



COVER PHOTO: VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTS MADE BY BEEKEEPING GROUPS DURING TRAINING IN THE SEL.
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USAID ZIMBABWE RESILIENCE ANCHORS ACTIVITY ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

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ACRONYMS

ARDAS	Agricultural and Rural Development Advisory Services
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BIZ	Biodiversity Innovation Zimbabwe
CEG	Community Environmental Governance
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DDC	District Development Coordinator
DDF	District Development Fund
DoI	Department of Irrigation
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DWSSC	District Water Supply and Sanitation Committee
EASI	Europe Africa Seed Initiative
EHT	Environmental Health Technician
ELI	Environmental Law Institute
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
FARM	Fostering Agribusiness for Resilient Markets
FaaB	Farming as a Business
F2F	Farmer-2-Farmer
FFF	Foundations for Farming
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
GESI	Gender, Equality and Social Inclusion
GNP	Gonarezhou National Park
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LEAP	Local Environmental Action Plans
LUP	Land Use Plan
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
NRM	Natural Resources Management
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RDC	Rural District Council
RA	Resilience ANCHORS
RAA	Resilience ANCHORS Activity
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
RFQ	Request for Quotations
RWIMS	Rural WASH Information and Services Management System
SEL	Southeast Lowveld

STARR	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights
SVC	Save Valley Conservancy
TCPC	The Chili Pepper Company
ToR	Terms of Reference
USG	United States Government
WADCO	Ward Development Committee
WC	Wildlife Committee
WCA	Wildlife Conservation Action
ZELA	Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association
ZINWA	Zimbabwe National Water Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAID Resilience ANCHORS Activity continued to strengthen the resilience of communities around protected landscapes in the Southeast Lowveld (SEL) and set the stage for full-scale implementation in the Mid-Zambezi Valley (MZV) landscape. Resilience ANCHORS made significant progress in the training of smallholder farmers in climate-smart agriculture (CSA), supported by the completion of demonstration gardens and water sources for multipurpose use in Mahenye and Maparadze. The Activity also made positive strides towards strengthening private sector engagement (PSE) and ensuring more sustainable impact via locally led development for improved natural resource management and greater resilience.

Resilience ANCHORS conducted a seminal Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) Conference in September 2022, see Annex I, that attracted a wide spectrum of conservation and economic growth stakeholders. HWC remains Zimbabwe's highest profile challenge around protected areas. The Activity presented key findings from a national HWC assessment and mapped strategies for expanded HWC mitigation interventions in FY23.

“USAID will support holistic community-led approaches that will sustainably address HWC for those living nearby diverse landscapes,” stated the USAID/Zimbabwe Acting Mission Director, Mr. Ramses Gauthier.

Under Objective 1, which covers community-level governance and economic benefits, Resilience ANCHORS trained 561 smallholder farmers, including 421 women, in CSA principles. The Activity also organized a “Look and Learn Tour” for farmers, providing a hands-on experience. The Activity conducted a Horticultural Value Chain–Market Mapping exercise to assess the demand of farmers’ products and the strength of potential value chains to improve their decision-making ability to adapt to climate and market trends. Resilience ANCHORS conducted consultations and trainings on Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs) throughout Bikita District to improve and strengthen environmental monitoring and communities’ abilities to manage their own natural resources.

The Activity established cash crop gardens with the aim of building resilience to climatic shocks and stresses. The Activity provided training on market assessment, marketing, book-keeping, and carried out a market mapping exercise. After receiving these trainings and the feedback from the market mapping exercise, the farmers decided which crops to plant to receive the maximum profits from their inputs. Using acquired marketing skills, the cash crop garden committees secured a partnership and market via Flamboyant Hotel, a private sector player. The cash crop gardens are now realizing meaningful income, and the beneficiaries have moved away from subsistence farming to farming as a business.

The Activity improved the capacity of the Nyangambe Wildlife Management Committee in governance, conservation, community engagement, environmental, and natural resource institutional and legal frameworks. The Activity also produced a new constitution for the Nyangambe Wildlife Conservancy and supported the convening of a national dialogue session on HWC, community livelihoods, and food security at the Zimbabwe Alternative Mining Indaba. The Activity developed one land use plan (LUP) for Ward 23 in Chiredzi (Nyangambe). It was adopted by the Chiredzi RDC as a statutory document for rural development and planning for the ward and presented by the community to multiple government stakeholders. The LUP will serve as the blueprint for other LUPs to be developed in the district.

Under Objective 2, involving better access to and management of water, the Activity completed the development of seven water sources for multipurpose use in Chipinge District, each equipped with a borehole, solarized pumping system, livestock water trough, 10,000-liter storage tank and water access points for domestic use and human consumption. These improved water systems will support the CSA conducted in landscapes and act as a multiplier effect on the activities. Resilience ANCHORS leveraged

USAID's Farmer-to-Farmer (F2F) program to train 45 farmers, who form part of the Nyangambe Irrigation Scheme, on crop water demands, irrigation scheduling, and general water management. Resilience ANCHORS conducted a key stakeholder workshop and dialogue meeting on water governance and integrated water resources management (IWRM).

Under Objective 3, focused on PSE and locally led development, the Activity engaged several private sector actors to develop and strengthen value chains for community-based agriculture and products. The Activity facilitated a partnership between The Chili Pepper Company (TCPC) and the Vimbanayi Irrigation Scheme management committee in Chipinge District. Approximately 134 members of the scheme registered to join the contract. The partnership will provide farmers with a minimum gross profit margin of [REDACTED] USD per household each harvesting season and will ensure improved sustainability beyond the Activity.

To further strengthen locally led development, Resilience ANCHORS continued to build the capacity of local implementing partners through a series of finance, compliance, and contracts management workshops, led by ECODIT's Finance Director, as well as Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) trainings to all partners on developing process monitoring tools and updating existing performance monitoring tools. To support the MEL process, Resilience ANCHORS developed an online MEL database to enhance data quality standards. The Activity successfully facilitated a data quality assessment (DQA) and monitoring exercise with USAID/Zimbabwe.

Resilience ANCHORS produced a draft Community Environmental Governance (CEG) Manual to improve the ability of communities and Ward Development Committees (WADCOs) to overcome environmental governance challenges. The Activity trained community members, focusing on women and youth, from Chiredzi and Bikita Districts, in the use of Envirobot, a digital platform where communities can access environmental information and report on environmental concerns. Resilience ANCHORS also produced and launched the Human-Wildlife Conflict Trend Analysis (2016-2021) to understand the nature and extent of HWC in Zimbabwe. Furthermore, the Activity developed an Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework and Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Resilience ANCHORS carried out a Baobab Resource Mapping exercise (see Annex 2) to accurately assess the state of baobab resources nationwide. The Resource Mapping looked at distribution, density, and dynamics of baobab populations, identified concentrations of baobab trees under threat, as a priority for conservation action, developed protection and restoration measures aimed at mitigating and preventing any urgent threats to baobabs within the areas. It also identified a long-term monitoring program enabling the adoption of rapid corrective measures in the event of negative impacts on the baobab population and explored opportunities for income-generating activities for communities.

As noted, the Activity also created a HWC policy brief (Annex 3) that highlighted policy recommendations, such as the development of an HWC policy or national strategy, a proposed ex-gratis scheme for HWC victims, the establishment of a national inter-agency and ministerial coordination body on HWC, and a national reporting and monitoring system on HWC. An NTFP policy brief (see Annex 4) was created with the aim of understanding the conditions under which NTFP commercialization can make a positive contribution to the livelihoods of the poor, to help build the resilience of communities in anticipation of shocks and stresses, and to help to fulfil the potential contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals. It provided policy recommendations related to policy and governance, NTFP production, NTFP sustainability, and those related to value chains and markets.

The Resilience ANCHORS Activity also conducted one last scoping field visit to the Mid-Zambezi Valley landscape. This visit will further inform strategies and activities to be incorporated into the Activity's

Annual Work Plan (AWP) for FY23. After undergoing extended co-creation and exercising significant adaptive management, Resilience ANCHORS positioned itself, through new locally led partnerships, data-driven strategies, and expansions into new landscapes, for its most impactful year to date in FY23.

Lastly, the Annual Performance Report for the Resilience ANCHORS Activity (RAA) clearly demonstrates that the ECODIT Team and Partners excelled in FY22, the first year of actual program implementation for the Resilience ANCHORS Activity (RAA). (NB: RAA's Year 1 was focused on managing USAID's Co-Design Process.) Such notable progress was realized despite ECODIT's Project Coordination Unit (PCU) needing to manage for several major challenges, including but not limited to - working under limiting COVID-19 restrictions for most of years 1 and 2, managing for the withdrawal of two original landscape partners, replacing an underperforming partner - and notwithstanding, the delays encountered in obtaining key USAID approvals for contract modifications, etc. These challenges aside, ECODIT's PCU and the RAA Partners showed admirable productivity and resilience in FY22, and we're sure they'll continue to exceed expectations and ultimately, improve upon their program performance in FY23.

I INTRODUCTION

USAID Resilience ANCHORS Activity is implemented by ECODIT via the STARR II IDIQ. The overarching purpose of the Activity is to increase the capacity of communities to sustainably protect and manage community-based natural resources and the wildlife economy (based on the conviction that nature is an economic asset) in anticipation of future shocks and stresses. The Activity is currently being implemented in the Southeast Lowveld (SEL) of Zimbabwe covering communities around the Save Valley Conservancy (SVC) and Gonarezhou National Park (GNP), with initiatives starting soon in the Mid-Zambezi Valley (MZV). The Activity has three main objectives:

1. Improve economic benefits from strengthened community-level governance and oversight of conservation enterprises;
2. Increase sustainable access to supplies of water of sufficient quantity and quality to meet human, economic, and ecosystem needs; and
3. Strengthen locally led development and private sector engagement.

In Year 2, USAID Resilience ANCHORS Activity partnered with the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA), Environmental Law Institute (ELI), and Foundations for Farming (FFF) to provide capacity-building support for improved natural resources management and governance to enhance incomes for targeted communities in both the SVC and GNP landscapes. The Activity also had the chance to host multiple delegations from USAID/Zimbabwe during this period for activities that will be outlined further in this report.

Table 1: USAID Resilience ANCHORS Activity

Activity Name	USAID Resilience ANCHORS Activity
Activity Start and End Dates:	July 20, 2020 – July 19, 2025
Prime Implementing Partner:	ECODIT LLC
Contract Number:	72061320F00003
Major Counterpart Organizations:	African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Environmental Law Institute (ELI), Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA), Foundations for Farming (FFF)
Geographic Coverage:	Southeast Lowveld, Zimbabwe
Reporting Period:	October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022

This annual report presents key updates on performance by the USAID Resilience ANCHORS Activity from October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022. The narrative report also includes specific achievements and lessons learned by the Activity during the year. The structure is based on the FY22 Annual Work Plan, as approved by the COR at that time. All the photos are accredited to Resilience ANCHORS. Finally, the report presents key activities planned for FY23 to provide additional context.

I.1 KEY MILESTONE ACHIEVEMENTS

- 2,625 community members now have access to water (1546 female and 1079 male), indicator HL.85-1 and 2,597 livestock (1,560 cattle, 1,008 goats and 29 donkeys) now have access to water.

Table 2: Number of people benefiting from the adoption and implementation of measures to improve water resources management because of USG assistance (indicator HL.85-1)

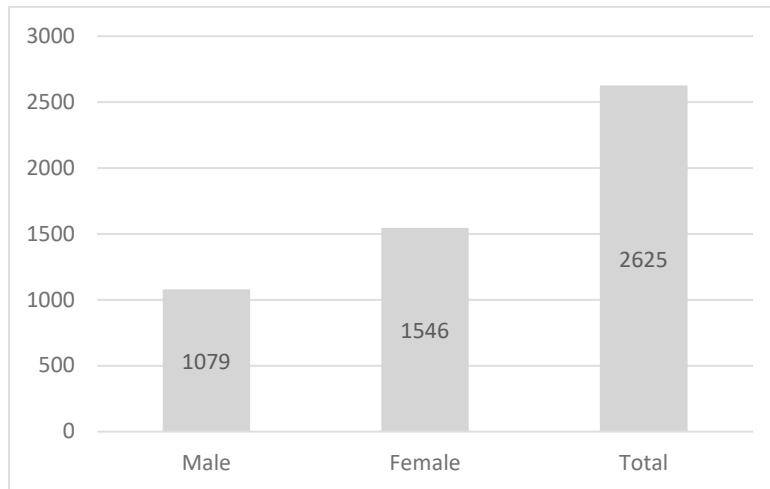
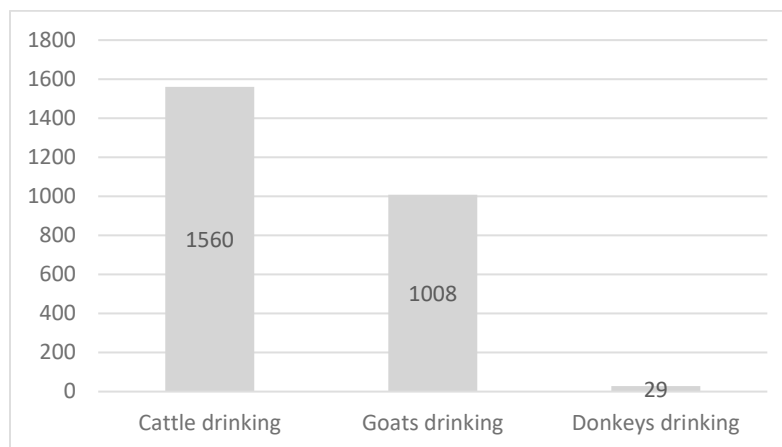


Table 3: Number of livestock accessing water troughs



- Convened a district level workshop on water governance and integrated water resource management, targeting participants from Bikita and Chiredzi districts to improve governance and water resources management mechanisms (waterpoint committees and tenure systems).
- Completed rapid water source and use assessments in SVC and GNP landscapes.
- Supported members of Nyangambe Wildlife Management Committee to attend and participate in the national-level wildlife sessions on Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC), community livelihoods, and food security held in Bulawayo on October 5-9, 2021. In Q4 FY22, the Activity supported wildlife committee chairpersons from Chiredzi, Bikita, and Chipinge districts (wards 23, 24, 25, 26, 29 and 30) to attend the 2022 ZAMI Workshop held in Bulawayo.
- Trained 390 farmers on CSA coupled with land preparation for the establishment of demonstration gardens to act as “farmer learning centers” in the GNP landscape. In the SVC landscape, the Activity trained 300 dryland smallholder farmers in CSA as a climate change mitigation strategy.
- Held partners’ workshop focusing on Collaboration, Learning, and Adaption (CLA).

- Organized a communication, report writing, and monitoring workshop in Q4 FY22 as a step towards improving the quality of documentation and report.
- Identified, registered, and facilitated USAID Leahy vetting for 20 potential scouts to be trained and deployed in the Nyangambe Community Conservancy.
- The Activity facilitated a contractual partnership between Sweet Maungwe (local private sector SME) and 102 beekeeping farmers from Bikita and Chiredzi wards 23, 25, and 26, to train, equip and provide a market.
- The USAID Resilience ANCHORS Activity facilitated a contractual partnership between TCPC and 134 Vimbanayi Irrigation Scheme members in Ward 29 of Chipinge District on the red chili pepper value chain to train and provide a market.
- In its drive to facilitate private sector engagement, the Activity has facilitated discussions and reached verbal agreements with the following private sector players: Bayoba, EASlseeds, Delta Soghurm Division, Chilo Gorge Lodge, and Flamboyant Hotel. These partnerships will cover the following value chains: NTFPs, butternut and watermelon seed, fodder for export, red sorghum, and horticulture.
- Facilitated the adoption of the Nyangambe (Ward 23) of Chiredzi Land Use Plan (LUP).

1.2 ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

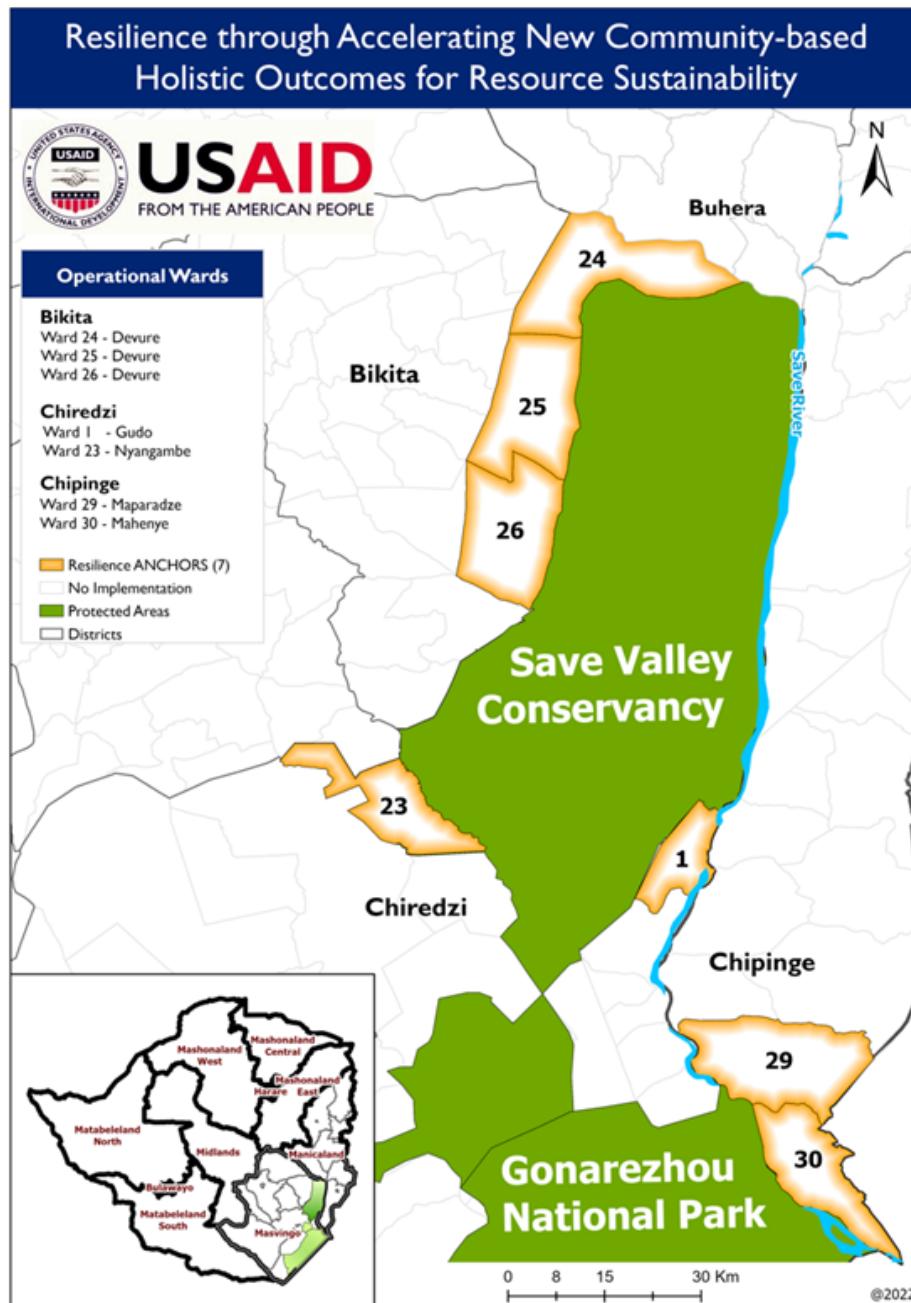
The SVC and GNP landscapes in Zimbabwe's Southeast Lowveld (SEL) form part of the Great Limpopo Trans-Frontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA). At 344,210 hectares, the SVC was established in 1991 and consists of 30 land titles that form 22 management properties. Before the national land reform program, which started in SVC in 2000, there was a mix of private (foreign and local), government, and community-owned properties. The land reform program, indigenization proposals, and a subsequent cabinet decision in 2014 to allocate several properties in the SVC to Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA), affected SVC's ability to maintain strong governance, management, and relations with communities, government, and other stakeholders. Internal issues and divisions have dominated discourse among SVC members ever since, limiting their ability to work effectively amongst themselves and with the government of Zimbabwe. SVC needs a long-term solution with government endorsement and support to attract investment and develop its economic potential to be able to drive development in a region that currently offers communities few revenue-generation options. Wildlife is one core resource with the potential to drive the SEL economy.

At 5,053 square kilometers, Gonarezhou is the country's second largest national park after Hwange. The name Gonarezhou is translated from the Shona language as meaning, "The Place of Elephants". GNP forms part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, which links Gonarezhou with the Kruger National Park in South Africa and the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique. Communities around SVC and GNP share a common history and face similar climate and wildlife related challenges, such as recurring droughts, water scarcity, poor soil fertility, human wildlife conflicts, and associated zoonotic diseases.

The purpose of Resilience ANCHORS is to support communities around the SVC and GNP landscapes, and soon MZV, to use their wildlife and natural resources on a viable basis for building long term resilience against anticipated climate and economic shocks and stressors. In total, Resilience ANCHORS will target seven wards in Bikita, Chiredzi, and Chipinge districts. In Chiredzi, the Activity focuses on wards 1 (Gudo) and 23 (Nyangambe). The Nyangambe Wildlife Conservancy is managed with support from the Save Valley Conservancy Trust, allowing the community to obtain meaningful revenue. In Bikita, targeted wards include 24, 25 and 26 (Devure), in Chipinge, the Activity focuses on wards 29 (Maparadze) and 30

(Mahenye). The Activity might expand into other wards, depending on demand and additional USAID funding opportunities.

Figure 1: USAID Resilience ANCHORS Target Wards



I.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Key threats to the landscape include poaching, illegal wildlife trade (IWT), HWC, low revenue streams, encroachment, resettlement, unsustainable mining, unresolved land tenure issues, unreliable water sources and supply systems, and minimal private sector investment. The situation is compounded by changing climatic conditions that exacerbate droughts and hinder productivity. With water scarcity

increasing, access to water for multiple purposes is decreasing, raising competition among and between people, livestock, and wildlife. Crop raids, livestock predation, and limited law enforcement capacity enhance conflicts, putting wildlife at risk of retaliatory killings. Due to limited livelihoods options, commercial and subsistence poaching is common. Poor governance and management of natural resources are compounded by a contradictory policy environment; a lack of leadership, cohesion, and shared vision; limited benefits (from tourism, wildlife off-takes); unresolved land issues embedded in the current land share models between SVC and the surrounding communities. The impact of the current land share model is that borders of the conservancy are no longer clear and some of the land use practices are not supportive of wildlife conservation. Poor governance in Zimbabwe is also a main contributor to the ongoing economic issues associated with the environment, despite having comprehensive constitutional legislative, institutional, and policy frameworks to support responsible macroeconomic decision-making.

Zimbabwe's foundation for proper environmental and economic governance, however, largely goes ignored, or is abused by those in power. The country suffers from graft and fiscal leakage and lacks real accountability and transparency in public budgeting and use of public and private funds. The private sector, which normally would play a critical role in holding the government accountable, is politically reluctant and has yet to successfully ally itself with communities, civil society, and other key stakeholders to organize any meaningful efforts towards lasting reform and improved stewardship in the SEL. Ultimately, due to localized corruption, mismanagement of the privatized conservation sites, and weak transparency and oversight mechanisms at the local level, money has not flowed back into communities. The fundamental absence of stewardship by the government, private sector, and rural communities of financial and natural resources hinders Zimbabweans from achieving sustainable community-led economic growth.

All the above contextual challenges directly affect the capacities of SEL communities to adapt and cope with anticipated economic and climate change-related shocks. With limited livelihood options, poor water and natural resources governance capabilities, and a changing climatic environment, the resilience of these communities has been greatly reduced. For instance, limited access to water hinders the abilities of SEL communities to embark on livelihood activities for income generation, while inherent human-wildlife conflicts further reduce the asset base upon which communities build their resilience. Human-wildlife conflicts result in communities losing their livestock to lions and other predators who migrate out of the conservancy and GNP and enter communal areas. In addition, changing climatic conditions and frequent droughts experienced in the SEL have also contributed to increased loss of livestock and reduced agricultural productivity, both of which further negatively affect the adaptive, absorptive, and transformative capacities of the SEL communities to be resilient. It is against this contextual background that Resilience ANCHORS seeks to address the following constraints in SEL:

- Lack of an integrated ward-level land use plans in SEL wards that incorporates a holistic view of environmental, social, and economic objectives in the ward with inclusive support from the community, local government, and other key stakeholders;
- Limited investment and governance support to improve the land-share model for Nyangambe communities due to corruption, little or no citizen oversight, and inadequate monitoring of local government entities and conservation enterprises;
- Limited capacity for integrated water resources management to ensure access to safe and sustainable water supplies of sufficient quantity and quality to meet human, economic, and ecosystem needs;
- Lack of shared vision, coordination, collaboration, and investment among SVC members including the Gudo Community, other communities, and their local authorities around the SVC, towards long-term sustainable landscapes for mutual benefit;

- Limited capacity in the community and local organizations to generate long-lasting benefits from community assets and development capital, particularly in business administration in Devure and Nyangambe and organizational, advocacy, oversight, and environmental management in other communities; and
- Poor governance and capacities for communities to hold duty bearers accountable to promote sustainable natural resources management and economic development.

1.4 ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVE ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY-LEVEL GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT OF CONSERVATION ENTERPRISES.

Sub-Objective 1: Support for participatory land use planning, conservation enterprises, conservation agriculture, and building community level capacity for improved natural resource management and governance.

Sub-Objective 2: Strengthening the capacity of community-level governance institutions to promote effective, equitable and accountable resource management and protection and resource tenure security.

Sub-Objective 3: Providing governance technical support to ensure more effective implementation and enforcement of policy and legal frameworks governing landscape resources.

Sub-Objective 4: Providing governance technical support to ensure more effective implementation and enforcement of policy and legal frameworks governing landscape resources.

Sub-Objective 5: Empowering communities to take part in sustainable natural resources management through targeted capacity building interventions.

OBJECTIVE 2. INCREASED SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO SUPPLIES OF WATER OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY AND QUALITY TO MEET HUMAN, ECONOMIC, AND ECOSYSTEM NEEDS.

Sub-Objective 1: Support integrated water shed management to ensure long term water security

Sub-Objective 2: Supporting improved access to water for multiple use purposes through small scale water source rehabilitation and development and as well as water planning and allocation to reduce water conflicts.

Sub-Objective 3: Strengthening the capacity of community-level water governance institutions to effectively advocate for and protect community water tenure rights and participate meaningfully in integrated and sustainable water resource management and decision-making.

Sub-Objective 4: Providing technical support to fill gaps in existing legal, planning, and regulatory frameworks to improve security of community-based water tenure and sustainable resource allocation and management.

Sub-Objective 5: Building the capacity of communities, local authorities, and other landscape stakeholders to effectively implement and enforce policy and legal frameworks to protect communities' water resource tenure rights, support equitable allocation of scarce resources, and effectively manage resource conflicts.

OBJECTIVE 3. STRENGTHEN LOCALLY LED DEVELOPMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT.

Sub-Objective 1: Creating enabling conditions for increased private sector investments in community development by resilience anchors such as, among others, the Savé Valley Conservation Trust and Gonarezhou Conservation Trust.

Sub-Objective 2: Building the capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs) to effectively engage with private sector entities to negotiate and protect resource rights and co-manage resources.

Sub-Objective 3: Strengthening engagement platforms among the community, service providers like ZINWA, ZESA, and the private sector.

1.5 RESILIENCE ANCHORS STRATEGIES

Resilience ANCHORS adopts an inclusive, holistic, and community-led resilience-building approach. This approach is in sync with the Activity's purpose of building the resilience of communities to deal with

recurrent shocks and stresses. As such, the design of all Resilience ANCHORS interventions will be shaped by local community needs and aspirations. The active participation of all stakeholders will be emphasized: target beneficiaries (vulnerable women, youth, and the disabled), community leaders, the private sector, policymakers, and government entities. Building resilience involves the deliberate strengthening of transformative, adaptive, and absorptive capacities (informed by baseline data). Transformative capacity recognizes the importance of building strong enabling environments at all levels in the form of public infrastructure investments: recognizing the key role water provision plays in a region with a changing climate. Where possible, local level climate data will be shared with communities to increase their capacities to predict future shocks and stresses. Capacities to adapt to stresses and absorb shocks focus on the ability of households to invest in robust livelihoods and strategies that reduce the negative impacts of shocks and stresses, without compromising biodiversity. Resilience ANCHORS will support beneficiary communities to develop: 1) water infrastructure and governance structures; 2) diversified livelihoods and social capital options; 3) positive behavior change through environmental education and programs; and 4) strong private sector engagements to support a local economy that sustains the ecological systems, creates economic opportunity and community enterprises.

ENGAGEMENT, AWARENESS, AND MOBILIZATION OF COMMUNITIES:

Resilience ANCHORS and its implementing partners will support actions informed by local visions and goals, adaptable planning informed by participatory processes, and scoping studies that prioritize the voices of traditional leaders, women's groups, youth, and other disadvantaged groups. Local authorities will be engaged to create an enabling policy environment to improve transformative capacity for local people. This will enable local people to positively demand services and participate in viable economic activities such as efficient production and marketing of selected cash crops to increase incomes, and ultimately improve their absorptive and adaptive capacity to recurrent and future environmental shocks and stresses. In addition, the Activity will also support SVC to develop and operationalize a Community Engagement Plan. This plan is key to ensure continued engagement in the long term, making the SVC an economic hub that would support economic activities for surrounding communities. In a community setting, everything above the household requires coordination because it involves collective action to manage shared natural resources – grazing land, forest, water, and wildlife. Natural resource commons are integrated into a dynamic, interconnected ecosystem, and socioecological management systems at scale are overlapping and hierarchical (e.g., household, village, district, region, landscape, and so forth).

FACILITATING, ASSISTING, AND SUPPORTING COMMUNITY AGENCIES AND PLANS:

Support for the development of ward-level land use plans (LUPs) through participatory stakeholder-driven processes with the communities and RDC representatives will be fundamental for reviews and updates. LUPs will outline land use zones, activities, and commonly agreed upon bylaws and this will inform interventions throughout the Activity's timeframe, minimizing potential conflicts at the ward and district levels. Important to emphasize is that the LUP must take into consideration water resources availability. Linking land and water is critical for sustainability. RDC involvement in the process will ensure the LUP is nested under appropriate district development plans. Community engagement and meetings will be focused and goal oriented. Community training and capacity building will be coordinated to maximize their time as opposed to having a series of trainings and meetings. The Activity will use an integrated approach that recognizes the importance of interactions with other organizations focused on building communities' resilience, and will work with other stakeholders to understand communities' challenges. This will culminate in strategic planning and synergies with government sectors to ensure that development gains are not eroded, especially during crises, stresses, and shocks.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES:

The Activity will support community-led initiatives, locally prioritized interventions, and conservation activities, including protection of forestlands, wildlife, reclamation, and reforestation activities. Resilience

ANCHORS will support citizen monitoring to understand who participates and benefits, and the type of benefits, with the target communities. The primary aim of these interventions is to benefit women, youths, and disadvantaged groups such as the disabled. The Activity will support partnerships between local communities and the public sector and private sector businesses, such as ecotourism, climate-smart agriculture, improved livestock production, sustainable intensification of agricultural production in key-value chains (e.g., sugar, chili, sugar beans), and non-timber forest products (NTFPs), including Mopane worms, marula fruits, baobab fruits, hacha nuts, essential oils, and honey production. Water management and provisioning plans will link with locally led development aspirations while ensuring that ecosystem services are sustained through robust, accountable, and equitable management regimes.

THE THEORY OF CHANGE (TOC) GUIDING THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RESILIENCE ANCHORS IS:

If community-level stakeholders — local authorities, non-governmental actors, and the private sector — and the communities themselves are empowered to work together and to hold each other accountable for better natural resources management, conservation efforts, and economic benefit, then vulnerable communities will increase their resilience to economic and climate-related shocks.

2 PROGRESS ON PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Activity targets on all performance indicators were informed by what the Activity managed to achieve in the previous quarter. Subsequent reporting on the Activity's 20 performance indicators (10 Standard and 10 Custom) is presented in the table below.

Table 4: Progress on Performance Indicators

ID	INDICATOR	FY22 TARGETS	Q4 ACHIEVED	Q4 % OF TARGET	FY22 ACHIEVED	FY22 % OF TARGET	EXPLANATION/ COMMENTS
DR.4-I	Number of USG-supported activities designed to promote or strengthen the civic participation of women.	5	3	100%	12	240%	<p>There is an overachievement on this indicator due to increased community interest. As a result, the Activity extended USG supported activities to a total of 12 including Beekeeping (honey production), Cash crop gardens, CSA demo plots, Community Conservancy Committees, Land Use Planning, Look and Learn tours. Wildlife-based enterprises, Bakery, Piggery, VSLA, Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), Private sector Engagement (Partnership with TCPC).</p> <p>Due to COVID restrictions on travel and gatherings, initial targets were conservative. Targets will be revised for FY23.</p>
RESIL-a	The ability of households to recover from the typical types of shocks and stressors that occur in the landscape.	4.3	-	-	4.0	93%	<p>The Ability-to-Recover index is currently measured at 4, with most participant households' respondents exhibiting positive coping mechanisms to recover from recurrent shocks and stresses, but the FY22 target was missed and this could be due to seasonal variation, such as reduced food security due to poor harvest and lower food stocks.</p> <p>Households reporting incidences of Climatic Shocks and Stresses (e.g., Too much/too little rainfall or drought) were the highest (more than 75%) across all Activity areas.</p> <p>Prices of food have also risen locally and globally, with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimStat's) August 2022 statistics revealing month-on-month inflation rate for food and non-alcoholic beverage prices in Zimbabwe at 14.25%.</p>
RA-3	Percentage of beneficiaries trained in civic areas reporting strengthened ability to participate in civic activities (disaggregated by percentages of women and youth).	2% Women 3% Youth	-	-	35.6% Women 34% Youth	1780% Women 1133% Youth	<p>Of the 407 Annual Monitoring Household survey respondents (73.7%) reported an increased ability to participate in key civic activities, about 398 (72.1%) reported that they had been trained in key civic activities supported by the USAID Resilience ANCHORS Activity.</p> <p>There was no significant difference ($p>0.05$) between Male (43.2%) and Female (35.6%) headed households in terms of reporting an increased ability to participate in key civic activities.</p> <p>There was no significant difference ($p>0.05$) between Youth (34%) and Adults (39%) headed households in terms of reporting an increased ability to participate in key civic activities.</p>

ID	INDICATOR	FY22 TARGETS	Q4 ACHIEVED	Q4 % OF TARGET	FY22 ACHIEVED	FY22 % OF TARGET	EXPLANATION/ COMMENTS
							<p>Overall, 434 (78%) of respondent Activity participants mentioned that they were utilizing the knowledge they received during trainings over the past year.</p> <p>The Activity overachieved the target by such a large percentage because initially the target was conservative due to COVID restrictions. However, community interest was very high throughout the year, which explains the high achievement. The Activity will adjust targets going forward.</p>
DR 2.4-2	Number of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported by USG assistance.	3	1	100%	2	67%	<p>Mechanism 1: The Envirobot platform was initiated which is now up and running.</p> <p>Mechanism 2: The Nyangambe Community Conservancy constitution that was reviewed and updated.</p> <p>Mechanism 3: The water cadastre system was not completed due to the USAID restrictions on the provision of support to government stakeholders.</p>
GJD 2.1-4	Number of public forums in which solution-holders and members of the public interact as a result of USG assistance.	3 District 2 Provincial 1 National	1 Provincial	100%	5 District 5 Provincial 2 National	167% District 250% Provincial 200% National	Stakeholders and local level leadership reported and concurred that each village had a development committee that met regularly on a monthly basis. The councilors leading these meetings and working especially with ARDAS, EMA, DDC and Council were always represented at the USAID Resilience ANCHORS activity supported meetings.
EG. 3.2-28	Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management with USG assistance.	35	-	-	48	137%	Climate smart agriculture principles were adopted in crop fields, cash crop gardens, and demo plots established. No other Activities were conducted in Q4 because it is not a farming season under dryland farming.
RESIL-1	Number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented, or institutionalized with USG assistance.	5	-	-	4	80%	<p>3 LEAPs developed (2 ward level and 1 district level).</p> <p>1 LUP was developed and adopted for Ward 23 of Chiredzi.</p> <p>The 2 ward level LEAPs (wards 25 and 26 of Bikita) were done and the activity went on to cover other wards like ward 13, 19 and 22 to feed into the district level LEAP.</p> <p>The LEAPs in Chiredzi were not completed due to the USAID policy that precluded the Project from working with government officials, and we could not develop it without engaging the RDC because it is a tool which must be adopted by Council for it to be implemented. The</p>

ID	INDICATOR	FY22 TARGETS	Q4 ACHIEVED	Q4 % OF TARGET	FY22 ACHIEVED	FY22 % OF TARGET	EXPLANATION/ COMMENTS
							Resilience ANCHORS Activity now has clarity on how we are able to integrate GoZ support into the Activity through the provision of non-financial support to the GoZ. The Activity will re-engage the Chiredzi RDC to develop the final LEAP in FY23.
EG. 10.2-3	Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of U.S. Government assistance.	1300	453	100%	1386	107%	Most of the Annual Monitoring Household survey respondents concurred that they had received benefits from conservation and sustainable management of natural resources or biodiversity in their community. Annual Monitoring Results showed that at least 1386 Activity participants have improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management.
EG.10.2-4	Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance.	300	420	100%	2860	953%	All Annual Monitoring Household survey respondents mentioned that they had been trained and continue to receive awareness in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. Initially the target was conservative due to COVID-19 restrictions, however once the restrictions were lifted, more people were able to participate in larger numbers. Therefore, the Activity overshot this target primarily because LUPs and LEAPs were being conducted at village level and they were not restrictive in terms of participation, hence there was a particularly high turnout.
RA-4	Number of targeted communities where citizens gather to engage with solution holders at least three times per year with USG assistance. (DG PMP Indicator 3.3.3-1).	5 Wards (1000 people)	2 Wards (439 people)	200%	4 Wards (840 people)	80%	The Activity facilitated engagements between communities and district level officials during the year including the development of LUPs as well as meetings to discuss adoption of wildlife community conservancies in Bikita district. Also, there were LEAPs consultations that happened in ward 25 and 26 of Bikita (though the By-Law consultations also happened in other wards – 13, 19 and 22). The Activity had three engagements which took place in all wards during the fourth quarter of FY22 supported by USG Assistance disaggregated by ward. Therefore, we can regard this as three communities having managed to gather with solution holders since we are counting number of communities Wildlife committee attending ZAMI which included wards 23, 25 & 26. Adoption of LUP in Ward 23; and Resuscitation and training of the Ward Environmental Sub Committees (ESC). Wards 23, 25 and 26. During the first quarter of the year, participation was low due to COVID-19 travel restrictions and restrictions on numbers of people gathering.

ID	INDICATOR	FY22 TARGETS	Q4 ACHIEVED	Q4 % OF TARGET	FY22 ACHIEVED	FY22 % OF TARGET	EXPLANATION/ COMMENTS
HL.8.5-1	Number of people benefiting from the adoption and implementation of measures to improve water resources management because of USG assistance.	1500	380	76%	3975	265%	795 households benefited from this indicator, so according to the annual monitoring data the average number of people per household is 5 and the number of households was multiplied by the average household size of 5 and that is how we got to the figure of 3,975.
RA-5	Percentage of Activity participants within communities with improved water resources governance.	3%	-	-	34.1%	1137%	<p>The Activity trained community members within profiled water points on water governance in Ward 23 of Chiredzi and wards 25 and 26 of Bikita. In Chipinge, water resources governance trainings will be offered in the next quarter to water point committee members and users for water points set up during the current reporting period.</p> <p>The water governance trainings significantly improved the governance and management of the targeted waterpoints, which resulted in increased water availability leading to an unexpected increase in participants from villages neighboring the waterpoints, who consequently benefitted from improved water resources governance.</p>
RA-6	The water tenure rights collectively held by local communities and other relevant groups are recognized in the legal framework.	4	-	-	-	0%	<p>While water tenure rights collectively held by local communities and other relevant groups have not been recognized in the legal framework, the Activity trained the Environmental Sub Committees on policy, legal frameworks, sustainable forest management, and environmental management.</p> <p>The legal aspect of the assessment has been completed and the field work for this will take place in Q2-3 of FY23. Once the relevant gaps have been identified in community water tenure security, the Activity will be able to identify specific interventions to provide more legal security – such as training communities on requirements for securing their rights, as well as potential advocacy through the water law review process and the water roadmap process (being supported by FAO) for legislative amendment or regulatory development.</p> <p>This indicator wasn't achieved as the Activity wasn't able to get a waiver from USAID to support the GoZ. The remaining steps required in order to get water tenure rights recognized in the legal framework are the development of the water cadastre system undertaking field work on water tenure at community and Ward level (field-based water tenure assessment).</p>
RA-7	Percentage of participants having access to multiple use water services and being coordinated among all water users.	20%	-	-	33%	150%	33% of Activity participants reported during the annual monitoring household survey that their household is benefitting from USAID Resilience ANCHORS activities to increase sustainable supplies of water of sufficient quantity and quality to meet human, economic, and

ID	INDICATOR	FY22 TARGETS	Q4 ACHIEVED	Q4 % OF TARGET	FY22 ACHIEVED	FY22 % OF TARGET	EXPLANATION/ COMMENTS
							ecosystem needs (e.g., borehole rehabilitation, training of water point committee, etc.).
CBLD-9	Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance.	20%	34%	34%	54%	270%	<p>By September 2022, using data from the field monitoring report, the Activity strengthened the capacity of the following community-based structures:</p> <p>Nyangambe IMC, Nyangambe Wildlife Committee, Ward 25 Wildlife Committee trained on governance. The Nyangambe community members participated actively during the Nyangambe Constitution review process.</p> <p>Members from the Nyangambe Wildlife Committee identified and seconded scouts for training, and these were later trained (improving wildlife management).</p> <p>Nyangambe IMC trained on water and soil conservation and markets.</p> <p>Taburira garden (Ward 25), Shiryakangwara (Ward 26), Old 2 (ward 23) trained on CSA by FFF, FAAB trained by Women Affairs. The gardens representatives embarked on Horticultural market mapping in Masvingo, Chiredzi towns and Nyika Growthpoint completed to inform production of horticultural products</p> <p>Vimbanayi trained by TCPC (Chili) on chilies agronomy and seed bed preparation. The garden farmers have signed up and are now farming chili for selling to the Chilli Pepper Company.</p> <p>Bee keeping groups - Nhaitapi (ward 25), Sunlight (ward 26) and Nyangambe (ward 23) trained on bee keeping. The Bee keeping groups are now using modern Kenyan Top Bar (KTB) hives for honey production.</p> <p>Water-point Committees for wards 25, 26 and 23 were trained on water governance. The water-point committee for ward 23 (Nyangambe) in Chiredzi repaired the borehole that was down and it is now functional owing to the trainings the committee received.</p> <p>Initially the target was conservative due to COVID-19 restrictions, however once the restrictions were lifted, the Activity was able to reach out to more USG assisted organizations, hence the overachievement of the set target.</p>
EG.II.1	Number of people trained in climate change adaptation supported by USG assistance	600	-	-	1,756	292%	<p>CSA principles were adopted across seven demonstration gardens and climate smart vegetable cash crop gardens were established. Crop fields were not planted under the Pfumvudza CSA concept for the 2021-22 farming season as FY22 activities started at the driest point of the season when organic materials for field preparation were not available. Training was conducted in raised beds for vegetable growth, completed trainings included:</p>

ID	INDICATOR	FY22 TARGETS	Q4 ACHIEVED	Q4 % OF TARGET	FY22 ACHIEVED	FY22 % OF TARGET	EXPLANATION/ COMMENTS
							<p>Q1 - Climate Smart Agriculture Gardens</p> <p>Q2 - Pest & Disease Control, Integrated Pest Management, Household Remedies for Pest Control, Composting with Available Organic Materials, Comfrey Plant & Chicken Manure Soup</p> <p>Q3 - Crop Rotation, Alternate Crops for Fodder & Climate Smart Income Generation, Pfumvudza for field preparation and crop planting in the 2022-23 farming season</p> <p>Q4 - Cover Crops, agroforestry, post-harvest management, grain storage.</p> <p>The Activity overshot the target due to poor harvest in the previous farming season which motivated more farmers to take part in the CSA training to learn new techniques that would improve resilience to drought.</p> <p>Initially the target was conservative due to COVID-19 restrictions, however once the restrictions were lifted, the Activity was able to reach out to more farmers, hence the overachievement of the set target.</p>
EG.11.6	Number of people using climate information, or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance.	120	1,288	1,073%	1,288	1,073%	<p>The annual monitoring report resulted in 73.4% of respondents trained in climate change adaptation were implementing what they had been taught, which gives us the figure of 1,288.</p> <p>The Activity overshot the target because historically adoption of programs reliant on behavior change are low (20%), therefore the initial target was conservative. Additionally, there was an unexpected multiplier effect caused by positive GoZ support for CSA technique adoption, including the provision of free inputs.</p>
RA-1	Value of co-investment funds from privately owned conservancies toward activities benefitting the surrounding communities.	\$5000	-	-	\$26,769	535%	<p>The largest co-investment was \$25,200 from Sango Ranch, which included repairing boreholes, game drives, stationery and school renovations, vehicle hire for HWC activities amongst others.</p> <p>Other co-investments came from Hammond Ranch and the SVC.</p>
RA-8	Value of private sector investment leveraged for sustainable community-based natural resources management.	\$2000	\$571	29%	\$571	29%	<p>Initially the Activity planned to work with the SVC but this was not possible due to the internal governance issues among the SVC ranches, hence private sector investments were lower than anticipated.</p> <p>The figure reported here is an aggregation of all investments from the private sector, from seed provided by TCPC to additional hives and trainings donated by Sweet Maungwe.</p> <p>Based on engagements the Activity had with private sector players that include TCPC, Pote Drilling, Chilo Gorge Lodge and EASIsseeds as we were planning activities for the year, our hope is that one of them will</p>

ID	INDICATOR	FY22 TARGETS	Q4 ACHIEVED	Q4 % OF TARGET	FY22 ACHIEVED	FY22 % OF TARGET	EXPLANATION/ COMMENTS
							invest in implementing communities towards sustainable community based natural resources management. The Chili Pepper Company signed a contract with Vimbanayi Irrigation farmers for chili production support and offtake and Sweet Maungwe for apiculture support in SVC.
RA-9	Community Engagement Plans that are being implemented with identified communities.	1	-	-	-	0%	An Activity level Community Engagement Plan prototype was developed and will be adopted by partners in each landscape in collaboration with communities, conservancies, and other stakeholders in FY23.
RA-10	Average precipitation in depth (mm per year).	450	-	-	360	80%	This indicator is tracked annually. The 2021-22 season reported lower than normal precipitation across all regions. From ARDAS Chipinge, we received the figure of 320mm precipitation a year for Wards 29 and 30. From ARDAS Chiredzi, we received the figure of 326mm precipitation a year for Ward 23. From ARDAS Bikita, we received the figure of 435mm precipitation a year We averaged these figures to get to 360mm precipitation a year.
RA-11	Political interference during activity implementation.	-	2	-	2	N/A	The first incident was recorded where the land use plan validation activity in Bikita District had to be postponed by 5 days to avoid clashes with a political rally. The activity was eventually successfully implemented. The second incident recorded was that the Manicaland Provincial Alternative Mining Indaba (PAMI) had to be disrupted and cancelled by the Zimbabwe Republic Police.

3 PROGRESS ON RESULTS

3.1 OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVE ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY-LEVEL GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT OF CONSERVATION ENTERPRISES

ACTIVITY 1.1: SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF WARD LEVEL LAND USE PLANS (LUP).

Activity 1.1.1: Carry out community and stakeholder meetings to establish LUPs for Nyangambe, Ward 23 as well as preliminary consultation in Devure Wards 25 and 26.

Resilience ANCHORS completed the land use plan (LUP) for Nyangambe in Q2 FY22 and shifted focus to finalizing the LUPs for Devure. Resilience ANCHORS facilitated ten village-level consultative meetings for the development of LUPs for the Devure communities and worked in close collaboration with district officers from the Bikita Rural District Council's (RDC) Planning Department and Environmental Management Agency (EMA), whose roles centered on the provision of technical advice and guidance on the land use planning process. The village meetings culminated in two ward-level LUP workshops for Bikita wards 25 and 26 that accomplished four critical tasks:

1. Set goals and visions for the different key planning issues identified;
2. Mapped and identified proposed land uses under the LUP (see pages 3-5, Map Gallery, Annex 5);
3. Developed and consolidated action plans incorporated into the LUP; and
4. Attempted to validate the ward-level land use maps produced during the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) sessions held with the community.

In total, 323 community members (152 female and 171 male) attended the LUP workshops. Community members validated and finalized the LUP for Ward 25 while the Ward 26 plan awaits community validation. LUPs will help communities to determine sustainable uses of their communally owned land resources. It is through such participatory processes that communities can explore other more sustainable ways of utilizing their land. For example, they could establish community conservancies and develop rangeland management plans for long-term conservation outcomes and economic benefits.

The Activity held two meetings in Bikita (Ward 26) at Chedutu Ward Centre and at Makota Primary School to complete the LUP validation process. During the process the community had a chance to review the documents compiled by the Activity to ensure that they fully capture all the data which the community provided during the LUP consolidation and action planning processes. The completion of the validation process allowed USAID Resilience ANCHORS to finalize and submit the LUP document to the Bikita RDC and prompt for the adoption and implementation of the plan.

Two meetings, one in Chiredzi and the other in Bikita, focused on discussing the draft Land-Use Planning Framework and mapping a way forward on how to implement LUP activities. Key stakeholders that participated and facilitated the meetings included traditional leaders, councilors, the Environmental Management Agency (EMA), Agricultural and Rural Development Advisory Services (ARDAS), Forestry Commission, and officials representing the Environment and Natural Resources Management Committees of both Bikita and Chiredzi RDCs. The Activity then conducted ward-level community consultations covering Bikita wards 25 and 26. The community consultations helped to raise awareness on the importance of land use planning as a tool for achieving sustainable management of natural resources.

Figure 2: Bikita's Ward 25 Councillor, Mr Manhondo, addressing community members during a USAID Resilience ANCHORS supported land use planning session.



A total of 36 participants from the community (20 female and 16 male) completed the validation, and the full LUP was then developed for Bikita Ward 26. In Ward 23, Nyangambe of Chiredzi District, Resilience ANCHORS facilitated the adoption of the LUP by Chiredzi RDC, which was reviewed and approved by Council (see Annex 6). To complete the process, the LUP was formally presented at a meeting where the Nyangambe community interfaced with stakeholders; EMA, Forestry Commission, ARDAS, Chiredzi RDC, Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, Ministry of Women's Affairs, and SMEs attended and engaged with the Nyangambe community on planning how to implement the LUP until 2032. In Q1 FY23, the Activity will prioritize the finalization of all outstanding land use plans in Bikita wards 25 and 26.

Figure 3: Nyangambe community member, Coleta Sava, holding the final copy of the Nyangambe Land Use Plan at the community presentation workshop.



ACTIVITY 1.2: SUPPORT COMMUNITIES TO LINK WITH AND BENEFIT FROM CONSERVATION-BASED INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES (IGAs).

Activity 1.2.1: Train community groups in honey production in Nyangambe and Devure.

The Activity procured the services of Sweet Maungwe, a local company, to provide training in honey production and set up of apiaries with three identified beekeeping community groups in Ward 23 in Chiredzi District, and wards 25 and 26 in Bikita District. Some 102 participants attended, (47 female and 55 male). The beneficiaries further received one smoker, one bee suit, one bee catcher, lemongrass (10ml), propolis (100g), wax (500g), and a pair of gloves. This exercise culminated in seven apiaries being successfully established in the three wards and are now awaiting colonization.

Figure 4: Beekeeping and honey production training in Ward 25, Bikita: Private sector partner, Sweet Maungwe (in yellow), teaching community members how to use a smoker during harvesting of honey.



Activity 1.2.2: Conduct training in community cash crop gardens in Nyangambe and Devure.

Resilience ANCHORS conducted a Horticultural Value Chain–Market Mapping exercise (see Annex 7) in Masvingo Province (Bikita and Chiredzi districts) to assess the competitiveness of potential value chains and to identify market prices. The exercise further sought to investigate the current and potential demand of the horticultural products, their various market destinations, related price trends, and to identify constraints, barriers, and opportunities for each product. The assessment mapped the main actors and stakeholders in each value chain, how they are linked, and the flow of products, information, and financial resources along each value chain. USAID Resilience ANCHORS established links with Nyanningwe Supermarket, Spar Masvingo, Reflections Restaurant, Flamboyant Hotel in Masvingo Town, as well as Mutema Market at Nyika Growth-point in Bikita, and Palm Tree Lodge, Banana Market, and Muchatirototo Market in Chiredzi Town. The horticulture crops being grown by the cash crops gardens are now being determined by the market demand as revealed by the mapping exercise.

Resilience ANCHORS supported 61 Shiryakangwara garden farmers (3 female and 58 male) to adopt trench bedding to improve horticulture crop productivity. The Agricultural and Rural Development Advisory Services (ARDAS) ward-based extension officers led farmers in the establishment of nurseries. The Resilience ANCHORS Activity conducted one Farming as a Business (FaaS) training for the two cash crop gardens. The training was conducted by the Department of Business and Development under the Ministry of Women Affairs and ARDAS. A total of 81 participated (female 71 and male 10) and were

trained in farming as a profit-making enterprise. Critical requirements for a successful farming business were discussed, and these are markets and marketing, record keeping, planning, group cohesion, training of farmers, security, water for the garden, risk management, and credit facilities. The components of a business plan were highlighted, and participants also discussed the potential farming business risks and risk management mechanisms.

In Chipinge District, the Activity reached out to 711 farmers (502 female and 209 male) with IPM and compost making training. The training sessions aimed at equipping smallholder farmers with knowledge and skills for reducing use of pesticides and improving soil fertility (organic content). Research has shown that for every 1% increase in soil organic material, the soil increases its water-holding capacity by 225,000 liters per hectare.

Activity 1.2.3: After identifying key beneficiaries and groups in Nyangambe and Devure, establish seed money for community start-up capital, savings, and lending schemes.

Takashinga Village Saving and lending group was formed in 2020 and is comprised of 20 members (19 female and 1 male) who shared a vision to economically empower themselves by pulling together savings and loaning money to start businesses. A training gap analysis was conducted to determine competency and knowledge and skills that IGA groups lack. Personnel from the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development also conducted a pre-funding training. Group members learned about team dynamics, governance, business planning, and record keeping. The participants also covered proposal development. As a result, the groups developed business proposals for funding to submit to Resilience ANCHORS. The Activity continued to monitor the progress and performance of the Takashinga Village Saving and Lending Group in Nyangambe. From total savings of USD [REDACTED] in February 2022, the amount had risen to USD [REDACTED] by the end of September 2022. The Activity also observed that there was an increased adoption by the community of VSL, rising to 13 total groups with 249 members (female 226 and male 23).

Activity 1.2.4: Provide support for community-led cultural tourism.

The Activity organized one planning meeting with the regional office of Zimbabwe Tourism Authority. Community-based ecological tourism was presented as one of the key livelihood options that demonstrate the importance of conservation as a basis for sustainable social and economic wellbeing of the communities living adjacent to Save Valley Conservancy and the Gonarezhou National Park. The meeting produced a catalogue of community-based groups that are found in target wards. The Zimbabwe Tourism Authority produced a standardized training manual that can be used by Resilience ANCHORS to undertake Community Based Ecotourism training programs in the targeted wards in FY23.

ACTIVITY 1.3: TRAIN AND SUPPORT COMMUNITIES IN CLIMATE SMART CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE

The Activity trained a total of 1,443 individual farmers (1,057 female and 386 male) in the GNP and SVC landscapes on CSA principles that include minimum tillage, mulching using crop residue and plant matter, composting, and integrated pest management. The Activity continued monitoring farmers who practiced CSA in the seven demonstration gardens established in the GNP landscape and in communally owned cash crop gardens. The Activity also monitored the harvesting of produce and small grains from CSA farmer fields.

Figure 5: Left: Smallholder follower farmers from Ward 25 of Bikita assisting their lead farmer to thresh harvested sorghum grown under CSA

Right: Harvested and processed sorghum awaiting packaging into 50kg bags



Activity 1.3.1: Conduct training workshops on climate smart agriculture conservation farming technologies and practices.

Resilience ANCHORS organized a “Look and Learn Tour” to the Foundations for Farming (FFF) Training Centre near Harare for 33 (19 female and 14 male) smallholder farmers from Bikita and Chiredzi districts. The tour provided the farmers with hands-on experience in CSA practices, including basic crop agronomy, organic control of pests and diseases, vegetable gardening, and compost making.

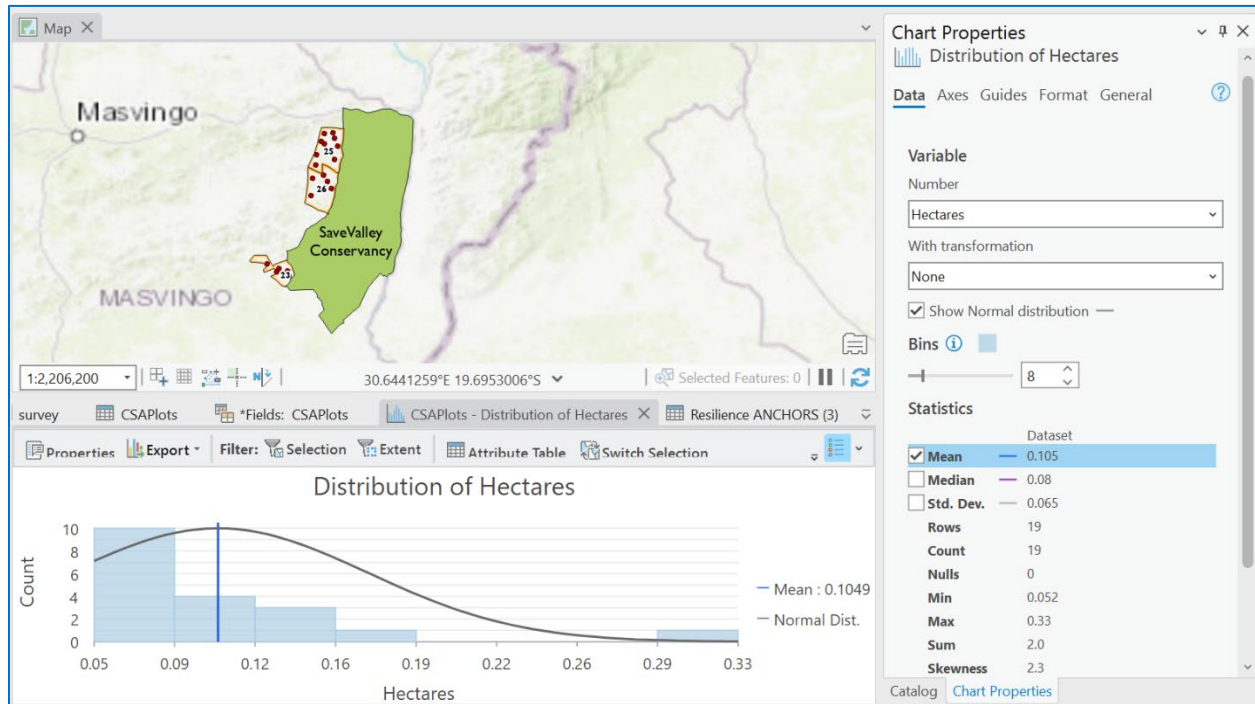
Figure 6: CSA trainee from Chipinge District shows fellow farmers how to prepare organic “Chicken Soup” Fertilizer



Resilience ANCHORS will do knowledge transfer spot checks to ensure the quality of farmer-led trainings and identify any knowledge gaps. Using a participatory approach, a CSA plot mapping exercise was carried out and ten sample plots were selected in each ward to begin the process of verifying hectareage under CSA. Each farmer had at least two plots under CSA with the average hectareage being 0.06 hectares. To verify and measure the plot size and hectareage under CSA three GIS field surveying devices were used.

Using the collected data, the Activity extrapolated the total hectareage under CSA for the 300 farmers in the SVC landscape. Informed by ARDAS, each plot under CSA measured 0.12 ha.

Figure 7: Illustration of ongoing plot mapping and data analysis showing the currently mapped plots locations and sizes in hectares



Resilience ANCHORS continued to monitor smallholder farmers (300 in SVC, 317 GNP) that grew white sorghum and groundnuts using CSA techniques. These farmers had received training in CSA through USAID Resilience ANCHORS. During the monitoring visits in both SVC and GNP landscapes, it was noted how a prolonged dry spell of between 18 and 21 days affected the area. The crops showed signs of wilting and the following observations were made during the monitoring visits: i) sorghum crop was doing much better than maize in the two landscapes; ii) crops planted in basins and mulched were under less moisture stress than those under conventional agricultural practices; and iii) groundnuts did well and were harvested. The 2021/22 agricultural season was also characterized by a quelea bird invasion of crop fields and farmers had to harvest their sorghum crops early to minimize losses.

Resilience ANCHORS continued to provide support to farmers that adopted CSA technologies and techniques and are using their plots as farmer field schools at the village level. The Activity monitored farmers who practiced CSA in the seven demo plots established in the GNP landscape and in communally owned cash crop gardens. The Activity also monitored the harvesting of produce and small grains from CSA farmer fields. The monitoring ascertained whether the technology yielded results as opposed to traditional approaches, it was observed that crops under the CSA technology performed better in terms of resistance to drought. The CSA technology also led to significant soil and moisture conservation.

Figure 8: Maize crop grown using conventional farming methods and Right: Sorghum crop under CSA in Ward 25 of Bikita District.



Figure 9: Activity participants taking notes during a Look and Learn CSA training event at FFF in Harare



ACTIVITY 1.4: CONDUCT CROSS LEARNING EXCHANGE VISITS TO OTHER SUCCESSFUL CONSERVANCIES

The Activity facilitated two cross-learning exchange visits. The first one involved 10 members of Nyangambe Wildlife Management Committee visiting the Jamanda Community Conservancy in Mahenye, Chipinge District. The second learning exchange tour entailed 12 community members from Devure Ward 25 visiting Nyangambe Community Conservancy to learn more about opportunities and challenges inherent in wildlife economy and livelihood diversification. The knowledge gained from these learning trips

has since improved Nyangambe participants' understanding of how to successfully manage a community conservancy. For participants from Devure, the visit to Nyangambe Community Conservancy helped them to better understand and appreciate the potential benefits of establishing a similar conservancy as well as the processes that need to be followed to constitute such a community project.

ACTIVITY 1.5: SUPPORT THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE NYANGAMBE WILDLIFE PROGRAM AND ASSESS THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING WILDLIFE-BASED ENTERPRISES IN THE DEVURE COMMUNITY

Resilience ANCHORS conducted a one-day natural resources governance awareness workshop targeting the Nyangambe community. The purpose of the workshop was to support and improve the participation of women in the management of wildlife-related activities such as the Nyangambe Community Conservancy, where very few women are represented (only two of nine committee members are women). The workshop was attended by a total of 50 participants (35 female and 15 male) comprising representatives of women's groups, youth, Ward Development Committees (WADCOs), and Village Development Committees (VIDCOs). This workshop was facilitated by the Activity and officials from the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community and Small to Medium Enterprises Development. Discussions that ensued focused on how to enhance wider community participation in natural resources governance and how to generate the community buy-in required for wildlife activities to be sustainable.

Activity 1.5.1: Train the Nyangambe Wildlife Management Committee in conservation, business development, and community engagement.

USAID Resilience ANCHORS conducted governance and leadership training for the Nyangambe Wildlife Committee comprising nine participants (two female and seven male). The training was critical as the committee members were all newly appointed and needed capacity building support. The training focused on the importance of the rule of law, such as abiding by the terms of the conservancy constitution. In addition, the committee engaged in leadership training. The committee members managed to identify and agree on adopting a participatory or democratic leadership style. The training also covered how to achieve and promote transparency and accountability in the management of Nyangambe Wildlife Conservancy.

The Activity convened two awareness meetings targeting leadership in Devure and Bikita. As a result of these meetings, a seven-member (three female, four male) wildlife management committee was constituted to oversee development of the Devure Community Conservancy. Part of the meetings involved a discussion and comparison of the CAMPFIRE and community conservancy approaches to wildlife management and rural community development. The majority of the 55 (10 female, 45 male) community members who attended the first meeting voted in favor of the community conservancy model, which ensures maximum benefits and community participation. In the second meeting, the participants developed a map outlining the proposed community conservancy. The map was then redeveloped. (see page 7, Map Gallery, Annex 5)

Figure 10: Handover of a map with proposed Devure Conservancy for Ward 25 to the wildlife committee



Activity 1.5.2: Train the Devure Wildlife Management Committee in governance, conservation, business development, and community engagement.

USAID Resilience ANCHORS developed a map of the proposed community wildlife conservancy for Devure Ward 25 and presented it to the interim wildlife committee. The committee has engaged ten villages in awareness raising exercises so members will value the proposed establishment of the conservancy and understand its potential economic benefits. A total of 65 (25 female, 34 male, 6 youth) community members participated in two ward-level meetings. Community leaders welcomed youth involvement in the meetings.

One community consultative meeting was held with community members in Bikita Ward 25 (Devure) targeting 37 (14 female, 23 male) community members. This meeting aimed to further help the Devure community to appreciate the potential benefits of setting aside land to establish a community conservancy like that of Nyangambe. The meeting focused on opportunities and challenges to establishing a community conservancy as a strategy for supporting sustainable natural resources management and community development. The Bikita Rural District Council and officials from ARDAS facilitated the meeting. Improved knowledge gained in this awareness workshop coupled with that gained through the exchange visit to Nyangambe resulted in the Devure community (Ward 25) pursuing the idea of establishing their own wildlife community conservancy, for which more financial and technical support is needed from USAID Resilience ANCHORS. The Activity facilitated the community to come up with a resolution to adopt the community conservancy model. The community has since submitted the document to Bikita RDC for council's resolution and adoption.

USAID Resilience ANCHORS conducted a governance and leadership training for the newly constituted Ward 25 Wildlife Committee (WC). The main objective of the training focused on building the WC's capacity to develop and strengthen the governance structure based on constitutional democratic principles. The committee was trained in the process of formulating a constitution and the key constitutional pillars, which include democracy, accountability, transparency, free and fair elections, and the rule of law. The WC comprises four males and three females.

The Activity also built the capacity of community leaders, including the ward councilor and traditional leaders, on community-level governance to secure their buy-in on Activity interventions and also as a way of sustaining community level accountability mechanisms on natural resources governance. As a result of this training, the WC resolved to develop a constitution to formalize their 5,615-hectare community

conservancy that will improve transparency and accountability in the governance of the conservancy and should translate to improved economic benefits for all community members involved. The community resolved to apply to the Bikita RDC to seek authority to transition from CAMPFIRE to a community conservancy.

ACTIVITY 1.6: STRENGTHEN PLATFORMS FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT, WHICH INCLUDE WOMEN AND YOUTH

Envirobot¹ is a mobile-based environmental monitoring and reporting platform that provides ground-level information to relevant community decision makers. The platform also acts as a complaints and feedback mechanism in the NRM sector. The Envirobot will also contribute to the implementation of ward-level LEAPs being developed with the support of Resilience ANCHORS. The major challenge to effective and inclusive participation is the lack of awareness of the platform and the benefits of reporting issues of environmental degradation. Envirobot targets women and youth and gives them access to environmental information so they can provide input to decision-makers and effectively participate in the management of community resources. Envirobot also has a litigation hotline function that gives women and youths access to free legal advice. Gender-based approaches to NRM were adopted and women were active participants in identifying key environmental challenges and coming up with action plans to address those identified problems, strengthening the platform to ensure a more complete dataset.

A total of 36 community members (16 female and 20 male) from Nyangambe Ward 23 received training on sustainable wildlife management and legal frameworks. These members included the local councilor and representatives of the WADCO, VIDCOs, and Nyangambe Wildlife Conservancy Management Committee. The training focused on the constitutional and statutory frameworks guiding wildlife management. Key sections on wildlife management were section 13(4), which provides that local communities should benefit from resources in their local areas for development and section 63 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe, which enshrines environmental rights to all citizens of the country. Community members learned about the sustainable use of wildlife alongside their rights. Another legal framework discussed concerned the devolution of the management of natural resources to local communities.

Participating members learned about the need for them to take a leading role in promoting locally led development through entrenching a culture of good governance, transparency, and accountability. The training of WADCOs and VIDCOs (herein also referred to as local level CSOs) improved knowledge and capacity to advocate for communities to benefit from their natural resources and wildlife. The Activity assisted the Ward 25 Wildlife committee to draft a community ward resolution requesting the RDC to allow them to transition to the community conservancy model. The document has been submitted to the council and a binding full council resolution is expected in Q1 FY23.

USAID Resilience ANCHORS worked together with the EMA, Forestry Commission and the Rural District Councils engaged the leadership of Ward 23 Chiredzi District and wards 25 and 26 of Bikita district on several issues including the resuscitation and training of the Ward Environmental Sub Committees (ESC). The establishment of Environmental Sub Committees is a legal requirement in terms of the amended section 61 of the RDC Act. A total of 70 attended (27 female and 43 male). Some gaps were noted in the ward structures and a resolution was made that they are reconstituted and followed by another training. The training focused on the roles and responsibilities of the Environmental Sub Committees in terms of the protection of the environment at ward level. During the training, deliberations done with the local leadership pointed out several environmental challenges in the wards, and these include; deforestation, HWC, veld fires, illegal settlements, stream bank cultivation, and lack of proper conservation practices. A request from the training was for the Resilience ANCHORS Activity to draft a

¹ Envirobot is an innovative tool developed by ZELA for promoting access to information as well environmental monitoring and reporting. The tool is a social chatbot embedded on WhatsApp. Besides posting challenges and info, it also has an inbuilt mechanism to access ZELA lawyers.

constitution for the Nyangambe community members to review, consequently a draft constitution was produced and subjected to village consultations to ensure that it reflected the views of all beneficiaries of the conservancy. The consultation engaged 181 households in Nyangambe prior to finalizing the review of the Nyangambe Wildlife Conservancy constitution (see Annex 9: draft copy of the constitution).

ACTIVITY 1.7. SUPPORT COMMUNITIES TO PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL DIALOGUE PLATFORMS AND PROCESSES ON NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Activity 1.7.1 Support communities to participate in local and national level dialogue platforms and processes on natural resources management

The Activity hosted a side session during the ZAMI 12th Edition titled “Human-Wildlife Conflicts, Community Livelihoods, and Food Security: Community Voices and Policy Options”. The workshop engaged policymakers on wildlife management and human-wildlife conflict. Resilience ANCHORS facilitated the participation of communities in the Provincial Alternative Mining Indaba (PAMI), a provincial level natural resource governance dialogue platform for communities to engage with solution holders. Furthermore, Resilience ANCHORS facilitated a State of Biodiversity Economy Dialogue during the ZAMI under the theme, “A just energy transition for sustainable communities in a climate crisis era.” The platform provided an opportunity for the Resilience ANCHORS Activity and its beneficiaries to engage in dialogue with policymakers and the private sector on the state of biodiversity in Zimbabwe. Key issues discussed included the need to ensure that communities voices are heard in the review of the Statutory Instrument 61 of 2009 on Access and Benefit Sharing, ensuring that communities are able to commercialize the NTFPs and complying with international standards for them to maximize benefits.

ACTIVITY 1.8: SUPPORT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS TO DEVELOP LAND USE AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL BYLAWS

This activity was put on hold because of the USAID policy which inhibited the Activity from working or supporting RDC. It is important to note that the process of development of by-laws cannot be done without involving RDC. Therefore, the Activity sought clarification of the policy from USAID and awaited a waiver in order to ensure that the activity can be successfully implemented.

ACTIVITY 1.9: STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND REPORTING

Resilience ANCHORS conducted consultations and trainings on Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs) covering Ward 26 Bitita District as well as neighboring wards (13, 19, and 22). These activities resulted in the development of the ward LEAPs (see Annex 10) and a draft Bikita District LEAP. The objectives of the trainings and consultations were to raise community awareness of the use of LEAPs as an environmental monitoring and reporting tool and to use the LEAPs development process itself as a platform for dialogue on issues affecting environmental management and planning. For sustainability purposes and to develop a sense of ownership, the processes were cofacilitated by the Bikita RDC officers from their Environment and Planning Department and included the noteworthy high participation of women.

Resilience ANCHORS provided capacity building support to ward level natural resource management governance structures and institutions on how to self-organize and hold solution holders accountable, such as Rural Electrification Agency (REA), EMA, and RDCs. The trainings on governance moved from knowledge dissemination to action-taking through a range of advocacy tools, including training communities to develop community position papers regarding environmental problems identified in their LEAPs. Resilience ANCHORS conducted community trainings on the use of the Envirobot environmental monitoring and reporting tool in Bikita. Women and youth now have improved access to environmental information, as well as access to a platform to report community-based environmental challenges.

Community members identified environmental challenges and proposed solutions as outlined in the table below.

Table 5: Findings from the LEAPs consultations for Bikita District

WARD	CHALLENGES	SOLUTIONS
25	Human-Wildlife Conflict	A Community conservancy should be established Trainings on HWC mitigation strategies are required
	Deforestation	Enforcement of Natural Resources Management regulations by EMA and Forestry should be done Land use planning is needed
	Veld Fires	Trainings on fire management should be done
	Soil Erosion	Contour ridges should be established
	Gulleys	Gully reclamation is required
13	Cutting down of trees/deforestation	REA must put up electricity in rural areas as most people cut trees for energy purposes Alternative energy sources like biogas stoves must be encouraged Planting of trees Income generating activities that will divert the youth from cutting trees and pit sand extraction
	Population outburst/inadequate living space/ Unfair and corrupt distribution of land	BRDC must properly plan and consult with village heads when allocating land. as well as Village heads Committees on communal land must not just parcel out land Strengthening enforcement mechanisms Arrest of corrupt officials RDC must engage traditional leaders before allocating land to anyone
	Building on wetlands	Adequate planning by BRDC and lands committee Community gardens with boreholes
19 and 22	Pit sand and quarry stones extraction	There should be adequate law enforcement mechanisms Village heads must be empowered to arrest culprits
	Human wildlife conflict (hyenas, lion, and baboons)	Proper fencing Game culling Reporting to ZIMPARKS
26	Human and wildlife conflict (lions, elephants and hyenas). Spreading of disease from wild animals to domesticated animals Overgrazing Water scarcity Veld Fires and Charcoal traders from Mutare	Proper fencing Use of chilli bricks to mitigate HWC Reporting to Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority. Linked to reporting is the challenge with network for communication and therefore service providers should install boosters Seasonal pastures Adequate planning by village heads/enforcement mechanisms Drilling of boreholes Hefty fines and imprisonment; deterrent laws Awareness campaigns

Resilience ANCHORS conducted community trainings on the use of Envirobot as an environmental and monitoring and reporting tool in Ward 25 Bikita District with 77 participants (59 female and 18 male) and Ward 26 Bikita District with 94 participants (46 female and 48 male). As a result of the training, women and youth have improved access to environmental information as well as a reporting platform for environmental challenges. A similar training activity was undertaken for women and youths in Ward 23 Chiredzi District with 61 participants (32 female and 29 male). One key result of this activity was improved access to environmental information for communities, especially women and youths. Furthermore, the platform provides evidence of the community's monitoring and reporting initiatives. There was a marked improvement in women and youth attendance and participation in both districts.

ACTIVITY I.10: PROVIDE EDUCATION AND AWARENESS ON HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICTS (HWC) TO COMMUNITIES AROUND SVC AND GNP

The Activity conducted training on sustainable wildlife management, wildlife crimes, and HWC at Nyangambe Secondary School. The training provided education to the Nyangambe Wildlife Community Conservancy (NWCC) committee, game scouts, and community members on sustainable management of wildlife and the ways to mitigate HWC. Training emphasized how the community is central in achieving sustainable wildlife management. A plenary also covered additional community challenges and potential solutions. Some of the ways in which the communities were involved in the management of wildlife were through fencing of the conservancy, the creation of fireguards, employment of community scouts, and selection of the management committee.

ACTIVITY I.11: EDUCATE COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

The Activity conducted community training on sustainable wildlife management and legal frameworks in Nyangambe, including lessons for WADCOs and VIDCOs on the constitutional and statutory frameworks guiding wildlife management. Some 36 community members (16 female and 20 male) attended the training. These included the ward councilor and village representatives from all the Nyangambe villages.

During the training, the community gave feedback on the efforts to resolve the governance challenges at the Nyangambe wildlife program. One key takeaway and action point from the training was that the committee should develop an annual action plan and present it to the community through an extraordinary meeting. This is meant to mend bridges and rebuild trust between the community and the management structure of the Nyangambe Wildlife Conservancy. The training of WADCOs and VIDCOs improved knowledge and capacity to advocate for communities in order for them to benefit from their natural resources and wildlife.

The Activity conducted trainings on environmental and natural resource institutional and legal frameworks across Bikita, Chiredzi, and Chipinge targeting key stakeholders from the project areas. The purpose of the workshops was to train Environmental Sub-committees and Disaster Risk Management Committees on legal frameworks governing water, wildlife, forests, and climate change. The trainings were facilitated by officers from Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (focusing on wildlife, and the Parks and Wildlife Act), Forestry Commission (focusing on sustainable forest management and NTFPs), ZINWA and the Sub-catchment Council (focusing on water and the Water Act), EMA, (focusing on the environment and the Environmental Management Act), and ZELA (focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation). These trainings reached 104 participants across three districts and provided a dialogue platform between the community members and various government stakeholders who sit on the DRM committee and the environmental subcommittee. As a result of the training and at the request of the participants, the training materials are being consolidated into a legal guide on environmental and natural resources governance.

Figure 11: Community training on wildlife law in Chiredzi ward 23



3.2 OBJECTIVE 2. INCREASE SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO SUPPLIES OF WATER OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY AND QUALITY TO MEET HUMAN, ECONOMIC, AND ECOSYSTEM NEEDS

ACTIVITY 2.1: UNDERTAKE A RAPID ASSESSMENT OF WATER SOURCES AND USE PRACTICES TO PROMOTE IMPLEMENTATION OF IWRM

The Activity held three community meetings in Ward 23 Chiredzi District and Bikita wards 25 and 26 to conduct participatory mapping of water sources and uses (see Annex 11). Through these community meetings, the Activity managed to identify all existing water sources and current water uses. This information was central to the Activity’s interventions designed to improve access to water for multipurpose uses. Involving local communities in mapping the water sources was also key in gaining community buy-in and support for the implementation of the proposed interventions. The Zimbabwe Rural WASH Information and Services Management System (RWIMS) geodatabase was also reviewed to extract information on water point location and functional status in the USAID Resilience ANCHORS Activity target wards. There is a total of 86 water points in the USAID Resilience ANCHORS Activity target wards, of which 49 are fully functional, 22 partly functional, 11 non-functional, and four have collapsed. See Table 6.

Figure 12: Ward 26, Bikita community members mapping out waterpoints during the community consultative meetings and the resultant sketch maps from the exercise



Table 6: Water points in Resilience ANCHORS Activity wards

WARD AND BENEFICIARIES	FUNCTIONAL BOREHOLES	PARTLY FUNCTIONAL BOREHOLES	NON-FUNCTIONAL BOREHOLES	COLLAPSED BOREHOLES
Devure Ward 25, (12,584 beneficiaries)	14	9	4	3
Devure Ward 26, (4,383 beneficiaries)	23	9	6	1
Nyangambe Ward 23, (4,096 beneficiaries)	12	4	1	-

ACTIVITY 2.2: PROMOTE ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES THROUGH EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

A total of 65 members of the Tabudirira garden in Bikita Ward 25 adopted the trench bedding technology to improve horticulture production and conserve water. In Chipinge District, a total of 724 smallholder farmers (209 male and 515 female) were trained on agriculture practices that conserve water and reduce water pollution. The training sessions focused on composting and IPM as alternative ways of protecting water sources from chemical pollution by offering natural alternatives and increasing the organic content of the soil. Resilience ANCHORS advocated for increased infrastructure for the protection of demonstration gardens and water sources within the Activity. The conservation of water sources through protective infrastructure has aided in reducing HWC potential and supported higher produce yields for local communities.

Resilience ANCHORS partnered with the USAID-funded Farmer-to-Farmer (F2F) program to train 45 Nyangambe Irrigation Scheme farmers on crop water demands, irrigation scheduling, and general water management to improve water use efficiencies in the irrigation scheme (see Annex 12). The aim was to increase agricultural productivity and profitability, improve sustainable use of natural resources, and improve access to financial services for community farmers and, as such, offer technical support to other

USG-funded programs. The training will support farmers' capacity to resolve water management and conservation issues, including improved water protection, reduced water use conflicts, and reduced community exposure to environmental degradation (see Annex for the report). The training was conducted by a volunteer expert from the US.

ACTIVITY 2.3: FACILITATE ESTABLISHMENT OF MULTIPLE WATER SUPPLY POINTS FOR PRODUCTIVE AND DOMESTIC USAGE

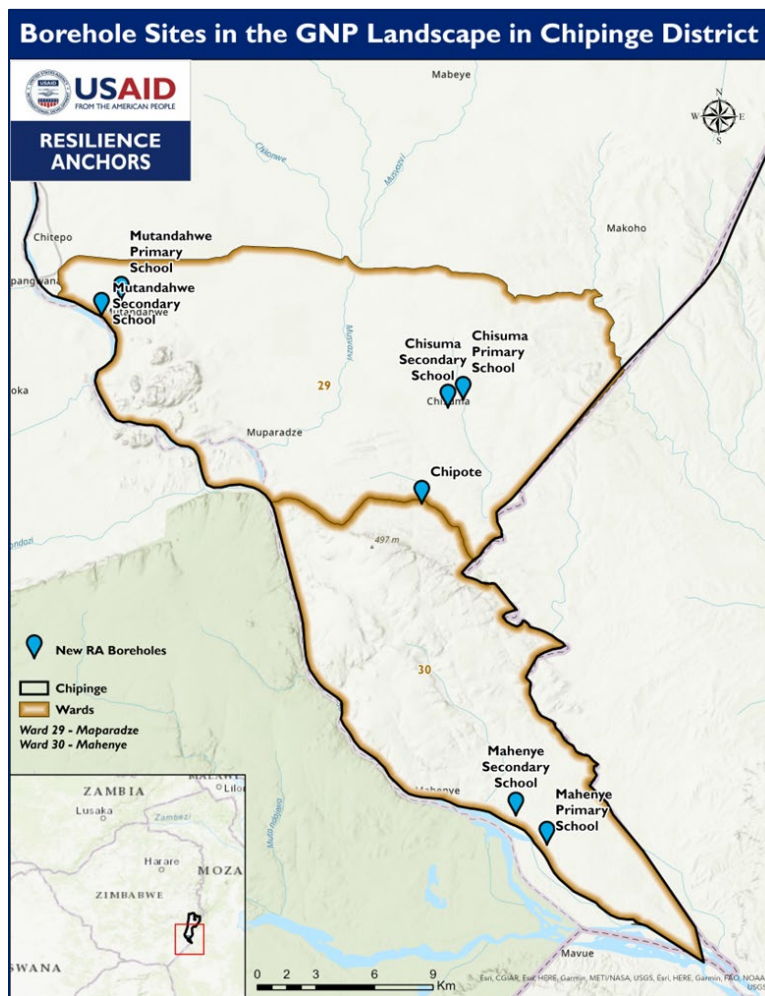
Activity 2.3.1 Complete installation, rehabilitation, and maintenance of water source for domestic and wildlife use

Resilience ANCHORS conducted capacity and water quality tests in the SVC landscape to move forward with rehabilitation activities targeting three boreholes in Bikita District (wards 25 and 26) and Chiredzi district (Ward 23). All tests were conducted with the technical support and participation of members of the District Water Supply and Sanitation Committees (DWSSCs) from both districts. To ensure sustainability and continued support for operations and maintenance of the rehabilitated community boreholes, technicians from the District Development Fund (DDF), and Environmental Health Technicians (EHTs) from the two districts were involved. DDF led the capacity testing process, while the EHTs supported the water quality testing. The capacity tests ascertained the water yield of each borehole which informed the sizes of the pumps to be installed. In addition, the Activity conducted water quality tests to determine the potability of the borehole water for human consumption.

Figure 13: The DDF carrying out the borehole capacity test for the village 2 borehole in Nyangambe, Chiredzi with community participation



Figure 14: Map showing waterpoints established at seven CSA school demo plots in Chipinge, wards 29 and 30



In the GNP landscape, the Activity completed the development of seven water sources for multipurpose use in Chipinge wards 29 and 30, each equipped with a solarized pumping system and a 10,000-liter storage tank, which also supplies water to a livestock water trough (see page 9-17, Map gallery, Annex 5). The seven boreholes were developed to supply water to the CSA demonstration plots. In total, seven CSA demonstration plots were established at selected schools in ward 29 and 30. Approximately, 2,597 livestock now have access to water and 2,625 community members now have access to water (1,546 female and 1,079 male). Resilience ANCHORS advertised a request for quotations (RFQ) to rehabilitate boreholes in Bikita and Chiredzi, and has selected a vendor, with work to be completed in Q1 FY23.

Activity 2.3.2 Support minor rehabilitation of the Nyangambe Irrigation Earth Canals

A rapid assessment of the Nyangambe Irrigation Scheme’s canal system was completed. Three technical engineers from the Department of Irrigation Development (DoI) and two officials from Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) conducted the assessment with three major objectives:

1. Diagnose the key water constraints and possible interventions;
2. Evaluate the overall canal system and performance of the system; and
3. Develop the scopes of work (SOW) for rehabilitating the canal system.

The Activity developed a TOR for a feasibility study to rehabilitate the Nyangambe Irrigation Scheme and obtained an official commitment from ZINWA to supply 900 mega-liters water to the 60ha irrigation scheme (his calculation was based on a ZINWA assessment) (see Annex 13). This study will be conducted in FY23 Q1. The feasibility study will be used by Resilience ANCHORS to improve a portion of the canal system to increase crop yields and community incomes from agriculture, pending USAID approval of the technical designs and scope of works for the construction of the canals. The feasibility study can be leveraged by the irrigation scheme management committee to improve and extend the scheme further as community needs grow.

Activity 2.3.3. Support two selected irrigation schemes in Maparadze to improve water storage and supply

This Activity has been moved to FY23.

ACTIVITY 2.4: PROVIDE CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT FOR IMPROVED WATER RESOURCES GOVERNANCE

The USAID Resilience ANCHORS Activity developed Community Environmental Governance Manual (see Annex 13: CEG manual) focused on building the capacity of local communities and partners in the Southeast Lowveld (SEL) of Zimbabwe to improve natural resources governance and management to safeguard biodiversity, diversify sustainable income opportunities for communities, and build community resilience to social, environmental, and economic shocks. The manual will assist with strengthening community environmental governance frameworks to empower communities to resolve resource conflicts and hold duty bearers and each other accountable for better and more resilient natural resources management, conservation efforts, and economic benefit.

The Manual was developed through a consultative process with community and Ward-level stakeholders. This is a “living” document that will be piloted with communities in the Activity landscapes and then revised to reflect their experiences and needs and build a more comprehensive set of environmental governance guidance and tools. This Manual is the first in a series of guidance materials being developed under USAID Resilience ANCHORS Activity to strengthen community and local environmental governance for more sustainable and resilient communities and ecosystems.

The Activity implemented the following activities towards improving water governance: mapping waterpoints for Ward 23 in Chiredzi District and Wards 25 and 26 in Bikita District; conducted waterpoint survey to confirm and update RWIMS data; trained three water point committees on integrated water resources management governance; conducted capacity and water quality tests of three boreholes in Chiredzi and Bikita districts (Village 2 in Ward 23, Village 21B in Ward 25, and Village 24 in Ward 26) that are set for rehabilitation in FY23; secured a written resolution from the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) to support the Nyangambe irrigation scheme and supply water to 60 hectares(900 megaliters/year); governance training of management committee for the Nyangambe irrigation scheme on governance. These trainings were aimed at capacitating the district level stakeholders, for example, water governance institutions like (ZINWA Sub-Catchment Councils) to improve decision making regarding allocation, usage (and, in some cases, the management) of water resources and the administration of the rights thereof. The legal aspect of the assessment has been completed and the field work for this will take place in Q2-3 of FY23. Once the relevant gaps have been identified in community water tenure security, the Activity will be able to identify specific interventions to provide more legal security – such as training communities on requirements for securing their rights, as well as potential advocacy through the water law review process and the water roadmap process (being supported by FAO) for legislative amendment or regulatory development.

3.3 OBJECTIVE 3. STRENGTHEN LOCALLY LED DEVELOPMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT.

In FY22, activities under Objective 3 were initially intended to focus on strengthening the governance and executive management capacity of the SVC, as well as to improve communication and coordination among communities and other SVC landscape stakeholders. For Resilience ANCHORS to support and invest in the SVC executive management capacity, SVC leadership must first develop a strong governance structure with improved management and financial control systems. As this effort has yet to be completed, all activities intended to directly support the SVC as an entity were put on hold for FY22. As such, other activities to engage private sector and support locally led development were carried out including market mapping for horticultural produce and initial private sector engagements with Delta and TCPC.

ACTIVITY 3.1: CONSULT LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP TO INITIATE THE CEP PROCESS

This activity was halted in FY22 due to SVC governance issues, and RAA received a USAID Directive to halt work within the SVC; moving forward, RAA will work with select individual ranches to complete this activity in FY23.

Activity 3.1.2: Develop the community engagement plan via a consultant and communities.

This activity was halted in FY22 due to governance issues, Resilience ANCHORS received a Directive not to work with the SVC and will work with individual ranches to complete this activity in FY23.

ACTIVITY 3.2: ENHANCE THE CAPACITY OF SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT COMBATTING WILDLIFE CRIME AND RESPONDING TO HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICTS

Resilience ANCHORS trained the Nyangambe Game Scouts and Wildlife Conservancy Committee on sustainable wildlife law and management, illegal wildlife trade, and human-wildlife conflict. The training took a participatory approach and looked at sustainable wildlife management and key concepts, such as intergenerational equity and sustainable use drawn from section 73 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe. Emphasis was placed on how the community is central to achieving sustainable wildlife management. The participants showed how they have been actively involved in wildlife management and combatting wildlife crimes through the management of the Nyangambe Community Conservancy, including assisting in the fencing of the conservancy, creation of fireguards, employment of community scouts, and selection of the management committee. The training discussed how communities stand to lose out the most from poaching and IWT and must guard against any form of wildlife crime.

ACTIVITY 3.3: FACILITATE STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH CRITICAL TO LAW ENFORCEMENT INTERVENTIONS

Stakeholder outreach was carried out in Nyangambe community, traditional leaders, and Nyangambe Wildlife Committee and representatives from the seven villages in Nyangambe attended. Representatives from each village submitted lists of potential scouts. The Game Scouts were passed through the Leahy vetting. The Activity assisted the Nyangambe community through its leadership structures to submit names of community members who could be trained by the Activity as community scouts. A total of 22 names (18 male and 4 female) were submitted to the Activity. The Activity in turn submitted the names to USAID for the vetting process. Planning for the training was also carried out in FY22 and advertising for the trainers was conducted.

ACTIVITY 3.4: UNDERTAKE TRAINING NEEDS ANALYSIS FOR IDENTIFIED COMMUNITY WILDLIFE SCOUTS

As a step towards enhancing the capacity of SVC in law enforcement and combatting illegal wildlife trade, the Activity conducted a profiling exercise with the Nyangambe Conservancy wildlife scouts, including a

needs and gap analysis to identify potential areas of intervention. The following key lessons and deductions were drawn from the focus group discussions: i) Major challenges include poaching from local and other communities, encroachment of settlers into the conservancy, and lack of gear and first aid facilities available for the scouts; ii) Most of the scouts only went up to secondary education and do not have vocational training in wildlife management; iii) Some of the scouts have other livelihood Activity's that include being involved in irrigation and honey production; iv) The key findings were that the scouts lacked material and supplies to support their work, they needed equipment and supplies such as camping gear and uniforms, patrol rations, bags, water bottles, GPS gadgets, handcuffs, and a patrol vehicle to enhance management and protection of the conservancy and reduce poaching. Informed by the focus group findings, the Activity then decided to train the scouts and to equip them in FY23.

Resilience ANCHORS identified community wildlife scouts for the Nyangambe Community Conservancy, who have now been fully vetted in line with the US Government requirements under the Leahy Law. USAID will approve 20 community scouts in early Q4 FY22, who are being trained on anti-poaching tactics, tracking, GPS data collection, crime scene handling, intelligence gathering, combatting the illegal wildlife trade, human rights, HWC mitigation, and problem animal control.

Additionally, and in general, Resilience ANCHORS supports local organizations and communities to set up value chains for local agriculture and other products. During the reporting period, the Activity engaged with several private sector actors to develop and strengthen value chains for community-based agriculture and products being developed under Resilience ANCHORS.

The Chili Pepper Company (CPC): USAID Resilience ANCHORS facilitated a partnership (see Annex 15) between TCPC, a private sector actor, and the Vimbanai Irrigation Scheme management committee in Ward 29 of Chipinge District. A total of 124 members of the irrigation scheme have registered to join the chili production outgrower contract and have set up nurseries for the chilies. Early in the next fiscal year (FY23), Resilience ANCHORS will invest in the rehabilitation of a community warehouse for chili storage that meets the quality standards required for hygienic food storage early in the next fiscal year (FY23). This initiative will provide a gross profit margin of approximately USD 492 per household each harvesting season.

Chilo Gorge Safari Lodge: In the GNP landscape, Resilience ANCHORS has facilitated a partnership between the Chilo Gorge Safari Lodge and communities to purchase produce from the Activity-funded seven CSA gardens. The produce will be served to the lodge's customers and represents a potential long-term and sustainable market opportunity for smallholder farmers. The partnership will also contribute to the reduction of the lodge's carbon footprint.

Delta Beverages: Resilience ANCHORS has facilitated a partnership between Delta Beverages and smallholder farmers trained under the Activity in both the SVC and GNP landscapes. Delta Beverages represents sustainable offtake for several red sorghum varieties, a key ingredient in the production of traditional beer. This will provide farmers with further incentive to adopt CSA practices and to increase their production of small grains, such as sorghum, increasing their capacity to adapt to climate change. Delta is currently buying red sorghum at USD 250 per tonne inclusive of transportation fees. Resilience ANCHORS is also engaging ward-level Department of Agricultural, Technical and Extension Services (ARDAS) extension staff to support smallholder farmer beneficiaries and Delta Beverages to prepare for the next cropping season and ensure future sustainability of the partnership.

Europe Africa Seed Initiative (PTY) Ltd (EASI) SEEDS: Resilience ANCHORS engaged EASI Seeds, to promote improved crop production practices and access to input and output markets that will improve incomes for smallholder farmers. EASI priority crops for irrigation schemes are seed maize,

groundnuts and sugar bean crops that have positive gross margins. EASI priority crops for dry land production are sun hemp, cow peas, sorghum, and velvet bean. These dry land crops are drought tolerant and help farmers to adapt to climate change and to generate incomes.

As noted under Objective 1, Resilience ANCHORS has procured the services of **Sweet Maungwe** to provide training and extension services to beekeepers, as well as market access for honey products, and establishing market links for farmers with Nyaningwe Supermarket, Spar Masvingo, Reflections Restaurant, Flamboyant Hotel in Masvingo Town, Mutema Market at Nyika Growth-point in Bikita, and Palm Tree Lodge, Banana Market, and Muchatiroto Market in Chiredzi Town.

As noted under Objective 1, Resilience ANCHORS has procured the services of Sweet Maungwe to provide training and extension services to beekeepers, as well as market access for honey products and establishing market links for farmers with the private sector.

During the reporting period the Activity engaged with several private sector actors to develop and strengthen value chains for community-based agriculture and products being developed under Resilience ANCHORS activities to ensure sustainability. The Activity facilitated the donation of 5 KTB hives to Chedutu primary school in ward 26. This has led to the establishment of an Apiary at the school and this contributes to income generation. In addition, Sweet Maungwe donated 10 Fruit trees to Shiriyakangwara garden village 29.

To support the strengthening of locally led development, ECODIT continues to provide capacity building support to all members of the Resilience ANCHORS consortium. ECODIT conducted a series of capacity building workshops for all implementing partners that covered finance management and reporting, invoicing, procurement, and USAID compliance, as well as other administrative procedures expected when implementing USAID contracts. ECODIT'S HO Finance Director led these workshops and provided trainings to our Harare-based Resilience ANCHORS staff who will be able to conduct these workshops in future for new local partners, or as refresher courses. Resilience ANCHORS also provided ongoing MEL support to all partners during the reporting period to develop process monitoring tools and update existing performance monitoring tools (see Annex 16).

USAID Resilience ANCHORS partnered with Hammond Ranch, a private safari ranch, to undertake the borehole capacity and water quality test in Nyangambe. Hammond Ranch provided a generator and a mechanic as well as a vehicle. This partnership is highly valued for both its potential to sustain the water sources that USAID Resilience ANCHORS plans to rehabilitate and its contribution to improving the relationship between members of Savé Valley Conservancy and surrounding communities. In ward 25 in Bikita District, the Activity facilitated the Nekaneka Bakery IGA Group to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 12 local business actors. The local businesses will purchase 20% of the bread produced by the group, this milestone will support an increase in revenues made by members of this income generating group. This MoU was presided over by the local Ministry of Women Affairs Department of Business Development, which will provide regulatory support to enable this partnership yields economic results for the community.

The Activity's networking workshop on NTFPs also helped promote the participation of the private sector in CBNRM activities. Different private sector actors attended the workshop and established connections for potential collaborations. Resilience ANCHORS held meetings with B'ayoba (a private sector company) to initiate formal market linkages for NTFPs harvested in the SVC landscape. The main thrust of the engagement was to share and explore best ways of helping communities to access NTFP value chains. B'ayoba is a leading producer of baobab products, ethically and sustainably harvested in partnership with rural aggregator communities across southern Africa. B'ayoba showed interest in partnering with the

Resilience ANCHORS Activity to support economically viable NTFPs value chains for the benefit of local communities. Further engagement meetings are planned for the next quarter. This will be followed by systematic sensitization and mobilization of communities to participate through community-initiated value chain producer groups and clusters.

USAID has signed an MOU with Wild Horizons, and Resilience ANCHORS is also currently in talks to sign one with Matetsi and Connected Conservation, to work with Resilience ANCHORS in Binga and Hwange districts. This purpose of this MOU is to leverage private sector cooperate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives to advance community development. Through these MOUs, Resilience ANCHORS will increase private sector investment in rural community development.

Activity 3.4.1: Identify trainers and confirm curriculum and in situ training requirements

The Activity released a call for proposals for trainers, preliminary work done to identify the trainers. The Activity received bids and settled on Nyerezi Safaris.

ACTIVITY 3.5: FACILITATE ESTABLISHMENT AND REGISTRATION OF NEW COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS (CBOs)

Preliminary work was done where the existing farmer groups were trained on governance and related issues, in preparation for them to be registered as legal entities. Registrations could not be carried out, however, as the Government of Zimbabwe banned registration of new Trusts, while waiting for the amendment of the Private Voluntary Organisations Act.

4 KEY RESULTS MATRIX

Table 7: Key Results Matrix

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	RESULTS
	<p>Activity 1.8 Supporting Rural District Councils to develop land use and natural resources and environmental By-Laws.</p> <p>Activity 1.9 Raise community awareness on environmental monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>Activity 1.9.1: Conduct Envirobot and environmental reporting toolkit sensitization training</p> <p>Activity 1.9.2: Conduct training to women and youths on environmental monitoring and reporting</p> <p>Activity 1.9.3: Research and development a manual on community participation in environmental governance</p> <p>Activity 1.10: Provide education and awareness on Human Wildlife Conflicts (HWC) to communities and schools around SVC and GNP landscapes</p> <p>Activity 1.11: Educating communities on environmental and natural resources institutional and legal framework</p> <p>Activity 1.11.1: Raise community awareness on wildlife crimes under the Parks and Wildlife Act.</p> <p>Activity 1.11.2: Train water point committees, irrigation committees, and the sub catchment council on the uses of water under the Water Act</p> <p>Activity 1.11.3: Train environmental sub committees, disaster risk management committees, firefighting committees, and irrigation committees on Zimbabwe National climate change policy.</p>	<p>NRM By-Laws formulated</p> <p>A manual to promote active participation of communities in environmental governance developed (The version will be updated annually)</p> <p>Community knowledge and capacity to respond to HWC improved</p> <p>Number of community members with improved knowledge and awareness of existing policy and legal frameworks increased</p> <p>Increased number of community institutions trained</p>
<p>Objective 2: Increase sustainable access to supplies of water of sufficient quantity and quality to meet human, economic, and ecosystem needs.</p>	<p>Activity 2.1: Undertake a rapid assessment of water sources and use practices to promote implementation of IWRM in communities around SVC and GNP landscapes.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: Hold a key stakeholder meeting on the water tenure and water cadaster system (e.g. Bikita RDC, Chipinge RDC, ZINWA, Sub Catchment Councils, water committees, ZESA, irrigation schemes, traditional leaders).</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Complete the legislative water tenure analysis to identify the gaps and opportunities for strengthening water tenure arrangements within the targeted Wards.</p> <p>Activity 2.3: Promote adoption and implementation of water conservation practices.</p> <p>Activity 2.3.1 Train water point committees on integrated water resources management</p> <p>Activity 2.3.2. Conduct awareness raising campaigns on water conservation</p> <p>Activity 2.3.2. Support development of ward level water management and development plans</p> <p>Activity 2.3.3. Support rehabilitation of 2 irrigation schemes in Maparadze ward</p>	<p>Water sources, uses, practices and supply systems mapped and assessed.</p> <p>Water governance and management structures that include women, youth, and the disabled strengthened.</p> <p>Increased community knowledge and appreciation of IWRM</p> <p>Water management and development plans developed</p> <p>Number of functional water sources increased</p> <p>Supply of water for irrigation improved</p>

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	RESULTS
	<p>Activity 2.4: Facilitate establishment of water supply points for multiple purpose use</p> <p>Activity 2.4.1: Installation rehabilitation and maintenance of water sources for wildlife and domestic use</p> <p>Activity 2.4.2 Rehabilitation of a section of the water canal at Nyangambe Irrigation Scheme</p> <p>Activity 2.4.3: Establish and support participatory Monitoring and Evaluation structures</p> <p>Activity 2.4.4: Installation of rainwater harvesting systems and boreholes in selected schools targeting ward 29 and 30 of Chipinge District</p> <p>Activity 2.4.5: Train water point committees on operation and maintenance in both SVC and GNP</p> <p>Activity 2.5: Provide capacity building support for improved water resources governance.</p>	<p>Access to safe and sufficient water improved</p> <p>Increased Communities' capacity to operate and maintain water sources improved.</p>
<p>Objective 3: Strengthen locally led development and private sector engagement.</p>	<p>Activity 3.1: Consult local and traditional leadership to initiate the CEP process</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Develop the community engagement plan via a consultant and communities.</p> <p>Activity 3.2: Enhance the capacity of surrounding communities in law enforcement combatting wildlife crime and responding to human-wildlife conflicts.</p> <p>Activity 3.3: Facilitate stakeholder outreach critical to law enforcement interventions.</p> <p>Activity 3.4: Undertake training needs analysis for identified community wildlife scouts.</p> <p>Activity 3.4.1: Identify trainers and confirm curriculum and in situ training requirements</p> <p>Activity 3.5: Facilitate establishment and registration of new Community Based Organizations (CBOs).</p>	<p>Improved communication, cohesion, between communities and SVC.</p> <p>Capacity of surrounding communities in law enforcement and combatting wildlife crimes enhanced.</p> <p>Capacity of community scouts to respond to HWC improved</p> <p>Training program developed and implemented</p> <p>Capacity of CBOs to hold duty bearers accountable</p>

5 LESSONS LEARNED AND GOOD PRACTICES

Key lessons learned and good practices identified during FY22 include:

1. The Activity must make every effort to continuously engage with communities and make timely follow ups and monitoring trips to ensure adoption and continuity of Activity interventions.
2. Engaging local and district stakeholders in planning and executing Resilience ANCHORS activities and workshops helps to build relationships, credibility, and improve programming efficiency, while providing additional opportunities for mutual learning and capacity building.
3. Stakeholder-led processes are more acceptable to community members and have resulted in stronger buy-in from beneficiaries, community leaders, and local governments. The Nyangambe land use planning process, for example, was led by the Chiredzi RDC, which promoted community ownership.
4. Weaknesses in governance structures derail communities from benefitting from wildlife resources in their communities. USAID Resilience ANCHORS needs to innovate more and develop strategies to improve the governance capacities of all targeted local and district level institutions.
5. The USAID Resilience ANCHORS should continue to organize quarterly review workshops to reflect on Activity implementation progress, identify areas needing improvement, such as refinement of M&E tools and making necessary amendments in time. This is proving to be a very good strategy for capacity building of local partners.
6. Participatory policymaking can significantly reduce the challenges of HWC for communities living adjacent to protected areas and in wildlife corridors. The communities have strategies that they feel can reduce HWC if the ZPWMA gives them an opportunity to participate in HWC policymaking.
7. Cross-learning through participation in national dialogue platforms can accelerate communities' appreciation of how others are addressing challenges related to HWC.
8. The media is an important stakeholder in profiling the Activity and raising multi-stakeholder awareness on key Activity issues such as HWC.
9. Resilience ANCHORS shared activity plans with district authorities before mobilization, which has promoted good relations between the Resilience ANCHORS and district authorities.
10. Consistent communication with partners and coordinated and responsive planning have promoted a coherent and timely accomplishment of Activity outcomes.
11. There are key opportunities for integrating the work of the Activity with ongoing catchment and district level planning processes to support both increased and more meaningful community participation in these processes and more effective and integrated planning overall.
12. Community-based mapping processes are an important tool for mutual learning and relationship-building with community members, as well as an important source of local information.
13. The need for more equal gender representation in both consultations and Resilience ANCHORS activities indicates an underlying need for supporting community-based (and district) engagement of women in leadership roles related to water planning and governance.
14. The MEAL Activity implementation team, Finance, and Communication teams should hold quarterly review meetings to review Activity tools and make necessary amendments in time.

6 TIMELINE (ESTIMATED) FOR ACTIVITIES IN YEAR 3 (FY23)

Table 8: Timeline for Activities in Year 3 (FY23)

Activities		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Objective 1: Improve economic benefits from strengthened community-level governance and oversight of conservation enterprises													
Sub-Objective 1: Improved land use plans validated and implemented in a participatory, transparent manner between the conservancies and communities conserving natural resources.													
Illustrative Activity 1.1	Develop ward-level land use plans through a participatory process to include all stakeholders, especially women, youth, and other marginalized groups. (A1² & A2³)												
Illustrative Activity 1.2	Support communities and private sector partners to develop community engagement plans through a participatory process to include all stakeholders, especially women, youth, & marginalized groups. (A1)												
Illustrative Activity 1.3	In partnership with local partner organizations and private sector partners, train, and support communities to build resilience to impacts of climate change through climate-smart conservation practices. (A1, A2 & A3⁴)												
Illustrative Activity 1.3	In collaboration with private sector actors, facilitate access to agricultural and other inputs to smallholder farmers for climate smart agricultural production. (A2)												
Sub-Objective 1: Build the capacities of communities to implement climate smart agriculture and sustainable natural resource management to improve their resilience to climate-related and economic shocks and stresses. (A3)													
Illustrative Activity 1.1	Identify natural resources with viable market opportunities, both domestic and international. (A3)												
Illustrative Activity 1.2	Engage with the private sector to co-establish agro-ecological processing hubs to expand opportunities for value addition and access to markets. (A3)												
Illustrative Activity 1.3	Promote eco-cultural tourism to benefit local communities. (A3)												

Activities		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Illustrative Activity 1.4	Train and support communities to implement climate smart agriculture practices. (A3)												
Illustrative Activity 1.6	Strengthen capacity for improved community-based NRM governance. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Sub-Objective 2: Improved community-level governance and stewardship of natural resources by working with locally-defined and established management teams composed of local leaders, private sector actors, community representatives, including civil society, and conservancy managers.													
Illustrative Activity 2.1	Strengthen community-level governance institutions. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 2.2	Fortify positive and productive working relationships among diverse community members, government officials, and private sector actors that promote transparent and accountable stewardship practices and inclusive, mutually beneficial decision-making. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 2.3	Strengthen legal and policy frameworks governing resource management, protection, and community resource tenure rights. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 2.4	Strengthen community capacity in conflict resolution and integrated approaches to implementation, compliance, and enforcement of resource governance frameworks. (A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 2.5	Support diversification of conservation-based enterprises and livelihoods, which involve marginalized populations, women, and youth. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Sub-Objective 3: Increase equity and transparency of conservation enterprise revenue shared with communities.													
Illustrative Activity 3.1	Build communities' capacities on resource laws, conflict dispute resolution, and redress mechanisms. (A1 & A2)												
Illustrative Activity 3.2	Train and support communities to ensure transparency on contracts, negotiation, contract farming and out grower schemes so they receive the anticipated benefits from income generating activities. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 3.3	Promote social accountability approaches and tools that encourage transparency on conservation enterprise revenues that should be shared with communities as well as community uses of such income. (A1 & A2)												
Illustrative Activity 3.4	Support communities to actively participate in Indabas and other national-level dialogue platforms on wildlife and non-timber forest products issues so their voices are heard, and natural resources rights are acknowledged. (A1 & A2)												

Activities		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Illustrative Activity 3.5	Increase capacity of communities on environmental monitoring, compliance, and enforcement to safeguard wildlife and water resources to secure benefits. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Sub-Objective 4: Enhanced development of the wildlife program and increased number of wildlife-based enterprises in the Devure (ward 24, 25, and 26), Gudo (ward 1), and Nyangambe (ward 23) communities.													
Illustrative Activity 4.1	Provide training to the Ward Development Committees and the Wildlife Management Committees on governance, accountability, conservation, business development, revenue share models, and effective, inclusive community engagement. (A1 & A2)												
Illustrative Activity 4.2	Provide training to build community awareness of wildlife-based enterprises as viable options for community development. (A1 & A2)												
Illustrative Activity 4.3	Strengthen community trusts' and community conservancies' legal arrangements. (A1 & A2)												
Illustrative Activity 4.4	Consult and work with the Devure community to develop a communal wildlife conservancy based on the Nyangambe wildlife conservation model. (A1 & A2)												
Sub-Objective 5: Conduct cross-learning exchange visits to other successful community conservancies. (A1, A2 & A3)													
Illustrative Activity 5.1	Conduct exchange visits to successful conservancies to interact with their hosts to create common understanding, forge relationships of shared experiences, commit to new approaches, and build friendships as a foundation for knowledge transfer and future networking in conservation. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Objective 2: Increase sustainable access to supplies of water of sufficient quantity and quality to meet human, economic, and ecosystem needs.													
Sub-Objective 1: Community-identified binding constraints of access to and wise use of water resources addressed.													
Illustrative Activity 1.1	Undertake a participatory rapid assessment of water sources and use practices of the communities around the SVC. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 1.2	Undertake an assessment of climate-related issues related to current and future water sources. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 2.2	Support development, review and implementation of community water management and development plans. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 2.5	Provide support to improve water, security, and access in the Chirhombe Irrigation Scheme, as a form of layering with the USAID-funded ENSURE project. (A2)												

Activities		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Sub-Objective 3: Integrated water resources governance implemented.													
Illustrative Activity 3.1	Strengthen and support inclusive, transparent, and accountable water governance and management structures and systems, with key focus on increasing participation of women, youth the disabled, and any other marginalized populations. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 3.2	Identify potential weaknesses in existing legislative frameworks and potential cultural and social challenges to inform the creation of tailored governance mechanisms, including with local institutions. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 3.3	Recognize and protect women's specific water tenure rights, including their equitable participation and leadership in local governance institutions. (A1 & A2)												
Illustrative Activity 3.4	Map the various water tenure systems (legal and customary) that govern allocation and use of water in the landscapes. (A1 & A2)												
Sub-Objective 5: Enhanced sustainable supplies of water of sufficient quantity and quality to meet human, economic, and ecosystem needs.													
Illustrative Activity 5.1	Raise awareness and promote adoption and implementation of soil and water conservation farming practices. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 5.2	Provide outreach activities to increase communities' awareness of the finite nature and economic value of water in water-scarce areas such as SEL. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 5.3	Provide training to communities and other stakeholders on water resource management plans, governance, and by-laws. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Objective 3: Strengthen locally led development and private sector engagement.													
Sub-Objective 1: Local organizations supported through oversight, targeted technical, financial, and administrative assistance to strengthen their inclusive and accountable governance and economic sustainability. (A1)													
Illustrative Activity 1.2	Develop commercialization roadmaps for identified NTFP species and expand opportunities for conservation enterprises. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 1.3	Facilitate establishment and registration of new Community Based Organizations (CBOs) (A1, A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 1.4:	Training commodity associations/groups on value creation, leadership, accountability, and inclusive engagement. (A1, A2 & A3)												

Activities		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Illustrative Activity 1.3	Support the establishment of community-led environmental monitoring systems to ensure sustainability of harvested natural resources. (A3)												
Sub-Objective 2: Increase co-investment from private sector partners in surrounding communities, with the aim to achieve financial, social, developmental, and ecological sustainability for both the communities and the SVC.													
Illustrative Activity 2.2	Enhance capacity of community conservancies in law enforcement and combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade. (A1)												
Illustrative Activity 2.3	Develop value chains for agricultural goods and NTFPs. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Illustrative Activity 2.4	Organize platforms and other opportunities for communities and private sector actors to interact, in order to identify and/or secure investments in the conservancies and surrounding communities. (A1 & A2)												
Sub-Objective 3: Local organizations and private sector entities supported through targeted technical, financial, and administrative assistance to strengthen their inclusive and accountable governance and economic sustainability.													
Illustrative Activity 3.1	Strengthen governance and executive management capacity of local organizations and private sector partners through a range of institutional capacity building interventions aimed at strengthening the inclusive and accountable governance and economic sustainability of the conservancy and businesses. (A3)												
Illustrative Activity 3.3	Training commodity associations/groups on value creation, leadership, accountability, and inclusive engagement. (A1, A2 & A3)												
Cross-cutting	Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning												
Reviews	Annual Reviews.												
Performance Monitoring	Quarterly Performance data collection and analysis and updating of the Indicator Tracking Table.												
Reporting	Prepare and submit quarterly reports to USAID.												

7 BUDGET SUMMARY FY23

The following financial summary provides a snapshot of actual expenditures for 2022.

[REDACTED]

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: HWC WORKSHOP REPORT

ANNEX 2: BAOBAB RESOURCE MAPPING REPORT

ANNEX 3: HWC POLICY BRIEF

ANNEX 4: NTFP POLICY BRIEF

ANNEX 5: MAP GALLERY

ANNEX 6: NYANGAMBE COMMUNITY LUP – CHIREZI WARD

ANNEX 7: HORTICULTURAL MARKET MAPPING REPORT

ANNEX 8: HWC TREND ANALYSIS

ANNEX 9: NYANGAMBE CONSERVANCY CONSTITUTION

ANNEX 10: LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLANS (LEAPS)

ANNEX 11: WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

ANNEX 12: FARMER TO FARMER LAYERING- NYANGAMBE IRRIGATION TRAINING

ANNEX 13: ZINWA RESOLUTION

ANNEX 14: COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE MANUAL

ANNEX 15: VIMBANAYI CHILI GROWERS CONTRACT

ANNEX 16: PAUSE AND REFLECT

ANNEX 17: MEL PLAN

ANNEX 18: ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN (EMMP)

ANNEX 19: ANNUAL MONITORING SURVEY REPORT

ANNEX 20: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REPORT

ANNEX 21: GACHE GACHE LIVELIHOODS DIVERSIFICATION ASSESSMENT

ANNEX 22: MILESTONE ACHIEVEMENT REPORT

ANNEX 23: BENEFICIARY DATABASE

ANNEX 24: ONLINE DATABASE

ANNEX 25: HUMAN INTEREST AND SUCCESS STORIES

ANNEX 26: SWEET MAUNGWE HONEY PROCUREMENT CONTRACT

U.S. Agency for International Development

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20523

Tel: (202) 712-0000

Fax: (202) 216-3524

www.usaid.gov