental protection such as fire prevention. However the chairpersons do not have much powers for policing offenders as these are elected positions. There are no traditional leaders such as village heads in the project area except ward councillors who were also part of the participants during the exercise. Environmental strategies which mostly the ward 31 implements include fire guard construction, tree planting and construction of contour ridges though artisanal miners upstream cause siltation which also affects them. There are also some women groups who are into nutrition gardens and trees such as Moringa oleifera has been adopted for nutrition provision and this is common in most of the nutrition gardens. The district acknowledged that though they witness issues on climate change, they have not yet come up with a climate change mitigation strategy or plan except inclusion of climate related issues in the district master plan under District Environment Committee meetings. However the district find it difficult to implement the activities due to lack of resources.



“There are also some women groups who are into nutrition gardens and trees such as Moringa oleifera has been adopted for nutrition provision and this is common in most of the nutrition gardens.”

3.2.6 Overall remarks for Mazowe District

- Land tenure system and property rights define how resources are utilised and the type of community coping and mitigatory strategies to be adopted for example in Jumbo ward a mining area people resort to artisanal mining after crop failure whilst in Cranham resettlement area people are resorting to irrigable farming in dry season. In addition, farmers in Cranham Have title deeds whilst in Jumbo, they do not have. In Jumbo mine, unnecessary land clearing is more pronounced in comparison to Jumbo ward.
- Some of the coping strategies for climate change are unethical such as prostitution (HIV/AIDS) and child marriages especially in Jumbo Mine and Heyshot wards. In areas where artisanal mining is an option open pits are being left unmanaged.
- Women and girls are most affected by hazards associated with climate change since in most cases their responses are unethical such as prostitution and child marriages. However in Jumbo respondents argue that young men are overburdened since artisanal mining requires able bodied personnel to execute and feed the family.
- The targeted communities and district stakeholders are aware of climate change phenomenon as indicated by the indicators highlighted in this report, but they need resources and guidance to adapt and mitigate climate change.
- In the 3 wards visited , there are no platforms to facilitate discussions around climate related issues (village, ward & district levels) to assist community members to come up with strategies to abate climate change and share experiences for others to adopt
- Uncontrolled tree cutting is rampant especially in Jumbo ward where the governance of resources is under political personnel
- Climate information is not disseminated in wards and traditional climate indicators are no longer reliable for accurate weather predictions.

3.2.7. Future directions for Mazowe district

1. Awareness raising

- There is a need to raise awareness for communities and stakeholders to understand more about climate change and environment sustainability as well as their linkages with GBV and child marriages.
- The project should make use of other running projects/events in the targeted areas with similar themes such as child protection, environment sustainability to establish synergies during awareness raising. E.g DREAMS project.
- Mazowe district stakeholders confirmed that they always conduct environmental events such as tree planting days, wetland commemoration days etc. but these events are not linked to GBV and child marriages. Hence, there is need for the project to lobby and advocate for inclusion of cross cutting issues such as climate change, environmental decay, GBV and child marriages during all developmental events so that their linkage can be more appreciated and all issues can be tackled from an integrated approach.

2. Strengthening district and ward stakeholder platforms

- The project staff should prioritise participating in RDC subcommittees meetings such as Natural Resources Management and Agriculture committee , RDDC to increase the visibility of the project and lobby the inclusion of climate related issues in the discussions and support stakeholders to share plans for events to allow integration of similar activities
- Establishment of fora/ strengthening the existing platforms RDC sub committees to incorporate issues of climate change, disseminate climate information, environmental sustainability and GBV (village and ward assembly meetings, District meetings; religious gatherings). At ward level these can be green ambassador or existing environmental sub-committees to spearhead the awareness on climate change and environmental sustainability and conduct discussions on climate change adaptation & mitigation and

sharing experiences with paying attention to different seasons of the year.

3. Capacity Building and Development of Climate Resilience Plans

- Strengthening the capacity of project staff and district stakeholders on climate change mitigation and adaptation approaches to support targeted communities.
- Establishment and strengthening of structures (green ambassadors) to protect and monitor environmental issues in the respective wards
- Development of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans (village, ward and district)-contribute towards diversification of economic and livelihood strategies.
- The project should strengthen the existing platforms such as Civil Protection Committee to facilitate platforms for climate information sharing for early warning messages to be developed and shared with a wider range of consumers'- community & farmers.
- Reducing pressure on woodlands by using alternative fuel sources for domestic purposes especially urban dwellers (e.g. in Glendale and Concession). The project may consider up scaling the use of LP gas, biogas and improve cook stoves.

4. Stakeholder engagement

- Engage RDC, District Administrator and Ministry of Lands, Resettlements and Agriculture to support ward based committees responsible for NRM and address issues of leadership crisis in Jumbo ward where there is uncontrolled use of natural resources. Need to support community projects to cope with environmental and climate change impacts such as sand abstraction and sale within stipulated environmental and land use planning procedures.
- The project should engage Forestry Commission, ZRP, EMA and RDC to address the firewood poaching from Cranham ward. This can be strengthened by effective enforcement of conservation by-laws and NRM legislation coupled with regular environment awareness campaigns and awareness.
- The project should consider the engagement of RDC, EMA, DA, Jumbo Mine Management and Ministry of Mines with regards to building capacity of artisanal miners in environmental safety procedures and facilitate the development environment action plans for the mining areas.



“There is need to support community projects to cope with environmental and climate change impacts such as sand abstraction and sale within stipulated environmental and land use planning procedures.”
***Mazowe**



3.3. Makoni District

3.3.1. Evidence of climate change in Makoni District	Acceptance of the phenomenon	Ward 8	Ward 26	Ward 33
	(H, M, L)	High	High	High
Climate change indicators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and erratic rainfall – in Makoni district the rain season has become shorter and winters are becoming colder and longer. These extreme weather conditions which started after year 2000 High temperatures Strong and destructive winds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and erratic rainfall – in Makoni district the rain season has become shorter and winters are becoming colder and longer. These extreme weather conditions which started after year 2000 High temperatures Strong and destructive winds Poor and erratic rainfall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and erratic rainfall – in Makoni district the rain season has become shorter and winters are becoming colder and longer These extreme weather conditions which started after year 2000 High temperatures Strong and destructive winds Poor and erratic rainfall Strong and destructive winds
Climate hazards and disasters		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Droughts; The prolonged mid- season drought (November- end of January) during the 2016/17 season caused wilting and losses on crops. Pests and diseases Floods-people die in mine shafts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pests and diseases Heat waves Droughts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floods Heat waves Depletion of wetlands and springs
Practices contributing to climate change		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree cutting for fire wood Gold panning Witch craft – people in the area believe that they are witches who are holding rains to punish the people Stream bank cultivation Tobacco cultivation and curing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream bank cultivation-siltation Witchcraft Veld fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream bank cultivation (small gardens along streams by urban dwellers) Bricking moulding and baking using trees-the growth point Nyazura is still developing and there is high demand for building materials. Decay of culture e.g. Disregarding Rain making ceremonies

Occurrence of climate change disasters is increasing with droughts, heat waves, and strong winds as common hazards. The winter period is now predicted to be longer - March to August/September, rather than the initial period that used to end in July. There are no weather stations to measure the intensity of these climate change disasters or to detect their pos-

sible occurrence and the communities have to rely on radios and newspapers to get information. In the past the communities used to rely on indigenous knowledge i.e. predicting rainfall season with various biological indicators. These included birds and tree phenology to indicate when rainfall begins and ends as well as season quality. There is reliable knowledge of the vari-

ous wind patterns that usher in rainfall as indigenous early warning systems. With the decline in populations and both birds and tree species due to environmental degradation the use of biological species is becoming less and less reliable as early warning signals. There has been a general decrease in the quantity and quality of the environment within which the communities are found. Growth and fruiting of trees is on the decline, the pastures and water availability in all areas is also depleting. Climate change has also accelerated the occurrence of diseases in hu-

mans, livestock and poultry due to the creation of either conducive environments or stressing the animals to the point of loss. Affected Goats (manyoka), Cattle (flukes) Chicken (Flue) which have been increasing over time. In humans the diseases and illness are the following, malaria, headaches, and rushes, bleeding noses, strokes and stomach problems. Challenges in markets for agriculture produce has largely affected the choice of crops with most farmers resorting to Tobacco as the main cash crop,

		Ward 8	Ward 26	Ward 33 (Urban)
3.3.2. Community vulnerability with regards to climate change	Affected Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gardening (water shortages) Farming (tobacco as cash crop) Mining Livestock rearing (limited grazing area) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brick laying (environmental degradation) Gardening (water shortages) Livestock production (limited grazing area) Broom and thatch grass harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gardening Limited Clean water availability Food shortage and prices Human health (water borne diseases) NTFP harvesting (Fruits and thatch grass) .
	Impacts on Gender and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prostitution; increase in infections & diseases Child marriages and unwanted pregnancies Separation of families Ill-treatment of women by men and society. Limited resources may cause boy child preference to attend school over the girl child Increased burden on women (providing for the family) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prostitution (women) increase in infections and diseases Child marriages and unwanted pregnancies Separation of families Ill-treatment of women by men Increased burden on women (mobilisation of resources for the family) Respect among couples deteriorates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prostitution (young girls) increase in infections and diseases Child marriages and unwanted pregnancies School drop outs Ill-treatment of women by men, separation of families Increased burden on women (fending for the family), increase in stress, strokes and chronic illnesses Misuse of sacred places

GBV and Child marriages are being caused by various factors of which climate change is chief among them. This is because households engage in GBV and early marriages in periods of stress and hardships. Climate change disasters and hazards leave the household vulnerable to economic stress as it leads to loss of income. As long as the household still depends on the environment for the resources, collection of firewood and water means that inaccessibility of these creates a burden for the ones collecting it partic-

ularly women. As such young mothers have to struggle again to maintain the homes once they have them. Lack of respect, working together and scarce resources cascades to quarrels and abuse for the weaker gender. Some women justify their infidelity on pressure and heavy burden on providing for the family.

3.3.3. Coping mechanisms by communities

	Ward 8	Ward 26	Ward 33 (Urban)
Coping strategies in times of shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gardening and trading vegetables and crops Village Savings and Loans (VSLs) Harvesting and trading in thatch grass and indigenous fruits (mazhanje, hacha, matamba) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay more indoors and work on cool days (heat waves) Farming drought resistance crops and changing cropping periods however this need to be guided by weather expects since the local indicators are no longer viable with climate change. Stream bank Gardening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Savings and Loans (VSLs) Employment in mines Trading fruits (mazhanje, hacha, matamba) and vegetables Causal jobs (weeding, washing clothes etc.) Migrating to Mozambique and look for jobs. Barter trade and buying selling

The various groups in the communities are affected differently by climate change hazards. This is because of the varying strength of each group to withstand shocks and the vulnerability to climate change disasters. the weak institutions on

resource/environmental management also allow for unsustainable harvesting for Non-timber Forest products (NTFP) such as wild fruits, thatch grass, etc.

3.3.4. Decision making and community participation in development projects

	Ward 8	Ward 26	Ward 31
Participation and decision making at community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of men and women is high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of men and women is high. Decision making is done through consultations Traditional leaders and the councillor facilitate the platforms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation is very low due to urban community set-up Leaders such as councillors face difficulties to mobilise people.
HH level decision making during a crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men make final decisions and women consult their male counterparts before making decisions E.g. selling of a goat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men make final decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bread winner has a final say
Influence of Culture and norms on participation in public spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation is by choice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture is playing a pivotal role .e.g. women first seek advice and approval from their husbands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The culture does not have any influence towards the participation of people in public spaces

3.3.5. Community preparedness with regards to climate change adaptation and mitigation

	Ward 8	Ward 26	Ward 33 (Urban)
Existing of plans and committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no plans for environmental management and climate change mitigation and adaptation practices in this resettlement area Traditional leadership (village heads) are present but over powered by Village committees (VIDCO) RDCs by-laws exist and are implemented through VIDCOs (weak enforcement). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community does not have plans and committees to monitor environment issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans and committees are not available

	Ward 8	Ward 26	Ward 33 (Urban)	
3.3.5. Community preparedness with regards to climate change adaptation and mitigation	Leadership commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional leaders highlighted that they need more skills and knowledge to effectively manage the environment and promote strategies to adapt and mitigate climate change They also argue that there are not well empowered to execute their duties as the local authority has mandated VIDCOs to implement environmental management issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment is very low since the type of existing leadership is not under traditional leaders system, rather the leaders are political chairpersons who are selected through a voting system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaders are committed to spearhead climate change programmes but highlighted that the community is very difficult to mobilise Traditional leadership structures in place and very supportive to developmental and social services programs
	Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No awareness programmes for environment management and climate change adaptation and mitigation practices exist (no structures) GBV awareness programmes are being carried out but their context is not linked to climate change and environmental sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No awareness programmes for environment management and climate change adaptation and mitigation practices exist GBV awareness programmes are being carried out but the context is not linked to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No awareness campaigns are being conducted
	Stakeholder Presence and level of support (high, medium, low)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agritex officers Ministry of Health – VHWS Rural District Council Environmental Management Agency Forestry Commission Vetinary services VET Traditional leaders Ministry of women affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Health Workers Rural District Council Environmental Management Agency Forestry Commission Ministry of women affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women affairs Environmental Management Agency
	Community Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agritex officers assist farmers on good agronomic practices. Protection of crops from pests and diseases VHWS-health issues, child protection etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VHWS-health issues, child protection etc. . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Building to aid behaviour change for the community members EMA active against stream bank cultivation , need for other alternative livelihoods options

In terms of climate change awareness there is very limited knowledge on the subject. Many people have no information on the adaptation or mitigation methods available for use. Organizations like EMA and FC have very limited visibility in the area and are only known for arresting people without raising their awareness and education. This is mostly because they have no resources for effective coverage especially for the remote wards. Environmental degradation is on the increase in all areas and there is a huge task for the environmental protection organiza-

tions like EMA and FC. Community management is done through various structures, mostly being traditional leadership. There are however some areas that lack this and WADCO or VIDCO are the main structures leading the community. These work together with various other players like Agritex, VHW and other personnel. They use platforms like field days (green shows and dry shows) to teach lightly on climate change.

3.3.6 Overall remarks for Makoni

- **L**and tenure system/land use system defines how resources are utilised and the type of community coping strategies to be adopted for example in ward 26 people are resorting to tobacco farming whilst in Nyazura town they practice small shops and marketing of second hand clothes from Mozambique and some migrating to Mozambique in search of employment
- **S**ome of the coping strategies for climate change are immoral such as prostitution (HIV/AIDS) and child marriages whilst some are putting the environment under pressure for example stream bank cultivation in Nyazura town and tree cutting in ward 26 for tobacco curing will further increase the effects of climate change if left unabated.
- **W**omen and girls are most affected by hazards associated with climate change since in most cases their responses are unethical such as prostitution and child marriages. In addition women are overburdened for example they walk long distances in search of food and water to feed the family
- **T**he targeted communities and district stakeholders are aware of climate change phenomenon as indicated by the indicators highlighted in this report, but they need resources and guidance to adapt and mitigate climate change.
- **I**n the 3 wards visited, there are no platforms to facilitate discussions around climate related issues (village, ward & district levels) to assist community members to come up with strategies to abate climate change and share experiences for others to adopt
- **C**limate information is not disseminated in wards and traditional climate indicators are not providing accurate predictions. Some farmers in ward 26 are considering planting drought resistance crops and changing cropping periods but these strategies need support from climate department and Agritex.



3.3.7 Future directions for Makoni district

1. Awareness raising

- There is a need for community members and stakeholders to understand more about climate change and environment sustainability as well as the contribution of the two to GBV and child marriages.
- The project should make use of other running projects/events in the targeted areas with similar themes such as child protection, environment sustainability by forming synergies during awareness raising.
- Makoni district stakeholders confirmed that they always conduct environmental events such as tree planting days, wetland commemoration days etc. but these events are not linked to GBV and child marriages. Hence, there is need for the project to lobby and advocate for inclusion of cross cutting issues such as climate change, environmental decay, GBV and child marriages during all developmental events so that their linkage can be more appreciated and all issues can be tackled from an integrated approach.

2. Strengthening district stakeholder platforms

- The project staff should prioritise participating in RDC subcommittees meetings such as Natural Resources Management and Agriculture committee , RDDC to increase the visibility of the project and lobby the inclusion of climate related issues in the discussions and support stakeholders to share plans for events to allow integration of similar activities
- Establishment of fora/ strengthening the existing platforms RDC sub committees to incorporate issues of climate change, disseminate climate information, environmental sustainability and GBV (village and ward assembly meetings, District meetings; religious gatherings). At ward level these can be green ambassador or existing environmental sub-committees to spearhead the awareness on climate change and environmental sustainability and conduct discussions on climate change adaptation & mitigation and sharing experiences with paying attention to different seasons of the year.





3. Capacity Building and Development of Climate Resilience Plans

- Strengthening the capacity of field officers and district stakeholders in climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies so that they provide backstopping mechanisms to the targeted communities
- Establishment and strengthening of structures (green ambassadors) to protect and monitor environmental issues in the respective wards
- Development of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans (village, ward and district level plans)-contribute towards diversification of economic and livelihood strategies
- The project should strengthen the existing platforms such as civil committee meetings through the Civil Protection Unit of the district to facilitate platforms for climate information sharing for example early warning messages can be developed and shared with a wider range of consumers including community farmers
- Reducing pressure on trees by using alternative fuel sources for domestic purposes especially urban dwellers (e.in Nyazura). The project may consider promotion of LP gas, biogas and improve cook stoves.

4. Stakeholder engagement

- The project should engage the department of Forestry Commission, ZRP, EMA and RDC to address the issue of urban dweller who are pouching firewood from areas surrounding Nyazura ward.
- The project should consider the engagement of RDC, EMA,DA, Inyathi Mine Management and Ministry of Mines with regards to capacity building of artisanal miners in environmental safety procedures and facilitate the development environment action plans for the mining areas.



3.4 Chipinga District

3.4.1 Evidence of climate change in Chipinga district	Acceptance of the phenomenon	ward Zamuchiya (23)	Ward Makatapeya (6)	Ward Chipinga Gaza (1-8)
	(High, Medium, Low)	High	High	Medium –urban population
Climate change indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and erratic rainfall –climate change further reduced the normal rainfall <400ml High temperatures-worst heat wave recorded starting 2015 Strong and destructive winds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and erratic rainfall since 2002 2016-17 season very high rainfalls High temperatures starting 2010 Strong and destructive winds during rains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and erratic rainfall High rainfalls in 2016-17 season High temperatures recorded since 2014 Strong and destructive winds 	
Climate hazards And disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diseases e.g. headaches, Food shortages –contributing to unethical ways of income generation(child marriages and prostitution) Floods-destroying bridges, house and schools –creation of temporary camps vulnerable to prostitution and HIV pandemic Heat waves-causing severe headaches Drying of water boreholes and deep wells-people are now travelling >10km in dry season to fetch water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hunger Diseases Food shortages Heat waves Drying of water springs –more deep wells are being drilled in response to water shortages Tree mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water rationing twice per week since 2008 Heat waves Diseases (cholera ,malaria typhoid) outbreak worsen starting 2012 Poor road networks (pot-holes) after rains started to be more pronounced since 2011 Destruction of electricity pylons and water systems (pipe blockages and break-ages) Destruction of houses losing roofs 	
Practices contributing to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncontrolled tree cutting for firewood and brick moulding and for sale in Chiredzi district Veld fires Witchcraft and evil deeds Stream bank cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream bank cultivation-siltation Veld fires Tree cutting for sale in Chipinga Town Poor law enforcement of NR use since the area is governed by Political personnel Land clearing for agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream bank cultivation (small gardens along streams) Poor drainage system of the town council infrastructure 	

3.4.2 Community vulnerability with regards to climate change-Chipinge

<p>Affected Sectors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gardening (water shortages) • Farming –poor yields even dry resistance crops are starting to produce poor yields since 2010 • Fruit production • Livestock • Financial reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming –poor yields • Livestock deaths and reduction in value during sales • Fruit production reduced • Financial reserves shrinkage-to fund unforeseen expenses associated with climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gardening at home-steads due to water rationing • Clean water availability-poor • Food availability and prices of basic goods increases in response to poor supplies caused by crop failure due to drought and extreme rains e.g. mealie meal prices \$5 per 10kg to \$10/10kgs • Human health threatened due to extreme weather conditions • Financial reserves shrinkage- unplanned use of income to pay medical bills, food etc
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3.4.3 Coping mechanisms by communities

	Ward 23 Zamuchiya	Ward 6 Makatapeya	Ward 1-8 Chipinge Gaza Urban
<p>Coping strategies in times of shocks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gardening and trading vegetables and crops –water availability is still a challenge • Village Savings Loans (VSLs) success is hindered by effects of climate change such as unplanned use of money from savings • Selling fruits (dried hakwa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming of drought resistance crops • Gardening • Thatch grass harvesting and selling • Livestock selling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VSLs • Trading fruits and vegetables • Small shops • Causal jobs (weeding, washing clothes etc)

3.4.4 Community Decision Making and Participation in development programs

	Ward 23 Zamuchiya	Ward 6 Makatapeya	Ward 1-8 Chipinge Gaza Urban
<p>Participation and decision making at community level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of men and women is high with regards to community projects. • Decision making is done through consultations • Traditional leaders and the councillor facilitate the platforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of men and women is high. • Decision making is done through consultations • Chairpersons and the councillor facilitate the platforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation is very low due to urban community set-up whereby households rarely meet to discuss issue regarding their welfare • Leaders such as councillor face difficulties to mobilise people for the gatherings
<p>HH level decision making during a crisis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men make final decisions and women consult their men counterparts before making decisions E.g. selling of a goat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men make final decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bread winner has a final say
<p>Influence of Culture and norms on participation in public places</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture is playing a pivotal role .e.g. women first seek advice and approval from their husbands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation is by choice of an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The culture does not have any influence towards the participation of people in public places

“GBV awareness programmes are being carried out but the context is not linked to climate change”

*Chipinge -Ward 6 (Makatapeya)



3.4.5 Level of community preparedness for climate change mitigation and adaptation		ward Zamuchiya (23)	Ward Makatapeya (6)	Ward Chipinge Gaza (1-8)
	Existing of plans and committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no plans and no committees responsible for up scaling environment management and climate change mitigation and adaptation practices Traditional leaders are enforcing the law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community does not have plans and committees to monitor environment issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans and committees are not available
	Leadership commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership commitment environmental and welfare of the people is High, however the traditional leaders highlighted that they need more skills and knowledge to effectively manage the environment and promote strategies to adapt and mitigate climate change They also argue that there are not well empowered to execute their duties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment is very low since the type of existing leadership is not under traditional leaders system, rather the leaders are political chairpersons who are selected through a voting system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaders are committed to spearhead climate change programmes but highlighted that the community is very difficult to mobilise
	Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no awareness programmes for environment management and climate change adaptation and mitigation practices (no structures) GBV awareness programmes are being carried out but the context is not linked to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No awareness programmes for environment management and climate change adaptation and mitigation practices exist GBV awareness programmes are being carried out but the context is not linked to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No awareness campaigns are being conducted
	Stakeholder Presence and level of support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agritex , Veterinary Services (VET) Ministry of Health –Village Health Workers Chipinge Rural District Council Environment Management Agency(EMA),Forestry Commission Traditional leaders ,Ministry of women’s affairs gender and community development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Health Workers Chipinge Rural District Council Environment Management Agency Forestry Commission Ministry of women’s affairs gender and community development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of women’s affairs gender and community development

3.4.6 Key issues that emerged from Chipinge District

- **L**and tenure system/land use system defines how resources are utilised and the type of community coping strategies to be adopted for example in Makatapeya people are resorting to gardening whilst in Chipinge town they practice small shops and marketing vegetables as practices to combat effects of climate change.
- **S**ome of the coping strategies for climate change are unethical such as prostitution (HIV/AIDS) and child marriages whilst some are putting the environment under pressure for example streambank cultivation in Chipinge town will further increase the effects of climate change if left unabated.
- **W**omen and girls are mostly affected by hazards associated with climate change since in most cases their responses are unethical such as prostitution and child marriages. In addition women are overburdened for example they walk long distances in search of food and water to feed the family
- **T**he targeted communities and district stakeholders are aware of climate change phenomenon as indicated by the indicators highlighted in this report, but they need resources and guidance to adapt and mitigate climate change.
- **I**n the 3 wards visited, there are no platforms to facilitate discussions around climate related issues (village, ward & district levels) to assist community members to come up with strategies to abate climate change and share experiences for others to adopt
- **U**ncontrolled use of natural resources is rampant especially in Ward 6 and Chipinge urban where the governance of resources is under political personnel and town council respectively. The responsible authorities are citing lack of resources to enforce and monitor natural resource use.
- **C**limate information is not disseminated in wards and traditional climate indicators are not providing accurate predictions. For example in Zamuchiya ward physiognomic changes of fruit trees is no longer giving expected results with regards to rains



3.4.7 Future directions for Chipinge district

1. Awareness raising

- There is a need for community members and stakeholders to understand more about climate change and environment sustainability as well as the contribution of the two to GBV and child marriages.
- The project should make use of other running projects/events in the targeted areas with similar themes such as child protection, environment sustainability by forming synergies during awareness raising.
- Chipinge district stakeholders confirmed that they always conduct environmental events such as tree planting days, wetland commemoration days etc. but these events are not linked to GBV and child marriages. Hence, there is need for the project to lobby and advocate for inclusion of cross cutting issues such as climate change, environmental decay, GBV and child marriages during all developmental events so that their linkage can be more appreciated and all issues can be tackled from an integrated approach.

2. Strengthening district and ward stakeholder platforms

- The project staff should prioritise participating in RDC subcommittees meetings such as Natural Resources Management and Agriculture committee , RDDC to increase the visibility of the project and lobby the inclusion of climate related issues in the discussions and support stakeholders to share plans for events to allow integration of similar activities
- Establishment of fora/ strengthening the existing platforms RDC sub committees to incorporate issues of climate change, disseminate climate information, environmental sustainability and GBV (village and ward assembly meetings, District meetings; religious gatherings). At ward level these can be green ambassador or existing environmental sub-committees to spearhead the awareness on climate change and environmental sustainability and conduct discussions on climate change adaptation & mitigation and sharing experiences with paying attention to different seasons of the year.



3. Capacity Building and Development of Climate Resilience Plans

- Strengthening the capacity of field officers and district stakeholders in climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies so that they provide backstopping mechanisms to the targeted communities
- Establishment and strengthening of structures (green ambassadors) to protect and monitor environmental issues in the respective wards
- Development of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans (village, ward and district level plans) -contribute towards diversification of economic and livelihood strategies
- The project should strengthen the existing platforms such as civil committee meetings through the Civil Protection Unit of the district to facilitate platforms for climate information sharing for example early warning messages can be developed and shared with a wider range of consumers including community farmers
- Reducing pressure on trees by using alternative fuel sources for domestic purposes especially urban dwellers (e.in Chipinge and Chiredzi). The project may consider the use of LP gas, biogas and improve cook stoves.

4. Stakeholder engagement

- The project should facilitate the engagement of Chipinge town council with regards to provision of clean water, enforcement of illegal activities along streams in GAZA area and possibly lobbying for a designated area for town dwellers to practice gardening
- Engage RDC, DA and Ministry of Lands, Resettlements and Agriculture to support ward based committees responsible for NRM and address issues of leadership crisis in Makatapeya ward where there is uncontrolled use of natural resources. In addition, to support community project to cope climate change impacts such as sand abstraction and sale within stipulated environmental procedures.

4.0 Annexes

Annex 1. Checklist for the situational analysis on Climate change awareness and environmental sustainability

Aspect	Guiding questions	Tools
Climate Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have you observed any changes in weather patterns (temperature, precipitation, wind e.t.c) over time? If yes. What are the main hazards affecting your area as a result of these changes? (extreme weather events) Are there any changes in frequency/ occurrence of these extreme weather events in your area? 	Key informant interviews
Community vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which sectors (livelihoods) are mostly affected by these hazards/extreme weather events? How did major climate change induced disasters affect households in the community? (refer to previous years of droughts, floods, heat stress e.t.c) How were women, men, boys, girls and other groups of people affected? What happened to family structures? Where there any effects on culture, traditions and other social norms? What are the current coping strategies /mechanisms for the community during times of stress or shocks? Do you rely on locally available resources? Which groups are most at risk? (Elderly, people living with disability, gender etc.) What are your main livelihoods activities? (what are the practices and associated risks e.g. in agriculture, natural resource use.) In what ways do you think changes in weather patterns/ climate has affected the way people manage or use the environment? 	Focus groups discussions (FDGs) Key informant interviews
Institutional arrangements (question relevant to the DA and key stakeholders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which key national, district and community structures are involved and what are their responsibilities. What type/forms of legislation or government policy supporting climate change? As a district do you have a climate risk management (CRM) plan, policy/ strategy? Is it operational? Who are the key players in the implementation of the plans? 	Key informant interviews
Key Stakeholders in Climate change awareness and risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who are the stakeholders found in your area/community? What are their roles and responsibilities? What are their interests, and are there any threats and opportunities with regards to climate change effects? What is your relationships with them? Are there any platforms for local leadership where climate risk awareness and management is discussed? (E.g. Village assembly, ward assembly e.t.c.) 	Focus Group discussions Group work using Social and power tools Stakeholder analysis matrix Venn diagram
Community participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a community how are you involved in awareness and risk management activities? How are the very vulnerable households involved in these activities? What are the community initiatives on in awareness and risk management activities? Are there any government /donor funded initiatives? 	FDGs Key informant interviews
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there equal participation of both men and women in the planning, implementation and monitoring of CRM processes? Are women involved in the decision making? Who decides on the disposal/selling of assets in the event of a disaster? When community level decision making happens, who is involved and excluded from them. Whose ideas are respected and interests are likely to be met; and whose ideas and interests are likely to be sidelined? Are there existing community groups or committees, on CRM? (Provide information on membership). Are there social or cultural norms that influence participation of men and women in public spaces? 	Focus Group Discussions Key informant interviews

Community preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you have ward/community CRM/adaptation plan? • Are you implementing any strategies/ CRM practices from the plan? Please list. • What type of resources do you have for use in implementing the plans? • How often do you review the CRM plans? (Are the plans up to date, are previous incidences and experiences incorporated?) 	Focus Group discussions
Public awareness and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do these institutions participate in the dissemination of information regarding to weather and climate change in your community? • Schools, • Clinics, • NGOs • Government departments (Extension services) • Churches • Traditional leadership • Other 	Focus Group discussions Stakeholder matrix
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any form of monitoring; who monitors, when and how? 	FDGs and key informant interviews

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Picture Acknowledgements

- Woman farming in Mali. Source: Reuters
- Monica Banda, a farmer in Zambia, stands in the middle of a field she planted: Carl Jensen
- Shallow well: ICRISAT/Birhanu Zemadi
- Optimized-Black woman crying: Daily family
- Man giving a farmer advice: Hugh Rutherford
- Woman walking on dusty road carrying container: Troillions
- A farmer plants groundnuts-ILRI/Flickr
- A woman works on a farm-CIAT / CC BY-SA
- Fearful of teen pregnancy: Jodi Bieber
- Woman fetching water, yellow containers: George Thomas
- Women farmers growing sweet potatoes: Morgana Wingard/ONE

Situational Analysis
on Climate Change Awareness And Environmental Sustainability
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