MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

RESILIENCE AGRICULTURE CLUSTER PROJECT (RACP)

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN (IPMP)

IFAD
Investing in rural people

Prepared by Raymond Makhanda

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) provides a comprehensive and safeguards-compliant strategy for managing crop and livestock pests within irrigation schemes\ across the project's operational districts. The Plan is designed to strengthen productivity, reduce pest-related losses, minimise environmental contamination, and protect farmers and consumers from pesticide-related risks. It is fully aligned with the African Development Bank's Operational Safeguard 3 and IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP), as well as Zimbabwe's national legislation governing pesticide use, hazardous substances management and agricultural production systems.

The IPMP recognises the unique challenges and opportunities presented by irrigated agriculture production. These systems support continuous cropping and create favourable conditions for pests such as *Spodoptera frugiperda* (fall armyworm), *Tuta absoluta*, aphids, whiteflies (*Bemisia tabaci*), fruit flies (*Bactrocera dorsalis*), stemborers, cutworms, and red spider mites. Effective management of these pests requires a balanced and integrated approach.

The Plan promotes preventive and ecological strategies as the first line of defence. These include crop rotation, intercropping, field sanitation, synchronised planting, destruction of residues, use of resistant varieties, good water management, and habitat conservation to support natural predators. Mechanical and physical methods such as traps, hand-picking, pruning and soil solarisation are promoted to reduce pest pressure without reliance on chemicals. Biological options, including *Bacillus thuringiensis*, *Beauveria bassiana* and neem-based products, provide environmentally friendly alternatives that are safe for beneficial organisms.

Chemical pesticides are recommended only as a last resort when pest populations exceed economic thresholds. The IPMP outlines strict criteria for pesticide selection, including compliance with the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act, exclusion of Highly Hazardous Pesticides, avoidance of persistent organic pollutants and adherence to recommended application, storage and disposal procedures. Safe pesticide life-cycle management (procurement, handling, use, triple-rinsing, disposal and record-keeping) is emphasised throughout the Plan.

Strong institutional arrangements underpin implementation. Farmers, Irrigation Management Committees are responsible for day-to-day Integrated Pest Management practices, supported by AGRITEX extension officers who provide technical guidance, scouting support and monthly field verification. Agricultural Research, Innovation and Development plant protection unit (ARID-PPU) specialists offer diagnostic support and update approved pesticide lists, while EMA ensures compliance with hazardous substance and environmental regulations. District and provincial project teams provide oversight, data consolidation and monitoring, while the Project Management Unit ensures adequate resource allocation and safeguard compliance.

A detailed Monitoring and Evaluation framework guides weekly scouting, monthly verification, quarterly multisectoral inspections, seasonal assessments and annual reviews. This system ensures early detection of outbreaks, strengthens compliance monitoring and enables adaptive management as pest dynamics shift under climate variability.

Capacity building forms a central pillar of the IPMP. Training programmes target farmers, youth, women, agro dealers, extension officers, irrigation scheme committees and regulatory stakeholders. The programme emphasises practical, field-based learning, including pest identification, biological control, sprayer calibration, safe pesticide use, storage and disposal, record-keeping and emergency response. Demonstration plots and farmer field schools support hands-on learning.

The budget framework provides realistic Zimbabwe-specific cost estimates, incorporating subsistence rates (USD 75/day), fuel costs (USD 1.55 per litre), PPE, traps, training materials, demonstration costs, storage facilities, disposal pits and multi-sectoral inspection requirements. An estimated USD 31,372 is required annually to fully implement the IPMP, with multi-year budgeting recommended to sustain adoption and compliance.

The IPMP concludes with recommendations aimed at strengthening institutional coordination, increasing promotion of biological and preventive methods, ensuring safer pesticide use, improving monitoring and enforcement, supporting climate-smart pest management, enhancing sustainability through local ownership and securing adequate resources for long-term implementation.

In summary, this Integrated Pest Management Plan provides a practical, scientifically grounded and socially responsible framework that will enable irrigation schemes to manage pests effectively while safeguarding human health, protecting the environment and ensuring compliance with AfDB and IFAD standards. It lays a strong foundation for climate-resilient, productive and sustainable agricultural systems across the targeted districts.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Meaning
ACIA	Agricultural Chemicals Industry Association
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGRITEX	Agricultural Technical and Extension Services
Bt	*Bacillus thuringiensis*
DRSS	Department of Research and Specialist Services
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
EHT	Environmental Health Technician
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
ETL	Economic Threshold Level
EIL	Economic Injury Level
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism (for pesticide-related complaints)
HHP	Highly Hazardous Pesticide
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IMC	Irrigation Management Committee
IPDM	Integrated Pest and Disease Management
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPMP	Integrated Pest Management Plan
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System (AfDB)
LD50	Lethal Dose (50%)
LC50	Lethal Concentration (50%)
MLAFWRD	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
OS	Operational Safeguard (AfDB)
OS3	Operational Safeguard 3 – Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
OS4	Operational Safeguard 4 – Pollution Prevention and Control
PCA	Pesticides Control Authority
PHI	Pre-Harvest Interval
PMU	Project Management Unit
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RACP	Resilience Agriculture Cluster Project
SI	Statutory Instrument
WHO	World Health Organization

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	A sustainable approach to controlling pests that prioritises prevention, monitoring, biological control and safe, regulated pesticide use.
Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs)	Pesticides classified by WHO or international conventions as posing high risks to human health or the environment and prohibited under the project.
Economic Threshold	The pest population level at which control measures must be taken to prevent economic loss.
Biological Control	Use of natural enemies such as predators, parasites or pathogens to suppress pest populations.
Spray Drift	Movement of pesticide droplets away from the target area during application, posing risks to people, water bodies and non-target crops.
Triple Rinsing	Method of cleaning used pesticide containers three times before puncturing and disposal.
Safeguards Compliance	Meeting requirements of AfDB, IFAD and national environmental regulations when conducting project activities.
Pesticide Storage Room	A secure, ventilated facility for safe pesticide storage and inventory control in irrigation schemes.
Grievance	Any concern, complaint or report related to pesticide use, environmental impact, safety issues or mismanagement requiring formal attention.
Beneficial Organisms	Natural predators or biological agents that help control pests, such as ladybirds, lacewings and parasitoids.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Agriculture is central to rural livelihoods across the project districts. Farmers depend on irrigated and rainfed production systems to secure food, support incomes and strengthen resilience against climate variability. The introduction or rehabilitation of irrigation schemes and village business units increases the capacity for year round production, but it also intensifies the risk of pests, diseases and weeds that can undermine productivity if not effectively controlled.

An Integrated Pest Management Plan is therefore required to guide responsible and sustainable pest management within the project area. The plan is designed to support climate smart agriculture, safeguard human health, protect water and soil quality and ensure compliance with national and international standards for pest and pesticide management. It promotes early detection, ecological approaches and safer pest management options before resorting to chemical pesticides.

The Integrated Pest Management Plan aligns fully with the requirements of AfDB Operational Safeguard 3 and the IFAD Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures. These frameworks emphasise resource efficiency, pollution prevention, integrated pest and vector management, the avoidance of Highly Hazardous Pesticides and safe handling practices throughout the pesticide life cycle.

This chapter provides the context and justification for the Integrated Pest Management Plan and presents the key assumptions that shape its development and application within the project districts.

1.1 Overview of Agriculture in the Project Area

Agriculture in the target districts is characterised by smallholder production systems that combine irrigation, dryland cropping and livestock rearing. Farmers cultivate staple food crops, horticultural crops and engage in livestock activities depending on the local agro ecological conditions and market opportunities.

Key features of agriculture in the project area include:

- Reliance on irrigation to stabilise crop production across seasons
- Expansion of high value crops such as tomatoes, leafy vegetables, beans and maize
- Increased livestock keeping especially cattle, goats and poultry
- Dependence on agrochemical use for crop and livestock health
- Limited access to reliable pest surveillance and advisory services
- High vulnerability to climate related shocks that intensify pest outbreaks

The intensification of agricultural activities in rehabilitated irrigation schemes and village business units increases the likelihood of pest build up. Continuous cropping, increased humidity and year round vegetation cover create favourable conditions for pests and diseases to thrive. This highlights the need for a systematic and integrated approach to pest management.

1.2 Project Background

The project seeks to revitalise smallholder agriculture through improved irrigation infrastructure, strengthened value chains, enhanced farmer organisation and expanded climate smart agricultural practices. These interventions create a more productive and commercially oriented farming environment, but they also introduce new pest management requirements within irrigation schemes and surrounding communities.

Key project activities that influence pest dynamics include:

- Rehabilitation and construction of irrigation schemes
- Strengthening of village business units and market linkages
- Improved livestock production systems and veterinary support
- Introduction of conservation agriculture and soil health practices

As farmers adopt intensified production systems, the need for effective pest identification, monitoring and management becomes more critical. Without an Integrated Pest Management Plan, farmers may apply pesticides indiscriminately which increases environmental and social risks.

1.3 Integrated Pest Management Overview

Integrated Pest Management is a systematic approach that combines multiple complementary pest control practices to maintain pest populations at levels that do not cause economic damage. Integrated Pest Management promotes ecological balance, reduces reliance on chemical pesticides and strengthens long term farm resilience. The approach prioritises prevention and early intervention rather than reactive and chemical based control.

Core elements of Integrated Pest Management include:

- Understanding the biology and ecology of pests
- Regular monitoring and early detection
- Use of resistant varieties and clean planting material
- Cultural practices such as crop rotation and intercropping
- Mechanical and physical control such as traps and hand picking
- Biological control using natural enemies
- Responsible and minimal use of pesticides only when necessary

Integrated Pest Management is recognised globally as a climate smart and environmentally sound approach because it protects beneficial organisms, reduces input costs and avoids negative impacts on human health and natural ecosystems.

1.4 Rationale for the Integrated Pest Management Plan

The Integrated Pest Management Plan is required to respond to the increased pest pressures expected from intensified production within irrigation schemes and village business units. It also addresses social and environmental risks associated with pesticide use including farmer exposure, water contamination and biodiversity loss.

The rationale for the plan is based on the following factors:

- Intensification of crop production increases pest and disease risks
- Farmers often lack the knowledge to apply pesticides safely and responsibly
- Women and youth are particularly exposed to risks due to their roles in agriculture

- Over reliance on chemical pesticides can lead to resistance and higher costs
- Protection of water bodies and soils is essential for irrigation scheme sustainability
- Compliance with national legislation and international safeguards is mandatory
- Integrated Pest Management supports climate smart agriculture and resilience

The plan therefore promotes an approach that reduces chemical dependency and enables farmers to use safer and more sustainable pest management practices.

1.5 Objectives of the Integrated Pest Management Plan

The Integrated Pest Management Plan has the following overarching objective:

- To promote safe, environmentally sound and economically viable pest management practices within the project area.

The specific objectives are:

- To identify common crop pests within the target districts
- To assess current pest management practices and associated risks
- To promote preventive and ecological pest management approaches
- To ensure that pesticides are used only when necessary and in a safe manner
- To build the capacity of farmers, extension workers and agro dealers
- To strengthen surveillance, monitoring and reporting of pest outbreaks
- To ensure compliance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 3 and IFAD SECAP
- To protect vulnerable groups and minimise social and environmental risks

2.0 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The development of the IPMP follows a practical, evidence based and farmer centred process. The approach integrates agronomic science, pest management principles and environmental and social safeguards to ensure that the final plan is realistic, compliant and fully aligned to conditions in the targeted irrigation schemes and village business units. The methodology combines desk study, field based assessments, expert analysis and stakeholder engagement to generate reliable information for identifying risks and proposing sustainable solutions.

2.1 Approach

The approach taken recognises that effective pest management depends on understanding local production systems, existing practices, farmer knowledge and the ecological conditions that influence pest behaviour. The goal is to support a climate smart and ecologically balanced pest management framework.

The approach is guided by the following principles:

- Use of science based Integrated Pest Management foundations
- Inclusion of farmer knowledge and extension experience
- Alignment with national legislation and international safeguards
- Focus on prevention, early detection and ecological balance
- Use of practical solutions that farmers can adopt without creating new risks
- Emphasis on training, behaviour change and institutional support

This approach ensures that the plan is not theoretical but grounded in what farmers, extension officers and district institutions can realistically implement.

2.2 Methodology

The methodology applied to generate the Integrated Pest Management Plan consists of sequential steps that build an evidence based understanding of pest risks, current practices and management gaps.

The methodology includes the following components.

Desk Review

A comprehensive desk review was conducted to understand the legal, institutional and policy environment for pest and pesticide management. This included a review of national legislation such as the Fertilizers Farm Feeds and Remedies Act and the Environmental Management Act. Relevant Statutory Instruments, pesticide regulations, sectoral guidelines and national pest management strategies were also reviewed.

Project documents such as the Project Implementation Manual, feasibility assessments and environmental and social instruments were analysed to identify anticipated pest related risks within irrigation schemes and village business units.

The desk review allowed the project team to clarify safeguard requirements under AfDB Operational Safeguard 3 and IFAD SECAP as well as identify international commitments that influence pesticide selection and handling.

Field Observations

Field visits were undertaken in targeted irrigation schemes and surrounding production areas. These visits allowed the team to observe crop and livestock production systems, common pests, farming practices, pest control behaviour, pesticide storage and disposal, and potential exposure pathways.

Field observations also covered environmental conditions such as proximity to water bodies, buffer zones, vegetation patterns and soil conditions that influence pest dynamics. This information was essential in understanding the environmental and social implications of pest management decisions.

Stakeholder Consultations

Consultations were held with district agricultural extension officers, irrigation management committees, agro dealers, farmer groups and local leadership (**APPENDIX 3**). The purpose was to gather their experiences and insights on pest challenges, pesticide access, knowledge gaps and existing coping practices.

The consultations ensured that local voices and indigenous knowledge systems inform the final pest management strategy. This strengthens ownership of the Integrated Pest Management Plan and enhances its likelihood of adoption.

Pest Identification and Risk Analysis

Information gathered from the desk review, field observations and consultations was used to identify major crop, livestock and invasive pests that threaten productivity in the target

districts. For each pest category, the likelihood of occurrence, potential damage and environmental or social risk pathways were assessed.

The analysis also considered climatic trends and management practices such as continuous cropping, irrigation cycles and livestock movement patterns that influence pest populations.

Assessment of Current Pest Management Practices

Existing pest control methods used by farmers were evaluated to determine their effectiveness, environmental impact and alignment with Integrated Pest Management principles. The assessment examined the use of cultural, mechanical, biological and chemical methods, including the safety and appropriateness of pesticides in use.

This step identified areas requiring improvement, especially in safe handling, storage, disposal and adherence to recommended doses and pre harvest intervals.

Synthesis and Development of the Integrated Pest Management Plan

Findings from all steps were synthesised into a complete Integrated Pest Management framework tailored to the project context. The synthesis emphasised practical solutions, farmer training needs, institutional responsibilities, monitoring requirements and safe pesticide life cycle management.

The resulting plan forms a clear and workable guide for sustainable pest management across irrigation schemes and village business units.

3.0 CURRENT PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE PROJECT AREA

Current pest management practices in the targeted districts reflect a mix of traditional knowledge, farmer improvisation, partial adoption of Integrated Pest Management principles and significant reliance on chemical pesticides. These practices differ between irrigated schemes, rainfed fields and livestock production systems but share common challenges linked to limited training, inadequate advisory support and poor access to safer pest management technologies.

The introduction of intensified production in irrigation schemes increases the likelihood of pest outbreaks due to continuous cropping, higher humidity and the presence of multiple host plants throughout the year. Understanding current practices provides the foundation for designing a more sustainable and climate smart Integrated Pest Management Plan.

3.1 Pesticide Use in Horticulture and Crop Production

Smallholder farmers in the project districts rely heavily on pesticides to control common pests such as fall armyworm, aphids, stemborers, whiteflies, Tuta absoluta, cutworms and leafminers. This pattern mirrors national observations where pesticide use has become the default response to pest pressure in high value vegetable and maize production (DR&SS, 2020).

Key characteristics of current pesticide use include:

- Use of broad spectrum insecticides purchased from agro dealers

- Over application of pesticides due to fear of crop loss
- Mixing of multiple pesticides without technical guidance
- Limited understanding of pre-harvest intervals and residue risks
- Minimal use of protective clothing during application
- Poor calibration of knapsack sprayers leading to over dosing
- Discarding pesticide containers in open fields or water channels

Pesticide residues such as organophosphates and pyrethroids are often detected in horticultural produce, indicating challenges in safe use and adherence to recommended practices (Muzhinji and Ncube, 2021). These risks increase in irrigation schemes where farmers produce vegetables weekly for local markets.

3.2 Description of Current Pest Management Practices

Pest management across the project districts is dominated by chemical control while ecological and low cost measures are used inconsistently. Farmers combine methods but often lack a structured Integrated Pest Management framework that emphasises prevention and responsible use.

Current practices include the following categories.

Cultural Practices

These techniques remain widely used because they are familiar and low cost.

Examples include:

- Early planting to avoid peak pest pressure
- Crop rotation to disrupt pest cycles
- Intercropping maize with legumes to reduce stemborers
- Field sanitation and removal of infested residues
- Use of resistant varieties when available

Studies have shown that cultural practices can reduce pest damage by up to fifty per cent in smallholder systems when consistently applied (Prasad et al, 2017).

Mechanical and Physical Methods

Farmers use several physical control methods particularly for vegetable pests.

These include:

- Hand picking of caterpillars
- Use of homemade traps for fruit flies
- Application of ash, soapy water or sand on young crops
- Netting for brassicas in some schemes

While effective at a small scale, these methods require labour and are not applied throughout the field.

Biological and Botanical Measures

Biological control is emerging but still limited.

Commonly observed practices include:

- Use of neem extracts where neem trees are available
- Encouraging natural predators by reducing early spraying
- Occasional use of commercially available biopesticides in horticulture

Biopesticide adoption remains low due to cost and limited awareness despite evidence that they are safer and effective against pests like *Tuta absoluta* and whiteflies (Lacey et al, 2015).

Chemical Control

Chemical pesticides remain the dominant method of pest control.

Factors driving heavy reliance include:

- Immediate visible action on pests
- Limited extension advice on alternative methods
- Market pressure to maintain blemish free produce
- Availability of cheaper generics in rural shops

However, misuse of pesticides leads to several risks including environmental contamination, food safety concerns, pest resistance and increased farmer exposure. AfDB and IFAD both emphasise in their safeguards that chemical pesticides should be used only after other approaches fail and must be applied in full compliance with safety requirements (AfDB, 2023; IFAD, 2021).

Post Harvest Pest Control

Farmers apply protectant grain insecticides to maize, sorghum and cowpeas stored in household granaries.

Challenges include:

- Incorrect dosage
- Mixing pesticides with grain without protective measures
- Use of banned fumigants purchased informally (see **APPENDIX 2**)
- Limited knowledge of hermetic storage technologies

Improper fumigation poses serious health risks especially to children and women who access storage areas frequently.

3.3 Major Gaps in Current Pest Management Practices

The assessment identified several systemic weaknesses:

- Limited knowledge of Integrated Pest Management principles
- Over dependence on chemical pesticides
- Use of unregistered or expired products
- Absence of record keeping for pesticide use
- Weak enforcement of national pesticide regulations
- Inadequate personal protective equipment
- Poor pesticide storage and container disposal practices
- Lack of trained agro dealers in remote areas
- Limited pest surveillance and early warning systems

These gaps justify the need for a structured and well supported Integrated Pest Management Plan.

4.0 POLICY, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Effective pest management must operate within a clear policy and regulatory environment that protects farmers, consumers and ecosystems. Zimbabwe has established legislative instruments that govern pesticide registration, distribution, use, storage and disposal. These laws work alongside international conventions and development partner safeguard standards which emphasise safe and sustainable pest management practices. The Integrated Pest Management Plan therefore aligns with national requirements and ensures compliance with AfDB and IFAD environmental and social safeguards.

4.1 National Legislative Framework

Zimbabwe has two principal legal instruments that regulate pest and pesticide management. These are detailed in the SACP Integrated Pest Management Plan document

and remain the basis upon which pest control activities must be conducted.

4.1.1 The Fertilizers Farm Feeds and Remedies Act [Chapter 18 12]

This Act regulates the manufacture, importation, sale and use of fertilisers, farm feeds and agricultural remedies including pesticides. Key provisions include:

- Registration of all pesticides before sale
- Specification of labelling and packaging requirements
- Quality control to protect farmers from substandard products
- Licensing of suppliers and distributors

The Act is implemented through Statutory Instrument 144 of 2012 which governs pesticide regulations, and Statutory Instrument 162 of 2014 which covers farm feeds and remedies. These regulations directly influence which pesticides may be used within the project area and prohibit the handling of unregistered or counterfeit products.

This Act is a cornerstone of pesticide management in Zimbabwe and is referenced directly in the SACP IPMP document.

4.1.2 Environmental Management Act [Chapter 20 27]

The Environmental Management Act provides the overarching legal framework for environmental protection in Zimbabwe. The Act is administered by the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) and contains provisions directly relevant to pest and pesticide management. These include:

- Regulation of hazardous substances including pesticides
- Licensing for storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials
- Control of pollution of air, soil and water bodies
- Requirement for environmental safeguards in project implementation

Relevant statutory instruments under this Act include the Environmental Management Hazardous Substances Regulations which guide safe handling, transport, and disposal of pesticides and empty containers. This aligns with the Integrated Pest Management Plan's focus on safe pesticide life cycle management.

4.1.3 Public Health Act

The Public Health Act governs matters related to human health including exposure to hazardous chemicals. Improper pesticide use, food contamination and environmental pollution fall under its mandate. District health offices have authority to intervene where unsafe pesticide practices affect community health.

4.1.4 Plant Pests and Diseases Act

Although largely focused on plant quarantine and movement of plant materials, this Act empowers authorities to prevent the introduction and spread of pests of economic importance. It supports surveillance and early warning measures which are essential for Integrated Pest Management.

4.1.5 Occupational Safety and Health Regulations

Workers handling pesticides fall under occupational safety requirements which include provision of personal protective equipment, safe storage and appropriate training. These regulations are aligned with the IPMP's emphasis on protecting farmers, extension workers and agro dealers.

4.2 International Conventions and Treaties

Zimbabwe is party to several conventions that shape national pesticide policies. These conventions influence what chemicals can be procured or used in development projects.

4.2.1 Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent

The Rotterdam Convention requires the exchange of information between countries on hazardous chemicals and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted (see **APPENDIX 2**). Zimbabwe's compliance ensures that pesticides imported into the country meet safety requirements and are registered.

4.2.2 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

This convention bans or restricts persistent organic pollutants such as DDT and lindane. Zimbabwe is obligated to avoid use of listed chemicals and promote safer alternatives. This directly informs the pesticide selection criteria under the Integrated Pest Management Plan.

4.2.3 Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste

The Basel Convention regulates movement and disposal of hazardous waste including obsolete pesticides and contaminated containers. This supports the Integrated Pest Management Plan's requirements for safe disposal through approved facilities.

4.3 Alignment with AfDB and IFAD Safeguard Standards

Both AfDB and IFAD require the adoption of Integrated Pest Management and the reduction of risks associated with pesticide use. These requirements are mandatory for all project supported activities.

4.3.1 AfDB Integrated Safeguards System Operational Safeguard 3

Operational Safeguard 3 on Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention emphasises:

- Preference for Integrated Pest Management and Integrated Vector Management
- Avoidance of Highly Hazardous Pesticides
- Safe procurement, storage and disposal of pesticides
- Training of farmers and project staff

- Use of pesticides only when justified by pest thresholds

The uploaded Malawi PMP document also reflects these requirements and reinforces the same obligations under AfDB supported projects .

4.3.2 IFAD Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures

IFAD SECAP guidelines requires:

- Promotion of Integrated Pest Management
- Development of a Pest and Pesticide Management Plan where pesticides are likely to be used
- Screening out of Highly Hazardous Pesticides
- Ensuring that all pesticide use complies with FAO and WHO guidelines
- Strengthening capacity for safe handling and disposal

These requirements guide the design of the Integrated Pest Management Plan and ensure consistency with IFAD funded SACP interventions.

4.4 Institutional Framework

Implementation of the Integrated Pest Management Plan relies on several institutions with defined roles.

- **Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development**
  Responsible for agricultural policy, extension services and regulation of pesticides through DR and SS.
- **Environmental Management Agency**
  Oversees hazardous substances, licensing, environmental protection and safe waste disposal.
- **Department of Research and Specialist Services**
  Responsible for pesticide registration, laboratory testing and technical oversight of pest management options.
- **Agricultural Extension Services**
  Provide frontline support to farmers on pest identification, Integrated Pest Management and good agricultural practices.
- **Local Authorities and Rural District Councils**
  Support enforcement of environmental and public health standards at community level.
- **Agro Dealers and Veterinary Suppliers**
  Required to sell only registered pesticides and provide accurate advice to farmers.
- **Farmer Organisations and Irrigation Management Committees**
  Facilitate Integrated Pest Management adoption, record keeping, monitoring and collective action within irrigation schemes.

5.0 PEST IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Understanding the major pests that affect crops and livestock in the project districts is essential for designing a strong and responsive Integrated Pest Management Plan. The pests present in the project area vary according to crop type, season, ecological conditions, irrigation intensity and farming practices. Risk assessment further identifies the likelihood of

pest outbreaks, potential damage levels and environmental and social implications, allowing preventive and corrective measures to be properly targeted.

The information in this chapter draws from field observations, district extension reports, farmer consultations and verified national pest distribution records from the Department of Research and Specialist Services (ARID-PPU). The chapter also aligns with AfDB Operational Safeguard 3 which requires identification of pest risks and safe management responses, as well as IFAD SECAP which emphasises early warning, Integrated Pest Management and avoidance of Highly Hazardous Pesticides.

5.1 Major Crop Pests in the Project Area

The project districts experience recurring pest outbreaks affecting both staple crops and high value horticultural commodities. These pests are aggravated by climate variability, prolonged warm seasons and intensified irrigation production. These pests are also listed in **Appendix 1**.

Key crop pests include:

- **Fall armyworm** - Affects maize at vegetative and reproductive stages. Damage is significant under continuous mono cropping and delayed response. Widely reported across Zimbabwe during warm wet seasons.
- **African stemborer and pink stemborer** - Cause dead hearts, tunnelling and reduced grain formation. Present in maize and sorghum fields, especially where stover is left unburned or unincorporated.
- **Aphids** - Affect vegetables, beans and maize. They transmit viral diseases and multiply quickly under warm irrigated environments.
- **Whiteflies** - Severely damage tomatoes, beans and leafy vegetables in irrigation schemes. They transmit viral diseases such as Tomato chlorosis virus.
- ***Tuta absoluta*** - A highly destructive tomato pest that mines leaves, stems and fruit. Frequently recorded in horticultural clusters across Zimbabwe.
- **Leaf miners** - Affect vegetables including tomatoes, cabbages, cucumbers and beans. They thrive under high moisture and temperature conditions in green crops.
- **Cutworms** - Damage emerging seedlings especially in irrigated lands prepared early in the season.
- **Red spider mites** - Occur mainly during hot dry conditions, particularly in tomato and bean crops. They are commonly associated with overuse of broad spectrum insecticides.
- **Fruit flies** - Affect mangoes and several vegetable fruiting crops. High levels are observed where sanitation is inconsistent.
- **Storage pests** - Including maize weevils and larger grain borers which cause severe post harvest losses.

These pests reduce yields, increase production costs and lead to heavy reliance on chemical pesticides when not managed through early detection and preventive Integrated Pest Management measures.

5.2 Factors Driving Pest Proliferation in the Project Area

Several ecological and management factors contribute to recurring pest problems. These include:

- Continuous cropping under irrigation which maintains host plants year round
- High humidity and warm temperatures created by irrigation water
- Limited use of resistant crop varieties
- Inadequate crop rotation and intercropping
- Poor field sanitation and residue management
- Lack of effective surveillance and early warning
- Overdependence on chemical pesticides that disrupt natural predator populations
- Movement of livestock across communities increasing spread of ticks

Understanding these drivers is critical for strengthening preventive Integrated Pest Management interventions.

5.4 Environmental and Social Risks Associated with Pests and Pesticide Us

While pest outbreaks threaten crop and livestock productivity, inappropriate pesticide use presents significant environmental and social risks. In irrigation schemes and intensified production systems, these risks are heightened due to continuous cropping, proximity to water sources and increased chemical application frequency. The following risks have been identified.

Environmental Risks

Environmental risks associated with pesticide use include:

- Contamination of surface and groundwater sources from pesticide runoff, spray drift and accidental spillages
- Reduction of beneficial insects including bees, pollinators and natural predators
- Soil degradation from repeated use of persistent or broad-spectrum chemicals
- Accumulation of pesticide residues in vegetables and grains
- Development of pesticide resistance in key pest populations

Improper storage and disposal practices further increase risks of environmental contamination, particularly where leftover pesticides are stored near canals or disposed of in open fields.

Mitigation approach: Promote Integrated Pest Management as the primary strategy, restrict chemical use to threshold-based application, enforce buffer zones near water bodies, strengthen farmer training on safe handling and disposal, and encourage use of biological and botanical alternatives.

Social Risks

Social risks primarily affect farmers, farm workers and surrounding communities. These include:

- Exposure of farmers to hazardous chemicals, especially women and youths who perform mixing, spraying and harvesting
- Respiratory problems, skin irritations and long-term chronic health conditions resulting from improper handling
- Food safety risks for consumers due to pesticide residues

- Increased financial burden due to repeated spraying and purchase of multiple products
- Greater vulnerability of children due to presence of chemicals stored inside homes

Additional institutional and behavioural risks observed in the project area include:

- Lack of regular training on pesticide use, application techniques, safe handling, storage and disposal
- Use of expired pesticides due to limited awareness, failure to read labels or inability to interpret expiry dates
- Improper storage of leftover pesticides without clear safety procedures
- Limited use of personal protective equipment or use of inadequate protective gear
- Absence of designated storage facilities, leading to household-level storage of pesticides

These risks collectively increase the likelihood of occupational exposure, accidental poisoning, household contamination and community-level health impacts.

Mitigation approach: Establish structured and periodic training programmes; promote correct label reading and expiry checks; enforce use of appropriate PPE; develop and disseminate clear storage and disposal guidelines; and support establishment of secure, designated pesticide storage facilities at irrigation scheme level.

The environmental and social risks outlined above justify the need for a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management framework. Section 6 presents detailed mitigation and management measures, including institutional responsibilities, operational procedures, monitoring requirements and compliance mechanisms aligned with AfDB and IFAD safeguard standards. AfDB Operational Safeguard 3 and IFAD SECAP emphasise the need to minimise these risks through safe pesticide handling, training, Integrated Pest Management adoption and strong oversight systems.

5.5 Pest Risk Categorisation and Implications

Based on likelihood of occurrence, potential damage and management difficulty, pests in the project area can be categorised as:

- **High risk**:
  Fall armyworm, *Tuta absoluta*, aphids, whiteflies, ticks
- **Medium risk**
  Stemborers, fruit flies, red spider mites, leaf miners
- **Low to emerging risk**
  Cutworms, mealybugs, and storage pests

This categorisation guides prioritisation of resources, early warning systems and training interventions. The pest profile and associated risks highlight the need for:

- Strong early detection and monitoring systems
- Farmer training in Integrated Pest Management practices
- Promotion of biological and botanical control options
- Reduction of over dependence on chemical pesticides
- Strengthened pesticide regulation, inspection and advisory services
- Safe handling, storage and disposal of pesticides

- Creation of community based reporting and rapid response mechanisms

6.0 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Integrated Pest Management Strategy defines how the project will prevent, detect and control pests in a manner that protects farmers, consumers, the environment and irrigation infrastructure. Because the project focuses on irrigation schemes and Village Business Units, the strategy prioritises ecological approaches that reduce pest pressure in intensive production systems where crops are grown year round, humidity is high and pest cycles are continuous.

The strategy aligns with AfDB Operational Safeguard 3 which requires the use of Integrated Pest Management over chemical based control, and with IFAD SECAP which promotes sustainable, climate smart and socially responsible pest management.

6.1 Principles Governing the Integrated Pest Management Strategy

The strategy is guided by the following principles:

- Prevention is the most effective form of pest management
- Multiple complementary techniques are preferred over reliance on a single method
- Chemical pesticides are used only when absolutely necessary and after thresholds are reached
- Natural enemies and ecosystem services must be preserved
- Monitoring and early detection guide management decisions
- Pesticide use must comply with national regulations and international safeguards
- Farmers, especially women and youths in irrigation schemes, require continuous training
- Safe pesticide life cycle management applies from procurement to disposal

These principles ensure that pest management is practical for farmers while protecting health and environmental integrity.

6.2 Integrated Pest Management in Irrigation Schemes

Irrigation schemes create stable conditions for pests due to continuous moisture, green biomass and presence of multiple host plants. The strategy therefore places strong emphasis on prevention and regulation of production practices within these schemes.

Key measures include:

- Use of resistant and early maturing varieties to escape heavy pest pressure
- Proper land preparation and residue management to reduce harbouring of pests
- Enforcement of synchronised planting to minimise staggered fields that attract pests
- Intercropping and crop rotation to disrupt pest cycles
- Regular scouting of fields including borders, canals and drainage areas
- Field sanitation such as removal of infested plant materials, rotten fruits and volunteer plants
- Regulation of fertiliser use, avoiding excessive nitrogen which attracts sap sucking pests
- Introduction of biological control in protected horticulture blocks
- Encouraging habitat for natural predators around scheme boundaries

Irrigation canals, drains and waterlogged zones can also promote mosquito breeding and snail proliferation. These are addressed through routine clearing, improved water flow and integrated vector management approaches consistent with OS3 requirements.

6.3 Preventive Integrated Pest Management Measures

Preventive measures reduce pest establishment and are the backbone of the strategy. These measures are environmentally sound, low cost and well suited for irrigation schemes.

Preventive measures include:

- Crop rotation with legumes and non host crops
- Use of certified seed and clean planting materials
- Planting dates aligned to avoid peak pest seasons
- Removal and safe destruction of infested residues
- Maintenance of recommended plant spacing to reduce humidity
- Use of mulching and soil health practices that strengthen plant vigour
- Weed management to remove alternate hosts such as black jack, milkweed and jimson weed
- Use of raised seedbeds and protected nurseries in horticulture
- Installation of insect proof netting in nurseries and greenhouse edges
- Encouraging birds and predatory insects by conserving hedgerows

The preventive approach is consistent with FAO Integrated Pest Management guidance and reduces the need for chemical interventions.

6.5 Mechanical and Physical Control Measures

This measure applies where labour availability is relatively high and pests can be physically removed or obstructed.

Examples include:

- Hand picking of caterpillars and egg masses
- Yellow sticky traps for aphids and whiteflies
- Light traps for moths in horticultural blocks
- Fruit fly baiting and trapping systems
- Destruction of infested fruits and leaves
- Soil solarisation in horticultural nurseries
- Use of sand, ash or lime around seedling bases to deter cutworms

These methods are low cost, safe and effective when applied consistently across blocks.

6.6 Biological and Botanical Control Measures

Biological control strengthens natural ecological processes and reduces chemical pesticide use.

Options applicable to the project include:

- Conservation of natural enemies such as ladybird beetles, lacewings, spiders and parasitoids
- Use of biopesticides based on Bacillus thuringiensis and Beauveria bassiana for caterpillars and whiteflies

- Neem extracts prepared locally for sap sucking pests
- Application of entomopathogenic fungi in protected cropping
- Encouraging flowering plants around to support pollinators and beneficial insects

Biological control is essential for long term sustainability and aligns with global best practice in horticulture and irrigated farming.

6.7 Chemical Control as a Last Resort

Chemical pesticides are used only when preventive, biological and mechanical measures fail, and only when pest populations exceed economic injury thresholds. This follows AfDB OS3 requirements for safe and justified pesticide use.

Key considerations include:

- Use of only registered pesticides listed under [Chapter 18 12] and approved by ARID-PPU
- Avoidance of Highly Hazardous Pesticides in line with IFAD SECAP
- Strict adherence to label instructions including dilution rates and pre harvest intervals
- Rotation of pesticide active ingredient groups to delay resistance
- Use of calibrated knapsack sprayers to reduce overdosing
- Provision of full personal protective equipment to applicators
- Prevention of spraying near water bodies and canals
- Safe disposal of empty containers through triple rinsing and secure burial pits

Chemical control is reserved for confirmed outbreaks and documented through irrigation scheme record keeping.

6.8 Surveillance and Early Warning in Irrigation Schemes

Monitoring and surveillance are central to Integrated Pest Management success.

The strategy includes:

- Weekly scouting in irrigation blocks
- Designation of trained lead scouts in each scheme
- Use of pest incidence recording forms consistent with ARID-PPU standards
- Communication of alerts through WhatsApp groups or extension officers
- Linking district plant protection specialists to irrigation scheme committees
- Rapid response to pests before they spread across blocks

Surveillance reduces unnecessary spraying and shifts pest management towards informed and timely responses.

6.9 Safe Pesticide Life Cycle Management

The safe handling, storage, use and disposal of pesticides follow national regulations and international safeguards. The strategy promotes the following:

- Procurement from registered suppliers only
- Centralised pesticide storage at scheme depots with lockable rooms
- Use of proper shelves, ventilation and hazard signage
- Triple rinsing of containers

- Secure disposal pits lined and located away from water channels
- No reuse of pesticide containers for food or water
- Training of farmers in emergency response for spills and exposure incidents

These measures reduce health and environmental risks, particularly for women and youths who dominate labour in irrigation schemes.

6.10 Integration of Climate Smart Pest Management

Climate change increases pest survival rates, accelerates pest population cycles and shifts pest distribution.

The Integrated Pest Management strategy incorporates climate adaptation through:

- Promotion of drought and heat tolerant crop varieties
- Encouraging water management practices that reduce waterlogging and snail or mosquito proliferation
- Use of shade nets to reduce heat stress on crops
- Monitoring of seasonal weather forecasts from the Meteorological Services Department
- Adjustment of planting calendars based on climate advisories

These measures support resilience and reduce vulnerability to emerging pest threats.

6.11 Institutional Support for Integrated Pest Management Implementation

Sustainable implementation requires coordinated roles from:

- District Extension Officers
- ARID-PPU Plant Protection Specialists
- Irrigation Management Committees
- Agro dealers and veterinary suppliers
- EMA environmental inspectors

Each actor contributes to monitoring, training, enforcement and feedback systems that strengthen Integrated Pest Management across the districts.

7.0 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Integrated Pest Management Plan provides the operational guidance required to manage pests in a sustainable, safe and economically viable manner across irrigation schemes and Village Business Units. The plan builds on the principles in Chapter 6 and translates them into clear actions, responsibilities and recommended practices. The focus is on prevention, judicious use of chemical pesticides, preservation of natural enemies and protection of farmers, consumers and the environment.

This chapter aligns with AfDB Operational Safeguard 3 and IFAD SECAP provisions which require environmentally sound pest management, avoidance of Highly Hazardous Pesticides and full compliance with national pesticide regulations.

7.1 Recommended IPM Measures for Major Crop Pests

The recommended measures are grouped by pest type and adapted for intensified irrigated production systems.

Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)

- Synchronised planting within irrigation blocks
- Destruction of crop residues after harvest
- Weekly scouting for egg masses and early instars
- Encouraging natural enemies such as *Cotesia spp*
- Application of *Bacillus thuringiensis* based biopesticides when small larvae are detected
- Chemical control only when infestation exceeds threshold and using registered insecticides

African and pink stemborers (*Busseola fusca* and *Sesamia calamistis*)

- Avoiding late planting
- Field sanitation including removal of stalks and volunteer maize
- Intercropping maize with legumes such as cowpea
- Use of tolerant maize varieties
- Application of selective biopesticides at early crop stages if required

Aphids (*Aphis* spp)

- Avoid excessive nitrogen fertiliser
- Use of reflective mulch in horticulture blocks
- Promotion of natural predators such as ladybirds
- Neem extract application in nurseries and early crop stages
- Targeted chemical control if heavy infestation persists

Whiteflies (*Bemisia tabaci*)

- Removal of alternate hosts such as Solanum spp
- Installation of yellow sticky traps in nurseries and tunnels
- Use of insect proof netting in protected structures
- Application of *Beauveria bassiana* based biopesticides
- Chemical use only when thresholds are exceeded

Tuta absoluta

- Use of insect proof netting in tomato seedling production
- Field sanitation including destruction of infested fruits
- Use of pheromone traps for early detection
- Application of *Bacillus thuringiensis* or other approved biopesticides
- Rotation of insecticide modes of action when spraying becomes necessary

Leaf miners (*Liriomyza* spp)

- Destroy affected leaves and plant residues
- Avoid early heavy spraying which kills parasitoids
- Use of selective products or biopesticides when required

Cutworms (*Agrotis* spp)

- Deep ploughing before planting
- Clean field borders and remove weeds
- Use of ash or lime around seedlings
- Soil drenching with recommended products when necessary

Red spider mites (*Tetranychus urticae*)

- Maintain good irrigation scheduling to reduce heat stress
- Avoid early and repeated pyrethroid use which flares mite populations
- Application of Beauveria bassiana or approved miticides only when required

Fruit flies (*Bactrocera dorsalis*)

- Collection and destruction of fallen fruits
- Use of bait stations and fruit fly traps
- Bagging of fruit for horticultural crops
- Sanitation in mango orchards and vegetable plots

Stored grain pests (*Sitophilus zeamais*, *Prostephanus truncatus*)

- Promotion of hermetic storage technologies
- Cleaning and disinfecting granaries before loading
- Avoid use of banned fumigants
- Use of registered grain protectants only when needed

7.2 Integrated Risk Mitigation Matrix

Irrigation-based production in Zimbabwe creates stable green cover, higher humidity and near-continuous host presence, which accelerates pest population cycles and increases the likelihood of frequent pesticide use. In such systems, effective pest management is not defined by "spraying harder", but by disciplined prevention, early detection, correct thresholds, and strict control of pesticide lifecycle practices to protect water, soils, beneficial organisms and people—especially women, youth and children who are most exposed through mixing, harvesting and household storage practices.

The matrix (**Table 1**) operationalises Section 5 risks into targeted measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts, while reinforcing IPM as the first-line strategy and chemical control as a last resort.

Table 1: Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) – Mitigation Matrix

Activities	Risks/impacts	Enhancement/Mitigation Measure	Phase of impact occurrence	Frequency	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (USD)
Pre-season scheme IPM planning and cropping calendar harmonisation	Pest build-up due to continuous cropping; pesticide overuse	Agree synchronised planting windows; enforce rotation/intercropping plans; sanitation campaign (remove residues/volunteer hosts); designate block scouts	Pre-season and start of season	1–2 sessions per scheme per season	IMC, AGRITEX, Farmers, District Project Team	600 per scheme/season
Weekly pest scouting and threshold-based decision making	Late detection; reactive spraying; resistance development	Train block scouts; use simple scouting forms; apply economic thresholds; maintain pest logbook; rapid alerts via extension channels	In-season	Weekly	Farmers/Scouts, AGRITEX	300 per scheme/season (tools/forms)
Demonstration plots for non-chemical controls	Low adoption of IPM; reliance on chemicals	Demo plots showing rotation, sanitation, trap use, biopesticides (Bt/Beauveria/neem), habitat strips for beneficials	In-season	1–2 demos per scheme per season	AGRITEX, PMU/PPIU, Farmers, Agro-dealers	200 per demo plot
Buffer zones and no-spray areas near canals/water points	Surface/groundwater contamination from runoff/drift	Mark buffer zones; prohibit mixing/washing near water; establish designated mixing point; promote low-drift practices	In-season and ongoing	Enforced continuously; verified monthly	IMC, AGRITEX, EMA	150 per scheme (signage/marking)
PPE promotion and enforcement for applicators	Farmer exposure; respiratory/skin impacts; chronic health risks	Minimum PPE standard for mixers/sprayers; practical PPE demonstrations; enforce “no PPE, no spray”; prioritise women/youth protection	In-season and ongoing	Continuous; refresher monthly	AGRITEX, IMC, Farmers	3,000 per district/year (PPE sets—scaled)
Sprayer calibration and application	Over/under dosing; residues; resistance;	Hands-on calibration; nozzle selection; mixing procedures; re-entry intervals;	In-season	Monthly during peak spray	AGRITEX, Agro-dealers	400 per session

Activities	Risks/impacts	Enhancement/Mitigation Measure	Phase of impact occurrence	Frequency	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (USD)
technique training	exposure	pre-harvest intervals; drift control		periods		
Control of expired, counterfeit and unregistered pesticides	Ineffective control; poisoning risk; residues	Sensitise farmers on label reading and expiry checks; procure only from registered dealers; spot checks at scheme level; report suspicious products	Pre-season and in-season	Quarterly checks; ongoing awareness	AGRITEX, ARID-PPU, EMA, Agro-dealers	600 per district/quarter
Scheme-level secure pesticide storage facility	Household storage; child exposure; leaks into environment	Establish lockable, ventilated storage room; storage register; restricted access; hazard signage; separate from food/seed	Pre-season and ongoing	One-off setup; monthly inventory	PMU/PPIU, IMC, AGRITEX	1,000 per storage room (min.)
Safe management of leftover pesticides and mixing residues	Improper storage/disposal; water contamination	Clear SOPs: return-to-store policy; labelled containers; no home storage; spill kits; designated wash-down area away from water	In-season and ongoing	Continuous; verified monthly	IMC, AGRITEX	250 per scheme (starter kit/SOPs)
Container management and disposal	Reuse of containers; soil/water contamination	Triple rinsing; puncture containers; temporary secure holding; disposal pit or collection for approved disposal	In-season and post-season	Continuous; disposal monthly/seasonally	IMC, AGRITEX, EMA	500 per disposal pit; plus 150/quarter for verification
Food safety controls on residues	Pesticide residues in vegetables/grains	Train on PHIs; enforce harvest interval; record spray dates; promote biopesticides for leafy vegetables; awareness for buyers/aggregation points	In-season and post-harvest	Continuous; checks at harvest cycles	AGRITEX, IMC, Farmers	300 per scheme/season
Post-harvest pest control using safer storage technologies	Misuse of grain pesticides; poisoning; chronic	Promote hermetic storage; safe grain protectants only when necessary; ban illegal fumigants; train on storage	Post-harvest	Seasonal (after harvest)	AGRITEX, Farmers, Agro-dealers	700 per district/season

Activities	Risks/impacts	Enhancement/Mitigation Measure	Phase of impact occurrence	Frequency	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (USD)
	exposure	hygiene				
Biological control and pollinator protection	Reduction of beneficial insects/bees	Avoid broad-spectrum spraying during flowering; promote selective products; protect habitat strips; restrict neonicotinoids where relevant	In-season	Continuous; reinforced monthly	AGRITEX, IMC, Farmers	200 per scheme/season
Integrated compliance inspections (multi-sectoral)	Weak enforcement; repeated unsafe practices	Quarterly inspections covering storage, PPE use, disposal, records, buffer zones; corrective actions logged and followed up	In-season and ongoing	Quarterly	EMA, ARID-PPU, AGRITEX, District Team	450 per quarter (district-level)
Incident response and GRM linkage for pesticide issues	Unreported poisoning, drift complaints, contamination	Simple reporting channel; referral to clinic; incident log; GRM entry and closure tracking; corrective actions	In-season and ongoing	Continuous; reviewed monthly	IMC, AGRITEX, District Team, Health facility link	200 per district/year (materials/logs)
Annual review and update of approved pesticide list and IPM performance	Resistance trends; outdated guidance	Annual technical review; update thresholds, priority pests, allowed products; incorporate monitoring findings	Annual	Once per year	ARID-PPU, EMA, PMU	1,500 per year

7.4 Pesticide Selection Criteria

Pesticide selection follows national legislation and international safeguards to ensure human and environmental safety.

The criteria include:

- Product must be registered under the Fertilizers Farm Feeds and Remedies Act
- Product must not appear on the FAO WHO Highly Hazardous Pesticides list
- Only products approved by ARID-PPU shall be used
- Preference given to selective pesticides that spare beneficial organisms
- Use of WHO Class U and Class III pesticides as first option where effective
- Avoidance of persistent organic pollutants banned under the Stockholm Convention
- Clear labelling, packaging and expiry dates must be verified before purchase

Approved lists from ARID-PPU and EMA will be incorporated in the annex of the final plan.

7.5 Safer Use, Handling and Storage Requirements

Safe pesticide management applies throughout the pesticide life cycle.

All irrigation schemes shall:

- Source pesticides only from registered suppliers
- Maintain lockable pesticide storage rooms with ventilation
- Store pesticides separately from seeds, feeds or food items
- Maintain up to date pesticide use and stock records
- Ensure availability of PPE including gloves, masks, boots and overalls
- Use calibrated sprayers to avoid overdosing
- Restrict pesticide preparation and mixing to designated areas
- Maintain emergency washing facilities or clean water at spray sites

7.6 Container Management and Disposal

Empty pesticide containers must never be reused for food or water.

Irrigation schemes shall:

- Triple rinse containers immediately after emptying
- Puncture containers to prevent reuse
- Store temporarily in a marked waste area
- Dispose through a lined burial pit located away from water channels
- Collaborate with EMA for bulk disposal where feasible

7.7 Communication and Reporting Protocols

A structured communication system enhances early detection and coordinated response.

Key elements include:

- Lead scouts in each block reporting pest levels weekly
- WhatsApp groups linking farmers with extension officers
- Rapid mobilisation of schemes when thresholds are reached
- Reporting suspected pesticide poisoning cases to health facilities
- Immediate reporting of Highly Hazardous Pesticides found in circulation

7.8 Integration of IPM into Irrigation Scheme Governance

Effective governance ensures discipline and collective action.

Integrated Pest Management responsibilities include:

- Scheme committees enforcing synchronised planting
- Managing pesticide stores, records and disposal pits
- Extension officers conducting routine training and verification
- District specialists supporting diagnosis and recommendation
- Collective decisions on spraying to avoid uneven field conditions

7.9 Summary IPM Action Framework

The Integrated Pest Management Action Plan includes:

- Preventive cultural and agronomic measures applied season long
- Biological and botanical solutions applied early
- Mechanical and physical controls based on labour availability
- Chemical control only as last resort and with strict compliance
- Continuous monitoring and farmer training
- Safe pesticide life cycle management
- Coordination across irrigation blocks

This forms the operational backbone of pest management for the project.

8.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The Monitoring and Evaluation framework ensures that implementation of the Integrated Pest Management Plan is systematic, traceable and aligned with both environmental and social safeguards. Because irrigation schemes and Village Business Units operate under intensified production cycles, monitoring must be frequent, structured and practical. This chapter therefore outlines what will be monitored, who is responsible, how often activities will be carried out and how information will be reported and used to strengthen decision making.

The framework is designed to support early detection of pests, enforcement of safe pesticide practices, improvement of Integrated Pest Management adoption and continuous learning within scheme communities.

8.1 Key Monitoring Indicators

Effective implementation of the Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) requires structured monitoring to ensure that environmental and social risks identified under Section 5 are systematically mitigated through the measures outlined in Sections 6 and 7.

Monitoring will focus on measurable, quantitative indicators that assess:

- Adoption of integrated pest management practices
- Safe pesticide handling and storage
- Reduction of environmental contamination risks
- Strengthening of institutional and technical capacity

- Protection of farmers, consumers and vulnerable groups

Monitoring will be undertaken at scheme, district and national levels through routine extension visits, quarterly multi-sector inspections, and annual performance reviews. Indicators have been selected to align with identified risks, mitigation measures and institutional responsibilities within Zimbabwe's agricultural and environmental governance framework.

Table 2 below presents the core indicators to be monitored.

Table 2: Integrated Pest Management Monitoring Indicators

Risk / Impact	Enhanced / Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator (Quantitative & Verifiable)	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility of Monitoring	Monitoring Cost (USD/Year Estimate)
Low farmer knowledge on IPM leading to over-reliance on chemicals	Structured IPM training for irrigation farmers, VBUs, and agro-dealers; farmer field demonstrations; seasonal refresher sessions	• Number of farmers trained on Integrated Pest & Disease Management (target: ≥ 60% of scheme members per season) • Number of agro-dealers trained on IPM compliance (at least 1 per growth point per district) • Number of IPM trainings conducted per district per season	Quarterly (aligned to cropping cycles)	AGRITEX (District), ARID-PPU Plant Protection, RACP Provincial E&S Desk	6,500 (training logistics, materials, field demo support)
Unsafe pesticide handling and application resulting in health risks	Practical hands-on training on calibration, mixing, PPE use; demonstration of correct spraying techniques	• Number of farmers trained on proper pesticide handling (disaggregated by sex and youth) • % of trained farmers correctly demonstrating sprayer calibration during spot checks (target ≥ 70%)	Bi-annual field verification + random spot checks during spraying periods	AGRITEX, Environmental Health Technician (EHT), RACP E&S Officer	4,200
Use of expired or unregistered pesticides	Awareness on label reading; collaboration with agro-dealers; ARID-PPU-approved pesticide list circulation	• % of agro-dealers displaying current ARID-PPU-approved pesticide list (target 100%) • Number of expired/unregistered products detected during inspections (target: 0 tolerance)	Quarterly inspections	ARID-PPU Inspectorate, EMA District Office	2,000 (inspection transport & verification)

Risk / Impact	Enhanced / Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator (Quantitative & Verifiable)	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility of Monitoring	Monitoring Cost (USD/Year Estimate)
Improper storage of leftover pesticides at household level	Sensitisation campaigns; establishment of designated community-level storage facilities; storage guidelines dissemination	• Number of farmers sensitised on proper storage of leftover pesticides • Number of designated storage facilities established at irrigation schemes • % of schemes with lockable ventilated pesticide storage (target ≥ 80%)	Quarterly	Irrigation Management Committees (IMCs), AGRITEX, RACP District Engineer	8,000 (basic storage infrastructure support & supervision)
Lack of PPE during pesticide application	Promotion and monitoring of minimum PPE standards; awareness campaigns; linkage to suppliers	• % of farmers observed wearing minimum PPE during spraying (boots, gloves, mask) (target ≥ 60% first year, ≥ 80% by year 3)	During each spraying season	AGRITEX, IMC Safety Subcommittee	1,800 (spot check supervision)
Limited adoption of alternative pest management methods	Promotion of biological control agents (Bt, neem), pheromone traps, crop rotation, intercropping, resistant varieties	• Number of alternative pest management methods promoted per district (minimum 4 methods annually) • Number of schemes using at least two non-chemical methods (target ≥ 70% of schemes)	Seasonal	AGRITEX, ARID-PPU, RACP Agronomy Specialist	3,500 (demo plots & monitoring visits)
Weak agro-dealer technical capacity	Engagement with Agro-Chemical Industry Association; verification of qualified personnel presence	• Number of skilled technical staff employed by agro-dealers (qualified personnel per outlet) • % of agro-dealers with documented pesticide advisory qualification (target ≥ 75%)	Annual audit	ARID-PPU, AGRITEX Provincial Office	1,200

Risk / Impact	Enhanced / Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator (Quantitative & Verifiable)	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility of Monitoring	Monitoring Cost (USD/Year Estimate)
Inadequate disposal of pesticide containers leading to environmental contamination	Training on triple rinsing; container collection campaigns; puncturing and safe disposal pits at schemes	• % of farmers practicing triple rinsing (verified during inspection) • Number of container disposal pits constructed per scheme • Number of storage facilities constructed for pesticides	Quarterly + post-season	EMA, AGRITEX, IMCs	5,500 (disposal pit supervision & awareness materials)
Weak incident reporting and GRM uptake for pesticide-related issues	Integration of pesticide incidents into GRM registers; awareness on reporting channels	• Number of pesticide-related grievances logged in GRM register • % of grievances resolved within 30 days (target ≥ 90%)	Monthly GRM review	District Social Safeguards Officer, AGRITEX, IMC	1,000
Environmental contamination of water bodies from spray drift or runoff	Buffer zone enforcement; training on spray drift control; no-spray zones near canals	• Number of schemes with demarcated buffer zones • Number of environmental compliance inspections conducted • Recorded pesticide contamination incidents (target: zero)	Bi-annual + after heavy rainfall events	EMA, AGRITEX, Catchment Councils (where applicable)	2,500

These indicators create a reliable foundation for tracking improvements and identifying emerging challenges.

8.2 Monitoring Responsibilities

Integrated Pest Management monitoring requires collaboration among farmers, committees, extension officers and regulatory authorities. The roles are clearly divided to ensure accountability at every stage as presented in **Table 3** .

Table 3: Roles and Responsibilities in Integrated Pest Management Monitoring

Actor	Monitoring Responsibilities
Farmers	Daily scouting, reporting pest outbreaks, following Integrated Pest Management practices, safe pesticide handling
Irrigation Management Committees	Enforce synchronised planting, supervise pesticide storage and disposal, ensure weekly pest checks
Extension officers	Conduct monthly field assessments, verify Integrated Pest Management adoption, support diagnosis
ARID-PPU plant protection specialists	Provide diagnostic support, confirm invasive pests, update thresholds
EMA officers	Inspect hazardous substance storage, verify safe disposal
District and provincial project teams	Consolidate reports, track trends, coordinate capacity building

This distribution of responsibilities ensures that pest monitoring is continuous and grounded in local structures.

8.3 Monitoring Schedule

Monitoring occurs at several levels and frequencies. Routine activities allow for day to day observations while structured assessments ensure periodic compliance verification as recommended in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Monitoring Schedule

Frequency	Monitoring Activity	Led by
Weekly	Field scouting in irrigation blocks	Farmers and block scouts
Bi weekly	Review of pesticide stocks and disposal areas	Scheme committees
Monthly	Field verification of Integrated Pest Management adoption and pesticide safety	Extension officers
Quarterly	Multisectoral Integrated Pest Management compliance inspections	ARID-PPU, EMA, veterinary, extension
Seasonal	Pre planting and post harvest Integrated Pest Management review	District teams

Annually	Project wide Integrated Pest Management performance evaluation	Provincial team

8.4 Reporting and Data Management

Monitoring is only useful when findings are communicated clearly and promptly. The reporting system ensures that information moves efficiently from farmers to district teams. Monitoring data are organised and shared through structured reporting channels. This allows the project to detect trends, initiate corrective action and maintain accurate records of pesticide use and Integrated Pest Management adoption.

Key reporting requirements include:

- Weekly scouting forms submitted to extension officers
- Monthly Integrated Pest Management reports compiled by extension officers
- Storage of pesticide inventory records at scheme depots
- District consolidation of Integrated Pest Management reports into quarterly summaries
- Use of WhatsApp groups for rapid alerts on new pest outbreaks
- Integration of findings into annual project performance reviews

These reporting pathways provide real time situational awareness and allow rapid mobilisation when pest levels rise unexpectedly.

8.5 Evaluation Mechanisms

Evaluation goes beyond routine monitoring and involves assessing whether Integrated Pest Management is achieving its intended environmental, agronomic and social outcomes. These evaluations guide strategic improvements and resource allocation.

Evaluation will focus on:

- Reduction in frequency and volume of pesticide use
- Increased use of preventive and biological control methods
- Reduction in pest related crop losses in irrigation schemes
- Adoption of safe pesticide practices including PPE use
- Effectiveness of capacity building activities
- Compliance with national legislation and safeguard requirements

Evaluations form an essential feedback loop for improving Integrated Pest Management implementation.

8.6 Feedback and Adaptive Management

Integrated Pest Management must remain dynamic because pest behaviour changes with climate variation, cropping patterns and irrigation water management. For this reason, the project uses adaptive management to refine strategies as new information becomes available.

Adaptive management will be guided by:

- Weekly analysis of scouting reports

- Adjustments to thresholds based on observed pest trends
- Introduction of new resistant varieties or biopesticides in response to pest shifts
- Revision of pesticide selection lists when regulations change
- Updating training modules to address gaps identified during monitoring
- Strengthening enforcement when unsafe practices are repeatedly observed

This approach maintains relevance and ensures the Integrated Pest Management Plan remains effective under evolving conditions.

8.7 Budget Requirements for Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementation of the monitoring system requires targeted resources. These costs enable training, field verification, and proper storage and disposal of pesticides.

The budget will cover:

- Training and refresher courses for farmers and block scouts
- Printing of field forms, record sheets and monitoring tools
- Protective clothing for field inspections
- Transport costs for district and provincial verification visits
- Maintenance of pesticide stores, signage and disposal pits
- Annual review meetings and documentation

A detailed costed budget will be prepared at district and provincial levels based on the scale of irrigation schemes.

9.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Effective implementation of the Integrated Pest Management Plan requires clear roles, reliable coordination mechanisms, strong institutional backing and continuous engagement with farmers. Because the project operates primarily in irrigation schemes and Village Business Units, implementation must be practical, decentralised and closely integrated with existing agricultural support systems. This chapter outlines the institutional arrangements that will guide Integrated Pest Management execution at community, district, provincial and national levels.

The arrangement follows a cascading structure that begins with farmers and local committees and extends upward to regulatory agencies and project management units. This ensures that all activities, from pest scouting to pesticide regulation, are coordinated and consistent across all supported schemes.

9.1 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Integrated Pest Management implementation depends on a well defined distribution of responsibilities. Each institution plays a distinctive role that contributes to safe, effective and sustainable pest management.

Farmers Below is a structured description of roles, followed by a summary table for quick reference (**Table 5**).

Farmers are the primary implementers of Integrated Pest Management practices. Their responsibilities include:

- Applying preventive, biological and mechanical Integrated Pest Management measures
- Conducting regular scouting in fields and reporting pest outbreaks
- Using pesticides responsibly and only as a last resort
- Wearing personal protective equipment during application
- Participating in training sessions and adopting recommended practices
- Managing disposal of containers through approve scheme disposal pits

Irrigation Management Committees
These committees maintain order and collective discipline within irrigation schemes. Their roles include:

- Enforcing synchronised planting and good agronomic practices
- Managing pesticide storage rooms and issuance records
- Coordinating block level scouting and reporting
- Facilitating awareness sessions with extension officers
- Ensuring proper maintenance of disposal pits

Agricultural Extension Officers
Extension officers are the technical backbone of Integrated Pest Management implementation. They are responsible for:

- Providing continuous advisory services on pest identification and control
- Conducting monthly monitoring visits to irrigation schemes
- Supporting synchronised planting, crop rotation planning and sanitation campaigns
- Recording and reporting Integrated Pest Management performance to district offices
- Liaising with ARID-PPU specialists for diagnosis and threshold guidance

ARID-PPU Plant Protection Specialists
These specialists provide scientific and technical support for pest management. Their responsibilities include:

- Confirming diagnoses of major and emerging pests
- Advising on resistant varieties, biological control agents and thresholds
- Supporting training of extension officers and scheme leaders
- Updating approved pesticide lists based on national data
- Leading surveillance of invasive pests

Environmental Management Agency
EMA ensures environmental protection in relation to pesticide handling. Its responsibilities include:

- Inspecting pesticide storage facilities at scheme level
- Checking compliance with hazardous substance regulations
- Monitoring disposal of pesticide containers and obsolete stocks
- Advising on environmental safeguards linked to Integrated Pest Management

District and Provincial Project Teams
These teams provide coordination and oversight for Integrated Pest Management across all supported areas. Their responsibilities include:

- Consolidating monitoring data from extension officers
- Ensuring that all districts comply with AfDB OS3 and IFAD SECAP standards
- Producing quarterly Integrated Pest Management performance reports
- Planning annual Integrated Pest Management review meetings
- Facilitating procurement of trainings, tools and PPE

Project Management Unit (PMU)
At the highest level, the PMU ensures strategic oversight, resource allocation and compliance with safeguard requirements. PMU responsibilities include:

- Integrating Integrated Pest Management requirements into project work plans
- Ensuring adequate budget allocation for Integrated Pest Management
- Coordinating with national regulatory bodies such as ARID-PPU and EMA
- Reviewing provincial Integrated Pest Management reports and approving action plans
- Leading periodic safeguard compliance audits

Table 5: Summary of Implementation Responsibilities

Actor	Key Responsibilities
Farmers members	Scouting, preventive Integrated Pest Management, safe pesticide use, reporting
Irrigation Management Committees	Synchronised planting, storage management, disposal oversight
Extension Officers	Technical support, monthly monitoring, reporting
ARID-PPU Specialists	Diagnostics, thresholds, technical backstopping
EMA	Compliance inspections, disposal regulation
District and Provincial Teams	Oversight, data consolidation, planning
PMU	Strategic oversight, budgeting, safeguards compliance

While the legal and institutional mandates governing pesticide management in Zimbabwe are well established, effective implementation of this IPMP requires an assessment of whether responsible institutions at national, provincial and scheme levels possess adequate technical, staffing and enforcement capacity. **Table 6** summarises identified institutional capacity gaps and the corresponding strengthening measures required to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of the IPMP.

Table 6: Institutional Capacity Gap Assessment and Strengthening Measures for IPMP Implementation

Institution	Mandate under IPMP	Identified Capacity Gaps	Implications for IPMP Implementation	Capacity Strengthening Measures	Responsible Lead	Timeline
Department of Research and Specialist Services (ARID-PPU) – Pesticide Registration Office	Pesticide registration, regulation, inspections, enforcement	Limited inspector coverage relative to geographic spread; constrained routine outlet inspections; limited rapid field verification in remote irrigation areas	Increased risk of expired, counterfeit or unregistered pesticides entering scheme-level supply chains; weak enforcement consistency	Joint quarterly inspections with EMA and district teams; refresher training for inspectors on IPMP-specific compliance checklist; strengthen reporting link between schemes and ARID-PPU	ARID-PPU Head Office	Within 6 months and ongoing
Environmental Management Agency (EMA)	Regulation of hazardous substances, pollution control, enforcement of storage standards	Competing mandates reduce frequency of pesticide-specific inspections; limited routine follow-up at scheme level	Weak enforcement of storage, disposal and contamination prevention measures	Integrate IPMP compliance checklist into EMA routine district inspections; establish joint monitoring calendar with SACP districts	EMA Provincial Offices	Within 6 months
AGRITEX (Extension Services)	Farmer training, pest scouting, threshold guidance, monitoring	High farmer-to-extension ratios; limited refresher training on emerging pests and resistance management; transport/logistics constraints	Inconsistent farmer follow-up; reactive spraying rather than threshold-based decision-making	Tailored IPM refresher training modules; structured seasonal scouting schedules; simplified monitoring templates integrated into routine visits	AGRITEX District Offices	Annually before main season
Irrigation Management Committees (IMCs)	Scheme-level governance, enforcement of by-laws	Weak enforcement of storage rules; absence of structured pesticide registers; limited awareness of regulatory	Home storage of pesticides; poor record keeping; child exposure risks	Develop simple pesticide storage register template; mandatory scheme by-law on no-home storage; annual IMC orientation on	SACP PPIU & AGRITEX	Pre-season annually

Institution	Mandate under IPMP	Identified Capacity Gaps	Implications for IPMP Implementation	Capacity Strengthening Measures	Responsible Lead	Timeline
		responsibilities		pesticide safety governance		
Agro-dealers	Sale and advisory services on pesticides	Uneven technical knowledge; limited structured training; inconsistent guidance on label interpretation and expiry checks	Farmers purchase inappropriate or expired products; misuse and financial loss	Annual agro-dealer IPMP compliance workshop; promote requirement for at least one technically trained staff per outlet; joint inspections with ARID-PPU	ARID-PPU & SACP District Team	Annually
District Health Facilities	Management of pesticide poisoning cases	Limited structured reporting linkage with agricultural authorities	Under-reporting of pesticide exposure cases; weak preventive feedback loop	Establish referral and reporting link between clinics and district agricultural offices; awareness training for scheme leaders on emergency response	District Health Office	Within 12 months
Scheme-Level Storage Infrastructure	Secure storage of pesticides	Absence of designated lockable facilities in some schemes	Household-level storage; increased risk to children and contamination	Construct or rehabilitate ventilated, lockable pesticide storage units at scheme level; hazard signage; inventory control system	SACP PMU & PPIU	Phased, within project cycle
Laboratory Diagnostic Support (ARID-PPU/Plant Protection)	Pest confirmation and resistance analysis	Limited rapid diagnostic turnaround for emerging outbreaks; sample transport delays	Farmers spray blindly; accelerated resistance development	Develop district-level rapid escalation protocol; train extension staff in field diagnosis; annual pest resistance review workshop	ARID-PPU & AGRITEX	Annually

9.2 Coordination Mechanisms

Good Integrated Pest Management implementation depends on communication and joint planning, particularly because pests spread quickly across irrigated blocks. Coordination ensures that decisions made in one part of the scheme do not undermine efforts elsewhere.

Coordination mechanisms include:

- Monthly coordination meetings between extension officers and scheme committees
- Use of shared communication platforms such as WhatsApp for early warnings
- Quarterly multisectoral inspections involving ARID-PPU, EMA and veterinary officers
- Joint training programmes that bring together farmers from irrigation schemes s
- Development of integrated seasonal calendars combining agronomy, Integrated Pest Management and climate advisories

These mechanisms ensure that knowledge, decisions and actions are harmonised across all levels.

9.3 Resources and Inputs Required for Integrated Pest Management Implementation

Integrated Pest Management implementation requires specific resources related to training, monitoring, safe pesticide handling and storage. These must be budgeted for at district and provincial levels.

Key resource needs include:

- Personal protective equipment for farmers and pesticide handlers
- Pesticide storage structures or secure rooms at scheme level
- Scouting kits including hand lenses, pheromone traps and record books
- Disposal pits for containers
- Biopesticides and botanical alternatives for demonstration plots
- Transport allowances for field monitoring staff
- Training materials and demonstration site preparation costs

Ensuring the availability of these inputs strengthens the credibility and practicality of Integrated Pest Management interventions.

9.4 Integration of Integrated Pest Management into Routine Agricultural Support

To ensure sustainability beyond the project period, Integrated Pest Management must be embedded into routine extension, farmer support and local governance systems.

This integration includes:

- Incorporating Integrated Pest Management into all farmer field days and trainings
- Embedding Integrated Pest Management messages in irrigation scheme by-laws
- Linking Integrated Pest Management surveillance to ARID-PPU national pest monitoring systems
- Including Integrated Pest Management indicators in district agricultural reports
- Encouraging agro dealers to promote safer alternatives and provide correct advice

This mainstreaming approach ensures that Integrated Pest Management remains a continuous practice rather than a one-off project activity.

9.5 Risk Management and Corrective Actions

Implementation risks may arise from farmer reluctance, pesticide misuse, weak enforcement or rapid pest outbreaks. The plan includes early detection and corrective mechanisms to address these risks.

Corrective actions include:

- Immediate retraining of farmers where unsafe practices are repeatedly observed
- Temporary suspension of pesticide use where Highly Hazardous Pesticides are found
- Mobilisation of emergency extension support during severe pest outbreaks
- Strengthening of storage facilities if structural weaknesses are observed
- Targeted environmental inspections where contamination risks are suspected
- Provision of PPE to high risk groups when exposure incidents occur

These responses ensure that risks are reduced before they escalate into larger environmental or social impacts.

9.6 Sustainability Considerations

For long term sustainability, the Integrated Pest Management implementation arrangements promote:

- Behaviour change through continuous training
- Ownership by farmers and committees
- Strong collaboration with government regulatory bodies
- Use of low cost preventive and biological control options
- Integration with climate smart agriculture practices
- Continued knowledge sharing through irrigation structures

These factors ensure that Integrated Pest Management becomes a permanent feature of farming systems in the project districts.

10.0 TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

Effective Integrated Pest Management depends on the knowledge, skills and confidence of farmers, extension officers, and scheme committee leaders. Because the project operates in intensified production environments, where pests can spread rapidly and where pesticides are often the default control measure, capacity building becomes central to achieving safe, sustainable and environmentally responsible pest management. This chapter outlines the training priorities, delivery approaches and target groups required to strengthen Integrated Pest Management implementation across irrigation schemes.

The programme emphasises practical learning, behaviour change and farmer centred methods that translate directly into improved agronomy, safer pesticide practices and reduced environmental risks.

10.1 Objectives of the Capacity Building Programme

The training programme aims to ensure that all actors understand Integrated Pest Management principles, apply the recommended practices and manage pesticides safely throughout their life cycle.

To achieve this, the capacity building programme focuses on the following objectives:

- Strengthen farmer understanding of preventive Integrated Pest Management practices
- Improve pest identification skills, including recognition of beneficial organisms
- Promote biological and botanical alternatives to reduce reliance on chemicals
- Build competence in safe pesticide handling, storage and disposal
- Ensure correct calibration and use of knapsack sprayers
- Enhance ability to make threshold based decisions before spraying
- Equip irrigation committees with management and record keeping skills
- Strengthen extension officers' capacity to support monitoring and adaptive management

These objectives ensure that capacity building directly supports safer, more effective and more sustainable pest management.

10.2 Target Groups for Training

Different groups within irrigation schemes require different levels of training based on their roles and responsibilities.

The programme targets the following groups:

- Farmers including women and youth who conduct most field activities
- Irrigation Management Committees overseeing scheme governance
- Extension officers who provide technical backstopping
- Agro dealers supplying pesticides and advisory services
- ARID-PPU and EMA local officers involved in compliance and diagnostics

Targeting each group ensures that all components of the Integrated Pest Management system are strengthened.

10.3 Key Training Themes

Training themes are selected to address the most critical knowledge gaps observed during field assessments and consultations. The content also aligns with national pesticide regulations and international safeguard requirements. The key training themes include the following areas.

Integrated Pest Management principles and practices

Participants will learn the foundations of Integrated Pest Management, how pests develop, how environmental conditions influence outbreaks and how the Integrated Pest Management hierarchy guides decision making.

Pest identification and early detection

Training includes practical identification of major pests such as *Spodoptera frugiperda*, *Tuta absoluta*, and *Bemisia tabaci*, as well as recognition of symptoms, damage patterns and early infestation signs.

Beneficial organisms and biological control

Participants will learn to identify natural enemies such as ladybird beetles, lacewings, and spiders, and to use *Bacillus thuringiensis*, *Beauveria bassiana* and neem based biopesticides appropriately.

Cultural and mechanical Integrated Pest Management methods

Farmers will practice crop rotation planning, intercropping, sanitation, residue destruction and use of traps and physical barriers.

Safe and responsible pesticide use

Training will cover proper mixing, dilution, application, adherence to pre harvest intervals, protective equipment use, and understanding pesticide labels and toxicity classes.

Calibration and maintenance of sprayers

Hands on demonstrations will teach participants how to calibrate knapsack sprayers to ensure correct dosage and avoid overuse of chemicals.

Storage and disposal of pesticides and containers

Participants will learn correct storage room layout, labelling, ventilation, record keeping and safe triple rinsing and disposal of containers.

Record keeping and reporting

Training will guide irrigations scheme on maintaining pesticide registers, tracking usage patterns and reporting pest alerts.

These themes are designed to be modular, allowing training sessions to be tailored to the needs of each district or production system.

10.4 Training Delivery Approaches

Because farmer learning is most effective when training is practical, the programme prioritises hands on, field based and participatory methods.

The following approaches will guide training delivery.

- Farmer field schools within irrigation schemes to demonstrate Integrated Pest Management practices over seasons
- Demonstration plots showcasing crop rotation, biological controls and trap systems
- Practical sessions on sprayer calibration and safe mixing
- Group walkthroughs of pesticide storage areas to evaluate compliance
- Use of visual tools such as picture based pest identification charts
- In season scouting exercises led by extension officers
- Peer learning where high performing farmers mentor others
- WhatsApp groups used for pest alerts and sharing observations

These methods ensure that learning remains relevant, vivid and closely tied to real field conditions.

10.5 Training Frequency and Scheduling

Training must be aligned with cropping seasons, irrigation schedules production cycles.

To ensure effectiveness, the programme will follow the schedule below:

- Pre season training at the start of each planting cycle focusing on preventive Integrated Pest Management
- In season refresher sessions aligned with pest emergence periods
- Monthly practical sessions on safe pesticide use and sprayer calibration
- Quarterly Integrated Pest Management review meetings at scheme level
- Annual district level training for extension officers and agro dealers

These sessions maintain continuity and reinforce behaviour change throughout the agricultural cycle.

10.6 Training Materials and Tools

To support effective learning, the following materials will be prepared and distributed across project areas:

- Integrated Pest Management training manuals adapted for irrigation schemes
- Pest identification guides with images of pests and beneficial organisms
- Step by step pictorial guides on safe pesticide handling
- Posters on storage room layout and hazard signage
- Calibration charts for knapsack sprayers
- Data collection books for scouts and IMC
- Demonstration inputs such as pheromone traps, biopesticides and resistant varieties

These tools help ensure consistent messaging across districts.

10.7 Capacity Building for Institutional Actors

Institutional actors must be equipped with specialised knowledge to provide consistent support and regulatory oversight.

Training for institutions will include:

- Advanced Integrated Pest Management modules for extension officers
- Laboratory diagnostic support and pest threshold training for ARID-PPU specialists
- Environmental safeguards training for EMA inspectors on pesticide waste and storage
- Safeguard implementation workshops for district and provincial project teams

Strengthening these institutions ensures long-term sustainability of Integrated Pest Management services.

10.8 Expected Outcomes of the Capacity Building Programme

The training and capacity building activities are expected to produce observable improvements in the way pests are managed within irrigation schemes.

Expected outcomes include:

- Increased adoption of cultural, biological and mechanical Integrated Pest Management practices
- Improved ability of farmers to identify pests early and respond appropriately
- Reduction in inappropriate pesticide use and associated risks
- Strengthened compliance with national laws and safeguard requirements
- Improved monitoring and reporting capacity at scheme levels
- Enhanced environmental protection including better container disposal and reduced contamination risks

These outcomes reinforce the overall objectives of the IPMP and contribute to safer, more resilient and more productive agricultural systems.

11.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS INTEGRATION

The success of the IPMP depends not only on controlling pests but also on ensuring that pest management practices do not cause unintended harm to people, water systems, soils, biodiversity or the broader environment. In irrigation schemes, where production intensity is high and pesticide use is more frequent, environmental and social safeguards become central to maintaining safety, compliance and sustainability. This chapter demonstrates how Integrated Pest Management practices are harmonised with AfDB Operational Safeguard 3 and IFAD SECAP requirements, and how risk prevention is embedded into day to day agricultural activities.

The integration of safeguards focuses on reducing exposure, preventing contamination, avoiding Highly Hazardous Pesticides, coordinating with regulatory bodies and ensuring that vulnerable groups such as women, youths and children are adequately protected.

11.1 Alignment with AfDB and IFAD Safeguard Standards

Integrated Pest Management implementation must respect the standards and obligations set by the financing institutions. The project is required to adopt a preventive and integrated approach to pest management that minimises chemical use and protects both the environment and communities.

AfDB Operational Safeguard 3

Operational Safeguard 3 emphasises:

- Pollution prevention and control
- Integrated Pest Management instead of chemical dependence
- Avoidance of Highly Hazardous Pesticides
- Safe storage, application and disposal of pesticides
- Protection of water bodies, soils and biodiversity within project areas

By embedding Integrated Pest Management within irrigation schemes, the project directly addresses these requirements and promotes safer alternatives such as biological and botanical controls.

IFAD SECAP Requirements

IFAD's Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures require:

- Promotion of Integrated Pest Management in all agricultural value chains

- Implementation of a Pest and Pesticide Management Plan where chemicals are used
- Screening out of prohibited chemicals including persistent organic pollutants
- Strengthening capacity for safe handling, storage and disposal
- Robust monitoring and reporting systems for pesticide risks

Chapter 7 and Chapter 8 of this document provided the specific actions that operationalise these requirements.

11.2 Environmental Safeguards Integration

Integrated Pest Management implementation must protect the physical environment of irrigation schemes. These areas often include canals, drains, rivers, wetlands and shared grazing lands where contamination risks are high.

Safeguard measures that protect environmental integrity include the following.

Protection of Water Resources

Irrigation systems create direct pathways for contamination through runoff, spillages and drift. Environmental safeguards therefore emphasise:

- Buffer zones between fields and canals
- Avoidance of pesticide mixing and washing near water channels
- Immediate containment of spillages
- Storage rooms located away from boreholes and waterways
- Monitoring of water quality in canals during peak spraying periods

These measures reduce the risk of pesticides entering surface or groundwater systems.

Soil Health and Biodiversity Conservation

Healthy soils and diverse ecosystems are central to long term pest suppression. Safeguard integration therefore promotes:

- Reduced use of broad spectrum pesticides that harm beneficial insects
- Use of mulching, compost and soil improving practices to strengthen plant resilience
- Conservation of hedgerows and vegetation that support predators and pollinators
- Avoidance of soil contamination through incorrect disposal of leftover pesticide mixtures

These practices enhance ecological balance in production landscapes.

Climate Resilience Integration

Climate change intensifies pest cycles. To address this, safeguards promote climate resilient approaches such as:

- Adoption of resistant and tolerant varieties
- Use of weather based advisories for pest forecasting
- Improved irrigation scheduling to avoid excess moisture that favours pests
- Integration of shade nets and microclimate controls where applicable.

This ensures that pest management remains effective under shifting climatic conditions.

11.3 Social Safeguards Integration

Social safeguards ensure that pest management does not put farmers or nearby communities at risk. Irrigation schemes involve a diverse group of participants including women, youths, elderly people and casual labourers. Protecting all these groups from exposure is essential.

Key social safeguard considerations include the following.

Protection of Farmers and Sprayers

Farmers who handle pesticides face the highest exposure risks. Safeguard measures therefore include:

- Mandatory use of personal protective equipment during spraying
- Training on proper mixing, dilution and handling
- Prohibition of children and pregnant women from mixing or applying pesticides
- Ensuring that emergency washing points are available
- Encouraging immediate medical attention in case of poisoning symptoms

These measures significantly reduce occupational health risks.

Protection of Consumers

Consumers must be protected from pesticide residues on horticultural produce and cereals. Safeguards promote:

- Respect of pre-harvest intervals
- Use of selective and less persistent pesticides
- Adoption of biological controls in leafy vegetables and tomatoes
- Regular inspection of fields that pack and supply fresh produce.

This ensures food safety and consumer confidence.

Protection of Vulnerable Groups

Women and youths often perform tasks such as washing pesticide containers, harvesting recently sprayed crops and weeding. Safeguards ensure:

- Their roles are considered in risk assessments
- Training is adapted for different literacy levels
- Chemical handling roles are limited to trained adults
- Disposal sites are fenced and marked to prevent accidental access

Addressing gender and age vulnerabilities strengthens equity and safety.

11.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism for Pesticide Related Issues

A functioning grievance system ensures that any concerns raised by community members regarding pesticide use, exposure, contamination or unsafe practices are promptly addressed.

Grievances may relate to:

- Spray drift affecting nearby households
- Water contamination in canals or boreholes
- Misuse of pesticides
- Health effects experienced by workers or community members

- Use of unregistered or dangerous chemicals

The mechanism will follow the project's established grievance procedure which includes:

- Receipt of complaints at scheme
- Documentation and acknowledgement of grievances
- Investigation and corrective action by extension officers or relevant authorities
- Escalation to district or provincial teams if unresolved
- Feedback to the complainant on actions taken.

This system ensures transparency, trust and early correction of unsafe practices.

11.5 Emergency Preparedness and Response

Although Integrated Pest Management reduces risks, emergency situations may still arise. These can include pesticide spillages, poisoning incidents, chemical fires or sudden invasive pest outbreaks.

Safeguards therefore require the following preparedness actions:

- Availability of first aid kits and clean water at mixing areas
- Training farmers on recognising early symptoms of pesticide poisoning
- Emergency contact lists for health facilities, EMA and ARID-PPU
- Clear instructions on stabilising victims before medical attention
- Spill response procedures including containment and reporting
- Rapid mobilisation of technical teams during severe pest outbreaks

These actions ensure timely and safe responses during emergencies.

11.6 Compliance and Enforcement Mechanisms

To maintain safety standards, compliance must be monitored regularly and corrective actions enforced where necessary. The project integrates compliance checks into routine monitoring activities described in Chapter 8.

Compliance checks include:

- Verification that only registered pesticides are used
- Inspection of pesticide storage rooms and container disposal sites
- Observation of PPE use during monthly inspections
- Reviews of pesticide purchase records
- Environmental inspections of irrigation canals and drains
- Checking for banned or Highly Hazardous Pesticides in local markets

Non-compliance triggers corrective actions ranging from immediate retraining to reporting to ARID-PPU, EMA or local authorities.

11.7 Long Term Sustainability of Safeguards

Safeguard integration must continue beyond the life of the project. Sustainability will be achieved through:

- Continuous training and behaviour change among farmers
- Strong partnerships with EMA, ARID-PPU, and extension departments

- Embedding Integrated Pest Management and safety rules into irrigation scheme by laws
- Strengthening scheme structures to enforce safe practices
- Promoting low-cost biological controls that persist beyond the project period
- Handing over surveillance and reporting systems to district agricultural structures

This ensures that environmental and social protections remain in place even after project exit.

12.0 BUDGET AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Successful implementation of the IPMP requires adequate and predictable resources to support training, monitoring, safe pesticide handling, storage infrastructure, protective equipment and extension support. Because irrigation schemes and Village Business Units operate throughout the year, the budget must also reflect the recurring nature of scouting, field inspections and capacity building. This chapter outlines the estimated costs needed at community, district and provincial levels to ensure full execution of the Integrated Pest Management Plan.

The budget is based on standard national cost structures, subsistence allowances applicable across Zimbabwe and prevailing market prices for fuel, stationery, protective clothing and demonstration materials. All figures are presented in United States Dollars.

Budget Assumptions

The cost estimates are based on the following assumptions:

- Daily subsistence allowance per officer per day is USD 75 (Breakfast 10, Lunch 20, Supper 15, Accommodation 30).
- Fuel price is USD 1.55 per litre and an average district field visit consumes 25 litres.
- Monthly monitoring visits involve one extension officer plus one district specialist per targeted scheme.
- Quarterly multisectoral inspections involve three officers (ARID-PPU, EMA, AGRITEX) for two days.
- Training of farmers requires venue, refreshments, stationery, PPE demonstration items and trainer costs.
- Storage facilities, disposal pits and demonstration plots require once-off capital investments.

These assumptions reflect real planning conditions commonly used by government departments and development projects across Zimbabwe.

Estimated Annual Integrated Pest Management Budget

Table 7 below provides an annualised estimate supporting irrigation schemes

Table 7: Annual Integrated Pest Management Budget Estimate

Budget Item	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity per Year	Total (USD)
Fuel for routine monitoring	25 litres per visit × 1.55	39 per visit	48 visits	1,872

Budget Item	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity per Year	Total (USD)
Subsistence for monitoring	75 per officer per visit × 2 officers	150 per visit	48 visits	7,200
Quarterly multisectoral inspections	3 officers × 2 days × 75	450 per quarter	4 quarters	1,800
Training of farmers	50 farmers per session, venue, refreshments, materials	600 per training	6 trainings	3,600
Training of extension officers & committees	District level technical sessions	1,200 per session	2 sessions	2,400
PPE for farmers (gloves, masks, aprons)	15 USD per set	200 farmers	3,000	
Sprayer calibration kits	Measuring cylinders, buckets, markers	150 per scheme	6 schemes	900
Pest scouting kits	Hand lenses, forms, stationery, traps	80 per kit	30 kits	2,400
Pheromone and sticky traps	For *Tuta absoluta*, whiteflies, fruit flies	300 per year	1	300
Demonstration plots	Seeds, biopesticides, markers	200 per plot	6 plots	1,200
Construction of pesticide storage rooms	Repair or upgrade	1,000 per room	2 rooms	2,000
Construction of lined disposal pits	500 per pit	6 pits	3,000	
Printing of Integrated Pest Management materials	Manuals, posters, scouting forms	1,200	Lump sum	1,200
Annual Integrated Pest Management review meeting	District level meeting	1,500	1	1,500

Estimated Annual District Total: USD 31,372

Budget Efficiency and Cost Saving Measures

Several measures can improve cost efficiency without compromising effectiveness.

These include:

- Combining monitoring visits with other district extension activities to reduce fuel usage
- Establishing shared pesticide stores for multiple sites
- Using community labour for construction of disposal pits under supervision
- Bulk purchasing of PPE and training materials
- Integrating Integrated Pest Management topics into existing district agriculture training cycles
- Using digital platforms to reduce printing costs

Such measures ensure that the Integrated Pest Management system remains financially sustainable.

Resource Mobilisation Opportunities

In addition to project resources, opportunities for resource mobilisation include:

- Partnerships with agro dealers for subsidised biopesticide demonstration kits
- Collaboration with ARID-PPU for supply of pheromone traps and resistant varieties
- EMA support for hazardous waste disposal
- Local government contributions to storage room construction
- Farmer contributions in labour for Integrated Pest Management infrastructure
- Climate adaptation funds targeting pest related climate risks

These partnerships help expand the reach and sustainability of Integrated Pest Management interventions.

The budget presented in this chapter provides a realistic pathway for institutionalising Integrated Pest Management across irrigation schemes in Zimbabwe.

13.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Integrated Pest Management Plan provides a comprehensive and practical framework for managing pests within irrigation schemes and Village Business Units across the project districts. The approach emphasises prevention, ecological balance, farmer empowerment and compliance with national and international safeguards. By integrating agronomic science, community-based practices and strong institutional support, the Plan positions the project to achieve sustainable increases in productivity while minimising environmental and social risks.

Implementation of this Plan will require discipline, coordination and continuous learning. Farmers, irrigation management structures, extension officers, ARID-PPU, EMA and the Project Management Unit all play distinct yet interdependent roles. The strategies outlined in earlier chapters, ranging from routine scouting and biological control to safe pesticide storage and adaptive monitoring, provide a foundation for safer, more resilient and climate-smart agriculture.

The success of this Integrated Pest Management Plan will ultimately depend on the degree to which farmers adopt and consistently apply the recommended practices. Continuous training, supportive governance structures and adequate resource allocation will be critical. Equally important is the need for ongoing surveillance to detect emerging pests, evolving pesticide resistance patterns and shifting risks brought by climate change.

To ensure full achievement of Integrated Pest Management objectives, the following key recommendations are made.

Strengthen Institutional Coordination

Institutions must work together to harmonise training, monitoring, inspections and technical support. Quarterly multisectoral collaboration involving ARID-PPU, EMA, AGRITEX and veterinary departments should be institutionalised.

Increase Support for Biological and Preventive Measures

Biological controls, certified seed, resistant varieties, crop rotations, intercropping, sanitation and water management practices must be scaled up to reduce reliance on chemical pesticides, especially in horticulture and irrigated maize.

Invest in Continuous Capacity Building

Training should be ongoing and adapted to seasonal challenges. Farmer field schools, demonstration plots and refresher courses for extension officers will help sustain adoption of best practices.

Ensure Safe and Responsible Pesticide Use

Only registered pesticides should be used, and Highly Hazardous Pesticides must remain prohibited. Clear guidance on mixing, application, PPE use, pre-harvest intervals and container disposal is essential to protect farmers and consumers.

Maintain Strong Monitoring and Enforcement

District teams should prioritise monitoring Integrated Pest Management indicators, inspecting storage rooms, verifying disposal pits and ensuring compliance with national laws and AfDB/IFAD safeguards. Deviations should trigger immediate corrective action.

Promote Climate-Smart Pest Management

Climate change is altering pest patterns in Zimbabwe. Integration of weather advisories, heat/stress management, tolerant varieties and improved irrigation scheduling must be prioritised to maintain sustainability and resilience.

Support Sustainability Through Local Ownership

Embedding Integrated Pest Management rules in irrigation scheme by-laws, strengthening IMC, and ensuring farmer ownership of practices will promote sustainability during and beyond the project's lifespan.

Allocate Adequate Budget and Resources

Reliable financing for monitoring, training, PPE, safe storage, disposal pits and demonstration materials is essential. Without sufficient resource commitment, Integrated Pest Management risks becoming fragmented and ineffective.

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Appendix 1: PRIORITY CROP PESTS FOR RACP

A. MAJOR FIELD CROP PESTS

1. Fall Armyworm

Spodoptera frugiperda
A major pest in maize, sorghum and irrigated cereals, present throughout Mashonaland Central.

2. African Stemborer

Busseola fusca
A chronic problem in maize, particularly where crop residues are not destroyed.

3. Pink Stemborer

Sesamia calamistis
Common in warm irrigated zones and wetter field margins.

4. Cutworms

Agrotis spp
Observed during land preparation and early crop establishment.

5. Leaf Miners

Liriomyza spp
Affect tomatoes, beans and leafy vegetables, especially under irrigation.

6. Aphids

Aphis spp, *Rhopalosiphum maidis*, *Myzus persicae*
Occur on vegetables, maize, tobacco and horticultural crops.

7. Whiteflies

Bemisia tabaci
A key vector of viral diseases in tomatoes and leaf vegetables.

8. Red Spider Mites

Tetranychus urticae
Common under hot, dry irrigated conditions and in protected structures.

9. Thrips

Thrips tabaci
Affects onions, tomatoes and legumes.

B. HORTICULTURAL CROP PESTS

1. Tomato Leafminer

Tuta absoluta
A high-risk pest in tomatoes grown in VBUs and gardens.

2. Fruit Flies

Bactrocera dorsalis
A major pest in mangoes, cucurbits and tomatoes.

3. Diamondback Moth

Plutella xylostella
Severe in cabbage and brassicas under irrigation.

4. Cutworms (Horticulture)

Agrotis ipsilon and related spp
Damage seedbeds and newly transplanted seedlings.

5. Tomato Hornworm / Caterpillars

Helicoverpa armigera
Persistent in irrigated tomato blocks.

6. Whiteflies and Greenflies

Bemisia tabaci and *Aphis gossypii*
Cause sap-sucking and transmit viral diseases.

7. Powdery Mildew (Vector Interactions)

Erysiphe cichoracearum
Though fungal, its management is linked to insect activity and humidity.

C. STORED GRAIN PESTS

1. Maize Weevil

Sitophilus zeamais
Widespread in household granaries and grain aggregation centers.

2. Larger Grain Borer

Prostephanus truncatus
A destructive pest in warmer low-lying areas such as Muzarabani.

3. Flour Beetles

Tribolium castaneum
Affects milled grain and stored pulses.

4. Bean Bruchids

Acanthoscelides obtectus
Attack stored beans.

D. INVASIVE OR EMERGING PESTS OF CONCERN

1. Fall Armyworm

Spodoptera frugiperda
Though naturalised, it remains an invasive threat.

2. Tomato Leafminer

Tuta absoluta
Continues to spread and develop pesticide resistance.

3. Larger Grain Borer

Prostephanus truncatus
Increasing presence in warm lowveld zones.

4. Desert Locust (Regional monitoring importance)

Schistocerca gregaria
Not currently present but monitored due to regional outbreaks.

F. SUMMARY TABLE OF PRIORITY PESTS

Category	Key Pests	Scientific Names
Field crops	Fall armyworm, stemborers, cutworms, aphids	*Spodoptera frugiperda, Busseola fusca, Agrotis* spp, *Aphis* spp
Horticulture	*Tuta absoluta*, whiteflies, fruit flies, DBM	*Tuta absoluta, Bemisia tabaci, Bactrocera dorsalis, Plutella xylostella*
Stored grain	Maize weevil, LGB, bruchids	*Sitophilus zeamais, Prostephanus truncatus, Acanthoscelides obtectus*
Emerging pests	Fall armyworm, *Tuta absoluta*	As listed above

APPENDIX 2: RESTRICTED, PROHIBITED AND HIGH-RISK PESTICIDES

A. HIGHLY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDES (HHPs) – BANNED FROM PROJECT USE

These pesticides fall under **WHO Class Ia (Extremely Hazardous)** or **Class Ib (Highly Hazardous)** categories.
Under AfDB OS3, IFAD SECAP and FAO/WHO guidelines, these are **strictly prohibited**.

Active Ingredient	Classification	Reason for Restriction
Aldicarb	WHO Class Ia	Highly toxic; groundwater contamination
Aldrin	Stockholm Convention	Persistent organic pollutant (POP)
Camphechlor (Toxaphene)	Stockholm Convention	POP, banned globally
Chlordane	POP	Long-term soil and water contamination
Dieldrin	POP	Bioaccumulation and extreme toxicity
Endrin	POP	Very persistent and carcinogenic
Heptachlor	POP	Banned for agricultural use
Lindane (Gamma-HCH)	POP	Endocrine disruptor; persistent pollutant
Parathion (ethyl and methyl)	WHO Ia/Ib	Extremely hazardous
Methyl bromide	Ozone Depleting	Banned except for critical uses
Mercury-based fungicides	Highly Hazardous	Toxic to humans and aquatic life
Monocrotophos	Class Ib	Very harmful to birds and farmers
Phorate	Class Ia	Highly systemic toxin
Phosphamidon	Class Ia	Neurotoxic
Methamidophos	Class Ib	Restricted due to poisoning cases

These chemicals **must never be used** within the project area.

B. ZIMBABWE-RESTRICTED PESTICIDES (Not Allowed Under the Project)

Zimbabwe's **Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act** restricts various pesticides due to misuse, poisoning cases or environmental concerns. Even if legally restricted nationally, the project prohibits their use entirely.

Active Ingredient	Restriction Basis
Carbofuran	Highly toxic; improper use by farmers
Diazinon	Hazardous around water bodies
Fenamiphos	Soil and groundwater contamination
Methomyl	Acute toxicity to humans
Endosulfan	Banned in Zimbabwe (2012)

C. PESTICIDES NOT ALLOWED NEAR WATER BODIES

Because irrigation schemes operate next to canals, drains and reservoirs, the following pesticides are **prohibited** due to high aquatic toxicity:

Active Ingredient	**Reason**
Cypermethrin	Highly toxic to fish and aquatic insects
Lambda-cyhalothrin	Persistence in sediment
Deltamethrin	Kills beneficial aquatic organisms
Chlorpyrifos	High toxicity; drift risk
Profenofos	Strong effect on aquatic invertebrates

Biological options are preferred in these zones.

D. RESTRICTED USE IN RRIGATION SCHEMES (Allowed Only Under Strict Guidance)

These pesticides are **not banned**, but due to misuse risks, the project will allow them only when:

- thresholds are reached
- correct PPE is available
- extension officers supervise
- proper disposal procedures are followed

Active Ingredient	Notes
Imidacloprid	Allowed only in seed treatment; harmful to bees
Acetamiprid	Lower risk but requires controlled use
Mancozeb	Avoid use near wetlands; follow re-entry intervals
Metalaxyl	Must follow label rates to avoid resistance
Permethrin	Restricted near water bodies; toxic to fish

E. BOTANICAL AND BIOPESTICIDE PRODUCTS APPROVED FOR PROJECT USE

The following low-risk products are **recommended**, especially for horticulture crops:

Biopesticide / Botanical	Target Pests
***Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt)**	Caterpillars, *Spodoptera*, *Tuta absoluta*
Beauveria bassiana	Whiteflies, aphids, thrips
Neem extracts (*Azadirachta indica*)	Soft-bodied insects
Metarhizium anisopliae	Soil pests, locust hoppers
Pyrethrum (natural)	General soft-bodied pests

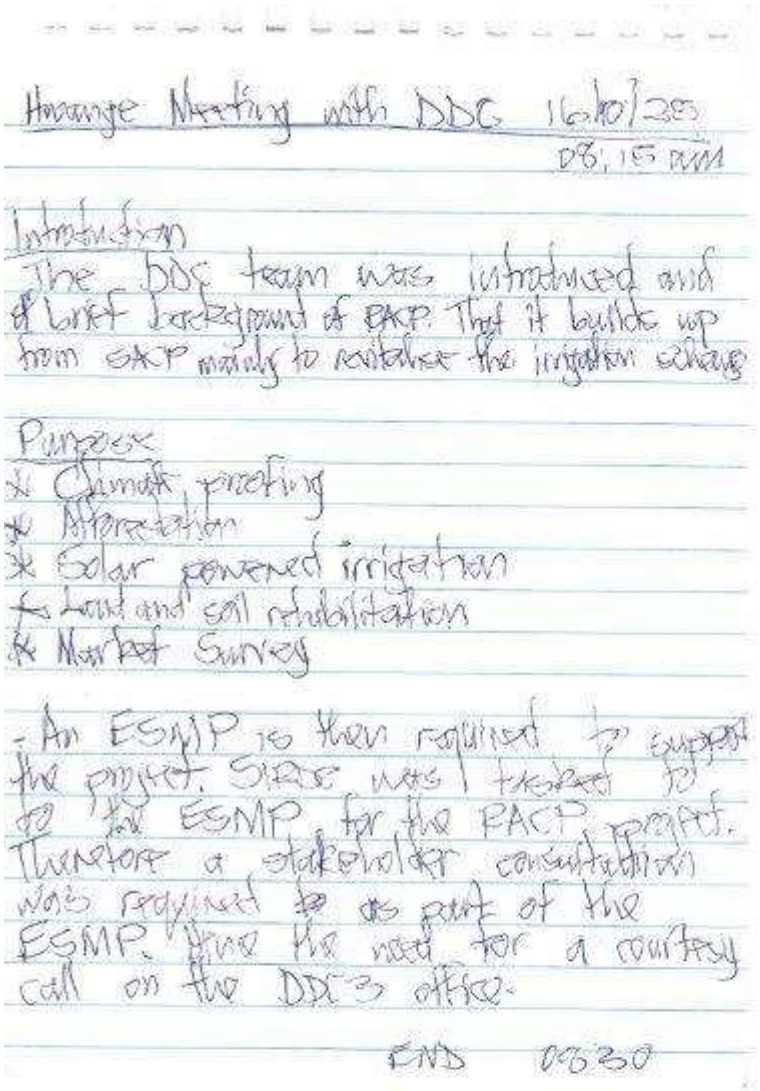
These are fully compliant with AfDB and IFAD safeguards.

F. SUMMARY OF ALLOWED VS PROHIBITED CHEMICALS

Category	Status for IPMP	Notes
WHO Class Ia / Ib	**Prohibited**	Never to be procured or used
POPs (Stockholm Convention)	**Prohibited**	Persistent environmental toxins
Highly toxic organophosphates	**Prohibited**	Unsafe for farmers
Synthetic pyrethroids near water	**Restricted**	High aquatic toxicity
Neonicotinoids	**Restricted**	Bee protection required
Copper fungicides	**Allowed with caution**	Avoid buildup in soils
Biopesticides	**Fully allowed**	Preferred under Integrated Pest Management
Neem/plant extracts	**Fully allowed**	Safe and sustainable

APPENDIX 3: PUBLIC CONSULTATION EVIDENCE

Hwange Rural District Council minutes



Hwange Meeting with DDC 16/10/20
08:15 am

Introduction
The DDC team was introduced and
a brief background of RACP. That it builds up
from SACP mainly to revitalise the irrigation schems

Purpose
* Climate proofing
* Afforestation
* Solar powered irrigation
* Land and soil rehabilitation
* Market Survey

- An ESMP is then required to support
the project. SIRDC was tasked to
do the ESMP for the RACP project.
Therefore a stakeholder consultation
was required to be part of the
ESMP. Hence the need for a courtesy
call on the DDC's office.

END 08:30

16/10/25

Meeting with Hwange RDC: 1233

Mr Mapani – 0772 942 575
Social Services

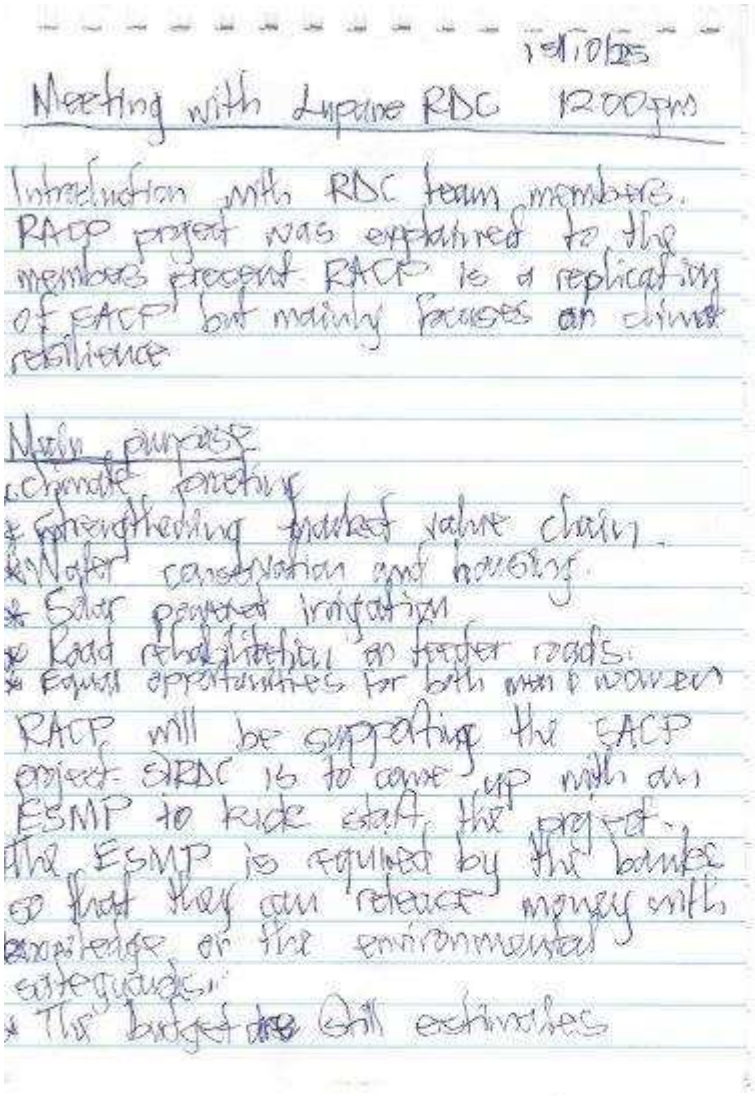
A summary of the project was given about RACP. The project builds up from SACP and aims to revitalise irrigation schemes. SIRDC comes in to ~~[illegible]~~ do the ESMP for the RACP projects.

Purpose

* Value chain
* Water harvesting
* Optional sources of power
* Solar irrigation schemes
* Climate proofing

So RACP came in for a courtesy call to the RDC CEO in Hwange. Questionnaires were distributed and to follow up with Mr Mapani on their responses

Lupane Rural District Council minutes



14/10/25

Meeting with Lupane RDC 12:00pm

Introduction with RDC team members.
RACP project was explained to the members present RACP is a replicating of EACP but mainly focuses on climate resilience

Main purpose
- Climate proofing
- Strengthening market value chain.
- Water conservation and harvesting.
- Solar powered irrigation
- Road rehabilitation on feeder roads.
- Equal opportunities for both men & women

RACP will be supporting the EACP project. RDC is to come up with an ESMP to kick start the project. The ESMP is required by the banks so that they can release money with knowledge of the environmental safeguards.
- This budget does still exclude

pwds LUPANE RDC

Tsdongwe

* Chagwagwe was proposed as one of the schemes to be revitalised in Lupane.
* So many projects have come and gone but the main problem of siltation has not been addressed.
* RDC team stressed that dam siltation was the main issue of concern.
* They also expect gender mainstreaming particularly looking at the development of the community.
* The youth and people with ~~develo~~ disabilities should also be included.

12:26pm.

Msuna Irrigation Scheme minutes

Matabeleland North : Hwange

Msuna Irrigation Scheme : Hwange 16/10/25
15:30 pm

Introduction
The IMC introduced themselves to the floor. The Agritex officer then introduced the RACP team. The project was introduced to the farmers. Mainly that it builds up from the SACP project with the main purpose of revitalising the irrigation schemes.

Purpose of RACP:
* Rehabilitation of irrigation scheme
* Climate smart agriculture
* Market surveys
* Solar powered irrigation schemes
* Road rehabilitation
*

* SIRDC was tasked to do an ESMP for the RACP project hence the need for a stakeholder consultation so that money can be sourced for the project. An ESMP is a requirement from the banks.

* The farmers wanted to understand what RACP was really about and it was explained as projects working with the government to source funds to rehabilitate irrigation schemes.
* They know about SACP now the coming in of RACP was now difficult for them to understand as the SACP project has not commenced yet but now RACP comes in. The projects were taking long to commence that was the main worry of the farmers.

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* Concerns & Expectations

- pipes & sprinklers, pumps
- Fence is need around the fence as sometimes hippos come in and destroy crops - if possible electric fence
- More pipes are needed so that water is always available even when water is low
- Water reservoir is needed at the scheme
- Storage room which is much stronger to withstand the strong winds from the Zambezi river
- Toilets are needed in the fields, only one is available
- A shed is needed for meetings
- Motorised ploughs or tractors are needed
- Equipment to make stockfeeds from the remains of the crops after harvest
- Ngos are sourcing money in the names of schemes but at the end the money does not benefit them. It happened.
- money should be channelled to the irrigation schemes bank account

Benefits

- farmers will now be able to buy even trucks to carry their goods to the market
- If the scheme is now running, boreholes can be drilled so that farmers will not go and fetch water by themselves in the crocodile infested river.
-

* Concerns continued

- local labour should be paid for.
- People should get enough explanation when construction workers come in whether they are working for money or for free.

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* Social ills may become rampant by the coming in of construction workers.
* The local people should be trained on technical roles eg plumbers, fence installers so as to avoid taking people from outside.
* Need for a first aid kit / facilities in the scheme in case of emergencies.
* The farmers are now staggering farming as the control box can not cater for the whole farm.
* The construction, consultants coming in to work or do projects should be introduced to the farmers and agree on the scope & TORs with the farmers.
* No markets for produce especially maize

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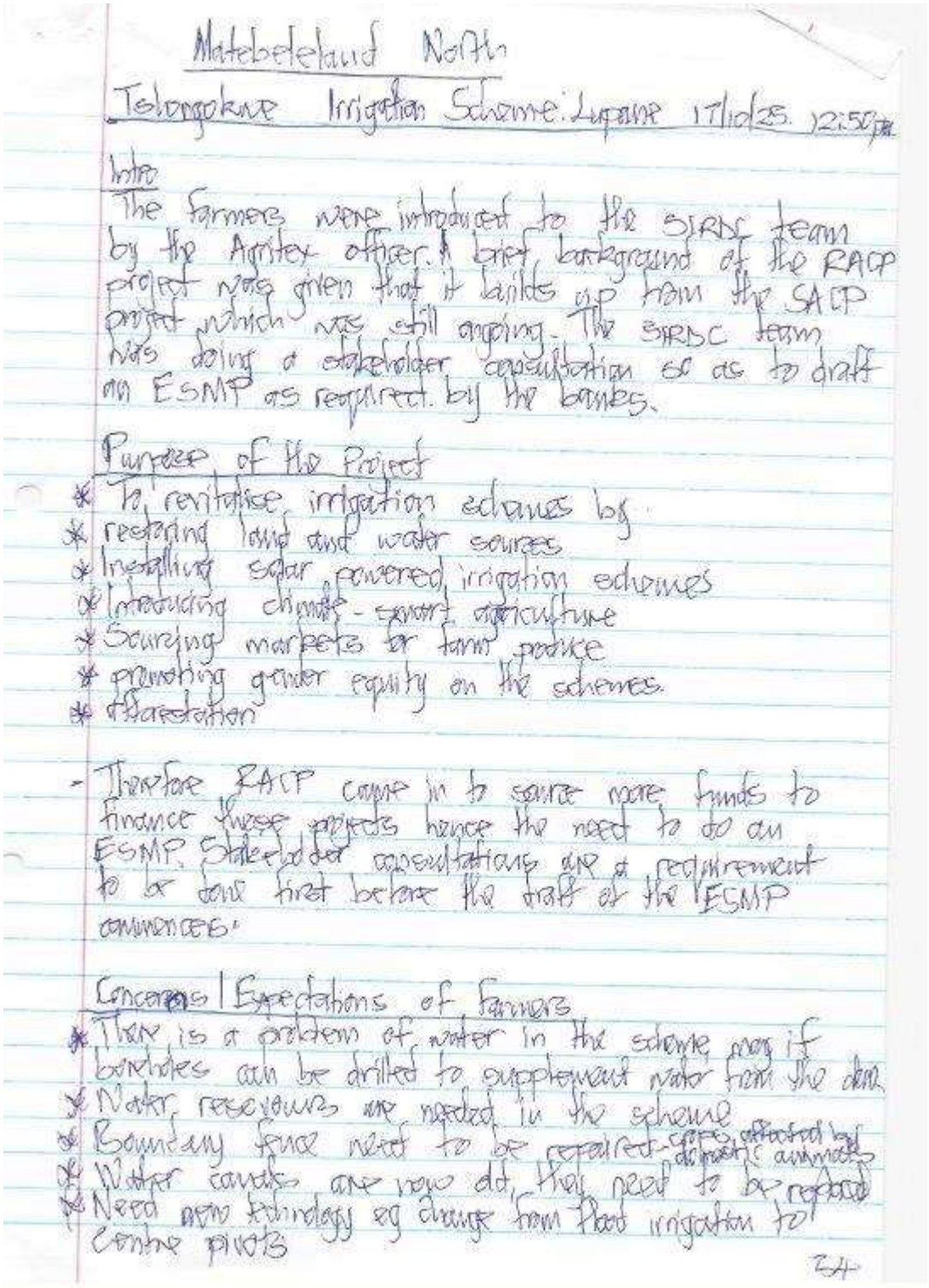
Tshongokwe Irrigation Scheme minutes



Matebeteland North

Tshongokwe Irrigation Scheme: Lupane 17/10/25. 12:50pm

Intro

The farmers were introduced to the SIRDC team by the Agritex officer. A brief background of the RACP project was given that it builds up from the SACP project which was still ongoing. The SIRDC team was doing a stakeholder consultation so as to draft an ESMP as required by the banks.

Purpose of the Project

* To revitalise irrigation schemes by
* restoring land and water sources
* Installing solar powered irrigation schemes
* Introducing climate-smart agriculture
* Sourcing markets for farm produce
* promoting gender equity on the schemes.
* Afforestation

- Therefore RACP came in to source more funds to finance these projects hence the need to do an ESMP. Stakeholder consultations are a requirement to be done first before the draft of the ESMP commences.

Concerns / Expectations of farmers

* There is a problem of water in the scheme even if boreholes can be drilled to supplement water from the dam.
* Water reservoirs are needed in the scheme
* Boundary fence need to be repaired - gates, affected by domestic animals
* Water canals are now old, they need to be replaced
* Need new technology eg change from flood irrigation to Centre pivots

* If the scheme is up and running farmers expect to grow more crops
* Big problem is water, therefore the borehole needs to be equipped.
* The farmers prefers use of solar system as sometimes electricity is not available, however, the solar panels should be strong enough to sustain the whole irrigation at once.
* The dam is silted, and need to be scooped, if possible increase the dam wall.
* Gabions should be installed to trap sand from flowing into the dam.
* Some farmers are practising streambank cultivation near the dam, hence resulting in river siltation.
* People should be encouraged to refrain from practising streambank cultivation.
* ~~Construction workers~~
* Market competition with other farmers
*

Benefits
- Employment creation
- Improvement of livelihoods
- Income generation
- Food security
- Cars / trucks to transport produce
- Health also improves
- Improved hygiene and living standards
- Youth empowerment
-

Concerns / Expectations, continued
* Farmers expect the dam to be expanded, and people affected will also benefit from the scheme
* More money can cause disputes in the community households
* Coming in of construction workers can cause social ills and unwanted pregnancies, on the other side families and marriages can be formulated

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* Behaviour awareness between contractors and the community.
* Women should also be employed in construction work.

End 13:52

Cordinates Tshongokwe
0561487
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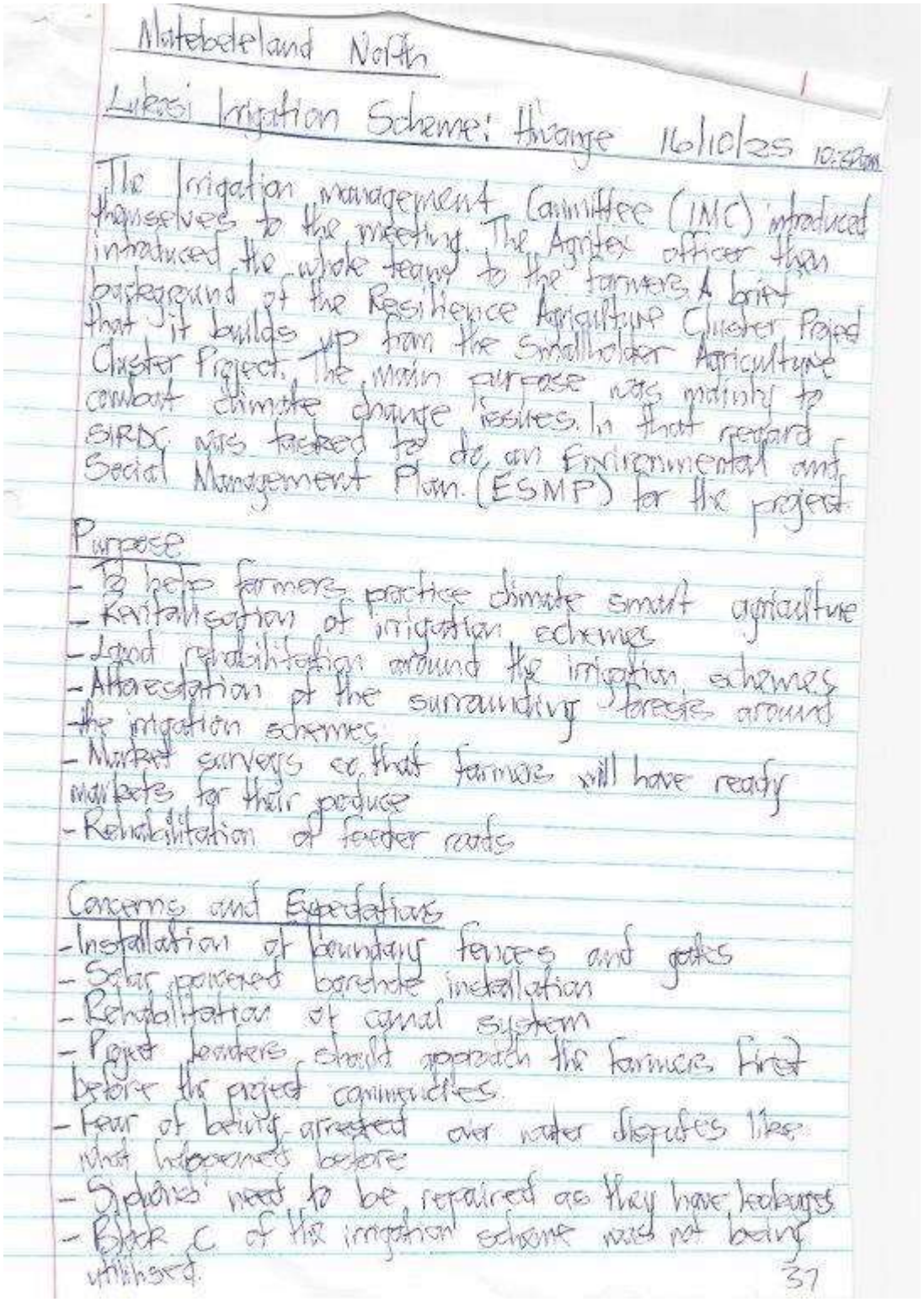
Lukosi Irrigation Scheme minutes



Matebeleland North

Lukosi Irrigation Scheme: Hwange 16/10/25 10:22am

The Irrigation management Committee (IMC) introduced themselves to the meeting. The Agritex officer then introduced the whole team to the farmers. A brief background of the Resilience Agriculture Cluster Project that it builds up from the Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project. The main purpose was mainly to combat climate change issues. In that regard SIRDC was tasked to do an Environmental and Social Management Plan. (ESMP) for the project.

Purpose

- To help farmers practice climate smart agriculture
- Revitalisation of irrigation schemes
- Land rehabilitation around the irrigation schemes
- Afforestation of the surrounding forests around the irrigation schemes
- Market surveys so that farmers will have ready markets for their produce
- Rehabilitation of feeder roads

Concerns and Expectations

- Installation of boundary fences and gates
- Solar powered borehole installation
- Rehabilitation of canal system
- Project leaders should approach the farmers first before the project commences.
- Fear of being arrested over water disputes like what happened before
- Siphons need to be repaired as they have leakages
- Block C of the irrigation scheme was not being utilised.

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- farmers need markets for their farm produce
- The farmers needed greenhouses as region 5 of the country is very dry
- farmers feared displacements due to future extensions
- The planter needed to be repaired or alternatively buy a suitable one for the scheme
- A storeroom was needed near the fields for ease of storage.
- Toilets were also needed in the scheme
- Tractor and tractor shed needed repairs
- The area did not have agri-dealers nearby thus farmers were asking for inputs near the scheme
- They also asked for a borehole to be drilled for portable drinking water
- Feedback after consultations was required
- Agreements on the way forward should be made with farmers after success of projects
- Construction workers coming into the schemes may result in unwanted pregnancies and social ills in the eo area.
- Local people should be employed, outsiders should only be employed when they fail to get qualified personnel from the community.
- Families may be dismantled as women or men may be lured by money from the construction workers.
- To consider excavating the dam to remove the excess silt.
- Farmers feared that their gardens may be taken away from them after help offers and were assured that nothing of that sought would happen.

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- This was because many people were now coming in to ~~take~~ water from the dam

Concerns in order of priority

1. Boundary fence
2. Boreholes
3. Canals
4. Siphons
5. Flush toilets
6. Warehouse for storage
7. Inputs
8. Dam scooping

Benefits

- Employment creation
- Food Security
- Ready markets for farm produce
- Good and improved health
- Youth empowerment

Meeting ended at 12pm.

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Hwange DDC meeting register

...CP Activity Registration form

Date 16/10/2025 Name of Activity: DDC Courtesy Call

Name of the APG/VBU/MSE/VCLE/Irr Scheme APG ☐ VBU ☐ MSE ☐ VCLE ☐ Irr Scheme ☐

District Hwange Ward

Activity Reference # as per AWPB Venue DDC's office

Topics/Modules Covered

National ID of HH registered in the project (Household Identifier number) (00-000000A00)	First Name of Participant	Surname	Gender (M/F	Year Of Birth	National ID of person participating in the activity (00-000000A00)	PWD (Y/N)	Gender of Household (WHH/MHH)	Contact Number	Signature of Participant
02-01[illegible]	SIMON	MULEYA	M	1963	DDC 02-01[illegible]	N	MHH	0772[illegible]	[illegible]
63-[illegible]	[illegible]	KANGA	M	1981	DDC 63-[illegible]	N	MHH	0775[illegible]	[illegible]
14-[illegible]	NYARADZO	MASOKA	F	1986	DDC 14-[illegible]	N	MHH	[illegible]	[illegible]
58-[illegible]	TAWANDA	CHARATA	M	1987	AGRITEX 58-[illegible]	N	MHH	0773[illegible]	[illegible]
08-[illegible]	RAYMOND	MAKHALI	M	1981	SIRDC 08-[illegible]	N	MHH	0778[illegible]	[illegible]
AGRITEX	BEATRICE	[illegible]	F	1985	04[illegible]	N	WHH	07[illegible]924	[illegible]
71-[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	F	1981	SIRDC 71-[illegible]	N		0776[illegible]	[illegible]
79-[illegible]	ALBERT	HOLIBE	M	1981	SACP	N		0775905811	[illegible]
3-018[illegible]	Khethiwe	Ncube	F	1962				07735653[illegible]	[illegible]

Msuna meeting register

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REGISTER- IFAD (RACP)

District: Hwange Date: 16/10/25 Venue: Msuna Irrigation Scheme

	Name and Surname	Physical Address	Contact Number	ID Number	Gender	Signature
1	Oliver Nyoni	Msuna Resort	0779 089 803	79-071510-S 79	M	[illegible]
2	Sonzeni Muzamba	Msuna Resort	0756878459	79-087336V-79	F	[illegible]
3	Lizzy Ndlovu	Msuna Resort	0777264306	79-106231-H-79	F	[illegible]
4	[illegible] Ngwenya	Msuna Resort	07716:3999	79-142319 J-79	F	[illegible]
5	Fanikiso Ngwenya	Msuna Resort	0771616004	79-079021 G79	F	F.Ngwenya
6	Lambiwe Munkuli	Msuna Resort	0774137576	79-111617-M79	F	L.Munkuli
7	Virginia Sibanda	Msuna Resort	0776998795	79-037257-L79	F	V.Sibanda
8	[illegible] Mureka	Msuna Resort	0784258959	79-126411-S-79	F	S.M[illegible]
9	Lucia Muleya	Msuna Resort	0771731304	79-071676-V 79	F	[illegible]
10	Zondiwe Nyathi	Musuna Resort	0776104920	79-078921y06	F	[illegible]
11	Memory Mwande	Msuna Resort	0776097437	79-065130-G00	F	M.Mwande
12	Miriam Hlabangano	Msuna Resort		05-415240215	F	M.Hl[illegible]
13	Luzani Mumpande	Msuna Resort	0775627735	79-108078-O-06	F	[illegible]
14	Mildred Mumpande	MSuna Resort	0771683469	79-142311 A 79	F	[illegible]
15	Musowe Nyoni	MSuna Resort	0771731256	79-087326 J79	F	M.Nyoni
16	Josie Chuma	Msuna Resort	0755435781	79-142404 N79	F	[illegible]
17	Sh Christena Shoko	Msuna Resort	078[illegible]45764	79-	F	Shoko

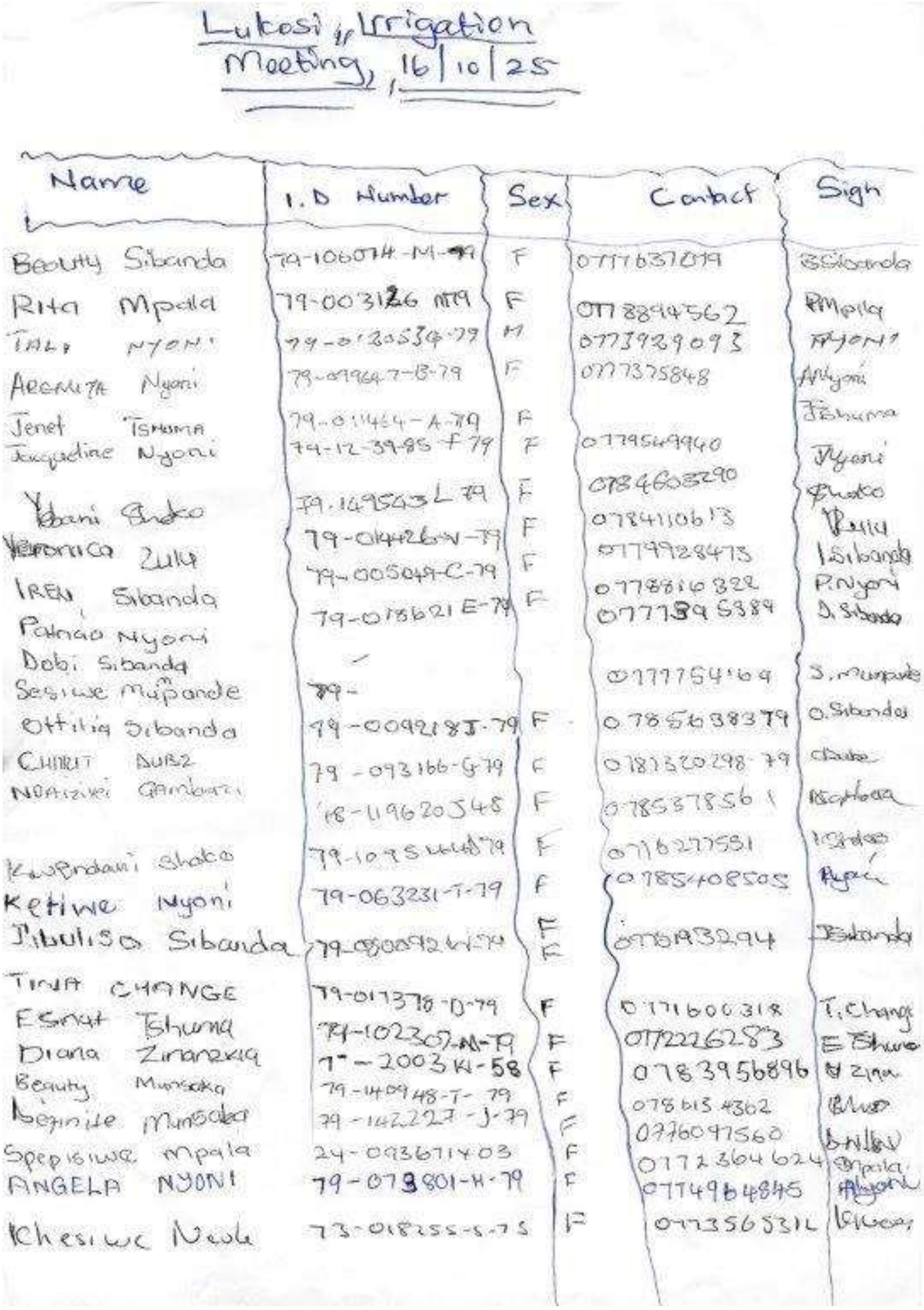
Tshongokwe meeting register

17/10/25 Mat North: Tshongokwe Irrig Scheme: Lupane District
12:57pm

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT/ WARD	~~Physical Address &~~ contact number	Gender ~~and Designation~~	Signature
7	Sinothiswe Ndlovu	08	0779698263	F	S. Ndlovu
	Sikhumbuzo Nyanga	08	0782234543	F	S Nguvenga
8	NORAH Nyoni	08	0782112237	F	N NYONI
	Siphathisiwe Luphahla	08	0771071083	F	Luphahla
9	Nonhlanhla Hlabe	08	0789355597	F	[illegible]
	Sithandeni Mlilo	08	0778278846	F	Mlilo
10	Mitoria Ndlovu	08	0778568185	F	M. Ndlovu
	Asa Ncube	08	0779013030	f	Ncube
11	Thandekile Moyo	08	0774349060	F	T. Moyo
	Sipumandou Nyoni	08	0784867365	f	[illegible]
12	Ndlovu Aydah	08		F	A Ndlovu
	Hollry Magagula	08	077732238	F	H Magagula
13	Cecilia Ndlovu	08	0783961626	F	C. Ndlovu
	Cindys Maseko	08	0779075780	F	G Maseko
14	Nomasiko Ndlovu	08	0777477894	F	[illegible]
	Hildah Kumalo	08	078[illegible]30	F	H Kumalo

Name Surname	Ward	Phone number	Gender	Signature
Rugare Moyo	Sobendle	0775847592	F	[illegible]
Getrude Nyamenya	Sobendle	0785797708	F	G. Nyamenya
Sikhonileni Moyo	Sobendle	0779124348	F	SMoyo
Thembelihle Ncube	Sobendle	0776525362	F	T Ncube
Siphethemi Khumalo	"	0784284891	F	Khumalo
Collen Mpofu	"	0777703090	M	[illegible]
Trabori Sibanda	"	0784229534	M	T. S[illegible]
OZIAS NCUBE	"	0773702377	M	[illegible]
Raphael Nyamenya	"	0778426426	M	[illegible]
CHRISTOPHER Moyo	8	077896072	M	[illegible]
V Nkomo	8	0774201011	M	[illegible]
Nelisen Ndlovu	8	078287016	M	[illegible]
MICHAEL Nkwenya	8	0779383656	M	[illegible]
MERVIS Ncube	8	0779238320	F	MERVIS

Lukosi meeting register



Lukosi Irrigation Meeting, 16/10/25

Name	I.D Number	Sex	Contact	Sign
Beauty Sibanda	79-106074-M-79	F	0777637079	BSibanda
Rita Mpala	79-003126 M79	F	0778894562	RMpala
TALI NYONI	79-0120534-79	M	0773929093	TNYONI
ARGMITA Nyoni	79-099647-B-79	F	0777375848	ANyoni
Jenet TSHUMA	79-011464-A-79	F		JTshuma
Jacqueline Nyoni	79-12-3985 F 79	F	0779549940	JNyoni
Yibani Shoko	79-149543 L 79	F	0784603290	Shoko
Veronica Zulu	79-014426-V-79	F	0784110613	VZulu
IREN Sibanda	79-005049-C-79	F	0779928473	I.Sibanda
Patricia Nyoni	79-018621 E-79	F	0778816822	P.Nyoni
Dobi Sibanda			0777895389	D.Sibanda
Sesiwe Mupande	79-		0777754169	S.Mupande
Ottilia Sibanda	79-009218J-79	F	0785638379	O.Sibanda
CHARIT DUBE	79-093166-G79	F	0781320298 79	CDube
NOMAZIWE Gambarazi	18-119620J48	F	0785378561	NGambarazi
Kwendani Shoko	79-1095[illegible]79	F	0716277531	[illegible]
Ketiwe Nyoni	79-063231-T-79	F	0785408505	KNyoni
Tibuliso Sibanda	79-080092W79	F	0781932294	TSibanda
TINA CHANGE	79-017378-D-79	F	0771600318	T.Change
Esnat Tshuma	79-102307-M-79	F	0772226283	E.Tshuma
Diana Ziranzwa	7"-20035 K-58	F	0783956896	D.Zira
Beauty Munsaka	79-140948-T-79	F	078613 4362	BMun
Benite Munsaka	79-142227-J-79	F	0776097560	BMun
Spepisiwe Mpala	24-093671403	F	0772364624	S.Mpala
ANGELA NYONI	79-073801-H-79	F	0774964845	ANyoni
Khesiwe Ncube	73-018255-S-73	F	0773565311	KNcube

Community Meeting Minutes for Milsonia Irrigation Scheme

Midlands

Milsonia Irrigation Scheme 9/10/25 16:40 pm

Intro

The members present were introduced to the RACP team. It was pointed out that RACP built from SACP and that it focused on revitalisation of irrigation schemes focusing on resilient agriculture

Purpose

* Land rehabilitation
* Solar powered irrigation
* Afforestation
* Road rehabilitation
* Water harvesting techniques
* Equal opportunities
*

Concerns / Challenges

* Projects should not take long to materialise
* SACP & RACP keep talking about the same things
* Need for tractor
* We don't want people come to misguide us
* Inputs, tractor main issues
* Transformer should be added so that basa rinotamba -
* End dates for the project are near hence the project should kick start
* Scheme needs to be boosted
* Extension staff not affect villagers and take long to complete
* Will it not take long like what SACP did?

Benefits

* Improved livelihoods
* Equipment eg tractors, planter, disc, combiner, Boom spray
* Transport to market
* Road rehabilitation
* Projects bring money, employment

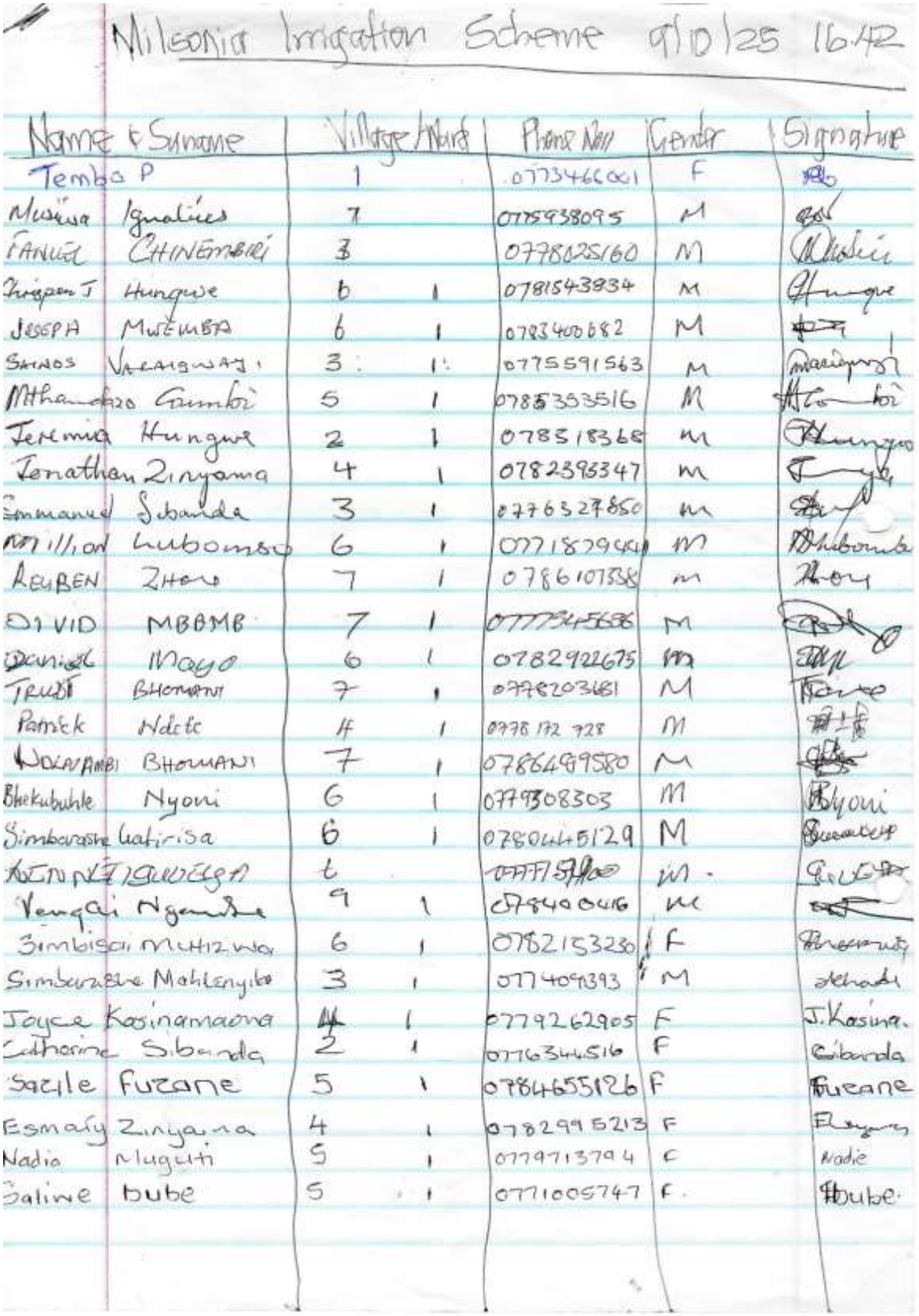
6

* RACP & ARDA should come together and address farmers.
* Expansion needed.
* Maltbeck - GMB in the long run value addition.

1733 pm

7

Community Meeting Register for Milsonia Irrigation Scheme.



Milsonia Irrigation Scheme 9/10/25 16:42

Name & Surname	Village/Ward		Phone No.	Gender	Signature
Temba P	1		0773466001	F	
Musiwa Ignatius	7		0775938095	M	
FANUEL CHINEMBIRI	3		0778025160	M	
Tinopona T Hungwe	6	1	0781543834	M	
JOSEPH MUTEMBA	6	1	0783400682	M	
SAMOS VAKANGWAZI	3	1	0775591563	M	
Mthandazo Gumbo	5	1	0785393516	M	
Jeremia Hungwe	2	1	0785183686	M	
Jonathan Zinyama	4	1	0782393347	M	
Emmanuel Sibanda	3	1	0776327850	M	
Millicent Lubomvo	6	1	0771879440	M	
REUBEN ZHOU	7	1	0786107388	M	
DAVID MBEMB	7	1	0777345686	M	
Daniel Moyo	6	1	0782922675	M	
TRUST BHOMANI	7	1	0778203681	M	
Patrick Ndebe	4	1	0778 172 728	M	
NDAVAMBI BHOMANI	7	1	0786499580	M	
Bhekubuhle Nyoni	6	1	0779308303	M	
Simbarashe Matirisa	6	1	0780444 5129	M	
[illegible]	6		[illegible]	M	
Vengai Ngambe	9	1	0784040416	M	
Simbisai Muhizwa	6	1	0782153230	F	
Simbarashe Mahlenyiko	3	1	0774091393	M	
Joyce Kasinamaona	4	1	0779262905	F	
Catherine Sibanda	2	1	0776344516	F	
Sazile Furane	5	1	0784655126	F	
Esmary Zinyama	4	1	0782995213	F	
Nadia Mugiti	5	1	0779713794	F	
Saline Dube	5	1	0771005747	F	

Sessombe Irrigation Scheme 1300 hours
Midlands: Village 6

Introduction
* Brief background of SIRDC and RACPIs mandate on climate smart agriculture. Mandate is to come up with an ESMP.

Purpose
* Solar Irrigation System (Green Energy)
* Afforestation
* Road rehabilitation
* Market survey
* Equal opportunities (Women & Youths)
* Land reclamation

Benefits
* Employment creation
* Ready markets for produce
* Food security
* Improved livelihoods
* Peace and tranquility in the families

Questions / concerns
* In cases of the need for expansion, what will happen to those who may be affected
* People are coming in pretending to be government officials
* Need for ready markets with reasonable price
*

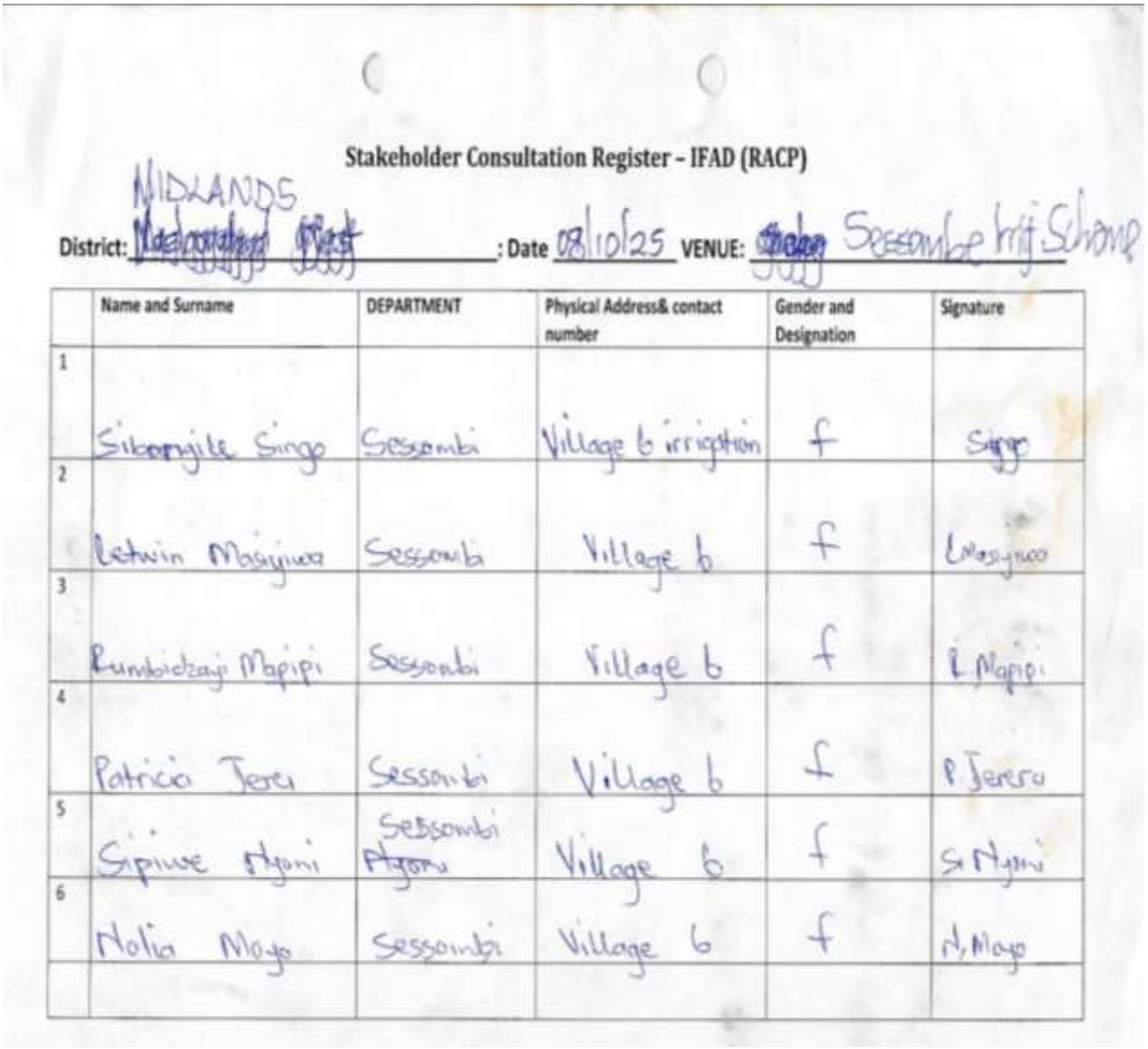
* The project is taking time, no feedback since new actual effect
* Is there issue of contracting farming which might come up
* Is there displacements of nearby communities,
* Water may be limited
* Electricity might be there, but thieves may steal equipment
* Farm yields may fail due to climate change
* Security of equipment should be decided by the farmers. Poisoned bumboo remuteno.
* Look for a permanent security personal.
* Social ills
* Drinking bees because of more money, more wives disruptions of families
* Give each age a piece of land but be guided by the Agric officers on what to plant.
* If possible each one should be given his piece of land. and manage it themselves.

Mitigation

* Restrict the construction workers to come into the villages
* Use of bumboo remuteno (Constitution)
*

1H 20

Community Meeting Register for Sessombe Irrigation Scheme



Stakeholder Consultation Register – IFAD (RACP)

District: MIDLANDS Mashonaland West : Date 08/10/25 VENUE: Sessombe Irrig Scheme

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address& contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
1	Sibongile Singo	Sessombi	Village b irrigation	f	Singo
2	Letwin Masiyiwa	Sessombi	Village b	f	L Masiyiwa
3	Rumbidzayi Mapipi	Sessombi	Village b	f	R Mapipi
4	Patricia Jeresi	Sessombi	Village b	f	P Jeresi
5	Sipiwe Nyoni	Sessombi Nyoni	Village b	f	S Nyoni
6	Nolia Moyo	Sessombi	Village b	f	N, Moyo

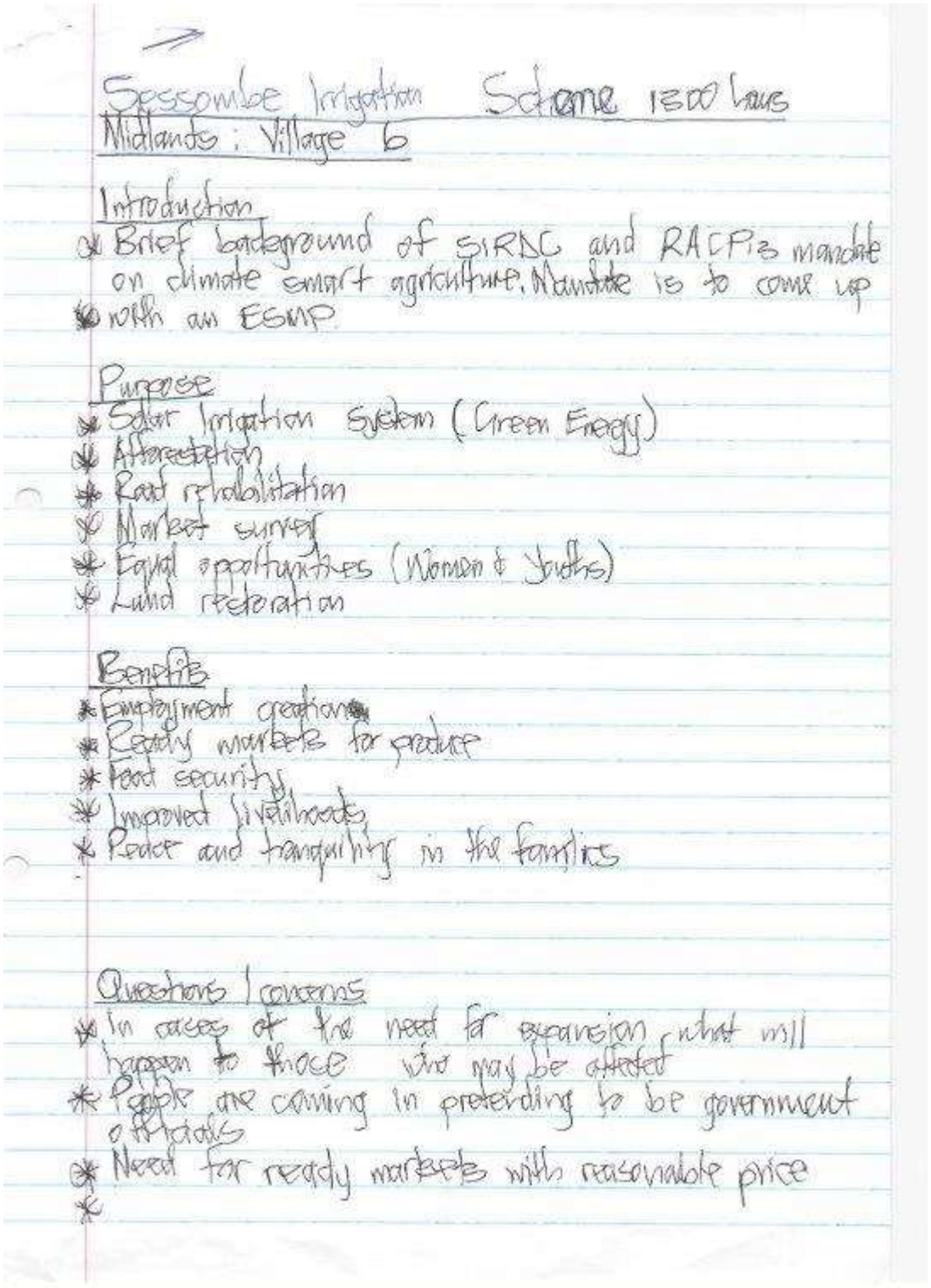
	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
7	Ever Moyo	Sessombi	Village 6 0779309357	Female	[illegible]
8	Nickiae Mangisi	Sessombi	Village 6 0787350944	Female	N mangisi
9	Sekai Jerera	Sessombi	Village6 0779420927	Female	S J
10	Laizu Musvosvori	Sessombi	Village 6 0774248298	Female	L Musvosvori
11	Sharon Moyo	Sessombi	village 6 0789996719	female	S.moyo
12	Rejoice Sibanda	Sessombi	village 0785318085	Female	R.sibanda
13	Janet Mafinde	Sessombi	village 6 071351832	female	J mafinde
14	Eunet Mamvura	Sessombi	village 6 0785591515	female	[illegible]

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
15	Nelia Moyo	Sessombi	Village 6 0789095159	female	N. Moyo
16	Mapedzamombe Baba	Sessombi	village 6 0785436520	female	[illegible]
17	Cecilia Nyoni	Sessombi	Village 6 0779021818	F	Nyoni
18	Mishack Sibanda	Sessombi	Vg 6	M	Sibanda
19	Milton Bopane	[illegible]	Village 6	M	[illegible]
20	Muchen Ranganai		village 6	M	[illegible]
21	Witness Nyoni		0774962663	M	W. N.

Onias	Dzingayi	Sotton Village	6	M	Dzingayi
Cavin	MAKERERE	Vi	6	M	[illegible]
Tafadzwa	Munjunga	Gesslaane V	6	M	[illegible]
WALTER	Nyoni	V	6	M	[illegible]
Georgie	Munyaradza		6	M	[illegible]
Dlamini	Jabulani	V	6		
Matshela	JOHN	V	6	M	[illegible]
Mathew	Mokerere	V	6	M	[illegible]
Enita	Muchena	V	6	F	Muchena
Sihle	Nyoni	V	6	F	Nyoni
Chipo	Machelel	V	6	F	Machelela

0783513994

Sessombe Irrigation Scheme minutes



Sessombe Irrigation Scheme 1500 Laws
Midlands : Village 6

Introduction
* Brief background of SIRDC and RACPIs mandate on climate smart agriculture. Mandate is to come up with an ESMP.

Purpose
* Solar Irrigation System (Green Energy)
* Afforestation
* Road rehabilitation
* Market survey
* Equal opportunities (Women & Youths)
* Land restoration

Benefits
* Employment creations
* Ready markets for produce
* Food security
* Improved livelihoods
* Peace and tranquility in the families

Questions / concerns
* In cases of the need for expansion what will happen to those who may be affected
* People are coming in pretending to be government officials
* Need for ready markets with reasonable price
*

* The project is taking time, no feedback some may have actual effect
* Is there issue of contracting farming which might come up
* Is there displacements of nearby communities,
* Water may be limited
* Electricity might be there but thieves may steal equipment
* Farm yields may fail due to climate change
* Security of equipment should be decided by the farmers. Poisoned bumboro remuteno
* Look for a permanent security personal.
* Social ills
* Drinking bege because of more money, more wives, disruptions of families
* Give each one a peace of land but be guided by the Agritex officers on what to plant.
* If possible each one should be given his peace of land, and manage it themselves.

Mitigation

* Restrict the construction workers to come into the villages
* Use of bumboro remuteno (Constitution)
*

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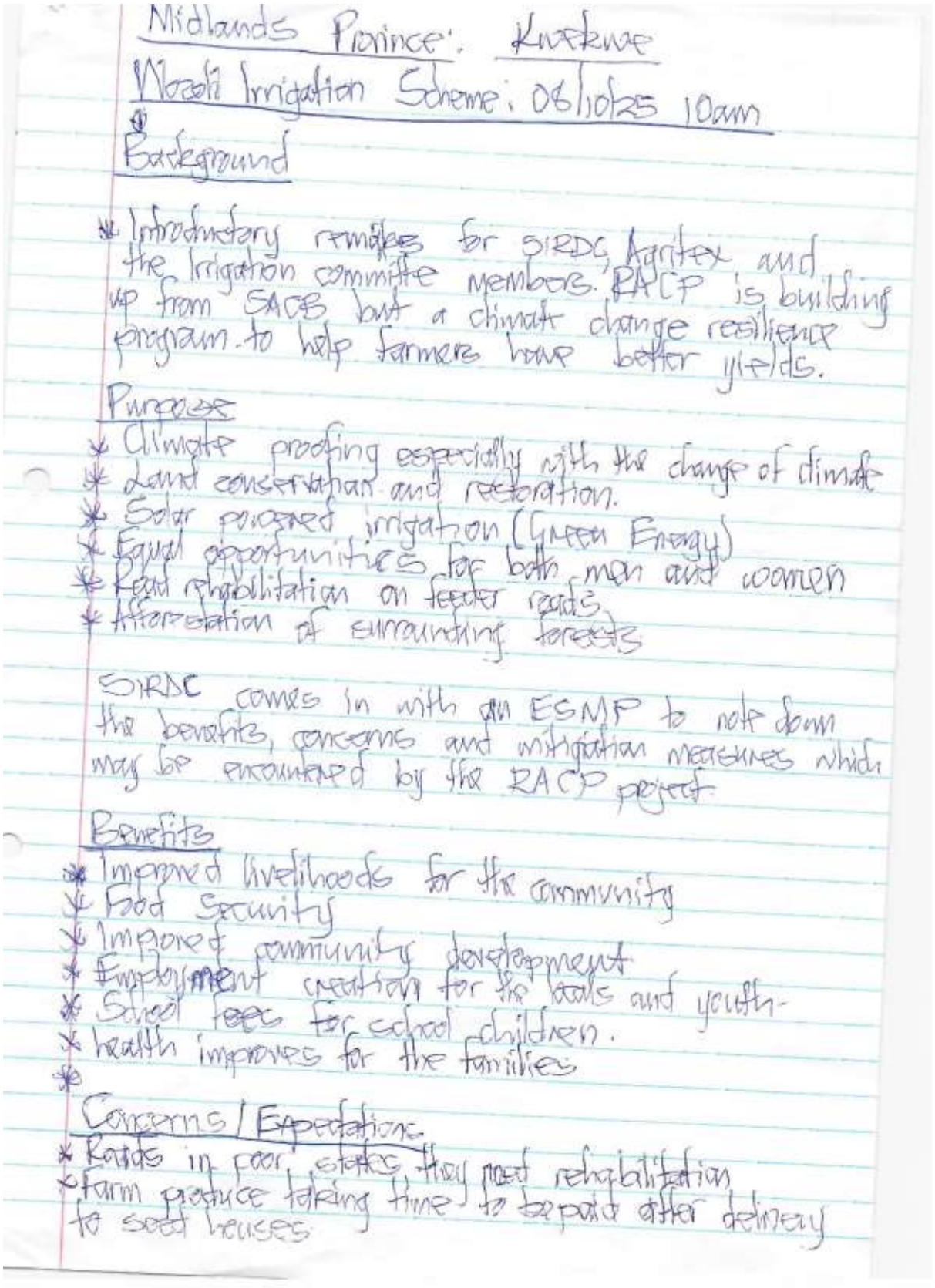
Community Meeting Minutes for Wozoli Irrigation Scheme



Midlands Province: Kwekwe

Wozoli Irrigation Scheme: 08/10/25 10am

Background

* Introductory remarks for SIRDC, Agritex and the Irrigation committe members. RACP is building up from SACAU but a climate change resilience program to help farmers have better yields.

Purpose

* Climate proofing especially with the change of climate
* Land conservation and restoration.
* Solar powered irrigation (Green Energy)
* Equal opportunities for both men and women
* Road rehabilitation on feeder roads
* Afforestation of surrounding forests

SIRDC comes in with an ESMP to note down the benefits, concerns and mitigation measures which may be encountered by the RACP project

Benefits

* Improved livelihoods for the community
* Food Security
* Improved community development
* Employment creation for the locals and youth
* School fees for school children.
* health improves for the families

Concerns / Expectations

* Roads in poor states, they need rehabilitation
* farm produce taking time to be paid after delivery to seed houses

* Promises made are not being fulfilled and no feedback given
* The dam is now silted hence water is limited at the scheme.
* The farmers requested another borehole, on top of the two already installed
* The available drag hose system is not easy to work with considering the large space to be irrigated.
* Water from the dam is not enough to water the fields as storage tanks were damaged.
* The farmers were concerned about the time frame of the projects commencement, and what was holding up the OACP project.
* A tractor was need to plough the fields
* Farmers now worried about failure to keep promises as projects do come get nothing materialises
* The farmers were using taps and hosepipes which were not enough to cover the whole area
* School dropouts may come up due to the coming in of construction workers in the area.
* Thefts and crimes may increase when the scheme is up and running.

Mitigation Measures

* Silted rivers should be scooped.
* Canal system is not enough without storage tanks, hence the need for more storage to be installed
* Sprinklers should be added so that watering becomes easy.
* Road rehabilitation as feeder roads should be done.
* Markets should be sourced so that farmers sell their products without fear of losing out in the long run.
* It was however noted that there were no cultural disturbances and archaeological sites in the area.

Community Meeting Register for Wozoli Irrigation Scheme

Wozoli Irrigation Scheme 08/10/25 10.am

Name	Ward Address	Phone No	ID No	Signature
S.Muzavazi	Harare	0778 334 565	71-092670 Q 15	[illegible]
MATAGA M	WHOZOLI	0771890045	58-144173M58	[illegible]
PHILIP SHUMBA	"	0781168439	58-0593024 58	[illegible]
ROBART NKomo	"	0774521532	58-034880	[illegible]
MHLIKAYI MUNTANTA	WOZOLI	0774349219	58041662W58	[illegible]
KWASIARI CHIEDZA	AGRITEX	0773742876	77-018470C77	[illegible]
Mable Munyanya	"	0773966161	58-198334 58	M.Mun
Lesina Sibanda	"	0777997965	58-053411H58	KSiban
Thabalile Beni	"	0773811350	58-155519V58	T.Beni
Alexander Shumba	"	0785005398	58-039503 58	[illegible]
FARAI MATENGA	"	0773165252	75-068183 A38	[illegible]
Tsepa Sibanda	[illegible]	0788394197	58:230211G58	T
GRACE AFIKI	"	0775602908	29-102714 58	
Hester Moyo	"	0786775980	29-244960 Z 29	[illegible]
Fortunate Nawa	"	0779262083	58-254812X58	[illegible]
Paul Shumba	"	0785863962	—	PShu
James Bairagwa	"	0784694916	24-128078 T 24	[illegible]
Zunkunze Rangina	AGRITEX	0776359746	27-148399D27	[illegible]
Philip Toiendepi	Whozoli	0782834969	58-203040 58	PToiendepi
Samna Sizba		0787628777	58-360000	[illegible]
Chawona Banda	Wozoli	0775537490	32-064669A32	[illegible]
Naume Siziba	Wozoli	0788900318	29-252800 W58	[illegible]
Sephias Mafuta	Wozoli	0788781067	04-070344 04	[illegible]

Minutes of the Community Meeting at Senkwasi Irrigation Scheme

MIDLANDS

SENKWASI IRRIGATION SCHEME 09/10/25 08:30 am

Introduction

SIRDC began by explaining the agenda of the Resilience Agriculture Cluster Project (RACP), such as water harvesting, alternate sources of energy such as solar, rehabilitation of irrigation scheme and many other climate proofing activities. There was also explains of catchment management.

Expectation and Benefits

1. The use of solar to abstract water will be usefull and it also reduces electricity costs
2. A reliable night storage of water can also be usefull and irrigation at in the evening reducing water loss
3. The farmers also mentioned that it can also be beneficial to grow fruits trees instead of just growing general trees
4. Solar will ensure a reliable supply of water preventing queues for irrigation
5. Availability of water in storage tanks or dams, may also mean aquaculture is feasible.
6. If revitalised, it means we are also able improve our livelihoods e.g. pay fees and support surrounding communities with food and work.
7. Our health will improve as we can pay healthcare

Challenges and Suggestions.

1. Market prices are cheaper than we expect since our means of irrigation and transportation are expensive.
2. Our road is bad such that it also discourages marketers from coming to collect produce.
3. Beans are not giving a good harvest, so we wish to know is it that our soils are not suitable or our farming practices are bad.
4. The pipe that distributes water to the plots needs to sorted, as it is leaking.
5. Canal system is a problem, it could be better if it were a sprinkler system.
6. The scheme give equitable access to all gender and youth, but because of irrigation challenges, water and electricity it is discouraging to a point they sheep farming for illegal mining.
7. Problem also being faced is that payments for our produce are delayed such that it is too late to finance next cropping season.
8.

Mahuru 07

1

Other Benefits

1. We have become educated and that at household level my appreciation of things has changed.
2. Indirectly we benefit when are able to pay school fees, also our children are capacitated to do better
3. We also 19.5% arable land, there is 40% of arable land in greater scheme area, which can be put to good use if water supply is fixed.
4. There is also idle land which need rehabilitated for it to be used
5. We also expect employment for our locals which also means issues as sexual immorality issues can abated.
6. Also Contractors need to be told to hired general hands from the community

Overall Comments

1. Give first preference to the irrigators to employ for rehabilitation
2. That also reduces theft and promotes ownership of property related to the irrigation scheme.
3. We also expect that these visits result in the implementation of RAP

1

Community Meeting Register for Senkwasi Irrigation Scheme

SENKWASI	IRRIGATION 0830am	SCHEME	09/10/25	
Name & Surname	Village / Ward	Phone Number	Gender	Signature
CHRISTOPHER RUTUMHU	MANYOSI 9	0710719298	MALE	[illegible]
CEPHAS Ndaba	MAKANYEZI 9	0775525423	MALE	CEPHAS
CHRISTINA ZINGWE	MAKANYEZI 9	0778279849	FEMALE	[illegible]
NOKHUTULA MOYO	MAKANYEZI 9	0777495191	FEMALE	N.Moyo
COLLET NCUBE	SITSHA 9	0779802503	MALE	C Ncube
MARIA MASEKO	CHIYANGWA 9	0788177560	FEMALE	
DAVID MOMBE	MACKENZI 9	0773661056	MALE	[illegible]
NONZIMA MOYO	MAKANYEZI 9	0778505587	FEMALE	N Moyo
THABANI NCUBE	MAKANYEZI 9	0782994732	MALE	
PATIENCE NDLOVU	MUHELO 9	0782832023	FEMALE	[illegible]
TRESS TEKEDE	MAKANYEZI 9	0787398731	FEMALE	[illegible]
SMANGELO KHABO	MAKANYEZI 9	0771073967	FEMALE	[illegible]
Rosemary Tom	Makanyezi 9	0784 [illegible] 673	Female	[illegible]
HENRY BAZARA	CHIYANGWA 9	077738[illegible]52	MALE	[illegible]
Julia [illegible]	SIKAMUKHULA 9		F	[illegible]
[illegible] NCUBE	MAJONI SITSHA 9	0783696[illegible]	M	[illegible]
Junior Manyathela	Majoni sitsha 9	0772735087	F	JM
Caroline Munemo	AGRITEX 9	0783455837	F	[illegible]
Gracious Machonyane	AGRITEX 9	0785225544	F	[illegible]
TENDERO ZARIRO	AGRITEX	0773594139	F	[illegible]
Rodwe Squre	Squre 9	0782023632	F	[illegible]
[illegible]	CHR WHO	0719[illegible]	M.V	[illegible]
CHAMUNORWA KAURA	DISTRICT CHAIRMAN	0775039261	M	[illegible]

Community Meeting Minutes for Igogo Irrigation Scheme

IGOGO IRRIGATION SCHEME
(07/10/25

Introduction
SIRDC team began by introducing the project concept, that is RACP. Highlights included revitalisation of irrigation schemes, provision of climate proofing such as solar powered pumping and conservation works.

Challenges & Solution

(1) The time taken by projects and of SACP have taken too long without physical action
(2) The method of irrigation is draining, e.g. when using sprinklers we would go for a centre pivot.
(3) The tractor we have can not cope with the land to be irrigation we need another
(4) Security fence is needed.
(5) Pumps are a problem because of sand especially during rains.
(6) Our farm land is not level and many need levelling as some spots collect water.
(7) We also need a better pump that is capable of pushing water to irrigate 84 ha.

2

(8) The community is prepared to work on the land.
(9) The agritex officer has no accommodation close to the scheme, for them to be able to monitor irrigation activities.
(10) Currently we cropping summer wheat, but electricity to ensure the pump supply water, which may result in a loss. Therefore solar power is a priority to supplement.
(11) The shed for storage and transportation of produce are a desperate need.
(12) Due to market fluctuations and middlemen, we usually end up selling crops at a loss just to get money to go back eg cabbages.
(13) Organisations such as AMA should come back to assist us to market and sell our produce including overseas.
(14)

Expectation & Benefits

(1) Our livelihoods will improve, we will be to send our children to school
(2) Transport will become available as there is traffic to the scheme
(3) Our health will improve.
(4) We can also be able to employ

3

other community members.

(5) As a community after we submit our complaints to many we get feedback

(6) Inputs are also a challenge we seek clarity, if we need to pay for them, let it be clear so we prepare accordingly.

(7) Our irrigation scheme roads need to be rehabilitated, so that even our tractor can move around without getting stuck

(8) If there is need to expand the irrigation, some of the surrounding plots are part of irrigation members and were prepared to relocate,

(9) A challenge of sexual immorality may arise but if sufficient awareness campaigns may assist to reduce/avoid the impact.

(10) Employing the youth in the revitalisation activities or activities of irrigating may resolve the dependency issues, and also mentoring the youth accordingly

(11) Also promote the use of irrigations proceeds to family matters.

(12)

Other issues.

(1) The location of pump house is not properly constructed.

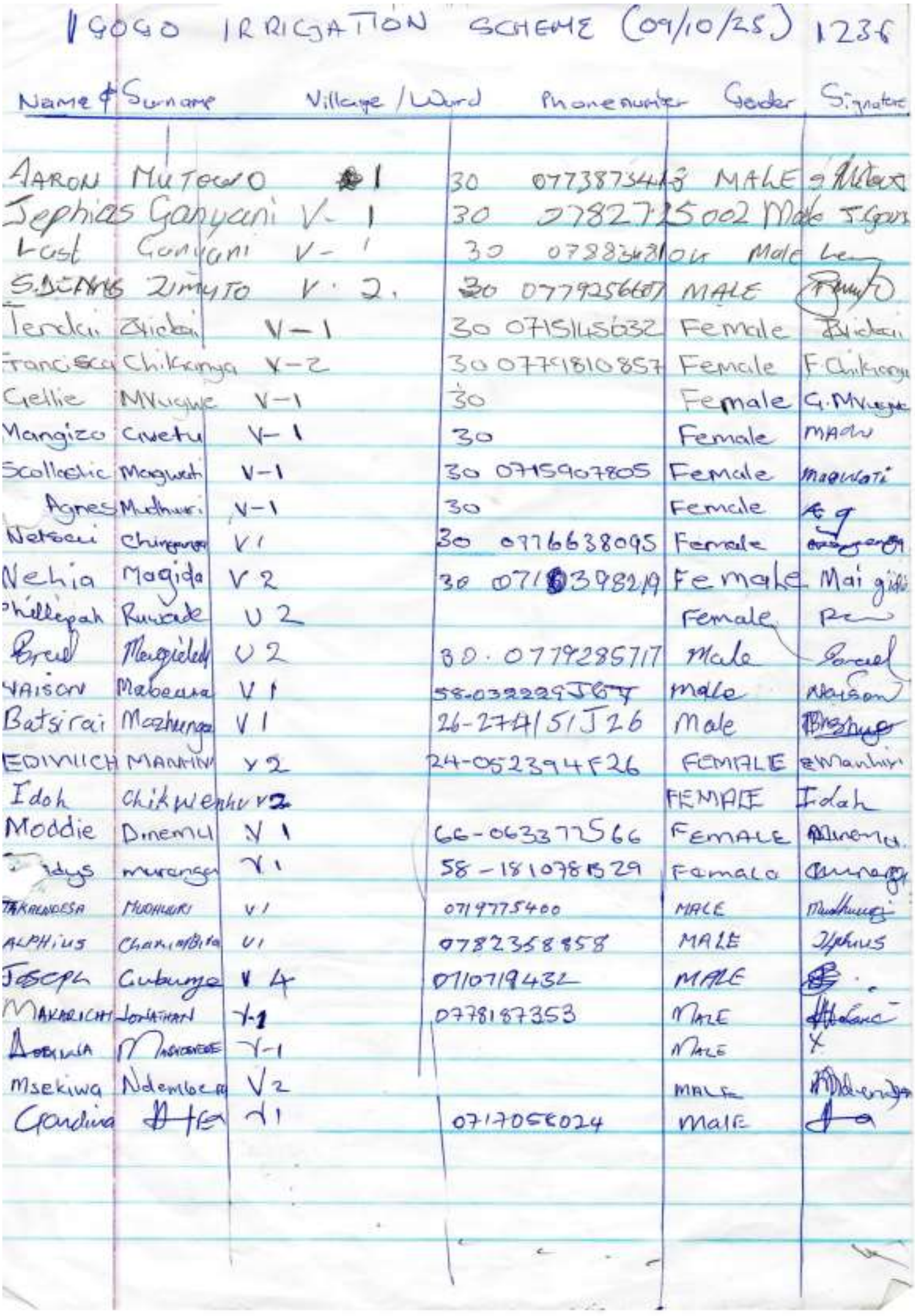
(2) We need water that can be

safe for drinking in field and our homes,

(3) Our harvesting methods need to improve. as current ~~methods~~ are too manual.

5

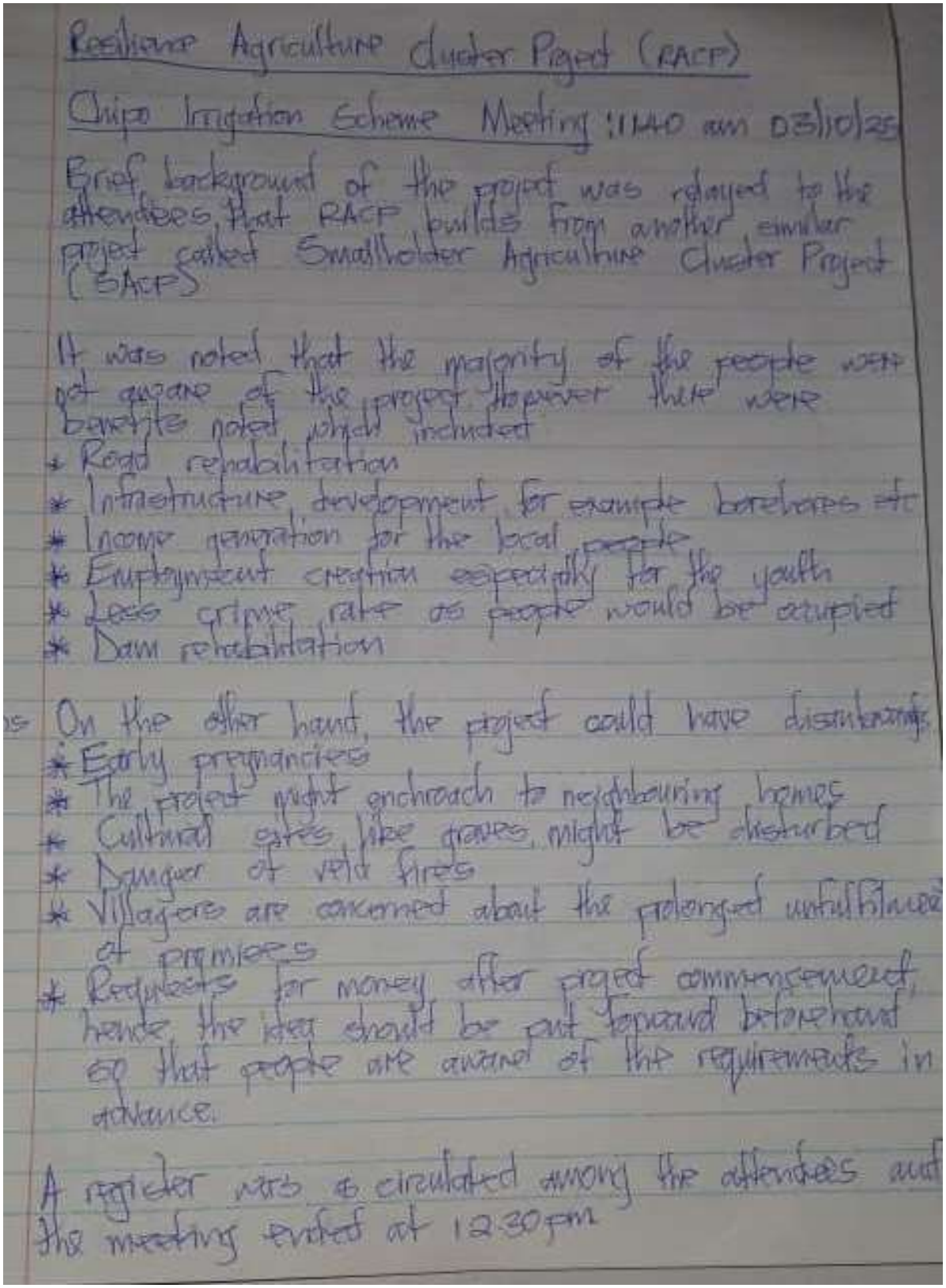
Community Meeting Register for Igogo Irrigation Scheme



IGOGO IRRIGATION SCHEME (09/10/25) 1236

Name & Surname		Village / Ward	Phone number	Gender	Signature
AARON	MUTOWO	1	30 0773873443	MALE	[illegible]
Jephias	Ganyani	V-1	30 0782725002	Male	J.Gan
Lost	Ganyani	V-1	30 0788348104	Male	[illegible]
S.DENNIS	ZIMUTO	V-2	30 0779256607	MALE	[illegible]
Tendai	Zhidai	V-1	30 0715145632	Female	Zhidai
Francisca	Chikanya	V-2	30 0779810857	Female	F.Chikanya
Gellie	Mvugwe	V-1	30	Female	G.Mvugwe
Mangizo	Gwetu	V-1	30	Female	[illegible]
Scollastic	Magwati	V-1	30 0715907805	Female	MAGWATI
Agnes	Muchuri	V-1	30	Female	Ag
Netsai	Chingono	V1	30 0776638095	Female	[illegible]
Nehia	Magida	V2	30 071[illegible]398219	Female	Mai gida
Phillepah	Ruwode	V2		Female	[illegible]
Brael	Mangiela	V2	30 0779285717	Male	[illegible]
NAISON	Mabeana	V1	58-039229J67	male	Naison
Batsirai	Mazhunga	V1	26-274151J26	Male	[illegible]
EDIVIICH	MANHINI	V2	24-052394F26	FEMALE	E.Manhiri
Idoh	Chikwenhu	V2		FEMALE	Idah
Moddie	Dinemu	V1	66-063372566	FEMALE	[illegible]
[illegible]dys	muranga	V1	58-181078B29	Female	[illegible]
TAKAWIRESA	MUDHUURI	V1	0719775400	MALE	[illegible]
ALPHIUS	Chanimbira	V1	0782358858	MALE	Alphius
Joseph	Gubunye	V4	0710719432	MALE	[illegible]
MAKARICHI	JONATHAN	V-1	0778187353	MALE	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	V-1		MALE	X
Msekiwa	Ndembera	V2		MALE	[illegible]
Gandiwa	[illegible]	V1	0717056024	MALE	[illegible]

Chipo Irrigation Scheme Community Meeting Minutes



Resilience Agriculture Cluster Project (RACP)

Chipo Irrigation Scheme Meeting: 11:40 am 03/10/25

Brief background of the project was relayed to the attendees, that RACP builds from another similar project called Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project (SACP)

It was noted that the majority of the people were not aware of the project however there were benefits noted which included

* Road rehabilitation
* Infrastructure development for example boreholes etc
* Income generation for the local people
* Employment creation especially for the youth
* Less crime rate as people would be occupied
* Dam rehabilitation

On the other hand, the project could have disturbances

* Early pregnancies
* The project might encroach to neighbouring homes
* Cultural sites, like graves, might be disturbed
* Danger of veld fires
* Villagers are concerned about the prolonged unfulfilment of promises
* Recruitment for money after project commencement, hence the idea should be put forward beforehand so that people are aware of the requirements in advance.

A register was circulated among the attendees and the meeting ended at 12:30pm

* Will people be working together as a group or will it be an individual basis
* People need clearance on how the project works.
* Cultural Norms and heritage should be respected
*

Other benefits

* Commercialisation of projects
* All year farming practices.
* Employment creation
* Improved houses
* Borehole drilling so that water will run continuously
*

Mitigation measures

* Find means to avoid encroaching into peoples land
* Water to benefit everyone
* Respect cultural norms and values
*

* The villagers asked the project leaders on when the project commences
* The programe should not take long to be completed, people tend to lose interest rather on the project
* People are ready to start and pick start the project.

Community meeting register for Chipo Irrigation Scheme

Chipo Irrigation Scheme – Mutoko

Stakeholder Consultation Register – IFAD (RACP)

District: Mutoko : Date 03/10/25 VENUE: Chipo Irrigation Scheme

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address& contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
1	MUGANGI NICHOLAS	Min of Youth	TABUMBIRA UTC Box 287 Mutoko	MALE	Mugangi
2	KAUNJE EBBAH	FARMER	CHIDOWE VILLAGE 56 WARD 21	FEMALE	Kau.
3	Josephine Chinuri	FARMER	23 Ward 21	Female	Chinuri
4	Definate Chitumba		23 C Ward 21	female	D Chitumba
5	SAVADO SELINA		AGRITEX	Female	Savado
6	DELIWE CHIKUMBA		23 C WARD 21	Female	D Chikumba
	Senzeni Mugadya		23C – Ward 21	Female	Gadya
	JOSHUA ZIRIZA		53 WARD 21	MALE	[illegible]
	GEORGE MABVUNHE		53 WARD 21	MALE	[illegible]
	CHRISTOPHER KANOWHETENGA		53 WARD 21	MALE	[illegible]
	Maxwell Munyongani		23 C ward 21	Male	[illegible]

Chipo Irrigation

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
7	Susan makosa	V 58	21		
8	LEVI R MABANGA	MYFED VT	TABUDIRIRA VTC	MALE	
9	Chapata K T mhona	Youth Youth	Tabudiriria TIC Box 231 0774206552 tabudiriria	MALE Male	
10	C Nyadembera		chudowe57	Male	
11	T Magunje	Sec Y - 16	0775006966	Male	Magunje
12	K Chipere	Security	21	Male	
13	T Tengeri	V 53	0778798514	MALE	
14	MAPETO MANZWEI	SECURITY	TABUDIRIRA VTC 0773079805	MALE	
	Future Katande	V.56	21	Female	

Chifo

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
15	GEORGE MARUMA		V. 23c ward 21	MALE	
16	THERESA MATEMATEMA		V 55 B 21	Female	Tmatemateka
17	Revai Kudadu		V 56 ward 21	Female	RK
18	TAFADZWA CHAOMBE		TAFADZWA VTC BOX 231 MUTOKO	MALE	
19	Matron Sibanda		VII 23 A	Female	Mabanda
20	Netsai Kadore		VII 23 A	Female	Netsai
21	RONICA NYAMGUNI		VII 56 ward 21	Female	

Kamwendo Rhodesia
Shiro Reza
Lovemore Mereki
Shingirai Matematema.

V. 57 ward 21 M
V 57 Ward 21 M
V 53 W. M
V 55 ward 21 Female

Stakeholder Consultation Register – IFAD (RACP)

District: Mutoko : Date 03/10/25 VENUE: Chipo Irrigation Scheme

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address& contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
1	JOB LEWIS	TRACK DRIVER	BOX 231 MUTOKO	Male	[signature]
2	Tarwa S Kamuta	farmer	Box 231 Mtko		[signature]
3	Morent Mupondo	Lecturer	Pox 231 mutoko	male	[signature]
4	Shingirai Matematema	Famer	Village 55	Female	Sh-rai
5	Future Katsande	Farmer	Village 56	Female	[signature]
6	TAFADZWA PROSPER BVUNZAWABAYA	FARMER	Village 23	MALE	[signature]
	Tadzeyi Gondo	Farmer	Village 238	Female	Gondo

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
7	Ruvarashe Wallace	Farmer	Farm 20	Female	R.Wallace
8	Senzeni Makaya	Farmer	Plot 36 ward 2	Female	S Makaya
9	Joyce Chiwawa	Farmer	Plot no 30	Femal	
10	Rudo Kamoto	Farmer	Plot 8 Vill 58	Female	
11	Rosalia Mudzinga	Farmer	Plot 9 Vill 63	Female	R Mudzinga
12	Maria Mapingire	Farmer	Plot 7 VIII	FemaL	
13					
14					

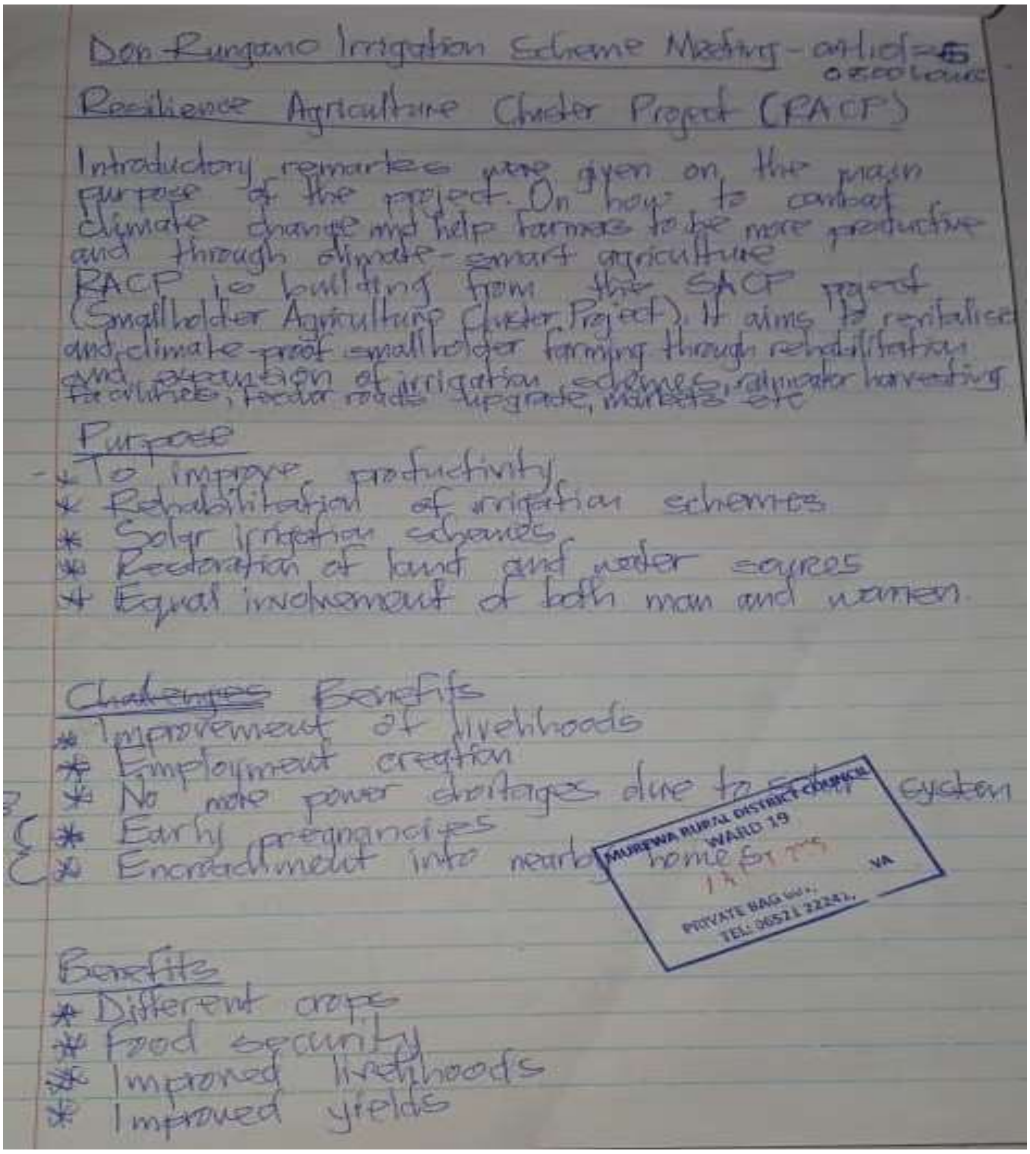
(IMC Mutoko (

Stakeholder Consultation Register – IFAD (RACP)

District: Mutoko : Date 23/10/25 VENUE: Chipo Irrig Scheme

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address& contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
1	Janet Botor	Village 22	0774557773	F	Janet
2	Colleta Maguti	Village 21	0772670083	F	
3	Tutsirai Kanjongjo	Kem V. 22	0774720609	F	
4	Moses Chimbwanda	Village 22	0777940590	M	
5	Bernard Matanhire	Village 22	0775572059	M	Matanhire
6	Simbisayi Nhemachena	Village 22	0774557773	M	

Don Rungano Irrigation Scheme Community Meeting Minutes



Don Rungano Irrigation Scheme Meeting - attended = 45
0800 hours

Resilience Agriculture Cluster Project (RACP)

Introductory remarks were given on the main purpose of the project. On how to combat climate change and help farmers to be more productive and through climate-smart agriculture
RACP is building from the SACP project (Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project). It aims to revitalise and climate-proof smallholder farming through rehabilitation and expansion of irrigation schemes, rainwater harvesting facilities, feeder roads upgrade, markets etc

Purpose
- To improve productivity
- Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes
- Solar irrigation schemes
- Restoration of land and water sources
- Equal involvement of both man and women.

~~Challenges~~ Benefits
- Improvement of livelihoods
- Employment creation
- No more power shortages due to solar system
- Early pregnancies
- Encroachment into nearby home

MUREWA RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
WARD 19
VA
PRIVATE BAG ...
TEL: 06521 22242

Benefits
- Different crops
- Food security
- Improved livelihoods
- Improved yields

* Communication on M&E
* Inputs taken away from farmers
* New technology eg centre pivots
* Market for the produce - the market is not reliable - Buyer determines the price - no security on market
* Early marriages
* Coming in of thieves.
* Disruption of natural resources
* Good livelihoods may lead to fathers marrying more wives
* Help with labour fees to pay for the workers
* Corruption when produce is being sold
* Inputs may not be shared equally
* More food programs things were not distributed in all
* Inputs are not reaching the farmers on the designated time which it affects the yield.
*

Mitigation Measures

* To curb corruption form/register should accompany the inputs
* More food programmes
* Grievance redress mechanism
* Farmers should be trusted with distribution of inputs as they are the main beneficiaries
* Inputs should come on time.
* Fence should be installed to protect crops
* Ready markets for farmers after harvest

Concerns continued

* Delays in payment of money after harvesting and distribution to GMB.
* Farms should not encroach to the mountains
*

11:40 am. Meeting ended.

Community meeting register for Don Rungano Irrigation Scheme

Stakeholder Consultation Register – IFAD (RACP)

District: Murehwa : Date 04/10/25 VENUE: Don Rungano Irrig Scheme

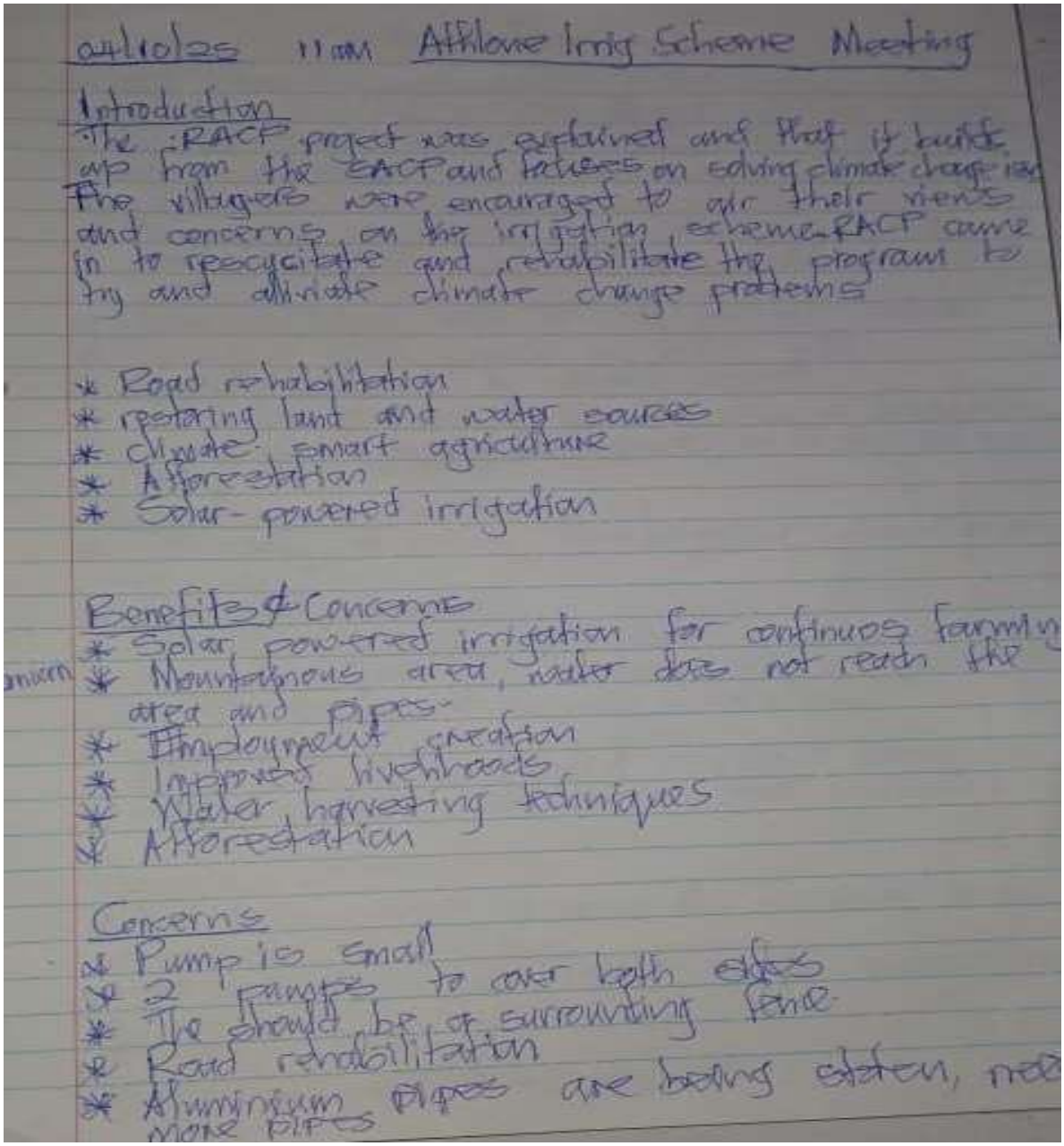
	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address& contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
1	S Muzamuzi	GIRDC	15TH Alpes Rd Hatcliffe	Female	
2	S Zhuwao		Dawn Rungano	Female	
3	Madhake		Dawn Rungano	Female	Madhake
4	S Ndlovu		Dawn Rungano	Female	Ndlovu
5	E Chidawu		Dawn Rungano	" "	EChidawu
6	S GWASIRA		DAWN RUNGANO	" "	

Don Rungano

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
7	KUDZAYI Chidew		PLOT 3 DAWN Farm	Female	Chidew
8	J Phiri		PLOT 2 DAWN Farm	Female	Phiri
9	C Zimunda		PLOT 2 DAWN Farm	Female	Cmunda
10	Qwin Amos	Councillor	PLOT 18 DAWN Farm	MALE	
11	STANLEY KATOGO		PLOT 3 DAWN	Male	Jego.
12	EVERISTO MOYOSVI		PLOT 7 DAWN	MALE	Moyosvi
13	NEWTON CHARI		PLOT 12 DAWN	MALE.	
14	OSWALD MOYOSVI		PLOT 14 DAWN	MALE	

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
15	NATHAN SITHOLE		PLOT 17 DAWN FARM MACHEKE	MALE	[signature]
16	FRADRECK Zimunda		PLOT 2 DAWN FARM Macheke	MALE	[signature]
17	PEARS	SAROWII	PLOT 4 FARM MACHEKE	MALE	[signature]
18	Shepherd Palawek		PLOT 8 DAWN FARM	MALE	[signature]
19					
20					
21					

Athlone Irrigation Scheme Community Meeting Minutes



04/10/25 11am Athlone Irrig Scheme Meeting

Introduction
The RACP project was obtained and that it built up from the SACP and focuses on solving climate change issues. The villagers were encouraged to air their views and concerns on the irrigation scheme. RACP came in to resuscitate and rehabilitate the program to try and alleviate climate change problems

* Road rehabilitation
* restoring land and water sources
* climate smart agriculture
* Afforestation
* Solar-powered irrigation

Benefits & Concerns
* Solar powered irrigation for continuous farming
* Mountainous area, water does not reach the area and pipes.
* Employment creation
* Improved livelihoods
* Water harvesting techniques
* Afforestation

Concerns
* Pump is small
* 2 pumps to cover both sides
* The should be a surrounding fence
* Road rehabilitation
* Aluminium pipes are being stolen, need more pipes

Community meeting register for Athlone Irrigation Scheme

Stakeholder Consultation Register – IFAD (RACP)

District: MURENA : Date 05/10/24 VENUE: ATHLONE IRRIGATION S

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address& contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
1	REUBEN MAKOTO	AGRICULTURE	PLOT Nº 31 ATHLONE 0773135490	MALE	Rmakoto.
2	PETER. KAISANDE	AGRI	077 111 8269	MALE	
3	JOEL MALENGUKA	Agri.	0780699435 0775700911	MALE	
4	Sekai Ganga	Agric	077971909	female	
5	P MAKOTO	AGRIC	PLOT 35 ATHLONE 0779 817 185	MALE	
6	PATRICK NYAMBO	ASRICULTURE	PLOT 44 ATHLONE 0773 404 690	MALE	Nyambo.
	P MAKOTO	AGRIC	0776156316	male	Pmakoto

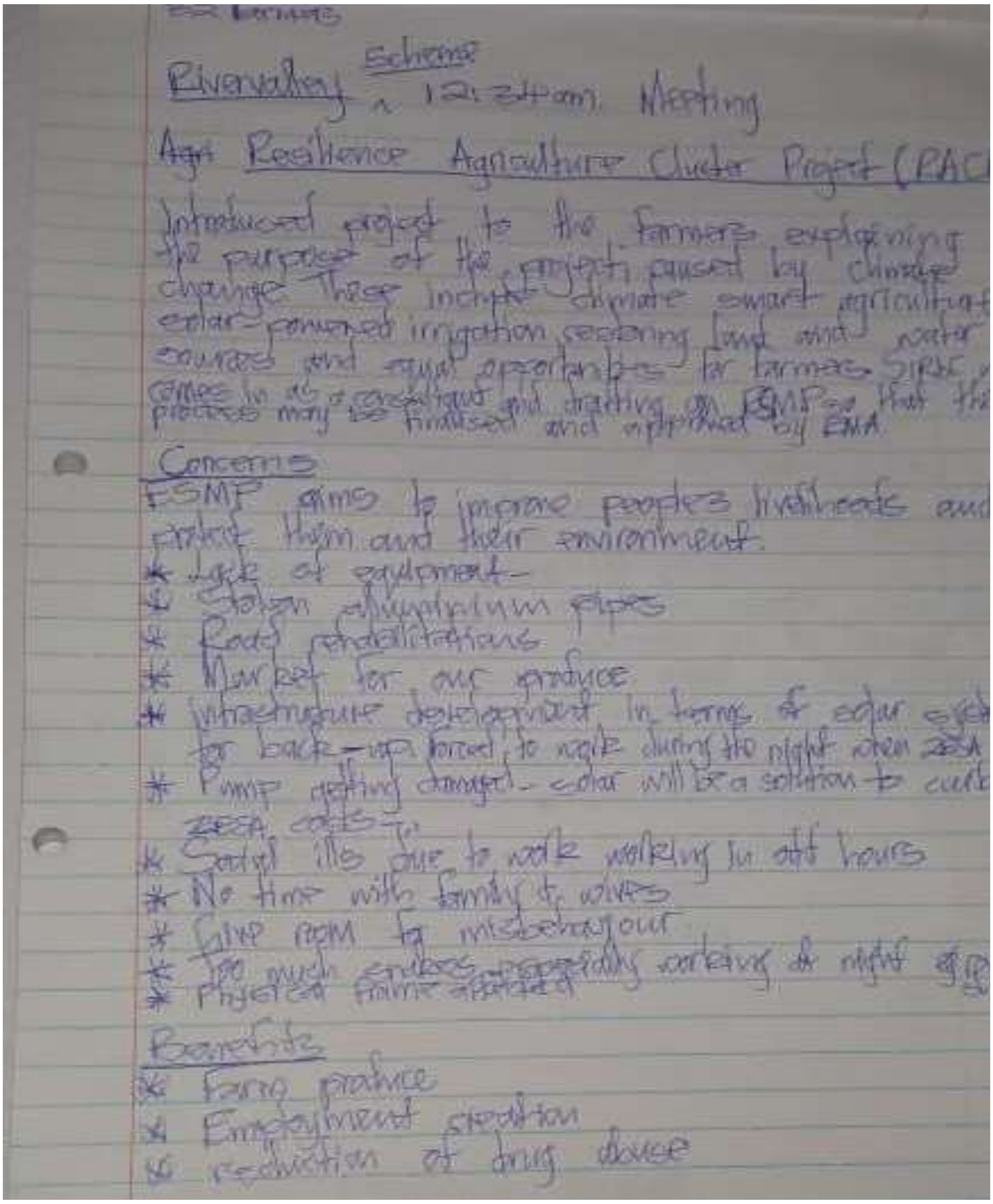
Athlone Murehwa

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
7	Tariro Shambawamoto	AGLICHULTARE	Plot 47 ATHLONE Farm 0778352042	MALE	
8	Brownchakwesha	Agriculture	Plot 43 Athlone Farm 0773649728	✓	
9	BETTY MAJURU	AGRICulture	Plot 36 ATHLONE FARM	FEMALE	BM,
10	VIOLA Mututwa	Agriculture	athlone farm Plot 2 0771711546	Female	Mututwa
11	LAINAH Mazoi	agriculture	Athlone farm Plot 29 0782349562	Female	Mazoi
12	Stephen Chirwanemhuka	Agriculture	0778358411	MALE	Stchirwanemhuka
13	Zvaitwa kangara	Agriculture	0778630148	Female	Zvaitwa
14	Eleania Mwandapola	Agriculture	0775657251	Female	

Athlone Murehwa

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
15	Patience Chidawanyika	Agriculture	Plot 13 Athlone farm 0778272417	female	PChidawanyika
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					

River - Valley Irrigation Scheme Community Meeting Minutes



Rivervalley Scheme 12:34 am Meeting

Agri Resilience Agriculture Cluster Project (RAC

Introduced project to the farmers explaining the purpose of the project caused by climate change. These include climate smart agriculture, solar-powered irrigation, restoring land and water sources and equal opportunities for farmers. SIRDC comes in as a consultant and drafting an ESMP so that the process may be finalised and approved by EMA.

Concerns

ESMP aims to improve peoples livelihoods and protect them and their environment.

* Lack of equipment
* Stolen aluminium pipes
* Road rehabilitations
* Market for our produce
* Infrastructure development in terms of solar system for back-up forced to work during the night when ZESA
* Pump getting damaged - solar will be a solution to curb ZESA costs
* Social ills due to work working in odd hours
* No time with family & wives
* Give room for misbehaviour
* Too much snakes especially working at night
* Physical harm

Benefits

* Farm produce
* Employment creation
* reduction of drug abuse

* Equipment should be added as some are now dilapidated
* Mikungu, mikute, mihacha can not be destructed
* crops which may be planted or not
* Girl child may be affected

Concerns continued

* Affects pyscological frame for the farmers
* Marketing system should be looked into – the gvt should look at sourcing markets for the farmers. Mbare market is not ideal, the buyers determine the price.
* Projects take time to kick-start which affect the zeal and interest of the farmers
* Transformer 100kva – too small for the scheme. Need 200kva so that it covers all areas and also
* Climate change people now doing stream bank cultivation.
* women now working off hours also

Mitigation Measures

* Roads should be rehabilitated.
* Fence should be put in place

1328 Meeting Ended.

Community meeting register for River - Valley Irrigation Scheme

Stakeholder Consultation Register – IFAD (RACP)

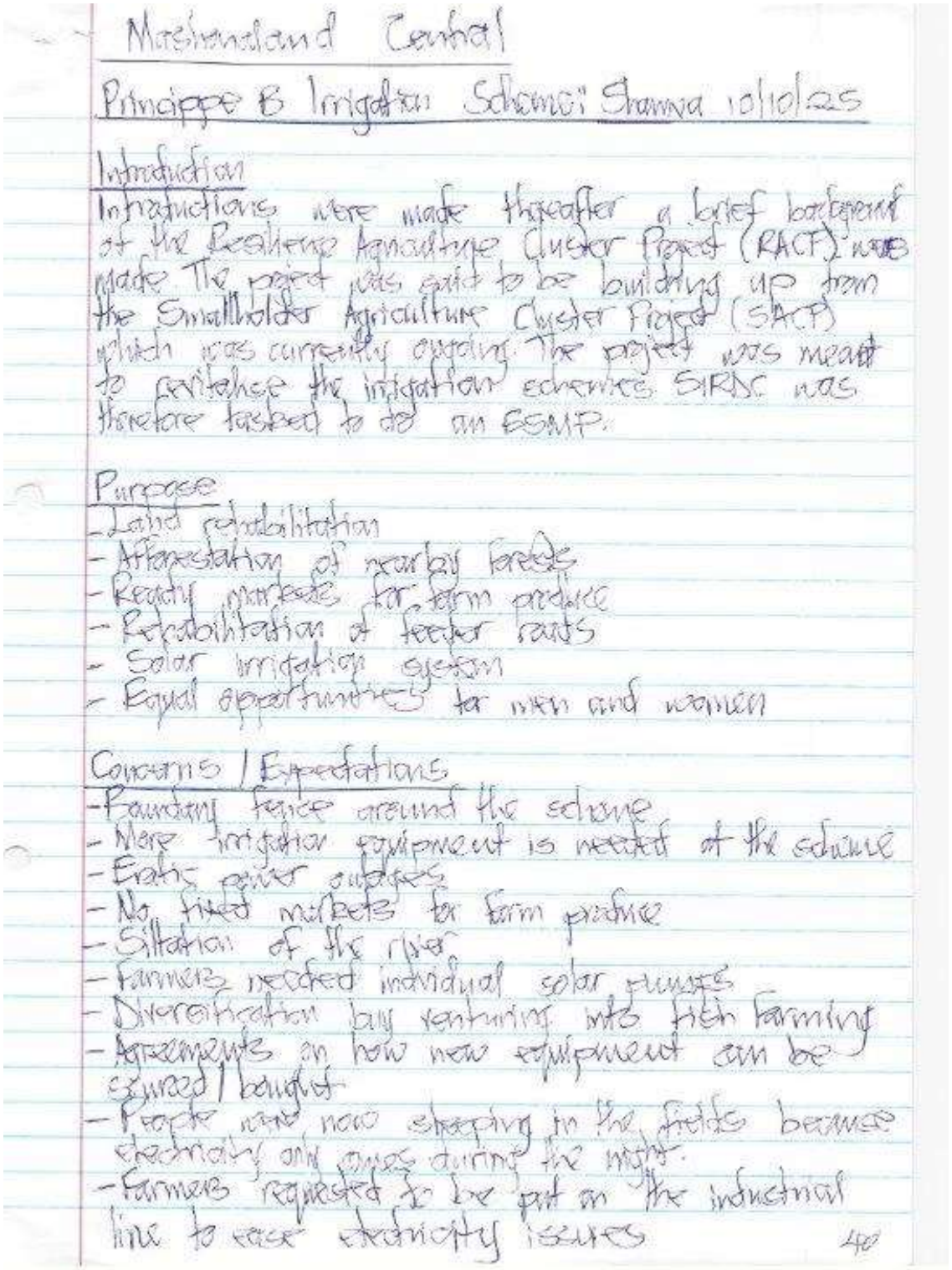
District: Murehwa : Date 04/10/25 VENUE: River Valley Irrig Scheme

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address& contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
1	Annie Chitima	Farmer	33 Plot RiverValley 0719636555 Macheke	F.	
2	Adlight Maindza	Farmer	Plot 31 Rivervalley macheke 0784 010 329	F.	
3	Juliet Chigombe	Farmer	Plot 12 Rivervalley macheke 0776 701 188	F.	
4	Mary Samambwa	Farmer	Plot Rivervalley macheke 0776998655	F.	Mrs.
5	James Kamvura	Reparian	Plot 15 River Valley Farm Macheke 0774210944	Male	
6	Brian Kamvura	farmer	Plot 32 River Valley 0779104214	m	

River Valley

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
7	masimba maimba	farmer	Plot 31 R/Valley 0777233190	m	
8	Takudzwa Maimba	farmer	Plot 30 R/Valley 0772201360	m	
9	Ephraim Chifsike	farmer	Plot 12 R/Valley 0773701138	m	
10	Dowyi Katiyo	farmer	Plot 11 R/Valley 0785005398	m	
11	AUSTIN CHITIMA	FARMER	PLOT NO 33 0777203242	M	
12					
13					
14					

Minutes From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Principe Irrigation Scheme



Mashonaland Central

Principe B Irrigation Scheme: Shamva 10/10/25

Introduction

Introductions were made thereafter a brief background of the Resilience Agriculture Cluster Project (RACP) was made. The project was said to be building up from the Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project (SACP) which was currently ongoing. The project was meant to revitalise the irrigation schemes. SIRDC was therefore tasked to do an ESMP.

Purpose

- Land rehabilitation
- Afforestation of nearby forests
- Ready markets for farm produce
- Rehabilitation of feeder roads
- Solar irrigation system
- Equal opportunities for men and women

Concerns / Expectations

- Boundary fence around the scheme
- More irrigation equipment is needed at the scheme
- Erratic power outages
- No fixed markets for farm produce
- Siltation of the river
- Farmers needed individual solar panels
- Diversification by venturing into fish farming
- Agreements on how new equipment can be secured / bought
- People were now sleeping in the fields because electricity only comes during the night.
- Farmers requested to be put on the industrial line to ease electricity issues

40

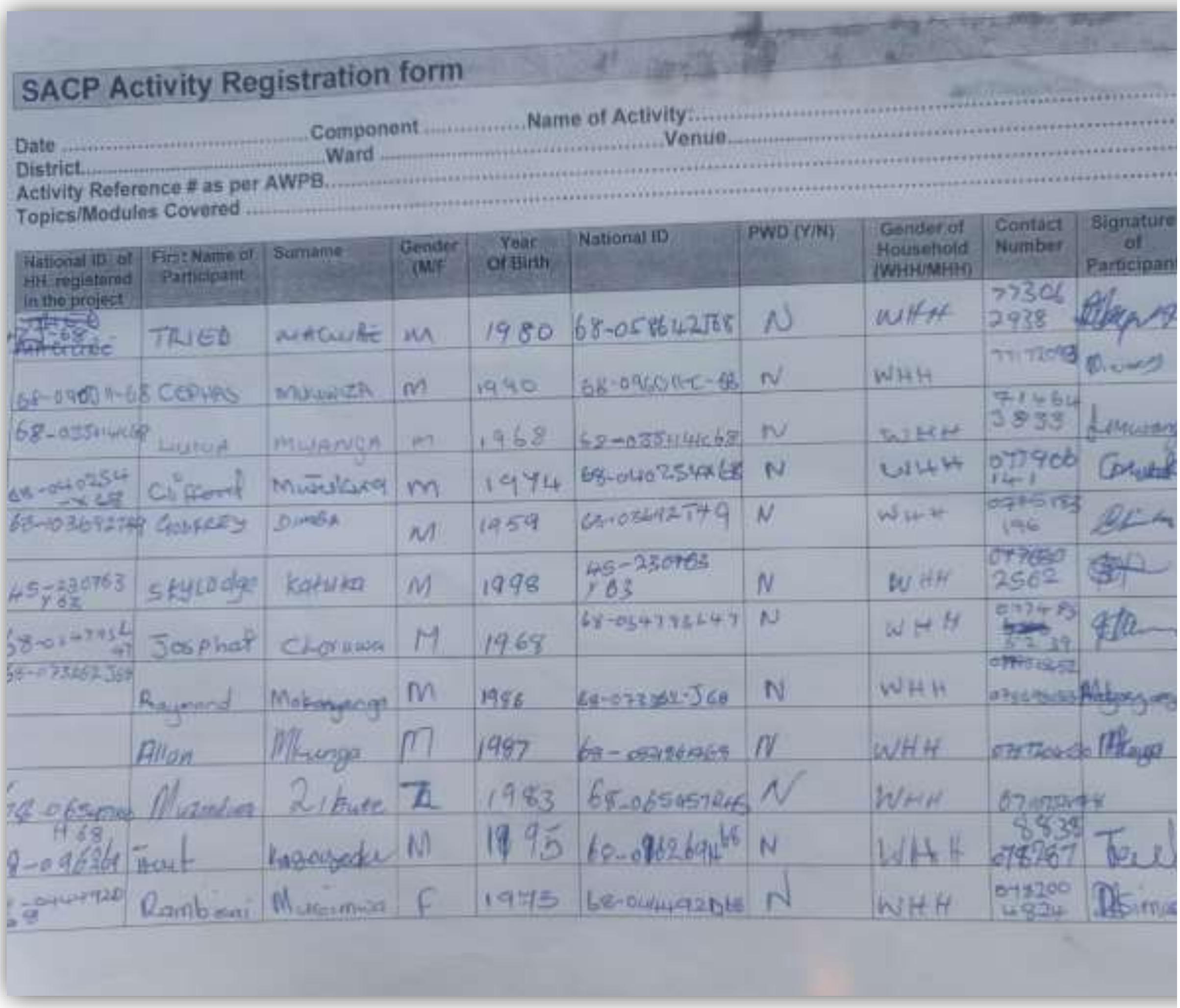
Benefits

- Reaching available markets
- Improved livelihoods
- Improved health and living standards
- Employment creation
- All day irrigation and production after installation of solar powered irrigation

Mitigation Measures

- Installation of boundary fence can solve problems of thefts and animals in the fields
- Solar powered irrigation will curb against power cuts
- Reaching available markets so that farmers will not lose out and forced to sell at low prices.
- If the system revives, farmers will be able to borrow from banks as they are assured to pay back from profits from the fields
- New infrastructure
- Have measures to avoid stream bank cultivation

Register From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Princippe Irrigation Scheme

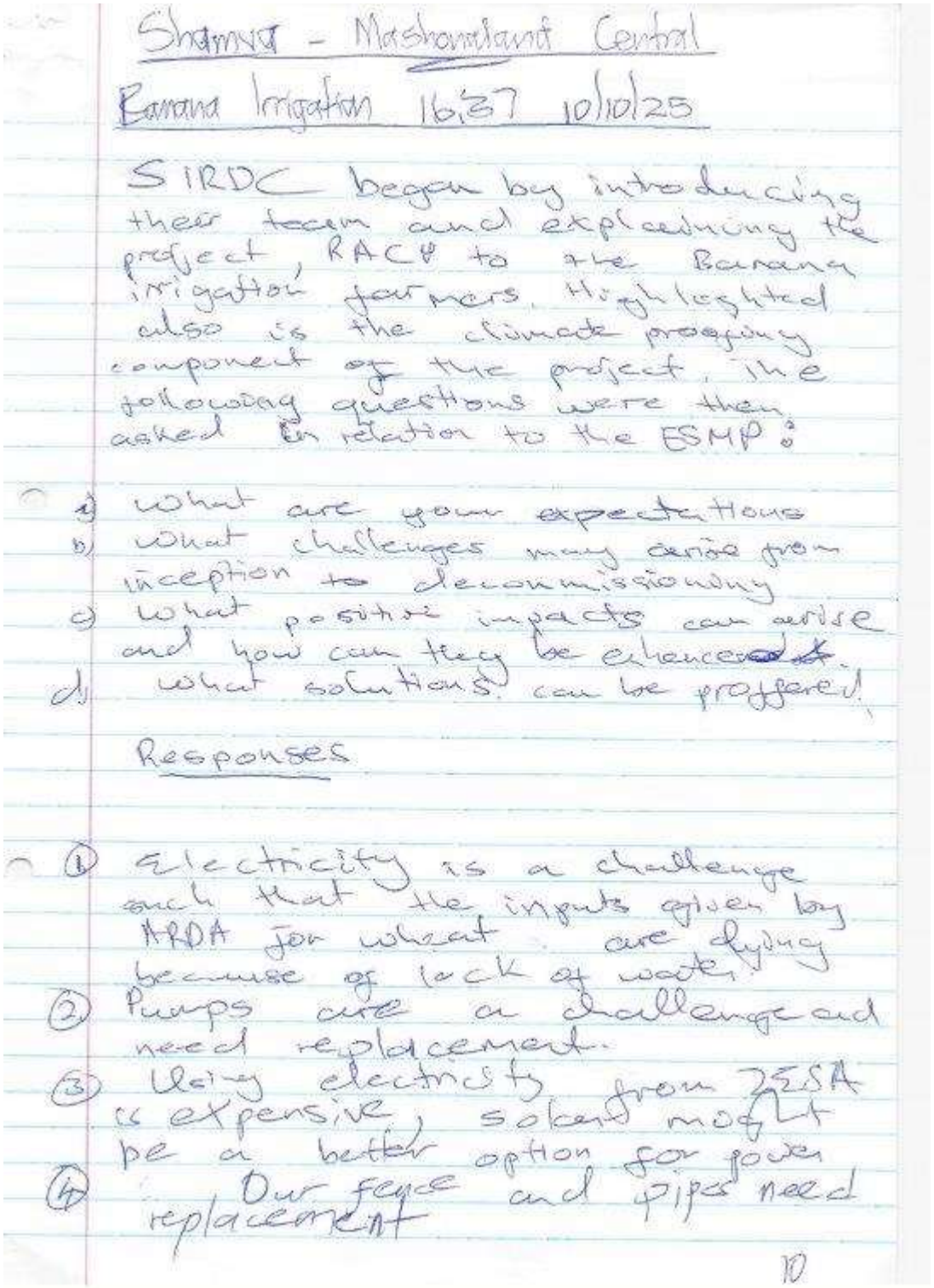


SACP Activity Registration form

Date .... Component .... Name of Activity: ....
District .... Ward .... Venue ....
Activity Reference # as per AWPB ....
Topics/Modules Covered ....

National ID of HH registered in the project	First Name of Participant	Surname	Gender (M/F)	Year Of Birth	National ID	PWD (Y/N)	Gender of Household (WHH/MHH)	Contact Number	Signature of Participant
[illegible]-68	TRIED	[illegible]	M	1980	68-058642J68	N	WHH	77306 2938	[illegible]
68-0960[illegible]-68	CEPHAS	MUWEZA	M	1990	68-0960[illegible]-68	N	WHH	77 72098	[illegible]
68-0351144C68	LILIYA	MWANGA	M	1968	68-035114C68	N	WHH	71464 3833	[illegible]
68-040254[illegible]68	Clifford	Mutukwa	M	1974	68-040254[illegible]68	N	WHH	077906 141	[illegible]
68-036927[illegible]	GODFREY	DIMBA	M	1959	68-0369[illegible]T49	N	WHH	0775 [illegible] 196	[illegible]
45-230763 Y 63	Skylodge	Katuka	M	1998	45-230763 Y 63	N	WHH	077880 2562	[illegible]
68-0[illegible]47	Josphat	Chorewa	M	1968	68-0547[illegible]47	N	WHH	07748 [illegible] 5239	[illegible]
68-073[illegible]J68	Raymond	Makanganga	M	1986	68-073[illegible]J68	N	WHH	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Allan	Mhunga	M	1987	68-[illegible]	N	WHH	[illegible]	[illegible]
68-0650[illegible]	[illegible]	Zibute	[illegible]	1983	68-065057[illegible]	N	WHH	07[illegible]	
68-096[illegible]	Trust	Kagoyedu	M	1995	68-0962694[illegible]68	N	WHH	8839 078767	[illegible]
68-044[illegible]920	Rambisai	Mucimwa	F	1975	68-044492D68	N	WHH	078200 4834	[illegible]

Minutes From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Banana Irrigation Scheme



Shamva - Mashonaland Central

Banana Irrigation 16:37 10/10/25

SIRDC began by introducing their team and explaining the project, RACY to the Banana irrigation farmers. Highlighted also is the climate proofing component of the project. The following questions were then asked in relation to the ESMP:

a) What are your expectations
b) What challenges may arise from inception to decommissioning
c) What positive impacts can arise and how can they be enhanced.
d) What solutions can be proffered.

Responses

1. Electricity is a challenge such that the inputs given by ARDA for wheat are dying because of lack of water
2. Pumps are a challenge and need replacement.
3. Using electricity from ZESA is expensive, solar might be a better option for power
4. Our fence and pipes need replacement

10

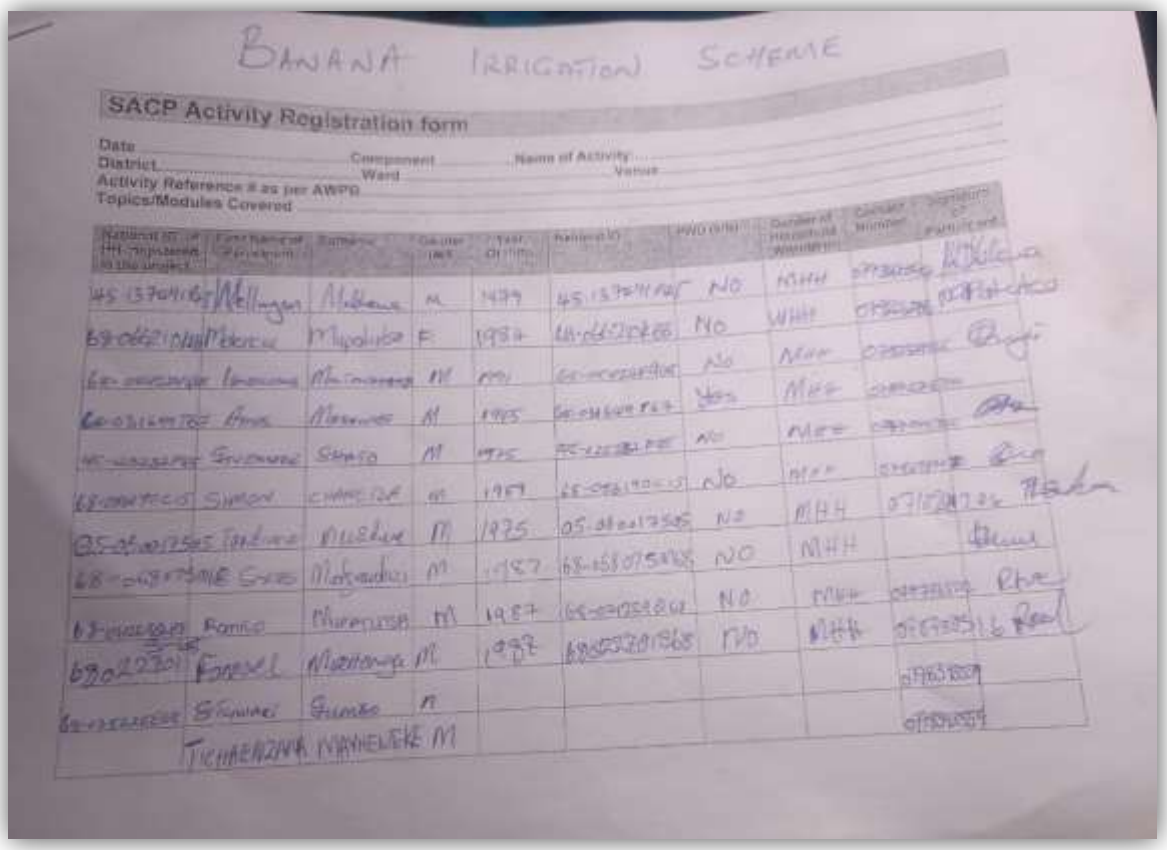
(5) If our irrigation is revised we can also be able to maintain
(4) or install small things as fence.
(6) Pumps which are small, they are not capable of irrigating the whole area at once
(7) We want also to be connected to a different grid line which is known to have electricity constantly.
(8) We want for an alternate irrigation method as some farmers are unable to service the aluminium pipes. The drag hose method is better.
(9) We also tired of people coming to hold consultation discussion with different people yet with no progress, we need results.
(10) We need, broken market prices also when we deliver a good produce for us to remain profitable
(11) Electricity supply has load issues to a point that it destroyed our motor and we had to replace.
(12) We also getting old before the irrigation has been resuscitated.
(13) If resuscitation happen we will be able to send our children to school.

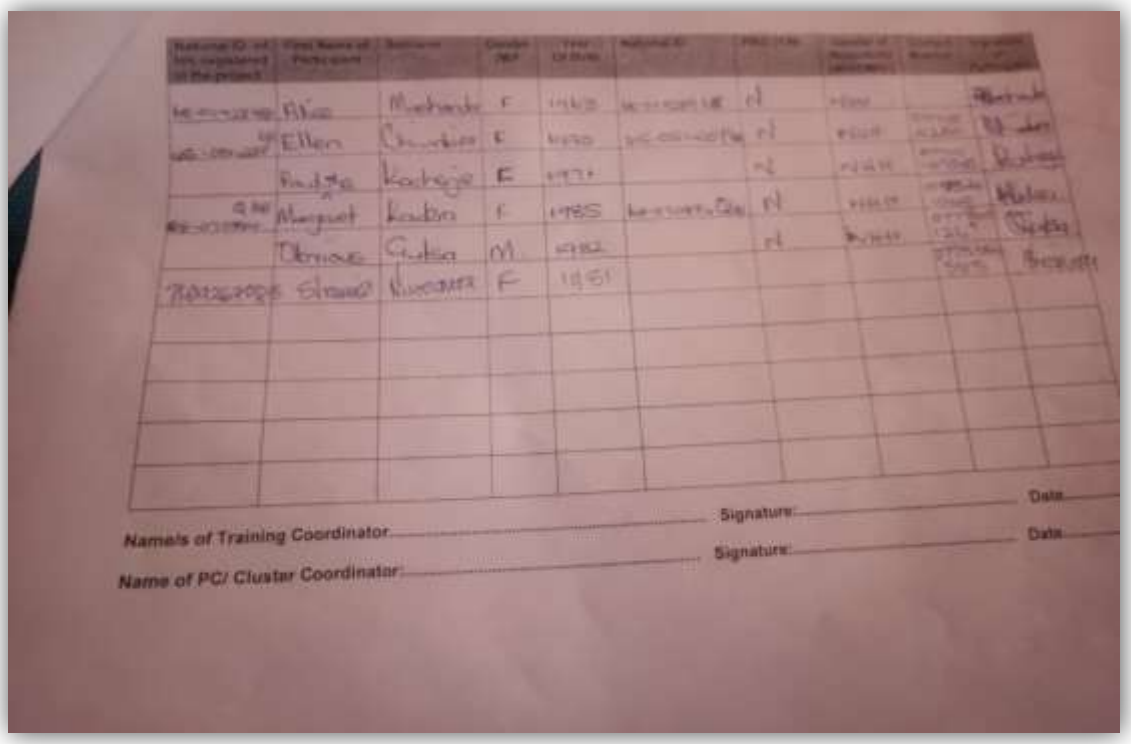
11

(14) We end up practising what we risk being arrested.
(15) The community also emphasised the issue of communication.

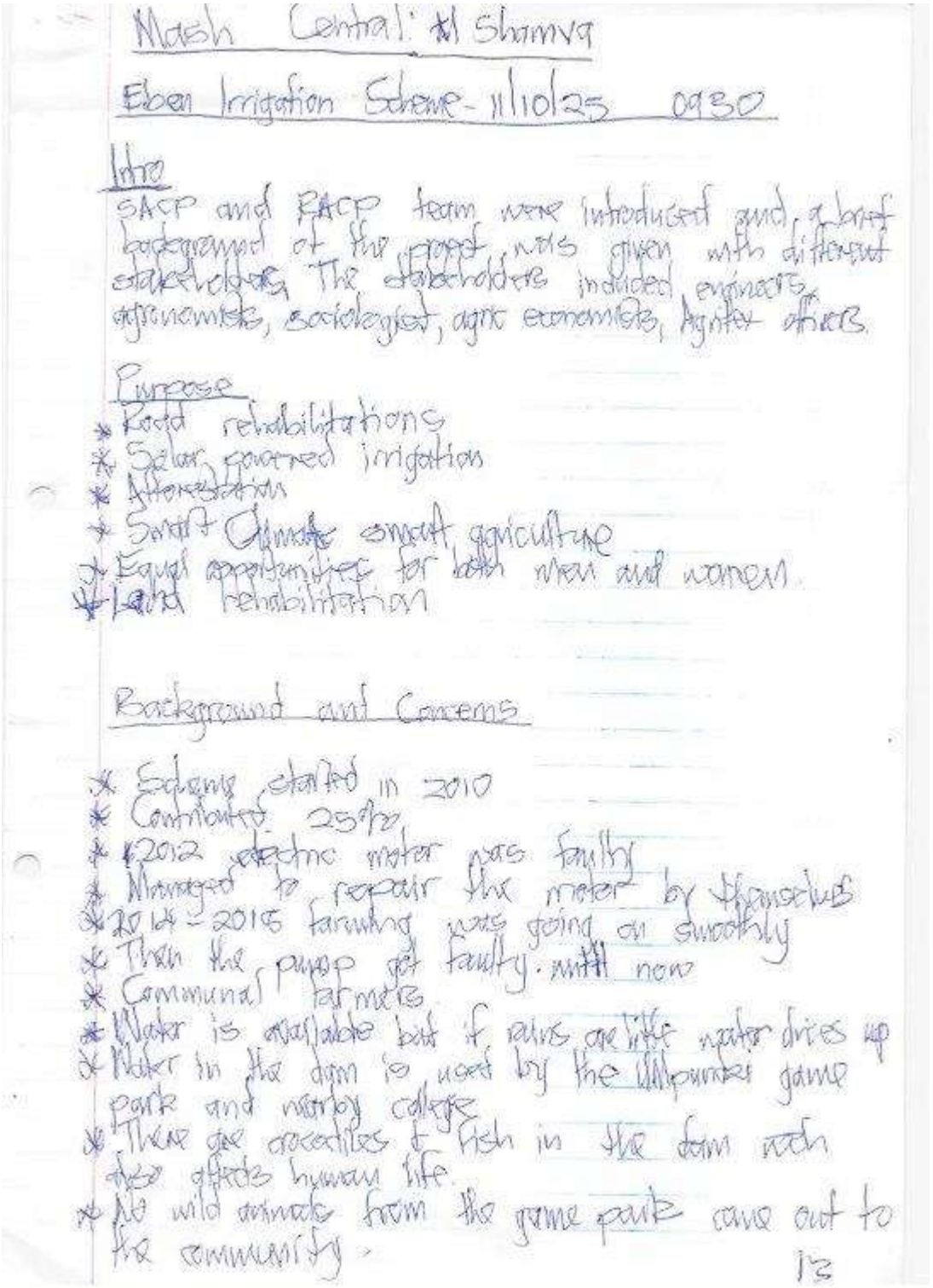
12

Register From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Banana Irrigation Scheme





Minutes From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Eben Irrigation Scheme



Ntesh Central: Mr Shamva

Eben Irrigation Scheme - 11/10/25 0930

Intro

SACP and RACP team were introduced and, a brief background of the project was given with different stakeholders. The stakeholders included engineers, agronomists, sociologist, agric economists, Agritex officers.

Purpose

* Road rehabilitations
* Solar powered irrigation
* Afforestation
* Smart Climate smart agriculture
* Equal opportunities for both men and women.
* Land rehabilitation

Background and Concerns

* Scheme started in 2010
* Contained 25 ha
* 2012 electric motor was faulty
* Managed to repair the motor by themselves
* 2014 - 2015 farming was going on smoothly
* Then the pump got faulty. with now
* Communal farmers
* Water is available but if rains are little water dries up
* Water in the dam is used by the Hwange game park and nearby college
* There are crocodiles & fish in the dam which affects human life.
* No wild animals from the game park come out to the community.

13

15 houses headed by males
Youths - 12
Women - 25

* Irrigation System use sprinklers
* 2022 up to now no irrigation taking place
* Was irrigation all year round - 2 farms A & B, when farming started all farms were irrigated at the same time until challenges started

* Mitigation measures
- A big engine should be installed with irrigate the whole farm. A4 horse power is not suitable
- Need improved irrigation system with huge water discharge
- Solar powered irrigation system to curb electricity challenges
- Equal opportunities on water discharge in fields
- No social issues when the system was running
- But, now its happening because of idleness
* Vegetables grown, cucumber, carrots, cabbage, water melon, green vegetables, green maize, sweet potato

* Crops in order of popularity
1. Green Maize
2. Sweet potatoes
3. Potatoes
4. Beans
5. Buttermilk

* Market for produce was readily available back then
* 0.2 ha - 4 bags 1 person
- Poor record keeping noted as farmers failed to highlight expenses against received income.

)24

* In terms of expansion are their heritage sites eg graves etc - No graves near the scheme
* No river battalion in Ngiwatsi river.

10.56 am.

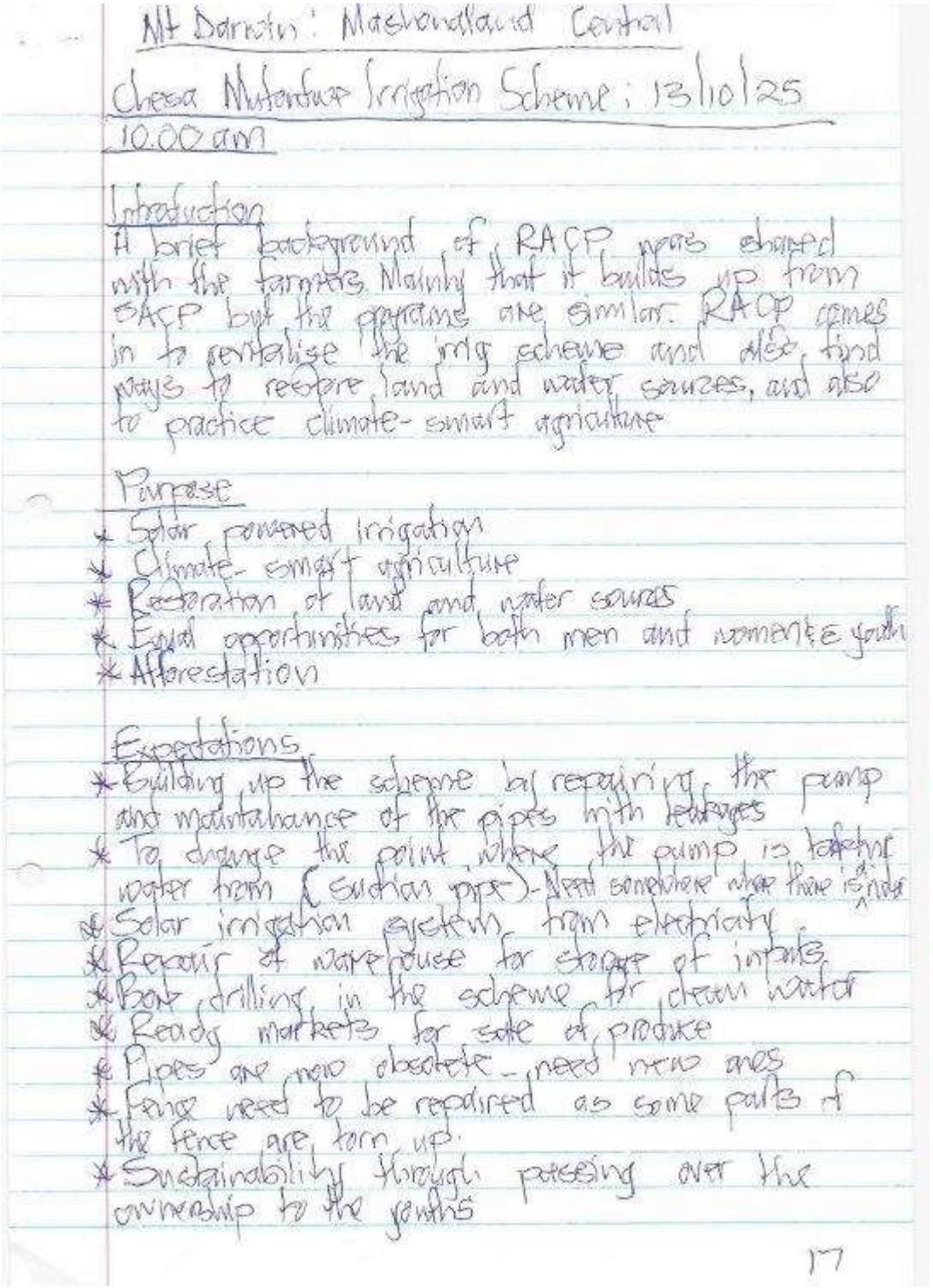
15

Register From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Eben Irrigation Scheme

Eben Irrigation Scheme. 11/10/25 9.30 am

Name	Ward/Village	Contact	ID No	Signature
T. Mbambe	Svosve	071 511 5472	68-048311 F 68	T Mbambe
D. Mashangwe	Svsve			D Mashangwe
F Musuka	Svosve	0776512557	45 146143 T 45	F musuka
Juliet Chapetuka	Svosve	0783028568	25 165607 M 45	[illegible]
Nyarai Matate	Svosve	0775009143		[illegible]
Hakurotwe Kanodira	Svosve	0777123892	68/047822F	H.K
Taurai Sunja	Svosve	0773183543	68-041903P 68	T Sunja
Thomas Maunda	Svosve	0780801653		T.maunda
[illegible] Chausora	Svosve			[illegible]
Godknows Bvacllora	Svosve	0776562695		G [illegible]
Wisdom Kasekera	Jasi	0772971122	68-074446 L 68	[illegible]
Ngoni Mauriba	Svosve	0785333793	68-042492 E 68	[illegible]
Chamu Kamusha	Svosve	0773818994	59-110676 J 68	[illegible]
Innocent Jasi	Svosve	0718811568	45-246876 L 68	[illegible]
Trouble Jasi	Svosve	0712156818	68-066477 A 68	[illegible]
Stephen Chidavaenzi	Jasi	0775131313	68-082724 K 68	[illegible]
Kingstone Muharra	Jasi	0710034266	68-074149 T 68	[illegible]
Final Makuni	Svosve	0781529199	63-02257 K 68	[illegible]
Thomas Mahambe	Jasi	0710930940	68-074410 X 68	[illegible]
Joseph Kambadza	Svosve	0777106544	68-014658 R 68	[illegible]
Emmet Muranda	Svosve	0771255364	05-092910 W 68	E. [illegible]
Justice Jasi	Svosve	0716266801	68-074427 R 68	[illegible]
Abigail K. Kasiyemba	Jasi	0777142497	68-027036 [illegible]	A.K.
Rumbidzai Alonyo	Jasi	0783293831		
Gladys Jonani	Svosve	0780004871	05-022584 A 68	[illegible]
Batsirai Muhana	Svosve	0711370179	68-047881 M 68	[illegible]

Minutes From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting At Chesa Irrigation Scheme



Mt Darwin: Mashonaland Central

Chesa Mutenhwa Irrigation Scheme: 13/10/25

10.00 am

Introduction

A brief background of RACP was shared with the farmers. Mainly that it builds up from SACP but the programs are similar. RACP comes in to revitalise the irrig scheme and also find ways to restore land and water sources, and also to practice climate-smart agriculture

Purpose

* Solar powered irrigation
* Climate-smart agriculture
* Restoration of land and water sources
* Equal opportunities for both men and women & youth
* Afforestation

Expectations

* Building up the scheme by repairing the pump and maintainance of the pipes with leakages
* To change the point where the pump is taking water from (suction pipe) - Need somewhere where there is more
* Solar irrigation system from electricity
* Repair of warehouse for storage of inputs
* Bore drilling in the scheme for clean water
* Ready markets for sale of produce
* Pipes are now obsolete - need new ones
* Fence need to be repaired as some parts of the fence are torn up.
* Sustainability through passing over the ownership to the youths

17

Concerns
* Roads need to be repaired. (feeder roads)
* Start packs which the farmers get are now finished
* Need irrigation to be revitalised.
* Need locally designed equipment for ease of repair issues.
* Find ways to manage water so that everyone benefits.
* Soil needs to be tested so that farmers get better yields
* Boda stations for construction workers destroyed vegetation

Benefits
* School fees for our children
* Improvement of livelihoods
* Improved health and well being
* Employment creation
* Improved community well being
* Hunger becomes a thing of the past
* Improved yields means improved markets and more money for the community
*

Concerns Continued
* Road passes through the scheme which may cause thefts, and leaving gate open which leads to animals entering fields
* Idle equipment need to be removed or sold so that farmers get money that may improve the systems
* Projects taking long to commence
*

end 10:55 am

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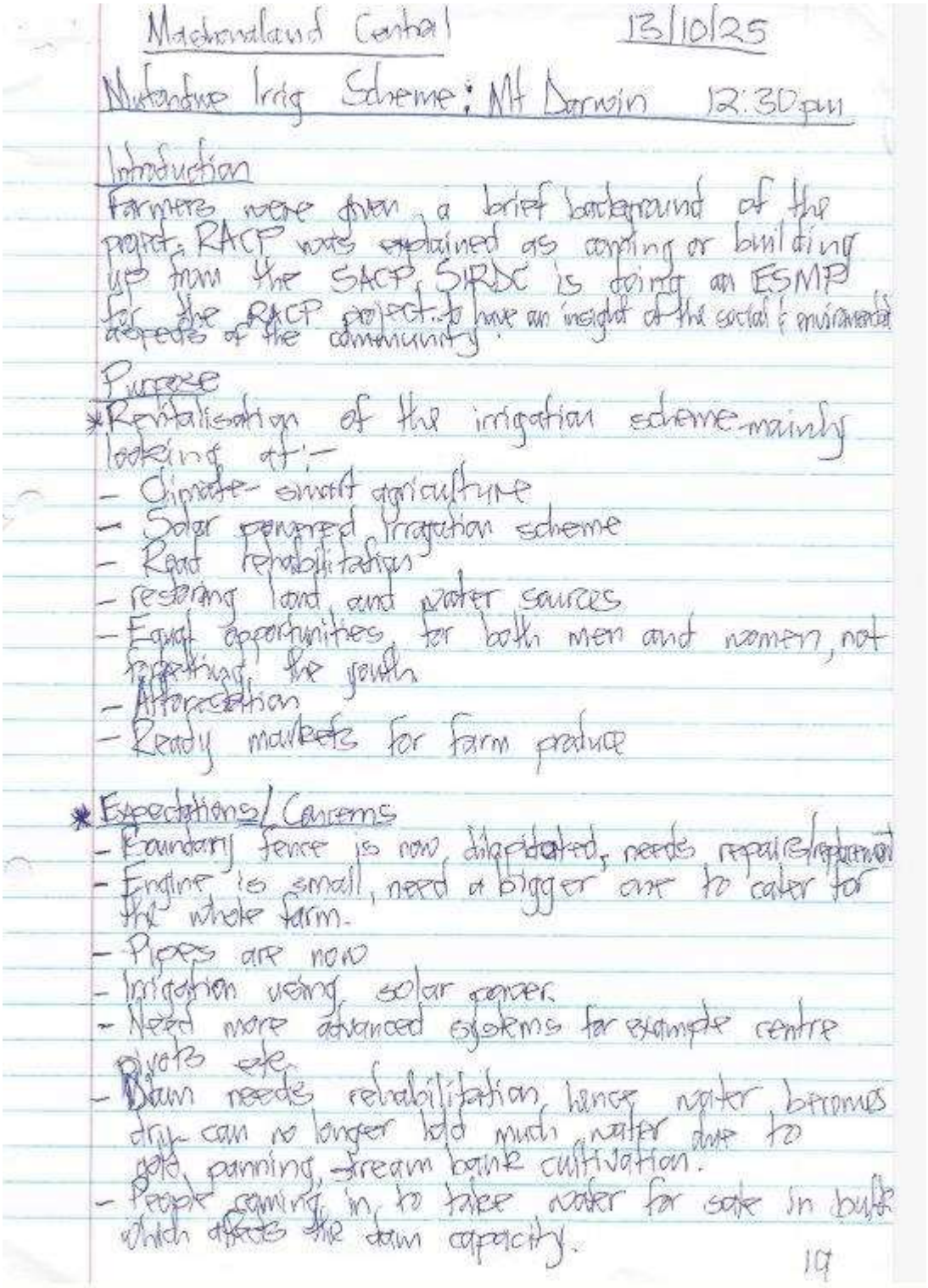
Register Chesa Irrigation Scheme

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REGISTER - IFAD (RACP)

District: Mt Darwin Date: 13/10/25 Venue: Chesa Mutondwe Irrig Scheme

	Name and Surname	Physical Address WARD	Contact Number	ID Number	Gender	Signature
1	LORREN MAKUWA	Gwashure Village W25	0773 558 761	71-082785 W 15	Female	Makuwa
2	Gladys Gatsi	" " "	0719499779	45-043243 W 45	Female	G Gatsi
3	Loreen Mupereran	" " "	0715917506	- -	Female	[illegible]
4	Elizabeth Chiweshe	" " "	0784020977	61-04459354	Female	[illegible]
5	Portia Kagande	Nyabani Village	0776905381	15-085746 W 15	Female	[illegible]
6	Thandiwe Masemburo		077 515 4978	45-0124945	Female	masemburo
7	Reya Makunde	Nyabani Village	0772 700 562	45-0792026 45	Female	[illegible]
8	Evelyn Madzivanzira	Dora Village	0775765052	43-044198 F 43	Female	[illegible]
9	Kudakwashe Gatsi	Gwashure	0782737920	45-174054 G 45	Female	Gatsi
10	Irene Mazhambe	" " "	0788565499	15-136919 C 15	Female	Mazhambe
11	Precious Ngirazi	Makuta Village	0775171226	45-179031 R	Female	Ngirazi
12	Ingidzai Nhira	" " "	0788519997	68-03916 47	Female	Nhira
13	TARIRO MUROMBO	" " "	0779 156 247	45-053841 Q 45	Female	[illegible]
14	VICTOR ZVOMARIMA	'KARISA' VILLAGE	0777072464	45-0191808 45	M.	[illegible]
15	Michael Chitova	"GATSI VILLAGE"	0782681753	45-058155 E 45	M	[illegible]
16	Munyaradzi Muchenje	"GATSI VILLAGE"	0774538870	45-049302 S 45	M	[illegible]
17	CHUTSI NDANDORO	"MUTONDWE" P. Ward	0778351119	70-070235 Y 45	M	[illegible]
18	KEDIAS GATSI	"ISIGA" Vill 'WARD 25	0777667077	45-131835 R 45	M	[illegible]

Minutes From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Mutondwe Irrigation Scheme



Mashonaland Central 13/10/25

Mutondwe Irrig Scheme: Mt Darwin 12:30pm

Introduction

Farmers were given a brief background of the project. RACP was explained as coming or building up from the SACP. SIRDC is doing an ESMP for the RACP project to have an insight of the social & environmental aspects of the community

Purpose

*Revitalisation of the irrigation scheme mainly looking at:-

- Climate- smart agriculture
- Solar powered irrigation scheme
- Road rehabilitation
- restoring land and water sources
- Equal opportunities for both men and women, not forgetting the youth
- Afforestation
- Ready markets for farm produce

*Expectations/ Concerns

- Boundary fence is now dilapidated, needs repair/replacement
- Engine is small, need a bigger one to cater for the whole farm.
- Pipes are now
- Irrigation using solar power.
- Need more advanced systems for example centre pivots etc.
- Dam needs rehabilitation, hence water becomes dry- can no longer hold much water due to gold panning, stream bank cultivation.
- People coming in to take water for sale in bulk which affects the dam capacity.

19

Tolerat Mine – heat – water – gateway

- Repair of storage shed
- Misuse of money
- Engines may be stolen
- Govt taking long for projects to commence
- Failure to utilise the given opportunity
- Thefts within the scheme.

Benefits
- Better yields
- Employment creation
- More food for the families
- Health for the community
- Farmers can now take their kids to school
- No more hunger for the families
- Markets

Mitigation
- Take care of equipment (Night + day guards)
- There should be a constitution for the scheme which guards against certain things
- Guards at the gates to avoid thefts
- Solar powered irrigation should be installed
- Road rehabilitation on feeder roads

Concerns
- Forced to grow certain crops with a promise to get markets then fail to fulfil the promise
- Promises should be fulfilled, not to take long in coming back to fulfil the promises
- No cultural issues in the area
- Dam rehabilitation needs to be done for water to flow. 20

- New workers coming in should first see the local leadership first before commencement of work
- Construction workers should be given rules to avoid dangers of coz of ills.
- Roads need to be rehabilitated even in the fields
- Men, women and the youths are all included in the scheme.
- Farmers also need to be included in inputs distribution so that they can pay back after yields. - No response from ARDA in that regard as it is now responsible for the inputs distribution
- Electricity not reliable source of ~~the~~ in terms of irrigation.

Agric officer

- The system needs to be changed, totally. People are taking long to irrigate the garden even with no ZECO or power cuts and enough water in the ~~garden~~ dam. The
- Farmers also encouraged to also try by all means to correct what they can without waiting for donations

End 1325H.

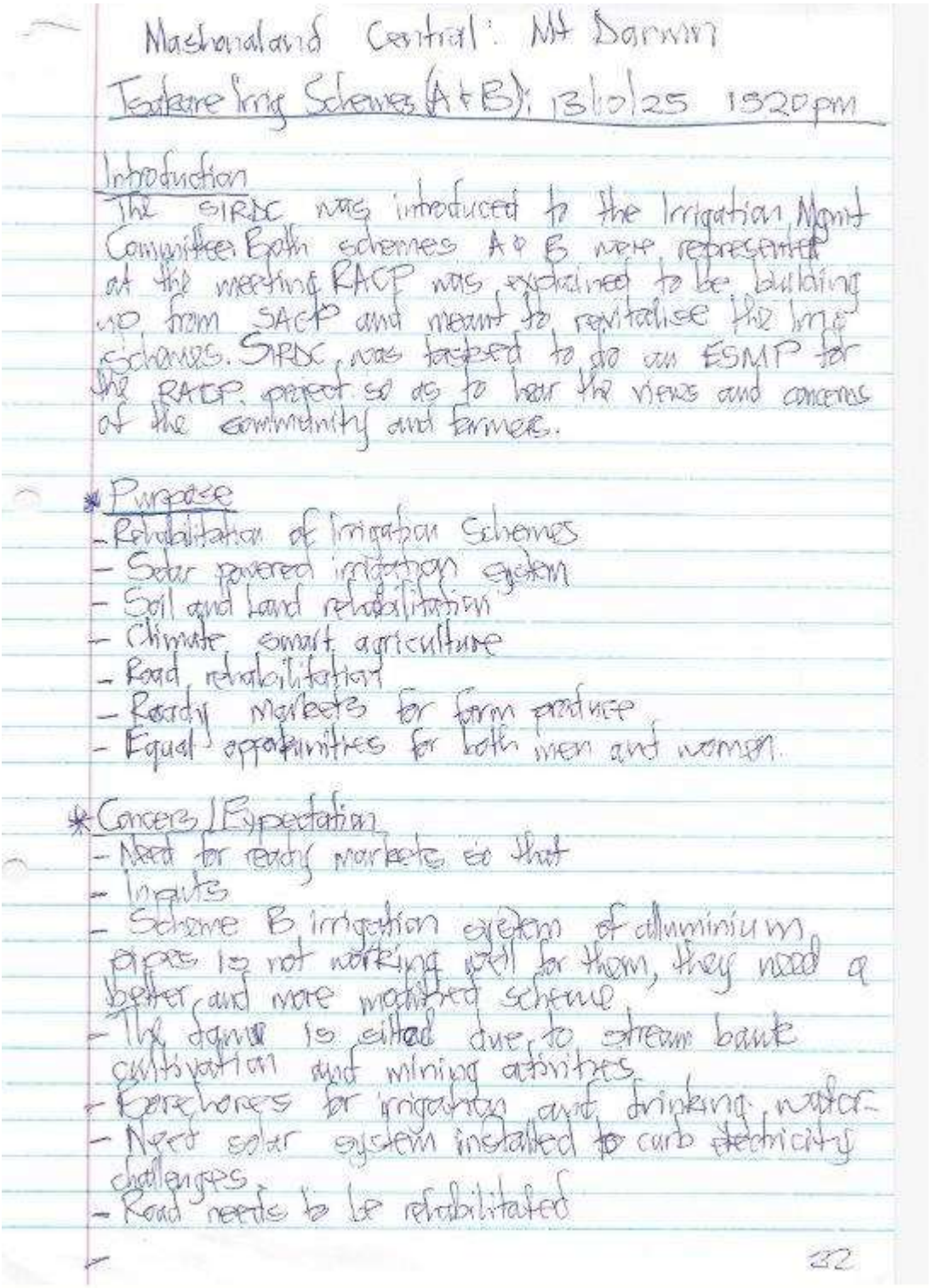
Register From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Mutondwe Irrigation Scheme

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REGISTER - IFAD (RACP)

District: Mt Darwin Date: 13/10/25 Venue: Mutondwe Irrig Scheme

	Name and Surname	WARD Physical Address	Contact Number	ID Number	Gender	Signature
1	Christopher Hotera	ward 40	0773424667	45-0391502E45	m	Hotec
2	SHINGAI.E CHIMBERA	WARD 40	0775056757	68-050851Q68	F	Chimbera
3	CLIFFORD KUDENGA	WARD 40	0785331301	59-060094 R80	M	[illegible]
4	CHUNYE CHIMAHE	WARD 40	0774364411	45-0032139G45	m	[illegible]
5	ESAU CHANA	WARD 40	0772795632	63-079425V45	m	Chaner
6	Takudzwa Mafukidze	WARD 40	0710276511		M	[illegible]
7	SALOME MAFUKIDZE	WARD 40	0776547172	45-141351A-45	F	[illegible]
8	Mutondwa Muchenje	WARD 40	0777494066	46-0383535-45	M	[illegible]
9	Weston Kanyukumbe	WARD 40	0784929554	61-077426-E42	M	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	40	0773693295	61-0154551461	F	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	"	0773605032	45-007432E45	F	[illegible]
12	Rosemary Chiwimbiri	ward 40	0772574422	63-589469-M45	F	[illegible]
13	MASA Comitte	"	0772845945	63 273289N45	M	[illegible]
14	Dorothy Chimoye	ward 40			F	[illegible]
15	Enica Mafuku	Ward 40	0785451253		F	E mafuku
16	Alice Karinga	Ward 40	0776134718	45-009899Z45	F	A karinga
17	MUNODAWA CHAHAMA	40	0777405663	45 042394 B45	M	[illegible]

Stakeholder Engagement Meeting Minutes at Tsakare Irrigation Scheme



Mashonaland Central: Mt Darwin

Tsakare Irrig Schemes (A+B): 13/10/25 1520pm

Introduction

The SIRDC was introduced to the Irrigation Mgmt Committees. Both schemes A & B were represented at the meeting. RACP was explained to be building up from SACP and meant to revitalise the Irrig schemes. SIRDC was tasked to do an ESMP for the RACP project so as to hear the views and concerns of the community and farmers.

* Purpose
- Rehabilitation of Irrigation Schemes
- Solar powered irrigation system
- Soil and Land rehabilitation
- Climate smart agriculture
- Road rehabilitation
- Ready Markets for farm produce
- Equal opportunities for both men and women.

* Concerns / Expectation
- Need for ready markets etc that
- Inputs
- Scheme B irrigation system of alluminium pipes is not working well for them, they need a better and more matched scheme
- The dam is silted due to stream bank cultivation and mining activities
- Boreholes for irrigation and drinking water
- Need solar system installed to curb electricity challenges
- Road needs to be rehabilitated

22

- Difficult to recover stolen equipments
- If expansion takes place some nearby may be affected
- Workshops on farming so as to improve farming practices and yields
- Need for partnership with organisations like ZIMTRADE for markets
- There is no electricity in the fields
- Programs taking long to commence
- Thefts are now rampant in the schemes the
- Zimbambogira were discovered in dam
- No spare engines, need for another pump in case of breakdowns
- Wheat sold at GMB has not been paid up to now
- Diversification eg keeping of domestic animals feeding them from the scheme
- Local people should be employed even the there is rehabilitation work.

Benefits
- Improved livelihoods
- Improved Health and well being
- Employment creation
- Improved markets
- School children can now attend school without fail.
- Road rehabilitation
- Afforestation
- Land and soil rehabilitation

Mitigation Measures
- Need for security systems eg guns to protect farms
- Dams silted needs to be scooped to remove the silt
- Roads should be rehabilitated
- Dam need to be de-mined so that the silt can be removed.
- Programs should not take long to commence

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Benefits - personal relations and business relations build up.
- Farmers should be paid on time
- Install electricity in the schemes
- Need for boreholes in the fields

Concerns/Expectations
- Need for a permanent market place for the farmers to sell their goods freely.

* Youths, men and women have equal opportunities in the farmers

End 16:10pm

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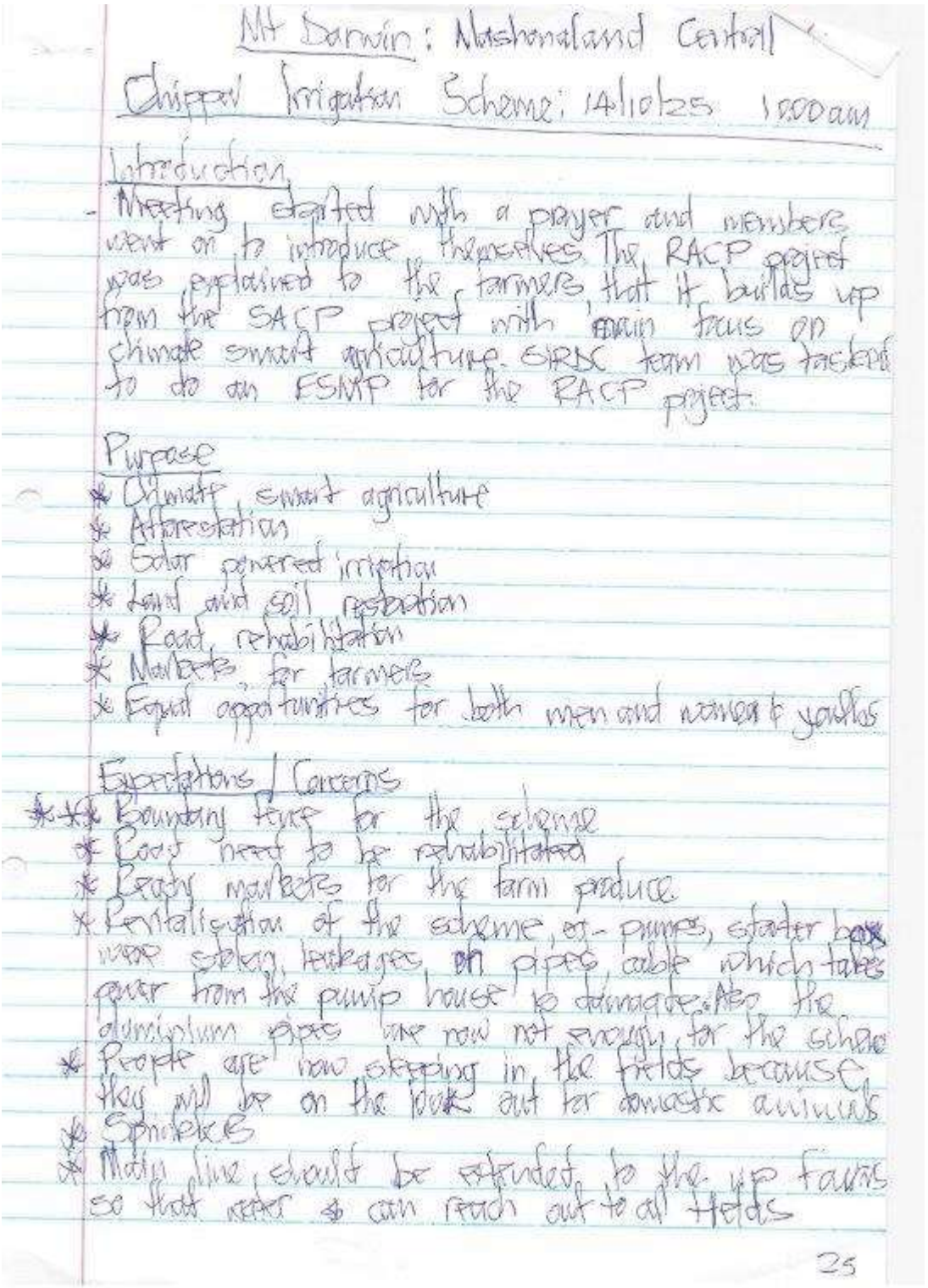
Stakeholder Engagement Meeting Register at Tsakare Irrigation Scheme

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REGISTER – IPAD (PACP)

District: Mt Darwin Date: 13/10/25 Venue: Tsakare A Irrigation Scheme

	Name and Surname	Physical Address / Ward	Contact Number	ID Number	Gender	Signature
	FUNGAI CHITUMBA	TSAKARE Village	0777425530	057238 F45	F	F. Chitumba
1	NYAKANDO CHINGOMBE	Tsakare Village	0712 734 662	45-0579423-45	F	[illegible]
2	MAVIS KAPFUNDE	Tsakare Village			F	X
3	Diana Nyamugono	Tsakare Village	0777 032 787	68-061106 M68	F	[illegible]
4	Benhilda N. Conese	Tsakare Village		45-003313T45	F	
5	Francisca Chewasvirira	Tsakare Village	0771445618	45-003899Q25	F	[illegible]
6	Eva Nzara	Tsakare Village	0773127444	24-025969H24	F	[illegible]
7	Chimbira Constance	Tsakare Village	0774932707	05-036633A68	F	CC
8	SIMBARASHE CHINAME	Tsakare Village	0773686257	45-046266Q45	M	[illegible]
9	SILAS MUTENDE	TSAKARE Village	0772 492 038	45-043201A	M	[illegible]
10	ANANIAS BAMBAZA	TSAKARE Village	077 986 8674	45-232559Z45	M	[illegible]
11	TINASHE CHIPADZE	TSAKARE VILLAGE	0777252286	45-138803Q45	M	[illegible]
12	Murenga George	ARA-TSK	0773636375	68-057704P68	M	[illegible]
13	CHINYAMBURA CHIMARA	TSAKARE VILLAGE	0774 843 201	45-024319B45	M	[illegible]
14	MARIRA KAMUNMVURI	TSAKARE VILLAGE	0773 750 930	45-127471Y45	M	[illegible]
15	CHIBONDO TATENDA	TSAKARE VILLAGE	0787225532	45-202388N45	M	[illegible]
16	MUTSAH SUSTAIN	TSAKARE Village	0785520313	45-127731[illegible]45	M	[illegible]

Stakeholder Engagement Meeting Minutes at Chippa Irrigation Scheme



Mt Darwin : Mashonaland Central

Chippa Irrigation Scheme: 14/10/25 10:00am

Introduction

- Meeting started with a prayer and members went on to introduce themselves. The RACP project was explained to the farmers that it builds up from the SACP project with main focus on climate smart agriculture. SIRDC team was tasked to do an ESMP for the RACP project.

Purpose

* Climate smart agriculture
* Afforestation
* Solar powered irrigation
* Land and soil restoration
* Road rehabilitation
* Markets for farmers
* Equal opportunities for both men and women & youths

Expectations / Concerns

* Boundary fence for the scheme
* Canal need to be rehabilitated
* Ready markets for the farm produce
* Revitalisation of the scheme, eg- pumps, starter box were stolen, leakages on pipes, cable which takes power from the pump house to damaged. Also the aluminium pipes are now not enough for the scheme
* People are now stepping in the fields because they will be on the look out for domestic animals
* Sprinklers
* Main line should be extended to the up farms so that water can reach out to all fields

25

* Unfair distribution of water but contributions are made
* Hydrants are now damaged which becomes difficult to water the fields.
* Thefts in the fields because there is no fence
* There should be advise on what ~~type~~ type of crops to be planted
* Some contractors come with their own crops but they then buy at very low prices or not pay at all.
* Security around the ~~field~~ field should be improved.

Benefits
* Enough food for the families
* Improved livelihoods
* School fees for the children
* Foreign currency
* Building better houses
* Improved health and well being

Concerns continued
* Enough land available, but water is not covering all areas
* The coming in of contractors may cause social ills with girls left with babies
* They expect tapped water in the fields
* Scheme should be expanded to cover all families
* Pipes are not covering all areas in the scheme.

Mitigation
* Committees should be set up so that people should abide by the laws
* Employ women as contractors

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Mitigation

* Markets should be readily available
* Equipment should be serviced and repaired regularly
* Roads should be rehabilitated
* Fence should be installed around the scheme
*

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Stakeholder Engagement Meeting Register at Chippa Irrigation Scheme

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REGISTER – IFAD (RACP)

District: Mt Darwin Date: 14/10/25 Venue: Chippa Irrigation Scheme

	Name and Surname	Physical Adress	Ward	Contact Number	ID Number	Gender	Signature
1	FRANCIS MUSSION	CHIPA	22	0777191550	42-108498 F 42	Male	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	CHIPA	22	0777471993	[illegible] X 45	Male	[illegible]
3	Prince Chinhasha	Chipa	22	0772231127	59-004219 E 15	male	P. Chinhasha
4	PRINCE MANDIZHA	"	"	0772447535	15-123624 W 15	Male	[illegible]
5	ONIAS CHIKOMO	"	"	0775073162	14 012224 C 15	M	[illegible]
6	BONIFACE SAYANAU	"	"	0776 601 539	15-138250 J 15	M	[illegible]
7	WILLARD MUKUMBI	"	"	0783381011	63-097834 N 13	M	[illegible]
8	NORMAN Chipunza	"	"	0713160015	42-051720-Q	M	[illegible]
9	SIWEMORE MACHINGURA	CHIPA	22	0771672074	45-227027 L 45	M	[illegible]
10	WILBERT MAMHIRI	"	"	0783474554	43-058283 T 45	M	[illegible]
11	Previous Maonei	"	22	0784155390	45-209623 T 45	M	[illegible]
12	Faramanda Marito	"	22	0700011122	45-780651 45	M	[illegible]
13	CLEVER MAKOHWIRA	"	22	0778325071	45-162895 [illegible]	M	[illegible]
14	C Chiwidze	chipa	22	0779180953	11-085730 W 65	M	[illegible]
15	I Chinhenhara	Chipa	22	0786939766	15-191606 P 15	MALE	[illegible]
16	S NYAMAWANA	CHIPA	22	0772 426 847	05-109697 S 15	MALE	[illegible]

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REGISTER – IFAD (RACP)

District: Mt Darwin Date: 14/10/25 Venue: Chippa Scheme

	Name and Surname	Physical Adress	Ward	Contact No.	ID no.	Gender	Signature
17	W. Nyamuwana	CHIPA	22	0718406781	45-255225 L 15	Male	[illegible]
18	T. Mubvumba	CHIPA	22		45-047097 K 45	Male	Mubvumba
19	J. Kuedakunesu	CHIPA	22	0776885798	42-091969 F 42	Male	[illegible]
20	W. MAVHUNGA	CHIPA	22		15-1333015 N 15	Male	Mavhunga
21	T makabwera	Chipa	22	0717132762	45-692935-45	male	[illegible]
22	N Sango	Chipa	22	0772564855	50-047685 H 50	female	NSango
23	S. Mbesve	Chipa	22	0779939472	61-001210 M 61	female	S Mbesve
24	C. Chiparira	Chipa	22	0771651615	63-060014568	female	C Chiparira
25	R Kabvundu	Chipa	22		11-004419215	female	R Kabvund
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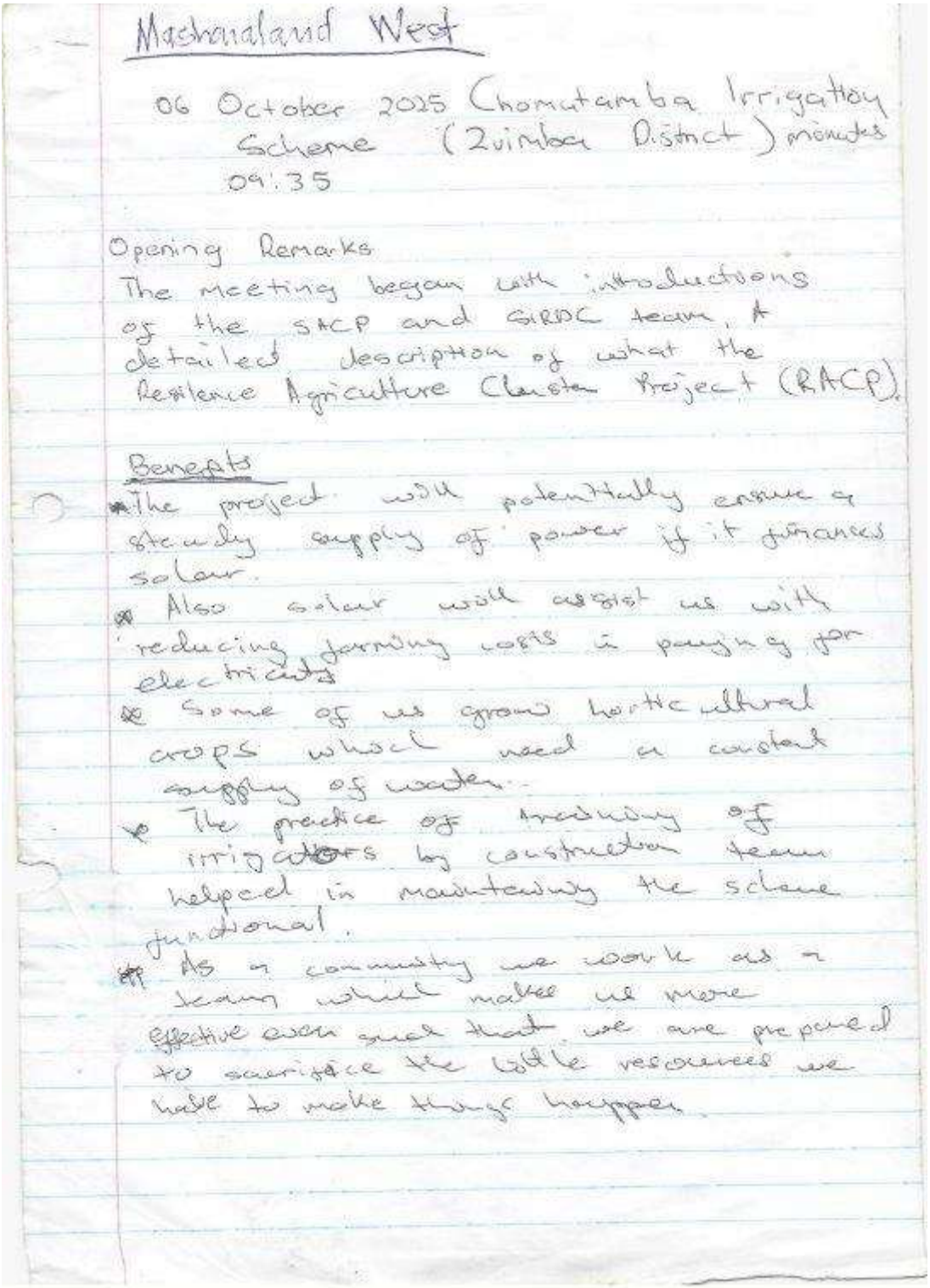
Chomutamba Irrigation meeting minutes



Mashonaland West

06 October 2025 Chomutamba Irrigation Scheme (Zvimba District) minutes
09:35

Opening Remarks
The meeting began with introductions of the SACP and GIRDC team. A detailed description of what the Resilience Agriculture Cluster Project (RACP).

Benefits
* The project will potentially ensure a steady supply of power if it finances solar.
* Also solar will assist us with reducing farming costs in paying for electricity
* Some of us grow horticultural crops which need a constant supply of water.
* The practice of knowing of irrigators by construction team helped in maintaining the scheme functional.
* As a community we work as a team which makes us more effective even such that we are prepared to sacrifice the little resources we have to make things happen.

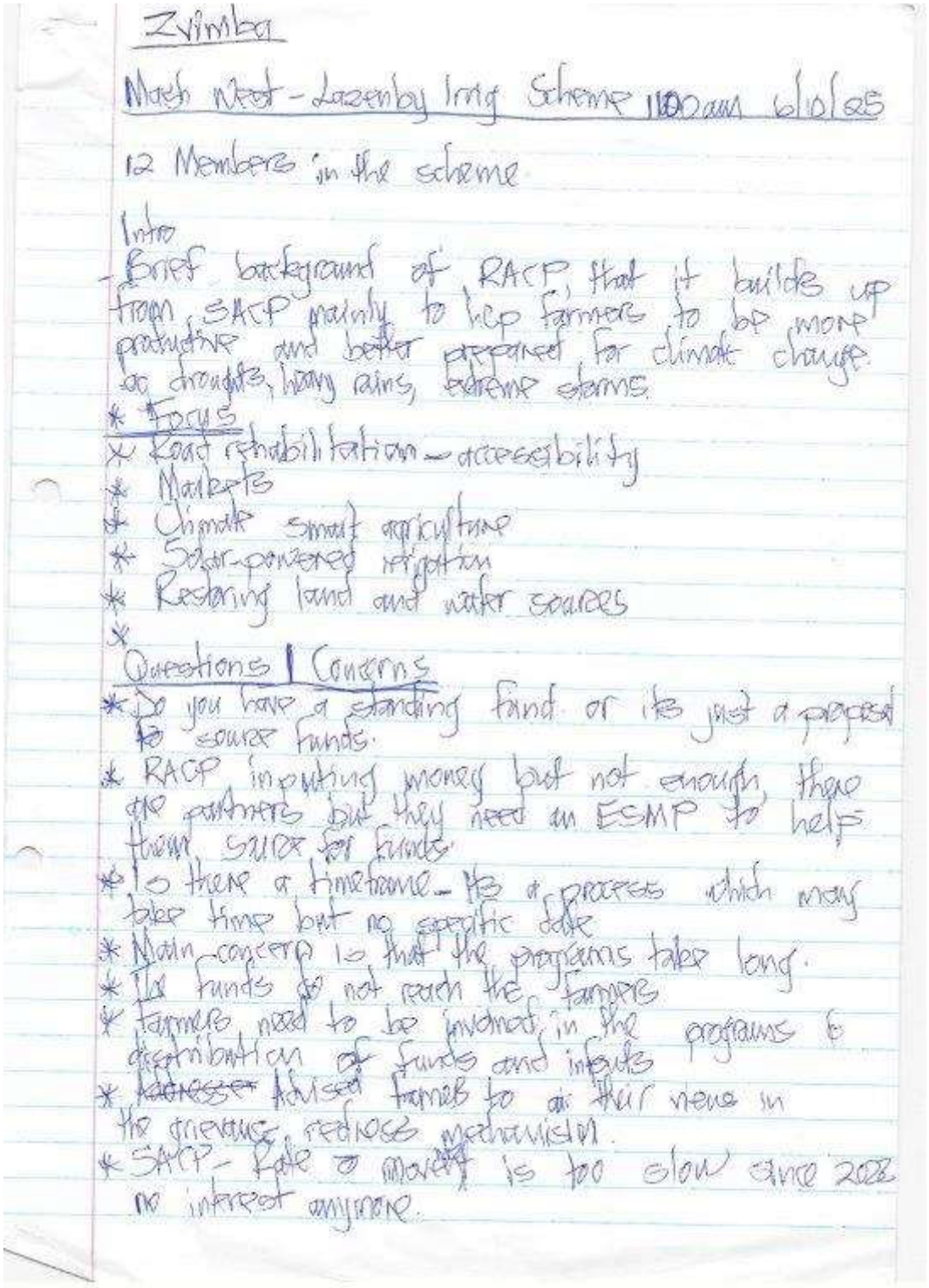
Mashonaland West

06 October 2025 Chomutamba Irrigation Scheme (Zvimba District) minutes
09:35

Opening Remarks
The meeting began with introductions of the SACP and GIRDC team. A detailed description of what the Resilience Agriculture Cluster Project (RACP).

Benefits
* The project will potentially ensure a steady supply of power if it finances solar.
* Also solar will assist us with reducing farming costs in paying for electricity
* Some of us grow horticultural crops which need a constant supply of water.
* The practice of training of irrigators by construction team helped in maintaining the scheme functional.
* As a community we work as a team which makes us more effective even such that we are prepared to sacrifice the little resources we have to make things happen.

LAZENBY IRRIGATION SCHEME meeting minutes



Zvimba

March Meet - Lazenby Irrig Scheme 1100am 6/10/25

12 Members in the scheme

Intro

- Brief background of RACP, that it builds up from SACP mainly to help farmers to be more productive and better prepared for climate change. ie droughts, heavy rains, extreme storms

* Focus
* Road rehabilitation - accessibility
* Markets
* Climate smart agriculture
* Solar-powered irrigation
* Restoring land and water sources
*

Questions / Concerns

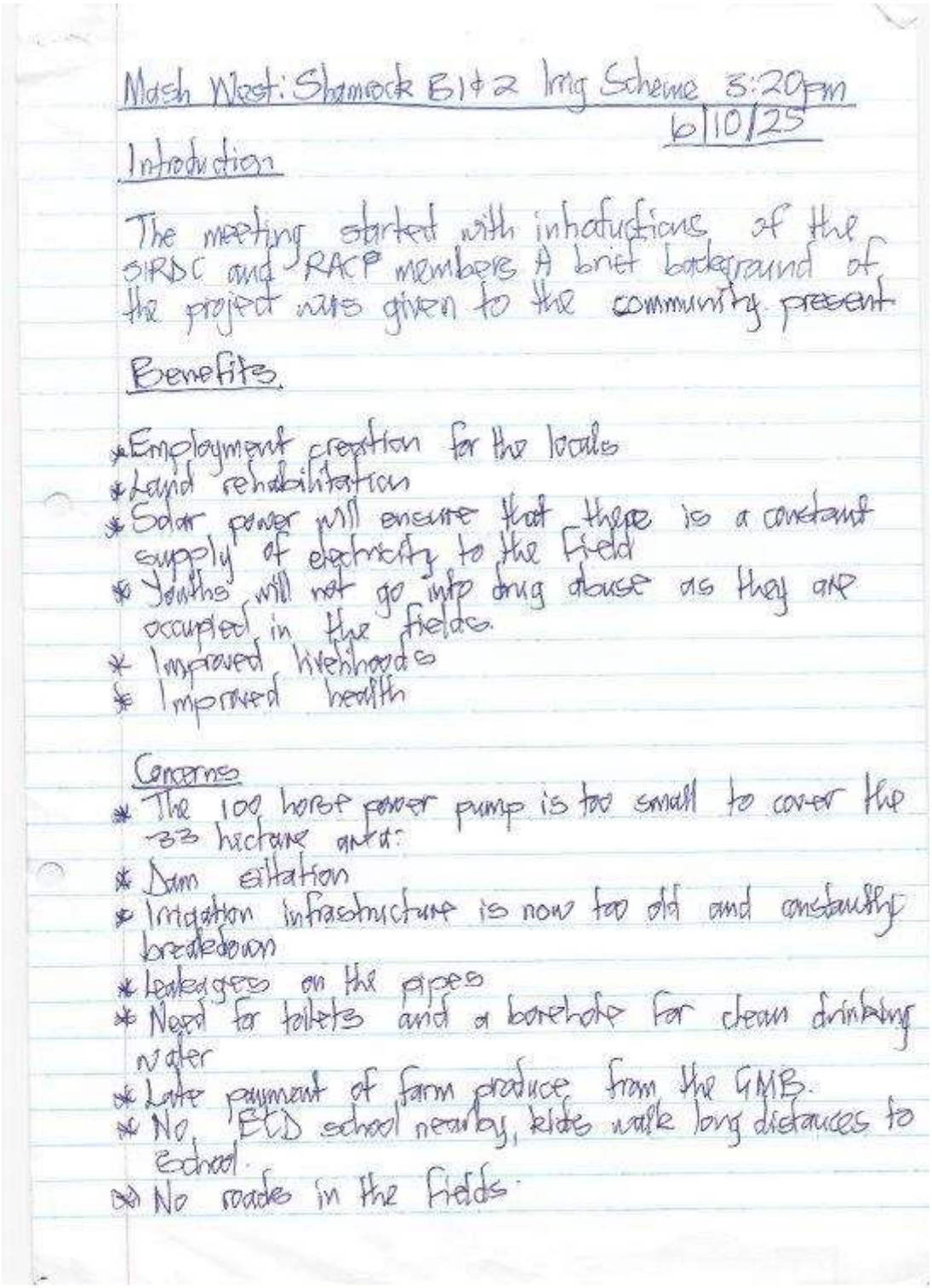
* Do you have a standing fund or its just a proposal to source funds.
* RACP importing money but not enough, there are partners but they need an ESMP to help them source for funds.
* Is there a timeframe - Yes a process which may take time but no specific date
* Main concern is that the programs take long.
* The funds do not reach the farmers
* farmers need to be involved in the programs & distribution of funds and inputs
* ~~Harasser~~ Advised farmers to air their views in the grievance redress mechanism.
* SACP - Rate of movement is too slow since 2022 no interest anymore.

100horsepower

* Nothing concrete is coming out of the project
* It is a pilot hence it takes a bit long
* It is seems like the project is starting afresh again.
* Its now looking into what had been left out by SACB.
* Sometimes forced to pay money without any feedback from those who took the money on the way forward.
* They need markets - but there have to be products at first
* People do not have equipment, since the equipment is now outdated / old.
* The yields are deteriorating due to poor equipment / infrastructure
* Surveys being done without any results.
* Main concerns is that funds should be available for the project to succeed.
* Integrated of dilapidated irrig scheme with old infrastructure.
* No cultural concerns in the area.
* Equipment sometimes comes in shortcuts against the numbers on paper.
* Farmers request to follow ups on the project so that they move forward.
* Need for a solar irrigation system.
* Water is there in abundance but there is need for rebooting the scheme for production to take place
* Are there monitoring systems on issues of differentiation and veld fires

* Concerned abt deforestation wch further affect climate change
* Govt should control these problems.
* Rules are there, but are not being implemented
* No boreholes for clean water,
*
1:30pm.

SHAMROCK B2 IRRIGATION meeting minutes



Mash West: Shamrock B1 & 2 Irrig Scheme 5:20pm
6/10/25

Introduction

The meeting started with introductions of the SIRDC and RACP members A brief background of the project was given to the community present.

Benefits

* Employment creation for the locals
* Land rehabilitation
* Solar power will ensure that there is a constant supply of electricity to the field
* Youths will not go into drug abuse as they are occupied in the fields.
* Improved livelihoods
* Improved health

Concerns

* The 100 horse power pump is too small to cover the 33 hectare area.
* Dam siltation
* Irrigation infrastructure is now too old and constantly breakdown
* Leakages on the pipes
* Need for toilets and a borehole for clean drinking water
* Late payment of farm produce from the GMB.
* No ECD school nearby, kids walk long distances to school.
* No roads in the fields.

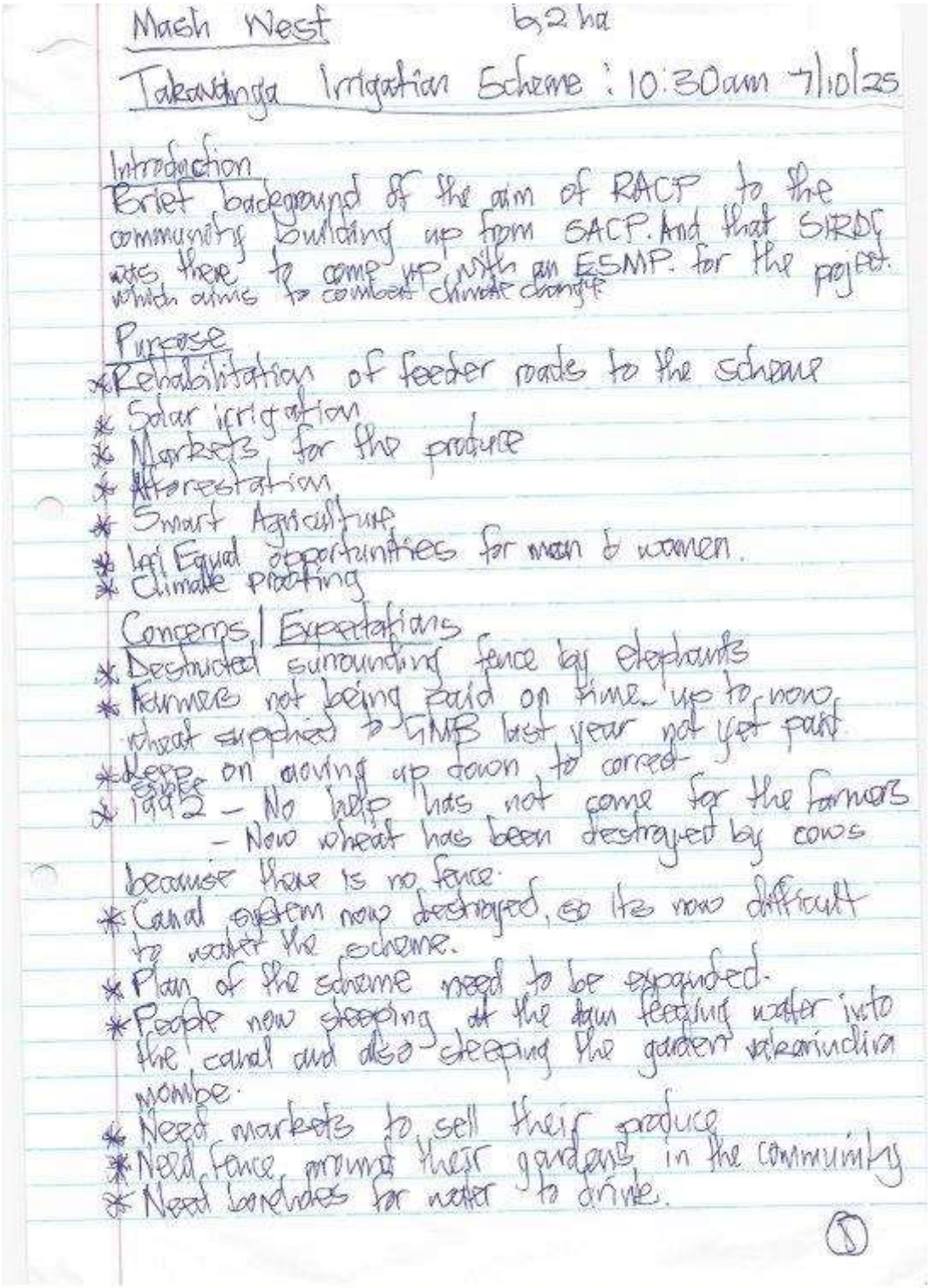
* There are no tractors at the scheme
* Social ills now rampant in the area especially affecting the boy child
* Booking houses now rampant in the area caused by the influx of artisanal miners
* Influx of new people in the area causing increase in these social ills.

Expectations / Mitigation Measures

* Need for the government to quickly pay farmers so that they recover from their expenses
* Need for new equipment infrastructure eg tractors, pipes etc
* ECD school nearby should be built
* Find measures to curb the continued dam siltation
* Toilets and boreholes should be built at the scheme
* Ready market for their farm produce
* Need for their own market place where they can sell their produce and not going to the buyers
* Need for roads in the fields
* Fence surrounding the irrig scheme
* Booking houses for ladies of the night should be prohibited as this is very affecting the boy child in the area
* Cultural concerns were addressed already when the irrig project started

Meeting ended at 1630 hours.

TAKAVINGA IRRIGATION SCHEME minute minutes



Mash West 6.2 ha

Takavinga Irrigation Scheme : 10:30am 7/10/25

Introduction

Brief background of the aim of RACP to the community building up from SACP. And that SIRDC was there to come up with an ESMP for the project. which aims to combat climate change

Purpose

* Rehabilitation of feeder roads to the scheme
* Solar irrigation
* Markets for the produce
* Afforestation
* Smart Agriculture
* Incl Equal opportunities for men & women.
* Climate proofing

Concerns / Expectations

* Destructed surrounding fence by elephants
* Farmers not being paid on time up to now wheat emptied to GMB last year not yet paid
* Keep on moving up down to correct
* 1992 – No help has not come for the farmers
  – Now wheat has been destroyed by cows because there is no fence.
* Canal system now destroyed, so its now difficult to water the scheme.
* Plan of the scheme need to be expanded.
* People now sleeping at the dam fetching water into the canal and also sleeping the garden vakarindira mombe.
* Need markets to sell their produce
* Need fence around their gardens in the community
* Need boreholes for water to drink.

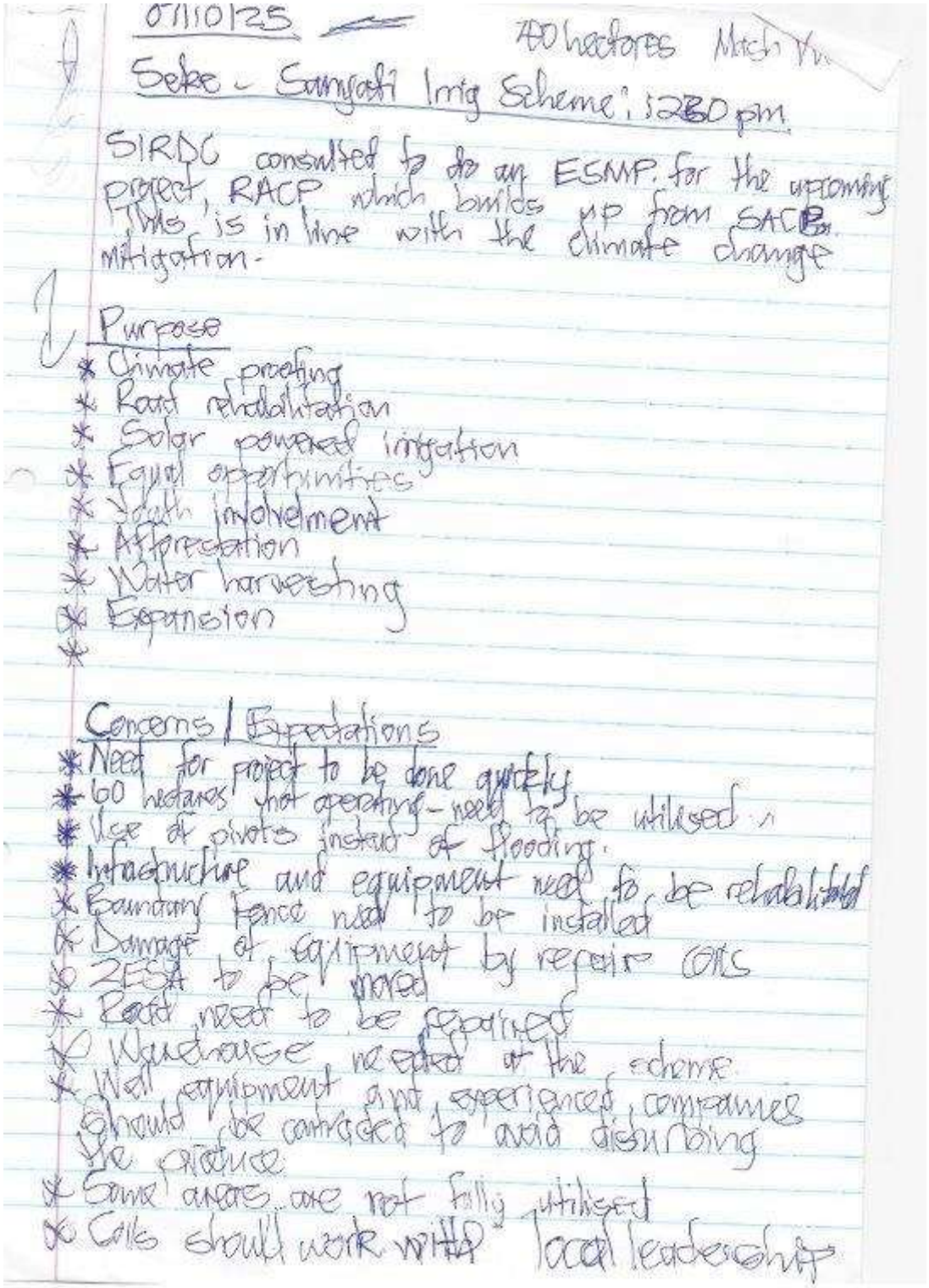
(1)

* Available borehole is not working
* Expansion work will not affect the community
* Toilets need to be build in the scheme
* Road rehabilitation on feeder roads and road leading into the scheme.
* Irrigation scheme need to be expanded so that the program benefits even the children / youths
* No structure for meetings
* Water - need for boreholes in the field for drinking water.
* ~~Shelter~~
* Youth expending time at the fields even at night which may cause social ills
* No time to read books
* No cultural disturbances may be encountered, expansion can be done
* Dam now silted, it also need to be modified so that water can be able to feed into the field.
* No contour ridges on the farm - causing siltation
* Chegutu Safari Game Park - 3km - 5km from the scheme. Thats where the elephants are coming from.

11:18am.

(2)

SEKE SANYATI SCHEME meeting minutes



07/10/25 — 400 hectares Mash Vu

Seke - Sanyati Irrig Scheme: 1280 pm.

SIRDC consulted to do an ESMP for the upcoming project, RACP which builds up from SACP. This is in line with the climate change mitigation.

Purpose
* Climate proofing
* Road rehabilitation
* Solar powered irrigation
* Equal opportunities
* Youth involvement
* Appreciation
* Water harvesting
* Expansion
*

Concerns / Expectations
* Need for project to be done quickly
* 60 hectares not operating - need to be utilised
* Use of pivots instead of flooding.
* Infrastructure and equipment need to be rehabilitated
* Boundary fence need to be installed
* Damage of equipment by repair cowls
* ZESA to be paid
* Road need to be repaired
* Warehouse needed at the scheme
* Well equipment and experienced companies should be contracted to avoid disturbing the project
* Some areas are not fully utilised
* Cells should work with local leadership

* Expectations and promises : not fulfilled
* Solar on the borehole so that water flows
* Solar need to be done properly so that water system.
* Need for a tractor, plough and trailer
* Irrigation scheme not done properly, land leveling was not done hence many problems.
* Use gradient to water the fields and there is no problem for water to reach the gardens
* 60 hectare area is safe to expand.
* No
* Contractors should not interfere with the communities and stick to their jobs
* Projects should be continuous and not take long to kick start.
* 60 hectares already have members which are the children and the surrounding communities

~ Mkando Mu scheme

Benefits

* Improvement of livelihoods
* food security
* Employment creation for the locals / youths
* Infrastructure development
*

Mitigation Measures

* Grievance redress mechanisms
* Solar irrigation system to curb power outages
* More irrigation equipment to improve yields
* Land leveling need to be done in the garden
* Rehabilitation of feeder roads and farm equipment

13A-4

Chiwiririrano meeting minutes

Sanyati: Mashonaland West

Chiwiririrano Irrigation Scheme: 07/10/25 16:55

Agritex officer introduced the members present. A brief background of the project was given. That the RACP project builds up from the Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project. Its main aim was to revitalise ~~a~~ irrigation schemes by curbing against climate change issues. EMSC was tasked to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan for the project.

Purpose
- Road rehabilitation on feeder route.
- Introduction for solar powered irrigation system
- Climate smart agriculture to cushion against climate change
- Ready markets for farm produce
- Equal opportunities for both men and women
- Restoration of land and other sources.

Concerns / Expectations
- Projects taking too long to commence
- Boundary fence required at the scheme
- Boreholes needed at the scheme
- Need for more equipment to boost irrigation and ~~other~~ other the centre pivot installed at the scheme
- Water was the main cause of concern for irrigation to kick start at the scheme
- There was need for toilets to be built around the scheme

Mitigation Measures
- Project commencement should ~~take~~ not take too long to commence
- Boundary fence to protect the farm against animals & thieves

- More equipment should be installed at the farm
- Boreholes should be drilled to boost water system.
- Toilets to be built around the scheme.

Benefits of the irrigation scheme

- food security
- Employment creation
- Improved livelihoods
- Improved lifestyles and wellness
- Inheritance for the next generations

Meeting ended at 6pm

Chomutamba Irrigation Scheme meeting registers

Stakeholder Consultation Register – IFAD (RACP) 0900 HRS

District: Mash West : Date 06/10/25 VENUE: Chomutamba Irrig Scheme

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address& contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
1	Precious Marecanyanga	Horticulture	0783732591	F	[illegible]
2	PRESCA MAPERE	HORTICULTURE	0777319675	F	P M
	Ruzengwe Chiedza	SACP	0773 518 449	F	[illegible]
3	Felistas Chinomwe	Horticulture	0783733101	F	F.C
4	Petros Marumani	Horticulture	0778069218	M	P.M
5	NYARAI MARINGAPASI	Ground nuts	0773069901	F	[illegible]
6	Batsirai Chikowore	Horticulture	0777 602 391	M	BC
	Erick Hwai Rumiyaro	Groundnuts	0776343581	M	[illegible]

Chomutamba

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
7	James Chodewa	Groundnuts	0785593042	M	Chodewa
8	Patricia Chamberi	Horticulture	0782926181	F	[illegible]
9	Adzisai Mapfumo	Groundnuts	- - - - - -	F	A Mapfumo
10	Gift Mushawa	Horticulture	0786644060	M	[illegible]
11	Josephine Kuwari	Groundnuts	0783048408	F	J Kuwari
12	Christian Chikore	Horticulture	0786217127	M	[illegible]
13	Oreo Chikore	Groundnuts	0712154029	M	[illegible]
14	Cynthia Jari	Groundnuts	0776 130819	F	[illegible]

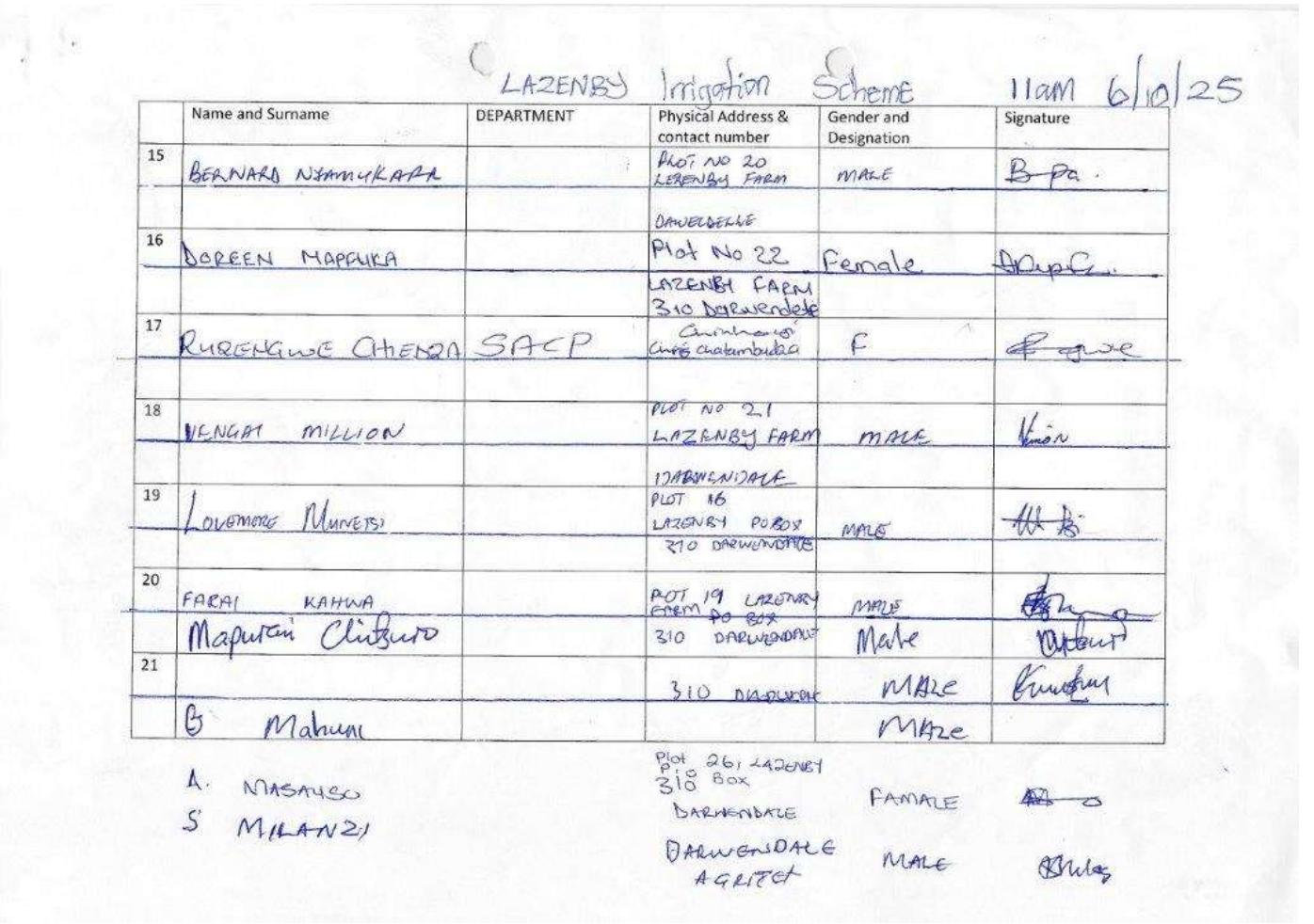
Chomutamba

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
15	KAIZE JARI	Horticulture	Mkeeta village	M	[illegible]
16	Gladys Matare	Groundnuts	071530115	F	G. M
17	Knowledge Materwa	Horticulture	0776997683	F	K M
18	Gift Materwa	Horticulture	0772 583 866	M	G M
19	Angeline Matare	Groundnuts	[illegible]	F	[illegible]
20	EMMANUEL MADZORE	AGRITEC	0772994735	M	[illegible]
21	Yobias BUDA	Yobias	0777912432	M	Yobias

[illegible]	CHIRAWARE	0784590607	M	[illegible]
Irene	Groundnut	0783230762	M	[illegible]
PERKINS	GWECHE	0772865058	M	[illegible]
EVIA	MUTSEA	0775888001	M	[illegible]
ZVIDZAI	CHABVONGA	0784164945	M	[illegible]
JACKSON	John	0785865567	M	J. John
Tafara	[illegible]	0774174766	M	[illegible]
ERASMUS	MUCHENA	0715772289	M	[illegible]
ERNEST	MAGWEBA	0771085482	M	[illegible]
COMFORT	CHISVIDA	0787549634	M	Comfort
Zvikomborero	Wachipa	0779983004	F	[illegible]

Chomutamba

Lazenby Irrigation Scheme meeting registers



LAZENBY Irrigation Scheme 11am 6/10/25

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
15	BERNARD NYAMUKARA		PLOT NO 20 LEZENBY FARM DARWENDALE	MALE	
16	DOREEN MAPFUKA		Plot No 22 LAZENBY FARM 310 Darwendale	Female	
17	RUDENGWE ATHENDA	SACP	Chinhoyi Cnr6 chakumbuka	F	
18	VENGAI MILLION		PLOT NO 21 LAZENBY FARM DARWENDALE	MALE	
19	LOVEMORE MUNYETSI		PLOT 16 LAZENBY PO BOX 310 DARWENDALE	MALE	
20	FARAI KAHWA		PLOT 19 LAZENBY FARM PO BOX	MALE	
	Maputsi Clifford		310 DARWENDALE	Male	
21			310 DARWENDALE	MALE	
	B Mahuni			MALE	
	A. NYASANSO		Plot 26, LAZENBY P.O Box 310 DARWENDALE	FAMALE	
	S MLANZI		DARWENDALE AGRITEX	MALE	

Shamrock B2 Irrigation Scheme meeting registers

Shamrock B2 Irrig Scheme 15:34 pm 6/10/25

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
15	Cecilia Muchemedzi	SACP	Agri Plot 65 [illegible] 0775266 881	F DEO	[illegible]
	Donford Mauwa	SACP	0774[illegible] Masanga [illegible]	M DEO	[illegible]
16	Netty Mposha	Farmer	Plot [illegible]	F	[illegible]
	Verencia Musongi		Plot [illegible]	F	Musongi
17	Eunice Makuvatara		Plot [illegible]	F	[illegible]
	Miriam Macheka		Plot 9 0779[illegible]	F	MMach
18	Nancy Mwenyedo		plot 19 0783[illegible]	F	[illegible]
	Maruel Chengita	Farmer	Plot 17 0[illegible]	M	[illegible]
19	Patrick Fushai	Sandi Farmer	Block one	M	ARICK
	James Sorie	SACP	Plot [illegible]	F	[illegible]
20	Phainos	SACP	Plot No 8	F	[illegible]
	CLEMENCE MUTINHIRI	FARMER	Block I 0774420995	M	[illegible]
21	FIND MAMARIRWA	FARMER	PLOT N° 13 B2 0787[illegible]	M	[illegible]
	MAXWELL MARIHWI	Farmer	Block 2 0777561307	M	M Marihwi
	TARZEN MAKOMBE	SACP	0774493658	M	T. Makombe
	TAKESURE MAGAMA	SACP	0773771003	M	[illegible]
	Sarah Chenyika	Farmer	0714821813	F	[illegible]
	Joseph Mukapain	Farmer	Plot 3 Mushawa Chagutu Block 2	M	J. [illegible]

Takavinga Irrigation Scheme meeting registers

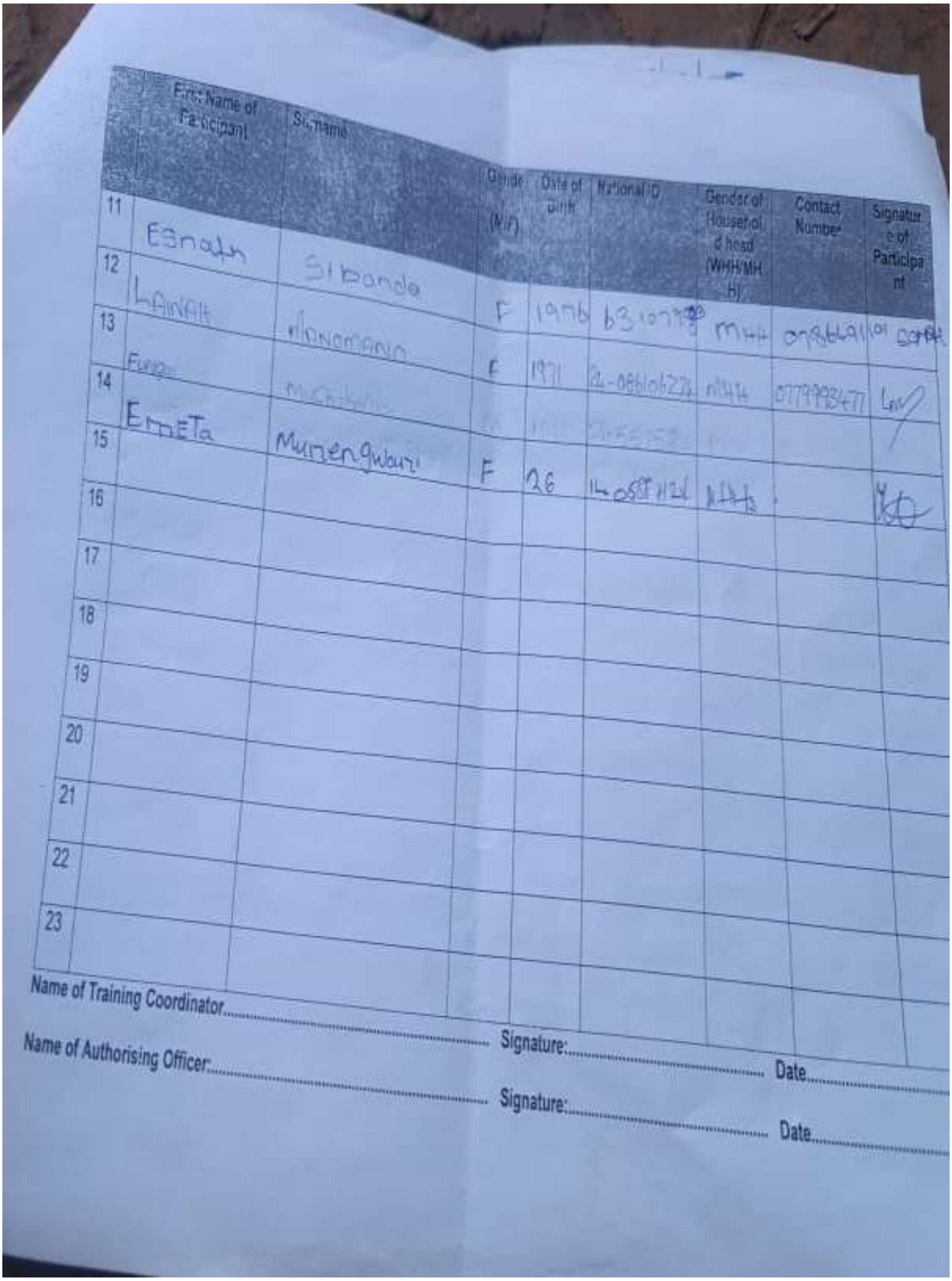
Takavinga Irrigation, SANYATI

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
15	Shamiso Muzarara	SIRDC	Harare	Female	[illegible]
	GIBSON TACH	FARMER	TAVINGA	M	[illegible]
16	Pardon Zingohwere	FARMER	Takavinga	M	[illegible]
	LUCKSON TAUYA	FARMER	TAKAVINGA	M	[illegible]
17	Z Dzeva				
18	Gracious Chigumbure	Farmer	Mudzingwa	F	Chigumbure
19	Elizabeth Chiskonga	Farmer	Mudzingwa	F	[illegible]
	Lucia Mutema	Farmer	Mudzingwa	F	[illegible]
20	Constance Moa	Farmer	Takavinga	F	CP
	[illegible] Mukandisindo	Farmer	Takavinga	F	[illegible]
21	Evelyn Mugari	Farmer	Takavinga	F	E [illegible]
	NOMSA MUJOJI	Farmer	Takavinga	F	N.M

Takavinga Sanyati Machondord Meet

Name and Surname	Department	Address & contact Number	Gender &	Signature
Sally Timire	Farmer	Takavinga	F	[illegible]
Emillar Mureje	Farmer	Takavinga	F	EM
Z Dzeva				
GIBSON TACHI	FARMER	TAKAVINGA	M	[illegible]
Dennis Musenge	Farmer	Takavinga	M	[illegible]
Gift Mudzingwa	Farmer	Takavinga	M	[illegible]
Perdon Zingohwere	Farmer	Takavinga	M	[illegible]
LUCKSON Moyo	FARMER	TAKAVINGA	M	[illegible]

Seke Sanyati Irrigation Scheme

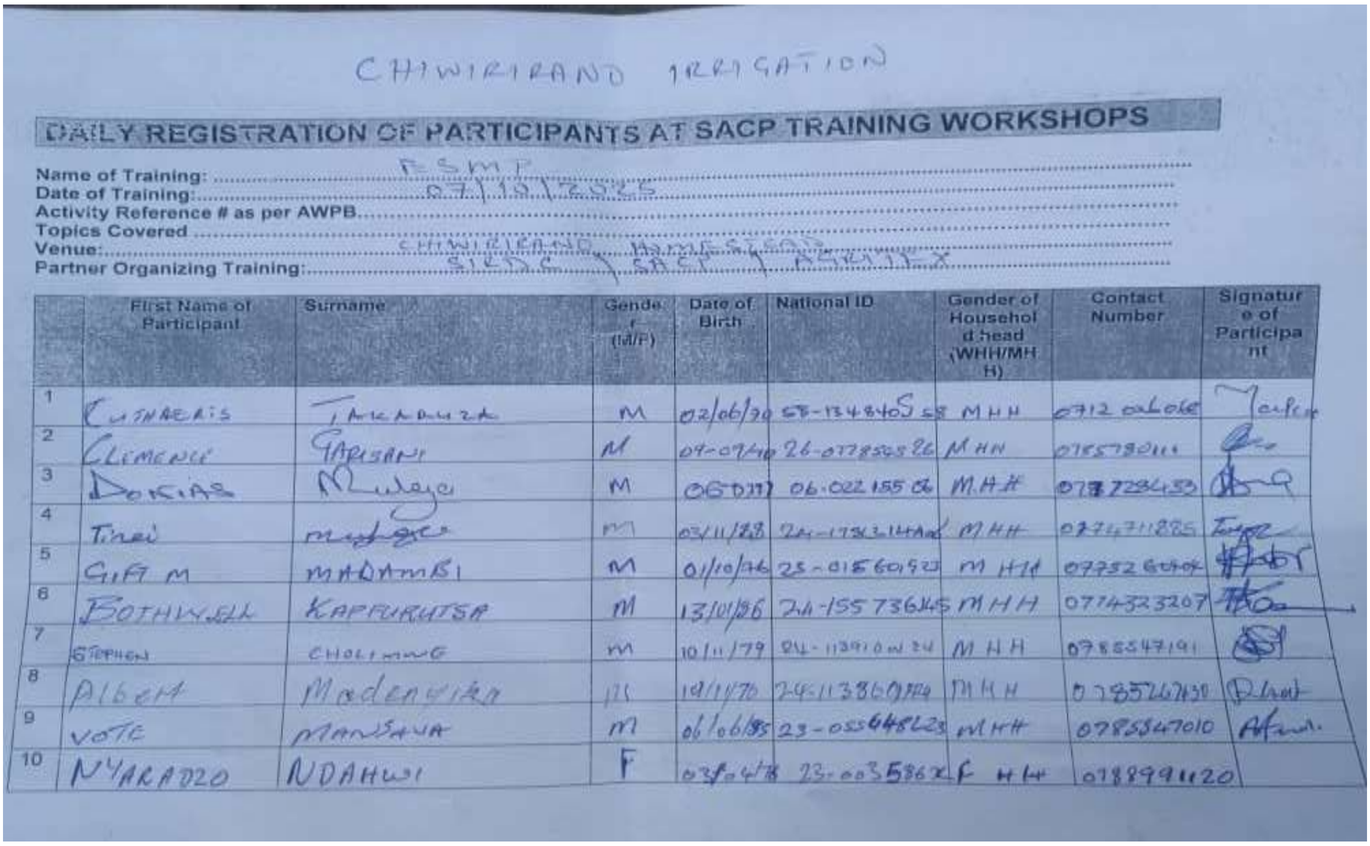


	First Name of Participant	Surname	Gender (M/F)	Date of birth	National ID	Gender of Household head (WHH/MHH)	Contact Number	Signature of Participant
11	Esnath	Sibanda	F	1976	63-1077…	MHH	0738…[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Lawate	Hlanamano	F	1971	24-086106Z24	MHH	0779993477	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]						
14	Emeta	Murengwari	F	26	14-058?124	MHH		[illegible]
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								

Name of Training Coordinator.. Signature:.. Date.............................

Name of Authorising Officer.. Signature:.. Date.............................

Chiwirirano Irrigation Scheme meeting registers



CHIWIRIRANO IRRIGATION

DAILY REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS AT SACP TRAINING WORKSHOPS

Name of Training: ESMP
Date of Training: 07/10/2025
Activity Reference # as per AWPB.
Topics Covered
Venue: CHIWIRIRANO HOMESTEAD
Partner Organizing Training: SIRDC / SACP / AGRITEX

	First Name of Participant	Surname	Gender (M/F)	Date of Birth	National ID	Gender of Household head (WHH/MHH)	Contact Number	Signature of Participant
1	CUTHBERTS	TAKADAUZA	M	02/06/70	58-134840S58	MHH	0712 [illegible]	[illegible]
2	CLEMENCE	GARISANI	M	04-07-40	26-0778505 26	MHH	0785780111	[illegible]
3	DORCAS	Mulaya	M	06-07-77	06-022155 06	M.H.H	0787 728453	[illegible]
4	Tinei	[illegible]	M	03/11/88	24-1783114A24	MHH	0774 711885	[illegible]
5	GIFT M	MADAMBI	M	01/10/76	23-01560152[illegible]	MHH	07752 [illegible]	[illegible]
6	BOTHWELL	KAPFURUTSA	M	13/01/86	24-155736K45	MHH	0774323207	[illegible]
7	STEPHEN	CHOLIMWE	M	10/11/79	24-113910W24	MHH	0785547191	[illegible]
8	Albert	Madenyika	M	19/11/70	24-113860F24	MHH	0785267430	[illegible]
9	VOTE	MANSAVA	M	06/06/85	23-055648L23	MHH	0785547010	[illegible]
10	NYARADZO	NDAHWI	F	03/04/78	23-003586X	FHH	0788991120	