SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

ZIMBABWE

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	**Zimbabwe**		
Year Started	1994		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	199	-	**199**
Grant amount committed	7,420,796	-	**7,420,796**
Project level co-financing in cash	2,874,258	-	**2,874,258**
Project level co-financing in kind	13,685,643	-	**13,685,643**
Total co-financing *			**16,559,901**

Source: SGP database as of July 2022
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**8**
Climate Change	**-**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**4**
Land Degradation	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**4**
Sustainable Forest Management	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Capacity Development	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**2**
Chemicals and Waste	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**2**	**3**
Total Projects Completed	**3**	**6**	**3**	**8**	**-**	**2**	**22**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	2	3	1	2	-	-	8
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	5	5	3	8	-	-	21
Number of significant species conserved	49	118	16	27	-	-	210
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	1	1	1	-	-	4
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	52	231	38	237	-	-	558
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	1	1	2	-	-	4
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	3
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	3	-	124	-	-	127
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	2	2	1	-	-	5

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	451	215	576	-	-	1,242
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	49	49	115	-	-	213
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	1	1	1	1	-	-	4
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	2,366	262	262	968	-	-	3,858
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	2,366	262	142	968	-	-	3,738
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	18	4	7	8	-	-	37
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	220	243	142	39	-	-	644
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	9	2	1	3	-	-	15
Sustainable Forest Management							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	8	-	-	-	-	8

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	-	150	-	-	150
Mercury avoided, reduced or sustainably managed (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	194	194
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Sustainable pesticide management	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
Organic farming	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
Development of alternatives to chemicals	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	45	65	-	-	110
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	35	69	-	-	104
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	80	134	-	-	214

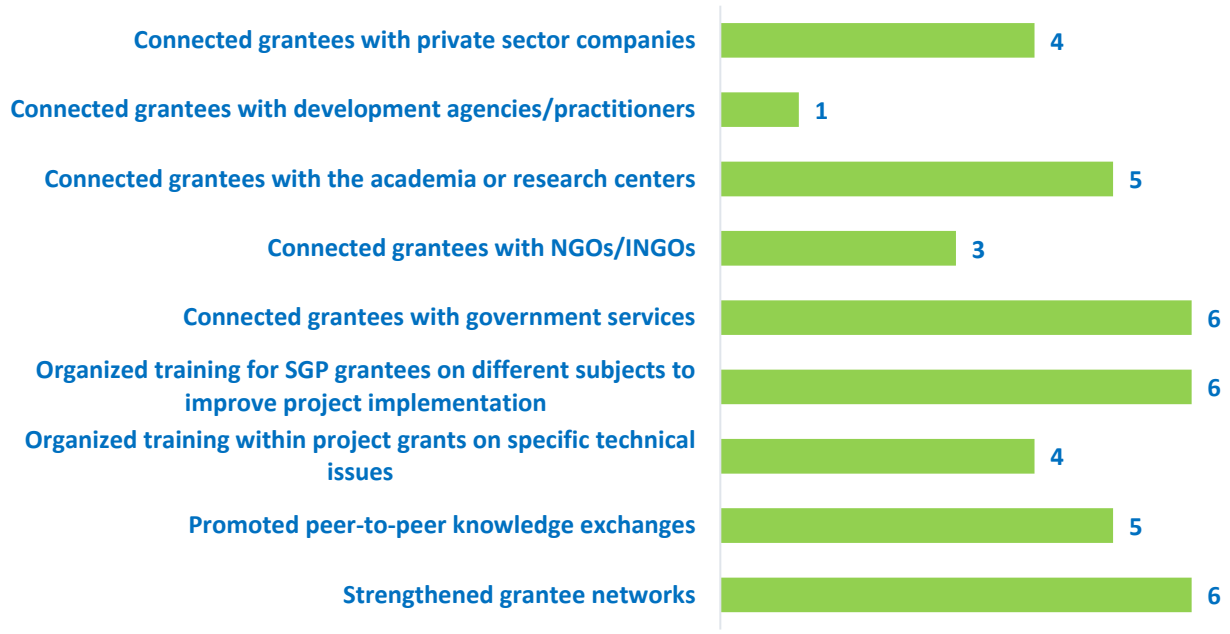
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	226	-	-	226
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	3	5	3	8	-	2	21
Number of completed projects led by women	2	4	2	3	-	1	12
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	3	5	3	8	-	2	21
Number of youth organizations	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	2	3	3	5	-	-	13
Projects with policy influence	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	3	5	3	6	-	2	19
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	3	1	3	3	-	-	10
Community-level trainings conducted	8	4	3	3	1	2	21

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of projects monitored through field visits	**10**	**7**	**12**	**5**	**7**	**12**	**53**
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	**4**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**24**
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	**7**	**6**	**9**	**9**	**8**	**9**	**8**
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	**120**	**-**	**90**	**60**	**30**	**-**	**50**

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

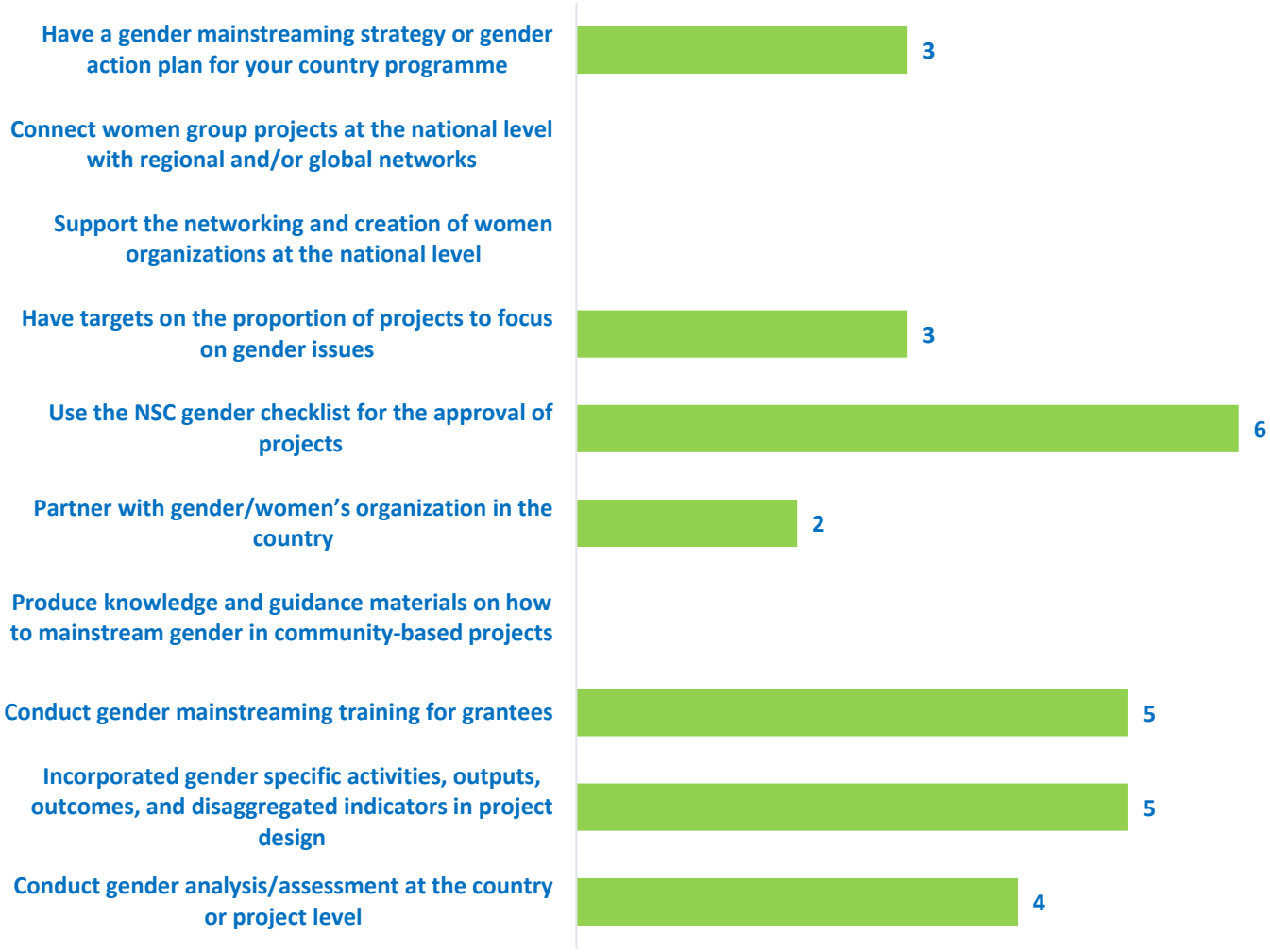
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



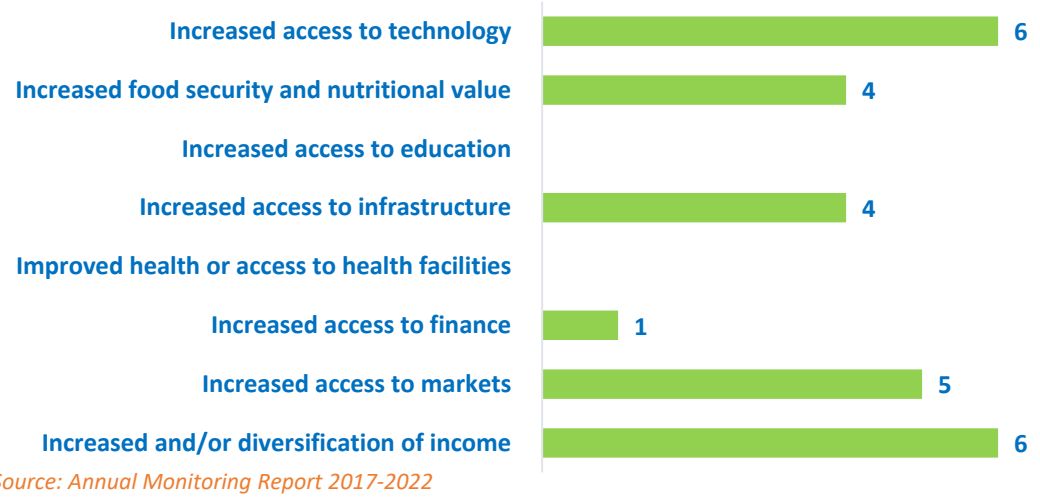
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



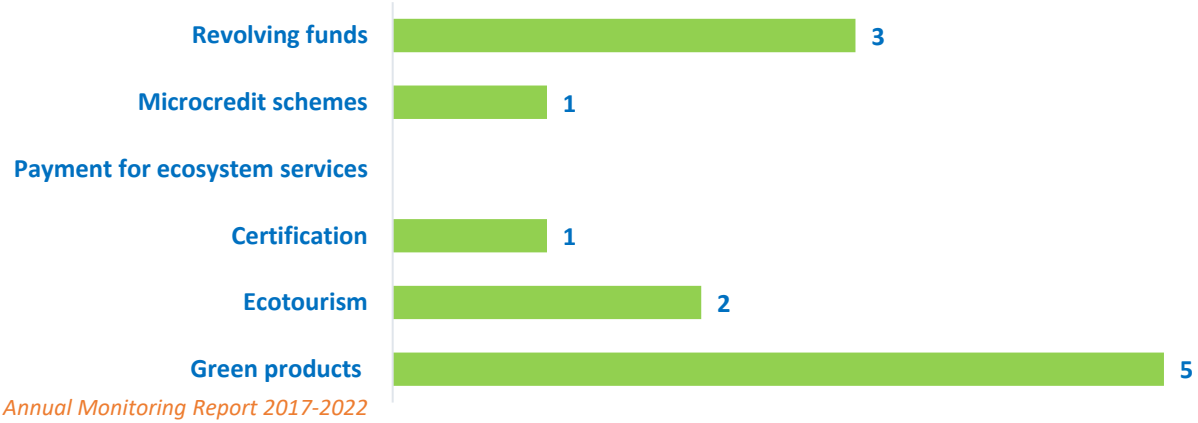
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



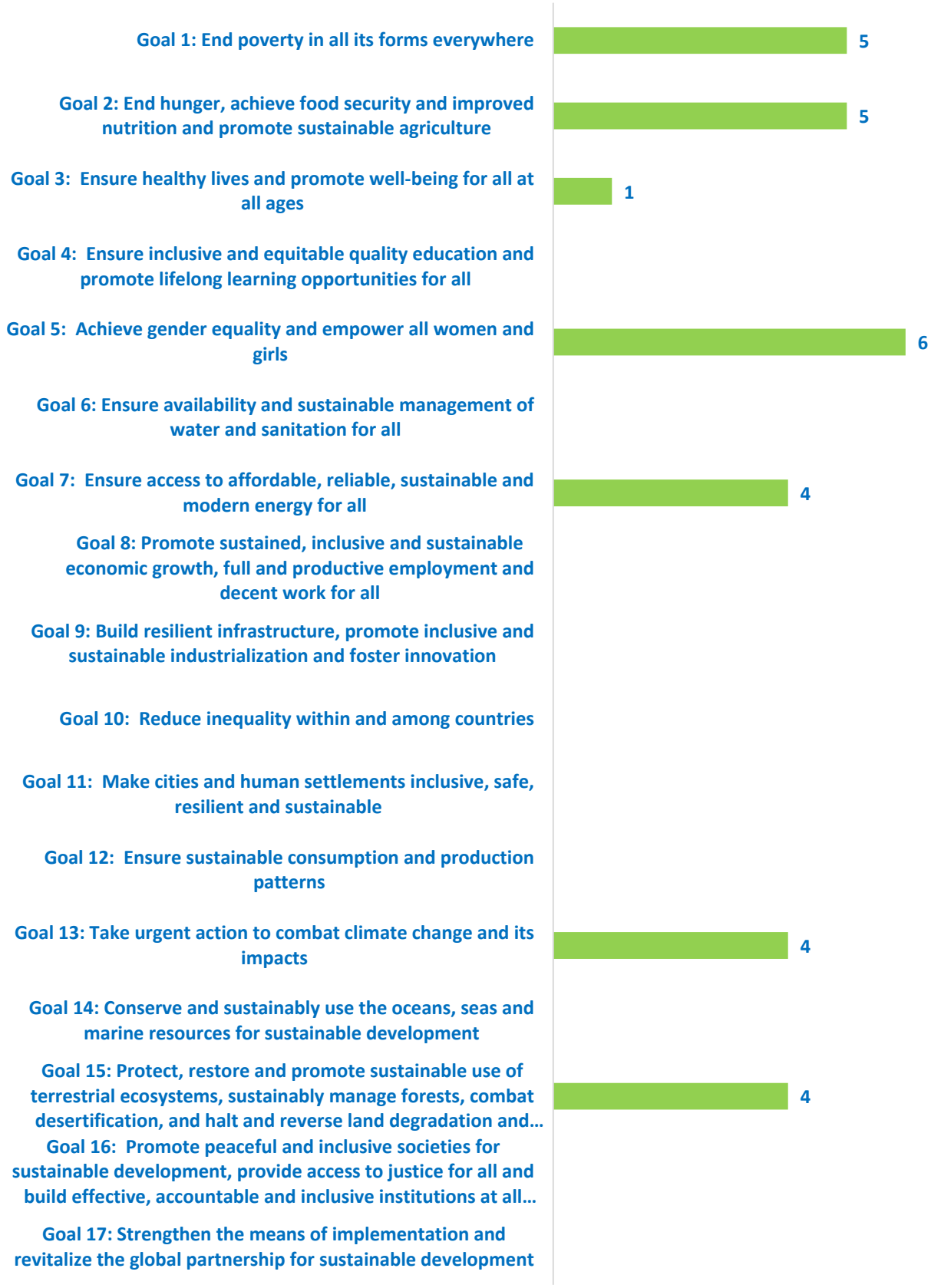
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate Change

In **Zimbabwe**, SGP supported grantee, *Gweru Diocese Caritas Administration*, in mitigating the effects of climate change among community households through the installation of two solar powered systems to pump water from the borehole and establish a nutrition garden near the borehole site. To this end, a borehole was drilled with a depth of 80 metres and water yielding capacity ranges between 1080 liters to 2000 litres per hour. One solar powered system was connected at Sarai village for pumping water for domestic and irrigation purposes. Furthermore, training workshops were organised in 5 villages in order to raise awareness on environmental protection and the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development conducted training on catchment protection and how to construct gabions to curb the problem of siltation in water systems. CARITAS produced 230 awareness materials that were distributed to project members and partners. Overall, the project has benefitted 49 men, 91 women and 75 youths. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

South – South Exchange

South Africa and **Zimbabwe:** In *South Africa*, SGP supported an exchange with the *African Centre for Holistic Management (ACHM)* in ***Zimbabwe***, wherin a group of trainers from ACHM visited the *Thlolego Centre in Rustenburg*, South Africa to share their knowledge on sustainable land practices. The methodology was based on managing livestock grazing to protect the local ecosystem, while maintaining and improving ecosystem productivity. The project's target areas were in the Northwest and Limpopo provinces which have been severely affected by land degradation due to overgrazing and agricultural mismanagement. The approach used livestock as a tool of land restoration by combining cattle, sheep and goats into large herds to harness the power of their hooves to break up hard ground so air and water can penetrate, and to trample down old grass such that soil is less prone to the drying effects of sun and wind. Their waste fertilizes the hoof-prepared soil, and grazing (which is timed to prevent overgrazing) keeps perennial grasses healthy, greatly minimizing the need to burn them and expose soil. This system intended to mimic how grazers in the wild behave when part of a natural predator/prey dynamic- a pattern Grasslands Ecosystem is adapted to.

Over a week, trainers instructed local livestock owners, Government representatives, grantee staff, community members, and traditional leaders on integrated resource management, and how to implement sustainable grazing systems. Over 40 people participated in these sessions and the *Thlolego Centre* put aside a piece of land to demonstrate the applicability of these practices in arresting desertification and land degradation, and to establish a learning center in the near future. (***Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).***

Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Zimbabwe**, SGP supported a women-led organization whose mission is to promote and build the capacity of rural women in the Zambezi Valley to realize their full socio-economic potential. Founded in 2009 to spearhead women empowerment projects, the Trust has uplifted the lives of over 3,000 women to date through women forums, networking, capacity building, infrastructural development, market linkages, and facilitating access to finance. With SGP funding, a project is working with 300 Tonga women to empower them to participate in planning, decision making and project implementation. Traditionally, Tonga women are reserved and do not want to participate in leadership positions. However, with SGP support, the women are now involved in clearing a site for an ecotourism centre, gulley reclamation, tree planting, crafts making and establishment of a 0.5-hectare garden. Overall, the women contributed with labour and other local materials that include quarry stones and sand during project implementation. Women's participation in the garden helped improve livelihoods in an area that is one of the driest regions of Zimbabwe. Now the women have access to water through irrigation pipes and taps in the garden, which improved their safety considerably as they no longer have to trek to a crocodile-infested river for their water needs. As a result, both men and women equitably share the proceeds generated from the garden activity, and the women participate in decision making on par with the men. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).***

In **Zimbabwe**, a women-led project implemented by the Mthandazo Women Miners Association Trust empowered women to reduce the use of mercury in mining as addressed the negative environmental impacts of mining at the service center in the town of Gwanda in Matebeleland South Province. A total of 48 local women in mining were engaged in the project. The project purchased 20 retorts, two gas bottles, materials for the construction of a 30,000-liter water tank used to store water for the cyanidation process, stamp mill consumables, and materials for constructing cyanidation tanks. Protective clothing for miners was also procured, including reflective work suits, safety hard hats, dust coats, gloves, gumboots, and high cut shoes for mining activities. Three cyanidation tanks were constructed and are in use. The members of the Mthandazo Women Miners Association were trained by the local Environment Management Agency officers on the use of retorts for gold processing. The main objective of the training workshop was to raise awareness of the danger of mercury as a gold attracting agent and the peril of open burning amalgam to promote safe mercury handling methods and use. As results, 800 tons of sand were relocated to proper dumping site. The amount of mercury use was reduced to 4 kg between May 2021 and April 2022. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

Social Inclusion – Persons with Disabilities

In **Zimbabwe**, SGP grantee *Masvingo Community-based HIV/AIDS and Vulnerable Children Organization (MACOBAO),* involved persons with disabilities in the implementation of project on prevention of land degradation through environmental management and enhancement of community livelihoods through climate resilience and mitigation strategies. Individuals with different disabilities/ special needs participated in training in organic farming practices, construction of organic farming gardens and organic farming methods, gully reclamation, commemoration of the wetlands day and tree planting days. Beneficiaries were also capacitated to actively participate on the local and national environmental issues and make informed decisions upon consultation- contributing to local leadership, inclusive involvement of communities, supporting continuation and expansion of the activities. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).***

Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

In **Zimbabwe**, a project completed by *SCOPE Zimbabwe* continued to grow as the project concept introduced in schools was being replicated both within and outside the country to regenerate the schoolyards into various food production zones through the Integrated Land Use Design (ILUD) approach. SCOPE is a vibrant and practical environmental education programme, assisting schools to redesign and rationalize land use for sustainable resource use. ILUD is a whole landscape design knitting together different agro-systems, demonstrating ecological good practices that include crop diversification, organic soil fertility management, and reclaiming of the degraded landscapes. The establishment of nurseries at the schools and the livestock integration generated income for the schools. The school gardens provided fresh vegetables and fruits, saving significant money on food for school-based feeding programmes. The improved access to clean water from boreholes coupled with rainwater harvesting contributed to replenishing clean water supplies. The free-range chicken rearing as part of the agroecology project design generated income and provided manure for the garden and field production, hence increasing productivity. Within Zimbabwe, the SCOPE approach was replicated in over 200 schools and attracted the attention of the government through the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) and the Ministry of Education. *SCOPE Zimbabwe* has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with EMA and the Ministry of Education. At the international level, countries have adopted this approach through other SCOPE country chapters include SCOPE Malawi, SCOPE Kenya, SCOPE Uganda and SCOPE Zambia. The work was also shared through the Global Ecovillage Network (GEN) in which *SCOPE Zimbabwe* is an active member. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.