



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

RESILIENCE AGRICULTURE CLUSTER PROJECT (RACP)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared for the Resilience Agriculture Cluster Project (RACP) to guide structured, inclusive and continuous engagement across the five participating provinces namely Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Midlands and Matabeleland North. The SEP establishes how project-affected persons, implementing institutions and other interested parties will be engaged throughout project preparation, construction, operation and post-completion. It is aligned with the African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System, particularly Operational Safeguard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, and IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures, including SECAP 1 and SECAP 10.

Methodology for SEP Development

The SEP was developed using a structured and evidence-based methodology integrated with the preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans for the RACP schemes. The process combined desk review of national legislation and institutional mandates, stakeholder mapping, scheme-level reconnaissance visits and consultations conducted between October and November 2025. Engagements were undertaken with irrigation scheme communities, Irrigation Management Committees, AGRITEX extension officers, district technical departments, provincial authorities and the national Project Management Unit. More than 600 stakeholders were consulted across the five provinces, with engagement levels tailored to scheme size and risk profile. This approach ensured that the SEP reflects operational realities, institutional capacity and safeguards risks rather than generic consultation assumptions.

Stakeholder Landscape and Project-Affected Persons

The SEP clearly distinguishes Project Affected Persons from Other Interested Parties, recognising their different roles, interests and engagement needs. Project Affected Persons include irrigators and plot holders, non-plot farmers sharing water resources, women and youth engaged in irrigation production and labour, vulnerable households, and upstream or downstream communities affected by water abstraction or construction activities. These stakeholders are prioritised for regular scheme-level engagement and full access to the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Other Interested Parties include key government and institutional actors responsible for implementation, regulation and oversight. These include AGRITEX at ward, district and provincial levels, district irrigation and mechanisation departments, Rural District Councils, District Development Coordinators, the Environmental Management Agency, the Zimbabwe National Water Authority, provincial development offices, the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, NGOs supporting livelihoods, gender and environmental management, private sector value chain actors, and development partners.

Key Environmental and Social Issues Requiring Engagement

Stakeholder engagement under the SEP is driven by clearly identified environmental and social risks associated with irrigation rehabilitation. Priority issues include water abstraction and allocation conflicts managed in coordination with ZINWA and catchment councils, catchment degradation and erosion risks overseen with EMA and Forestry Commission

structures, construction-related community health and safety risks, labour and local employment expectations, SEA and GBV risks linked to contractor presence, pesticide management risks addressed through the Pest Management Plan, and risks of exclusion of women, youth and vulnerable households. Engagement strategies are therefore directly linked to mitigation and monitoring measures under the ESMP, PMP and GRM.

Engagement Strategy and Institutional Arrangements

Stakeholder engagement is implemented through a four-tier institutional structure that mirrors Zimbabwe's agricultural and local governance systems. At scheme level, Irrigation Management Committees and AGRITEX ward officers are responsible for routine communication, mobilisation, record keeping and first-tier grievance handling. At district level, AGRITEX district offices, irrigation and mechanisation departments, EMA, ZINWA and Rural District Councils coordinate technical oversight and compliance under the leadership of the District Development Coordinator. Provincial AGRITEX directorates, irrigation departments, EMA and ZINWA provincial offices, and Provincial Development Coordinators provide strategic oversight and cross-district harmonisation. At national level, the Project Management Unit within the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development provides overall coordination, reporting and liaison with AfDB and IFAD.

Grievance Redress Mechanism Scope and Integration

The SEP is closely integrated with the project Grievance Redress Mechanism, which provides accessible, transparent and tiered pathways for resolving complaints and disputes. The GRM covers issues related to land and water use, construction impacts, labour conditions, occupational health and safety, inclusion, environmental impacts and SEA or GBV. Grievances are received at scheme level through IMCs and AGRITEX, escalated to district and provincial structures where required, and consolidated at national level by the PMU. The SEP ensures that GRM awareness is embedded in all consultations, that sensitive cases follow survivor-centred referral pathways, and that grievance trends inform adaptive project management.

Monitoring, Learning and Adaptive Management

The SEP includes a monitoring and evaluation framework that tracks participation quality, representation of women and youth, effectiveness of information disclosure, grievance resolution performance and stakeholder satisfaction. Monitoring is conducted by AGRITEX and district officers, consolidated at provincial level and reported nationally by the PMU. Findings are used to strengthen engagement approaches, improve mitigation measures and inform reporting to AfDB and IFAD.

Indicative Costs and Resourcing

Implementation of the SEP is supported by a rationalised and cost-controlled budget capped at USD 495,000. A dedicated allocation of USD 310,000 is reserved for the Grievance Redress Mechanism, while remaining resources support essential engagement activities, targeted consultations for vulnerable groups, limited transport facilitation, communication materials, monitoring and an independent annual environmental and social performance

audit. The budget reflects reliance on existing government systems and integration with ongoing RACP and SACP operations.

Conclusion

This SEP provides a practical and context-specific framework for stakeholder engagement under RACP. By strengthening the roles of IMCs, AGRITEX, district and provincial authorities, and by embedding grievance redress and learning mechanisms within existing systems, the SEP supports inclusive participation, conflict prevention and institutional sustainability. It positions RACP as a socially responsive and well-governed investment that meets AfDB and IFAD safeguards expectations while delivering durable benefits to irrigation communities and public institutions across all five provinces.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	FULL MEANING
AGRITEX	Agricultural Technical and Extension Services
AfDB	African Development Bank
BVO	Business Venture Officer
DDC	District Development Coordinator
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IMC	Irrigation Management Committee
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPMP	Integrated Pest Management Plan
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System
MLAFWRD	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OS	Operational Safeguard
PDC	Provincial Development Coordinator
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit
RACP	Resilience Agriculture Cluster Project
RDC	Rural District Council
SCC	Sub-Catchment Council
SECAP	Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
UDC	User Development Committee
WUA	Water Users Association
ZINWA	Zimbabwe National Water Authority

DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
Affected Persons	Individuals, households or groups directly impacted by project activities in ways that may be positive or negative.
Community Stakeholders	Members of local communities who may be influenced by irrigation rehabilitation or agricultural activities.
Consultation	A process of dialogue aimed at sharing information, obtaining views and responding to community concerns.
Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Groups	Individuals or households that may have limited ability to participate effectively due to age, gender, disability, poverty or marginalisation.
Disclosure	The sharing of project information in a clear and accessible manner prior to decision making and during project implementation.
Engagement	Continuous interaction with stakeholders that includes communication, participation and consultation.
Environmental and Social Safeguards	Standards and procedures that ensure projects avoid or minimise negative environmental and social impacts while enhancing positive benefits.
Focus Group Discussion	A discussion with a small group of individuals who share common characteristics or experiences to gather views that may not come out in larger meetings.
Grievance	Any concern, complaint or dissatisfaction raised by a stakeholder regarding project activities or impacts.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	A transparent and accessible system that receives, records, assesses and resolves grievances in a timely manner.
Information Disclosure	The provision of relevant project information so that stakeholders can participate meaningfully and make informed decisions.
Irrigation Management Committee	A committee representing irrigators responsible for day to day coordination and communication at scheme level.
Meaningful Participation	The involvement of stakeholders in a manner that gives them adequate time, information and opportunity to influence decisions.
Monitoring	The continuous assessment of consultation activities, grievance handling and engagement quality to ensure effective implementation of the SEP.
Project Affected Parties	Individuals or groups that may experience direct impacts from project works or operations.
Safeguards Specialists	Environmental and social professionals responsible for ensuring compliance with IFAD and AfDB requirements.
Stakeholder	Any person, group or institution that may be affected by or have influence over project outcomes.

TERM	DEFINITION
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	The document that outlines how stakeholders will be identified, informed and consulted throughout the project lifecycle.
Traditional Leadership	Community governance structures that include village heads, headmen and chiefs responsible for mobilising and guiding communities.
Water Users Association	A formal or semi formal structure responsible for coordinating irrigation water use, fee collection and conflict management.
ZINWA Permit Holder	Any individual, institution or scheme authorised by ZINWA to abstract or use water within the catchment.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) forms part of the Environmental and Social Management Instruments for the Resilience Agriculture Cluster Project (RACP) in being implemented in five provinces: Midlands, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland Central, and Matabeleland. RACP is being implemented under the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MLAFWRD). RACP is financed through a blended facility from the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

The project targets the rehabilitation and upgrading of initial 31 existing irrigation schemes across the five provinces, as well as associated catchment restoration, market infrastructure development, and village business units. This is expected to occur over the period of 01/2026 to 01/2029. These clusters fall within the Gwayi, Sanyati, Mazowe and Manyame Catchments, where irrigation systems, water storage structures, roads, and market facilities have deteriorated due to climate shocks, inadequate maintenance, and resource constraints.

The RACP SEP is designed to ensure inclusive, meaningful and continuous engagement with all stakeholders throughout the project cycle, planning, construction, operation, and closure. It also ensures alignment with:

- **AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, OS1 & OS10):** requiring robust stakeholder identification, systematic consultation, disclosure, and a functional grievance mechanism.
- **IFAD SECAP Standards (SECAP 1 and 2):** requiring early engagement, participation of vulnerable groups, incorporation of environmental and social risk feedback, and community involvement in implementing safeguard measures.

The SEP complements several Standalone Management Plans that are part of the project safeguard instruments, notably:

- **The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Plan**, which details how all project-related grievances, including labour, land access, irrigation scheduling, infrastructure works, and GBV/SEA, are received, recorded, processed, and resolved.
- **The Pest Management Plan (PMP/IPMP)**, which guides stakeholder participation in safe pesticide use, farmer training, integrated pest management demonstrations, and reporting of pesticide-related incidents.

This approach ensures that all environmental and social concerns arising from irrigation rehabilitation, construction activities, catchment restoration, and operational responsibilities are addressed collaboratively with stakeholders at national, provincial, district, ward, and scheme level.

1.2 Purpose of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The purpose of the SEP is to establish a coordinated and structured engagement process that:

1. **Facilitates transparent, continuous information flow** between the project and stakeholders.
2. **Ensures that project-affected persons (PAPs)** particularly women, youth, vulnerable groups and farmers to participate meaningfully in planning and implementation.

3. **Provides a platform for early identification of risks and opportunities**, improving project decisions and ownership.
4. **Strengthens institutional coordination** across irrigation management committees (IMCs), agricultural extensions department (AGRITEX), District Planners, Rural Development Council (RDCs), Irrigation Departments, Mechanisation, and Provincial and National project Management Unit (PMUs).
5. **Ensures alignment with AfDB ISSs specifically OS10 and IFAD SECAP 1 & 2**, particularly on:
 - Inclusive stakeholder participation
 - Environmental and social risk communication
 - Community feedback integration
 - Monitoring of stakeholder engagement performance
6. **Supports effective implementation of the GRM and Pest Management Plans** by ensuring that:
 - The GRM is widely known and accessible at scheme level.
 - Pesticide and agrochemical risks are properly communicated using IMCs, AGRITEX and district agricultural staff.

The SEP is therefore a cornerstone of project transparency, accountability, and sustainable development.

1.3 Objectives of the SEP

The key objectives of the RACP in the five provinces of Zimbabwe are to:

- a. Identify and profile all project stakeholders
- b. Define an engagement approach that meets international best practice
- c. Implement inclusive engagement approaches
- d. Strengthen coordination between institutions
- e. Enhance risk communication
- f. Provide free, accessible grievance pathways
- g. Integrate stakeholder feedback into project decision-making

2. LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SEP

Stakeholder engagement under the RACP in Zimbabwe is governed by a combination of national legislation, local authority frameworks, sectoral regulations, and development partner safeguard requirements. This chapter outlines the regulatory and policy context that guides consultations, disclosure, participation, and grievance handling. It situates the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) within Zimbabwe's statutory obligations and the safeguards frameworks of the African Development Bank (AfDB ISS, 2023) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD SECAP, 2021). The chapter also clarifies linkages to the standalone Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and Pest Management Plan (PMP), both of which contain procedures that must be communicated through the SEP.

2.1 National Legislative Framework

Zimbabwe's environmental and social governance system places stakeholder participation, transparency, environmental protection, and public consultation at the centre of development planning. Several statutes directly require, support or inform project-level engagement processes.

2.1.1 Environmental Management Act [Chapter 20:27]

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) remains the backbone of environmental governance in Zimbabwe, requiring public participation at all stages of environmental assessment and compliance monitoring. Part II of the Act obligates developers to undertake Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes for prescribed activities, including irrigation scheme development, dam rehabilitation, and water infrastructure. The Act requires that all potentially affected stakeholders be consulted in a meaningful and timely manner.

The Environmental Management (Environmental Impact Assessment and Ecosystem Protection) Regulations, 2007, expand on this requirement by specifying that:

- Communities and interest groups must be consulted at scoping, assessment, and review stages.
- Minutes of meetings, attendance registers, and concerns raised must be documented and included in environmental reports.
- Developers must adopt mitigation measures that reflect community concerns.

Given the strong emphasis on irrigation rehabilitation, catchment restoration, and market infrastructure, RACP is fully subject to these provisions. The project's SEP therefore operationalises this legislative requirement by providing structured consultation pathways across planning, construction, operation and decommissioning phases.

2.1.2 Rural District Councils Act [Chapter 29:13]

Rural District Councils (RDCs) are the statutory local planning authorities. The Act mandates RDCs to:

- Approve development activities in their districts
- Coordinate ward-level consultations
- Provide oversight on land use, water access and community welfare
- Support grievance management at community level

Under RACP, RDCs are central partners in community mobilisation, verification of stakeholder lists, monitoring of project works, and escalation of grievances that cannot be resolved at IMC, AGRITEX or scheme level.

2.1.3 Water Act and ZINWA Act

Irrigation rehabilitation and abstraction under RACP fall under the Water Act and Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) Act. These laws require:

- Consultation with water users during allocation and renewal of water permits
- Adherence to catchment outline plans developed with stakeholder participation
- Notification of communities during major works affecting dams, canals and weirs

The SEP ensures that engagement with farmers, IMCs, Water User Associations (WUAs), and ZINWA sub-catchment councils occurs before construction works affecting water flows or storage capacities.

2.1.4 Public Health Act

Public health considerations are essential during construction and operation of irrigation and market infrastructure. The Act assigns duties to local authorities and district health offices to guard against community health risks such as:

- Waste mismanagement
- Water contamination
- Vector breeding
- Occupational and community health hazards

This SEP supports compliance by integrating public health messaging and awareness at community meetings, pre-construction briefings, and OHS sessions delivered jointly with district health officers.

2.1.5 Labour Act and NEC Agriculture Regulations

Labour engagement requirements influence the SEP because contractors and labourers must be informed of:

- Terms of employment
- Rights under NEC Agriculture
- OHS responsibilities
- Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) prohibitions
- Reporting channels under the GRM

The SEP aligns with the Labour Management Plan (LMP) and will ensure that community workers, casual labourers, contractors and farmer groups are informed of their rights, obligations and grievance pathways.

2.1.6 Other Relevant Legislation

Several additional laws support stakeholder engagement:

- Parks and Wildlife Act (biodiversity consultations and protection near natural habitats)
- Forest Act (community involvement in tree planting and fire management)
- Traditional Leaders Act (coordination with chiefs, headmen, village heads)
- Devolution and Decentralisation Policy (participatory planning and local accountability)

Together, these provide a robust national framework supporting community-centred engagement.

2.2 Development Partner Requirements

The RACP is funded by AfDB and IFAD, both of which require comprehensive stakeholder engagement consistent with international good practice. Stakeholder engagement is therefore not only a national legal obligation but a binding development partner requirement.

2.2.1 AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023)

OS1 – Environmental and Social Assessment

Operational Safeguard 1 mandates early identification of stakeholders and assessment of their concerns during project design. It requires two-way engagement throughout all phases of a project, including disclosure of E&S documents and systematic integration of community feedback. The OS emphasises that vulnerable groups (women, youth, elderly farmers, people with disabilities) must be meaningfully represented in decision-making.

The SEP operationalises OS1 by:

- Ensuring continuous engagement with communities throughout the ESMP cycle
- Providing specific platforms for the participation of marginalised groups
- Integrating engagement feedback into environmental and social management measures

OS10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

OS10 establishes mandatory requirements for:

- Stakeholder identification and analysis
- Development of an SEP as part of the E&S system
- Free, prior and informed participation
- A functional grievance redress mechanism
- Monitoring and reporting of engagement effectiveness

RACP's standalone GRM Plan fully meets OS10 requirements and is referenced throughout the SEP, especially in sections on grievance escalation, GBV-sensitive reporting, and community information disclosure.

2.2.2 IFAD Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP, 2021)

SECAP 1 – Environmental and Social Assessment

SECAP 1 requires systematic stakeholder engagement during screening, assessment and the implementation of mitigation measures. It emphasises:

- Early disclosure of project information
- Participation of project-affected people in risk identification
- Incorporation of local knowledge into the ESMP and associated plans

This SEP ensures these requirements are fulfilled through structured, inclusive consultations at scheme, ward, district, province and national levels.

SECAP 2 – Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Resource Management

Because RACP includes catchment restoration, gully reclamation, riverbank protection and dam desiltation control, SECAP 2 is triggered. The standard requires consultation with:

- Local communities using natural resources
- Traditional leaders
- ZINWA and EMA
- Farmer groups and water users

The Pest Management Plan (PMP) also derives from SECAP 2, and thus stakeholder engagement under this plan is covered within the SEP.

Other Relevant SECAP Themes

While SECAP 1 and 2 are the primary standards for the SEP, engagement also supports:

- SECAP 5 (Labour and Working Conditions) through contractor consultations and worker awareness
- SECAP 6 (Community Health and Safety) through OHS consultations and risk communication
- SECAP 9 (Climate Risk and Resilience) through climate-smart training and awareness sessions
- SECAP 10 (Stakeholder Engagement & GRM) through clear grievance pathways

2.3 Institutional Framework for Stakeholder Engagement

The implementation of the SEP requires coordinated action across multiple institutions at national, provincial, district, ward and scheme levels. These are the networks through which information flows, decisions are made, and grievances are escalated.

2.3.1 National Institutions

- **National PMU (Project Management Unit)** under MLAFWRD oversees SEP implementation, resource allocation, reporting and compliance with AfDB and IFAD requirements.
- **MLAFWRD Directorate** provides technical oversight on irrigation components and leads national-level disclosure.

2.3.2 Provincial Institutions

- **Provincial AGRITEX Office** leads farmer mobilisation, AGRITEX extension coordination, and technical backstopping.
- **Provincial Irrigation and Mechanisation Departments** supervise engineering works, maintain communication with district officers, and verify issues raised via the GRM.
- **Provincial Development Coordinator (PDC)** ensures alignment with provincial development strategies.

2.3.3 District Level Institutions

- **District Development Coordinator (DDC)** plays a central governance role, chairing multi-stakeholder engagements, validating district-level plans, and coordinating dispute resolution.
- **Rural District Councils (RDCs)** handle local planning approvals, land use coordination, and grassroots mobilisation.
- **District AGRITEX Officers** lead technical engagement with farmers, support IMCs, and bridge communication between PMU and communities.
- **District SACP/RACP Agricultural Extension Officer** ensures consistency of engagement methods with ongoing government and development partner programmes.

2.3.4 Ward and Community Level Institutions

- **Irrigation Management Committees (IMCs) and WUAs** serve as the primary interface between farmers and project implementers. They oversee day-to-day scheme governance, water distribution, conflict resolution, and grievance intake.
- **Traditional Leaders (Chiefs, Headmen, Village Heads)** play a critical role in local legitimacy, mobilisation and consensus building.
- **Farmer Groups, Women Associations and Youth Representatives** ensure broad-based inclusion and equity.

2.4 SEP Linkages with the GRM Plan and the Pest Management Plan

2.4.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The GRM Plan provides detailed procedures for handling complaints related to:

- Construction works
- Water distribution conflicts
- Dam and canal safety concerns
- Labour disputes
- SEA/GBV incidents
- Pesticide-related health hazards

This SEP supports GRM implementation by ensuring communities understand:

- Where to report grievances
- Who receives complaints (IMCs, AGRITEX, Scheme GRM Focal Points)
- How grievances are escalated to district and national PMU levels
- How SEA/GBV cases follow survivor-centred pathways

2.4.2 Pest Management Plan (PMP)

The PMP/IPMP contains community-sensitive elements requiring active participation, including:

- Training on safe pesticide use and handling
- Triple-rinsing procedures and empty container return schemes

- Hazard awareness relating to agrochemical exposure
- Promotion of non-chemical alternatives and Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
- Reporting pesticide poisoning cases through the GRM

This SEP integrates PMP requirements by ensuring that:

- AGRITEX officers lead pesticide-related community training
- IMCs coordinate safe storage and collective handling practices
- District health offices participate in awareness sessions
- Community feedback on pesticide risks informs PMP updates

3. PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS FOR SEP

All environmental and social (E&S) risks were identified through a structured and participatory process, and reconnaissance site visits carried out during the period of 10/2025 to 11/2025. Risks were informed by scheme level consultations with irrigators, IMCs, women, youth and vulnerable households, supported by site inspections and discussions facilitated by AGRITEX and district technical officers. These inputs were complemented by district inputs involving DDCs and RDCs, with the SEP providing the formal framework that ensured risks reflect community experience and safeguards requirements under AfDB ISS and IFAD SECAP. A summary of key of E&S risks for each province are presented in *Table 1* and common E&S risks are explained in the following subsections.

Table 1: Province Specific Environmental and Social Risks

Province	Key Environmental Risks	Key Social Risks	Risk Context and Key Drivers
Mashonaland Central	Pressure on surface and groundwater resources; soil erosion from canal rehabilitation; disturbance of riparian zones; agrochemical runoff into streams	Exclusion of women and youth from IMCs; water user conflicts between upstream and downstream users; land use disputes at scheme boundaries; construction safety risks	High irrigation density with ageing infrastructure; water scarcity in dry seasons; strong reliance on surface water; traditional leadership plays a central role in scheme governance
Mashonaland East	Wetland disturbance; sedimentation of canals; cumulative abstraction impacts; pesticide contamination risks	In-migration driven pressure on schemes; conflicts over plot allocation; labour influx risks during construction; weak grievance reporting at scheme level	Presence of wetlands and dambos; mixed subsistence and commercial farming; proximity to peri-urban markets increases land and water competition

Province	Key Environmental Risks	Key Social Risks	Risk Context and Key Drivers
Mashonaland West	Degradation of catchments; deforestation for scheme expansion; inefficient water use; pollution from agrochemicals	Farmer-herder conflicts; inequitable access to water; limited participation of vulnerable households; contractor-community tensions	Large irrigation schemes with mixed governance quality; competing land uses including mining and grazing; high demand for irrigation water
Midlands	Climate variability affecting water availability; gully erosion; dam siltation; inefficient drainage systems	Livelihood disruption during construction; limited institutional capacity at scheme level; youth exclusion from scheme decision making	Semi-arid conditions; reliance on small dams and weirs; weaker AGRITEX coverage in remote districts
Matabeleland North	Chronic water scarcity; abstraction risks affecting downstream ecosystems; land degradation; limited water storage capacity	High vulnerability of communities; food insecurity risks; conflict over scarce water resources; weak representation of women and vulnerable groups	Low rainfall province; fragile ecosystems; dependence on small-scale irrigation for livelihoods; long distances between schemes and district offices

3.1 Water Resource Pressure, Abstraction Conflicts and Inequitable Distribution

Irrigation schemes under RACP depend on rivers, dams and weirs regulated by ZINWA and managed through catchment and sub-catchment councils. Climate variability, prolonged dry spells and aging infrastructure have increased pressure on available water resources, leading to seasonal shortages, competition between upstream and downstream users, and inequitable distribution within schemes during peak demand periods. Communities have expressed concern that rehabilitation works, particularly increased pumping capacity or expanded command areas, may intensify these pressures if not properly managed.

Stakeholder engagement is therefore required to explain abstraction rights, permit conditions and seasonal water availability, to facilitate dialogue between ZINWA, IMCs, AGRITEX and water users, and to agree on transparent water scheduling arrangements. Engagement also supports early resolution of water-related grievances through the GRM, in line with AfDB OS1 and IFAD SECAP 2 requirements.

3.2 Catchment Degradation, Siltation and Dam/Canal Vulnerabilities

Across all RACP provinces, irrigation schemes are affected by catchment degradation driven by soil erosion, streambank cultivation, deforestation and uncontrolled grazing. These processes contribute to dam siltation, canal instability and reduced water storage capacity, undermining the sustainability

of rehabilitation investments. In several schemes, vegetation growth on embankments, gully expansion near headworks and sediment accumulation were identified as key risks.

Stakeholder engagement focuses on strengthening community awareness of catchment protection responsibilities, supporting ward-level natural resource management dialogues, and promoting participatory erosion control measures. Engagement with EMA, RDCs and Forestry Commission structures ensures that environmental compliance obligations are understood and locally enforced, consistent with AfDB OS1 and IFAD SECAP 2.

3.3 Deteriorated or Hazardous Irrigation Infrastructure

Many irrigation schemes under RACP are characterised by deteriorated infrastructure, including exposed electrical cables, unsecured pump houses, leaking pipelines, damaged canals and unstable night storage dams. These conditions pose safety risks to farmers, children and livestock, and increase the likelihood of vandalism and theft of electrical components.

Engagement with communities is required to raise awareness of electrical and mechanical hazards, agree on protective measures such as fencing and controlled access, and establish joint surveillance arrangements involving IMCs, traditional leaders and youth groups. Reporting of infrastructure-related hazards and vandalism through the GRM is also emphasised, aligning with AfDB OS4 on community health and safety.

3.4 Community Health, Safety and WASH Risks

Construction and rehabilitation activities introduce community health and safety risks, including dust emissions, heavy machinery movement, fuel handling, waste generation and sanitation challenges at contractor camps and market or processing facilities. Inadequate water supply and sanitation at scheme centres and value-addition points may further expose communities to public health risks.

Stakeholder engagement integrates public health messaging, advance notification of construction activities, coordination with district health offices and Environmental Health Technicians, and reinforcement of accident reporting and emergency response procedures. These measures address AfDB OS4 and IFAD SECAP 6 requirements.

3.5 Agrochemical Risks, Increasing Pesticide Use and IPM Adoption

Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes is expected to intensify cropping cycles and pest pressure, leading to increased use of pesticides and herbicides. Farmers commonly use synthetic pyrethroids, organophosphates, carbamates and neonicotinoids to control pests such as fall armyworm, aphids and whiteflies. Improper application, mixing or disposal of these chemicals, particularly near canals and water sources, poses risks of water contamination, human exposure and harm to aquatic ecosystems.

Stakeholder engagement therefore emphasises Integrated Pest Management principles, safe handling and storage of agrochemicals, avoidance of washing equipment near water bodies, and proper disposal of containers. These engagements are delivered through AGRITEX-led training and Farmer Field Schools and are directly linked to the Pest Management Plan and the GRM for reporting pesticide-related incidents.

- Pesticide poisoning (see **Appendix 1** for pesticide poisoning threshold levels)
- Water contamination (see **Appendix 2** for water contamination threshold levels)
- Misuse of chemicals
- Unsafe disposal of containers
- Drift affecting homesteads, gardens and livestock
- Child exposure during spraying

Engagement is required to:

- Promote IPM principles from the Pest Management Plan
- Train farmers via AGRITEX
- Create awareness of triple-rinsing and safe storage
- Set up designated chemical disposal points
- Strengthen reporting of pesticide incidents via the GRM

This aligns with SECAP 2, AfDB OS1, and national pesticide safety regulations.

3.6 Gender Inequities, Limited Youth Participation and Vulnerable Group Exclusion

Stakeholder consultations revealed:

- Women struggling with heavy irrigation systems
- Youth excluded from governance roles
- Power imbalances in IMCs
- Limited participation of vulnerable groups (elderly, disabled)

Across all provinces, engagement must:

- Facilitate women-only and youth-only consultative forums
- Adjust training times and methods to accommodate women's workloads
- Promote inclusive IMC governance structures
- Ensure that women and youth representatives are part of GRM committees
- Include the elderly and persons with disabilities in planning and O&M decisions

This is required under AfDB OS10 and IFAD SECAP 1.

3.7 Labour Conditions, Contractor Conduct and SEA/GBV Risks

Labour risks observed during consultations and reconnaissance visits apply uniformly across other RACP provinces:

- Mismatch between community expectations for local employment and contractor recruitment practices.
- Potential use of child labour if recruitment is not adequately monitored.

- Worker–community conflict linked to behaviour, access to services or perceived exclusion.
- Sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence risks associated with labour presence.
- Unsafe work practices that may result in accidents or injuries.
- Limited understanding among workers and communities of labour rights, codes of conduct and grievance procedures.

The SEP must support:

- Disclosure of contractor labour management plans
- Community awareness sessions on SEA/GBV reporting
- Integration of labour grievances into the GRM
- Engagement with NEC Agriculture and district labour officers

These actions support AfDB OS5, OS4 and SECAP 5.

3.8 Temporary Land Disturbance, Crop Loss and Localised Displacement

Across all provinces, construction works may temporarily affect:

- Gardens
- Grazing areas
- Access roads
- Footpaths
- Irrigated plots
- Informal markets

Affected households must be engaged to understand:

- Scope of works
- Temporary land use requirements
- Agreement mechanisms
- Restitution after works

AfDB OS5 requires transparent, well-documented consultation and compensation processes.

3.9 Cultural Heritage and Community Values

The districts of interest are targeting existing irrigation schemes therefore, there are no anticipated cultural heritage risks, similar to sacred groves, ancestral trees, shrines and burial areas that may be affected by construction works.

Engagement with traditional leaders must:

- Confirm presence or absence of cultural sites

- Support implementation of chance finds procedures
- Protect intangible cultural values
- Inform the community of excavation plans

This aligns with OS1 and SECAP 1 requirements.

3.10 Cumulative Impacts across Provinces

Although each province has scheme-specific concerns, several cumulative risks exist across the entire RACP landscape:

- Increased pressure on catchments feeding multiple schemes
- Combined rise in agrochemical use
- Traffic pressure from construction across multiple districts
- Increased demand for extension services
- Impacts on wetlands and river systems shared across districts
- Competition for labour between schemes under simultaneous rehabilitation

District and provincial consultations must therefore address bulk issues such as:

- Catchment-level restoration planning
- Provincial water allocation strategies
- Harmonised monitoring and enforcement
- Joint environmental stewardship programmes

PDCs, DDCs, ZINWA catchment councils and EMA provincial offices must lead these engagements.

A summary of RACP risks requiring engagement are listed in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Summary of RACP Risks Requiring Engagement

Risk Category	Applies In All Provinces?	Scheme/District/Province Level Engagement Required	Key Actors
Water allocation & conflicts	Yes	All 3 levels	ZINWA, IMCs, AGRITEX
Catchment degradation & siltation	Yes	District & province	EMA, RDCs, communities
Infrastructure hazards	Yes	Scheme & district	Irrigation Dept, contractors
Health, safety & WASH	Yes	All 3 levels	Health offices, contractors
Pesticide and chemical risks	Yes	Scheme & district	AGRITEX, health offices
Gender, youth & equity	Yes	All 3 levels	IMCs, women/youth groups
Labour rights,	Yes	Scheme & district	Contractors, LMP

SEA/GBV			focal persons
Land disturbance	Yes	Scheme	RDC, traditional leaders
Cultural heritage	Yes (location-specific)	Scheme & district	Traditional leadership
Cumulative catchment impacts	Yes	District & province	PDC, ZINWA, EMA

4. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND CATEGORISATION

Stakeholder identification for the RACP is a continuous, iterative process that recognises the diverse actors involved in irrigation management, agricultural productivity, natural resources governance and community development across the five targeted provinces. The engagement pathways reflect the complexity of rural agricultural systems in Zimbabwe and the interlinked roles of community organisations, technical agencies, customary structures, local government and national authorities. Chapter 4 therefore provides a detailed mapping and categorisation of stakeholders, clarifying their interests, influence, expectations and responsibilities in relation to RACP.

Because irrigation schemes operate within social, environmental and governance ecosystems, meaningful participation requires recognising stakeholders at scheme, ward, district, provincial and national level. Consultations conducted across RACP provinces, confirm that stakeholder dynamics are similar across schemes, with minor variations relating to localised institutions or provincial arrangements. For this reason, the SEP adopts a unified stakeholder architecture applicable to all five provinces, while allowing scheme-by-scheme adaptation during field implementation.

4.1 Scoping Approach and Methodology

Stakeholder identification for the RACP was undertaken through a structured, evidence-based and participatory scoping process conducted alongside the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) preparation and early SEP development. The approach combined field-level engagement, institutional consultations and desk review of statutory mandates to ensure that all stakeholders who are affected by, influence, or have an interest in the project were systematically identified. The stakeholder identification process was implemented between October and November 2025 and applied consistently across the five RACP provinces. The scoping process involved the following steps:

1. Desk-Based Scoping and Institutional Mapping

A review was undertaken of national legislation, sector policies, AfDB ISS and IFAD SECAP requirements, and institutional mandates relevant to irrigation, agriculture, water, environment, labour and local governance.

2. Scheme-Level Reconnaissance and Community Scoping

Initial site visits were conducted at targeted irrigation schemes to understand local governance structures, water use arrangements, land tenure, and community composition. These visits were facilitated by AGRITEX and district officers and included:

- Walk-through inspections of schemes and surrounding areas

- Informal discussions with irrigators and IMC members
- Engagement with traditional leadership to validate community boundaries and authority structures

3. Primary Consultations and Sample Size

Stakeholder identification was informed by direct consultations with an estimated 25 to 40 participants per scheme, depending on scheme size and complexity. Across the five provinces, this resulted in engagement with over 600 stakeholders, including, Irrigators and non-plot farmers, women farmers and women’s groups, youth representatives, IMC, and local leadership. The list of participants and evidence of meeting is presented in Appendix 3.

4. District-Level Technical and Administrative Consultations

At district level, structured interviews and meetings were held with District AGRITEX Officers, District Development Coordinators, Rural District Councils. These engagements helped identify institutional stakeholders, clarify roles, and highlight coordination and compliance responsibilities.

5. Provincial and National Institutional Engagements

Consultations were held with provincial line departments and national structures under the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development. These engagements confirmed oversight, reporting and implementation responsibilities, and ensured alignment with ongoing SACP and RACP structures.

Stakeholder Categories

In line with AfDB OS10 and IFAD SECAP, stakeholders were clearly differentiated into Project Affected Persons and Project Interested Parties, recognising that these groups require different levels and methods of engagement.

a) Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Project Affected Persons are individuals or groups whose livelihoods, land use, water access, health, safety or social conditions may be directly affected by RACP activities. These include:

- Irrigators and plot holders within targeted schemes
- Non-plot farmers sharing the same water source
- Women and youth engaged in scheme production and labour
- Vulnerable households including the elderly, persons with disabilities and chronically ill individuals
- Upstream and downstream communities affected by abstraction or construction works

PAPs are prioritised for continuous, scheme-level engagement, direct participation in decision-making, and full access to the GRM.

b) Project Interested Parties (PIPs)

Other interested parties are institutions or groups that are not directly affected but have influence, responsibilities or interests in the project. These include:

- AGRITEX extension services at ward, district and provincial levels
- Irrigation, Mechanisation and Engineering Departments
- ZINWA, EMA and catchment councils
- Rural District Councils and District Development Coordinators
- Provincial Development Coordinators
- National PMU and MLAFWRD directorates
- NGOs, private sector actors, input suppliers and off-takers
- Development partners including IFAD and AfDB

These stakeholders are engaged through technical coordination meetings, planning forums, reporting processes and supervision missions.

4.2 Stakeholder Identification Strategy

Stakeholders were identified using a structured approach based on:

- Preliminary scoping under the ESMP processes
- Field consultations held with farmers, IMCs and traditional leaders
- District-level technical and administrative stakeholder interviews
- Provincial-level engagements with sectoral ministries
- Analysis of institutional mandates and legal requirements
- Review of responsibilities under AfDB ISS OS10 and IFAD SECAP 1

This identification method ensures that all individuals, groups and institutions who may be impacted by, benefit from, influence or have interests related to the project's outcomes are included.

The process follows four principles:

Inclusivity

All affected households, including women, youth, vulnerable groups and people with disabilities, are recognised as primary stakeholders.

Representation

Stakeholders are mapped along existing governance structures such as IMCs, WUAs, AGRITEX, traditional leadership, DDC and RDCs, ensuring representation at appropriate levels.

Contextualisation

Stakeholder lists reflect similarities across provinces but remain sufficiently adaptable to incorporate district-specific actors, for example, wildlife authorities in Matabeleland North or mining-affected communities in Mashonaland West.

Dynamic Updating

Stakeholder identification is not static; new players such as contractors, private input suppliers or emerging value-chain actors are continuously added as the project evolves.

4.3 Stakeholder Categorisation

Stakeholders fall into three broad categories, each requiring different engagement strategies as presented in *Table 3*.

Table 3: Stakeholder Categorisation

Stakeholder Category	Description	Key Stakeholder Groups	Engagement Priority
Primary Stakeholders (Project Affected Persons)	Individuals or groups whose livelihoods, land use, water access, health or safety may be directly affected by irrigation rehabilitation and operation.	Irrigators and plot holders; non-plot farmers sharing water sources; women farmers engaged in production and marketing; youth involved in scheme labour and maintenance; elderly farmers; vulnerable households including widows, persons with disabilities, chronically ill and child-headed households; upstream and downstream communities affected by abstraction or construction.	High and continuous engagement required under AfDB OS10 and IFAD SECAP 1.
Secondary Stakeholders (Implementing and Supporting Institutions)	Institutions responsible for implementation, coordination, technical guidance, regulation or compliance monitoring.	IMCs and Water User Associations; AGRITEX officers at ward, district and provincial levels; district officers under MLAFWRD; District Development Coordinators; Rural District Councils; ZINWA catchment and sub-catchment councils; EMA district and provincial offices; Provincial AGRITEX, Irrigation and Mechanisation departments; SACP and RACP coordination units; National PMU.	Regular and structured engagement through coordination meetings, reporting and oversight mechanisms.
External Stakeholders (Partners and Influencers)	Actors not directly affected but with influence on project outcomes,	Input suppliers and agro-dealers; private sector buyers and off-takers; NGOs and development partners;	Periodic and strategic engagement to support

Stakeholder Category	Description	Key Stakeholder Groups	Engagement Priority
	sustainability or community welfare.	community-based organisations including women's cooperatives; financial institutions; local contractors; media outlets.	implementation, value chains and transparency.

4.4 Stakeholder Influence and Interest Analysis

Stakeholders differ in the level of power they hold and the degree to which they are affected. The influence–interest relationship determines engagement intensity as presented in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Matrix of Influence vs Interest

Stakeholder Group	Interest in RACP	Influence on Project	Influence–Interest Category	Required Approach	Engagement
IMCs and WUAs	Very high	High	Manage Closely	Continuous engagement through scheme-based decision forums, joint planning, monitoring and grievance handling.	
Irrigators and Plot Holders	Very high	Medium	Keep Informed and Involved	Regular scheme meetings, participatory planning, feedback sessions and GRM access.	
Women Groups	Very high	Medium–low	Keep Informed and Involved	Dedicated consultations, gender-sensitive facilitation, targeted FGDs and safe spaces for dialogue.	
Youth Groups	High	Medium–low	Keep Informed and Involved	Tailored youth dialogues, skills-focused engagement, labour and enterprise discussions.	
Traditional Leaders	Medium	High	Manage Closely	Early involvement, continuous consultation, cultural guidance and conflict mediation.	
AGRITEX Officers	High	High	Manage Closely	Technical coordination, farmer training, monitoring, reporting and safeguards implementation.	
ZINWA	High	High	Manage	Structured consultations on water allocation, abstraction	

Stakeholder Group	Interest in RACP	Influence on Project	Influence–Interest Category	Required Engagement Approach
			Closely	permits, catchment management and compliance.
District Agriculture, Irrigation and Mechanisation Officers	High	High	Manage Closely	Joint planning, supervision, monitoring and coordination meetings.
Rural District Councils (RDCs)	Medium	High	Keep Satisfied and Informed	Engagement on planning approvals, land use oversight, by-laws and local governance.
Environmental Management Agency (EMA)	Medium	High	Keep Satisfied and Informed	Environmental compliance coordination, training, inspections and reporting.
Contractors	Medium	High	Manage Closely	Mandatory briefings, OHS meetings, labour and SEA/GBV awareness, GRM orientation and compliance monitoring.
NGOs and Private Sector Actors	Medium–low	Medium	Monitor and Engage Strategically	Partnership-based engagement, information sharing and coordination on livelihoods and value chains.

Scheme-based governance structures (IMCs and plot holders) hold high interest but moderate influence, whereas provincial and district authorities have high influence but moderate direct interest. Thus, stakeholder engagement must bridge these asymmetries to ensure effective participation.

4.5 Vulnerable Groups Assessment

IFAD SECAP 1 and AfDB OS10 require targeted engagement of vulnerable groups to avoid exclusion. Across RACP provinces, vulnerability profiles are consistent and include:

- **Women-headed households**, who frequently lack institutional voice
- **Youth with limited access to resources or decision-making bodies**
- **Persons with disabilities**, facing mobility and inclusion challenges
- **Elderly irrigators**, often unable to operate heavy irrigation equipment
- **Households affected by chronic illness or HIV/AIDS**
- **Widows with limited labour resources**

Vulnerable persons may require:

- Adjusted meeting times
- Tailored communication methods
- Priority participation in training
- Dedicated grievance pathways
- Non-technical climate risk and water-use explanations

These considerations are integrated into Chapters 5 and 7 of the SEP.

4.6 Stakeholder Validation and Updating

Stakeholder lists will continue to be refined during:

- District inception meetings
- Scheme-level verification exercises led by IMCs and AGRITEX
- Provincial harmonisation meetings
- Contractor mobilisation activities
- Water permitting discussions with ZINWA

Each scheme will maintain a **Stakeholder Register** (structured as that presented in Table 5), updated quarterly and coordinated by the District SACP/RACP Agricultural Officer, with oversight from the Provincial PMU.

Table 5: Summary Table of Stakeholders Across All RACP Provinces

Level	Stakeholder	Role/Interest
Scheme Level	Irrigators, IMCs, WUAs	Water allocation, scheme governance, operation and maintenance
	Women groups & youth groups	Production, labour, decision-making, livelihood opportunities
	Traditional leaders	Legitimacy, land governance, social cohesion
Ward Level	Village heads, local committees	Mobilisation, conflict management, cultural issues
District Level	AGRITEX, Irrigation, Mechanisation, District SACP Officer	Technical support, monitoring, extension, IPM training
	DDC	Multi-sectoral coordination and oversight
	RDC	Local approval, land use regulation, environmental governance
	EMA & ZINWA	Environmental compliance and water resource management
	District Health Offices	Public health, WASH, construction health

				oversight		
Provincial Level	Provincial Mechanisation, PDC	AGRITEX, Irrigation,		Provincial environmental	planning, and social	reporting, oversight
	Provincial SACP/RACP Coordination Unit			Programme alignment and quality control		
National Level	PMU, MLAFWRD			Policy oversight,	financial management,	development partner compliance
External	NGOs, private sector, media	input suppliers,		Partnerships,	technical support,	value chain integration

5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Stakeholder engagement strategies under RACP are designed to respond to the diverse roles, levels of influence, information needs and vulnerabilities of different stakeholder groups. The strategies recognise that men, women, youth and vulnerable households experience irrigation development differently and therefore require tailored engagement approaches. In line with AfDB OS10 and IFAD SECAP requirements, engagement methods are differentiated by stakeholder category, are culturally appropriate, and explicitly promote gender inclusion, equitable participation and safe access to information and grievance mechanisms. Stakeholder engagement must be continuous, adaptive, inclusive and responsive to evolving scheme-level, district and provincial realities. The strategies in this chapter are designed to ensure that all stakeholders, especially the most vulnerable are informed, consulted, involved in decision-making, and empowered to participate in the monitoring and grievance processes throughout the project lifecycle. These strategies apply uniformly across all five RACP provinces, with flexibility for scheme-level adaptation based on local culture, institutional maturity and community dynamics.

The engagement strategies follow the principles outlined in AfDB OS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure and IFAD SECAP 1 & 10, ensuring that consultations are meaningful, transparent and accessible, and that feedback is systematically incorporated into project design and implementation.

5.1 Information Dissemination

Information dissemination forms the foundation of effective stakeholder engagement. Communities and institutions must receive accurate, timely and understandable information on project activities, timelines, risks, rights, responsibilities and grievance processes. This is particularly important in irrigation rehabilitation programmes where water availability, construction schedules, land use changes, and pesticide use have direct impacts on livelihoods.

Information must therefore be:

- **Clear and non-technical**, avoiding jargon where possible
- **Delivered in local languages** (Shona or Ndebele and other languages depending on province)
- **Shared through multiple channels** to reach diverse groups

- **Provided in advance** of decisions, construction works or environmental impacts

For RACP, primary information dissemination channels include:

- Community meetings facilitated by AGRITEX or IMCs
- District-level technical briefings involving MLAFWARD officers and the District SACP Officer
- Public notices displayed at ward centres, irrigation scheme entrances and market facilities
- Local radio broadcasts for provincial-level announcements that include Zi-FM, National FM, Platinum FM, Madziwa FM, Lyeja FM, TwasumpukaFM, and Nyangani FM
- Engagement with local councillors, village heads and traditional leadership structures
- WhatsApp groups managed by IMCs or AGRITEX where appropriate
- Dissemination through local churches, savings groups, youth clusters and women’s associations

Information dissemination must also integrate awareness from the **GRM Plan**, such as where grievances can be submitted, timelines for resolution and **SEA/GBV** referral pathways, as well as guidance from the **Pest Management Plan**, particularly around pesticide risks, safe handling and emergency reporting.

5.2 Stakeholder Consultations

Stakeholder consultations under the RACP are designed as a continuous, structured and transparent process that takes place at scheme, district, provincial and national levels throughout project planning, construction, operation and monitoring. Consultations are not treated as one-off events but as iterative engagements embedded within existing agricultural extension, irrigation governance and local development structures under RACP. **Table 6** presents a summary on how consultations will be carried out at the various levels of stakeholders.

Table 6: Stakeholder Approaches

Consultation Level	How Consultations Will Be Held	Participant Identification Method	Engagement and Transparency Measures
Scheme Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community meetings convened by IMCs and facilitated by AGRITEX; disclosure sessions; • Construction safety briefings; • Operational review meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme registers; • Water user lists; • IMC membership records; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open discussions • Validation by traditional leadership and AGRITEX • Attendance registers and meeting minutes • Feedback on agreed actions

Consultation Level	How Consultations Will Be Held	Participant Identification Method	Engagement and Transparency Measures
Construction Phase Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-mobilisation meetings, • Contractor community interface meetings, • Toolbox talks and occupational health and safety briefings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor work plans, • IMC coordination and identification of households directly affected by construction activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction schedules, • Codes of conduct and safety requirements, • Explicit communication of SEA and GBV reporting pathways and GRM procedures.
Provincial Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly provincial review meetings and • Provincial technical coordination sessions involving relevant departments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial departmental structures and • Project coordination units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial reports, shared with districts and schemes, and • Cross-district learning and corrective actions.
National Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National stakeholder review workshops, • PMU-led coordination meetings and • Safeguards supervision missions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National mandates, • Project governance structures and • Development partner participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of project progress, • Safeguards compliance reporting and • Stakeholder feedback.
External Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral meetings, • Partnership forums and • Structured information sharing sessions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder mapping and • Assessment of institutional relevance to project objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear roles and expectations will be communicated, • Agreements documented and • Follow-up actions tracked to support accountability.
Targeted Groups (Women, Youth and Vulnerable Households)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group discussions, • Small group meetings and • Household visits where necessary • Provision of safe and inclusive spaces for dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AGRITEX records, • IMC referrals and • Community validation processes, • Particular attention to women, youth and households facing vulnerability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender-sensitive facilitation will be applied, • Sensitive issues will be handled confidentially and • Concerns raised will be documented and followed up, with clear guidance on GRM access.

Table 7 outlines the iterative process through which data generated from stakeholder consultations is collected, analysed, applied to project decision making and fed back to stakeholders within the implementation of RACP.

Table 7: Consultation Data Usage

Stage	Source of Consultation Data	How the Data Is Used	Output and Feedback
Data Collection	Community meetings, focus group discussions, site visits, GRM submissions	Issues, concerns and suggestions are recorded and validated at scheme level	Meeting minutes, attendance registers, issue logs
Scheme-Level Review	Inputs from irrigators, women, youth and vulnerable households	Data informs design refinement, construction scheduling, water allocation and mitigation measures	Feedback provided to communities through follow-up meetings
District Consolidation	Scheme reports and consultation records	Recurring issues and risks are analysed to guide inspections, coordination and corrective actions	District action points and updated monitoring plans
Provincial Synthesis	District summaries and GRM trends	Data is reviewed to identify cross-scheme patterns and capacity gaps	Provincial review reports and guidance to districts
National Integration	Provincial reports and safeguards data	Information informs safeguards reporting, adaptive management and SEP updates	Reports to IFAD and AfDB and revised engagement approaches
Feedback Loop	Decisions and actions taken at all levels	Outcomes are communicated back to stakeholders	Improved trust and continuous engagement

5.3 Capacity Building and Training

Capacity building is a fundamental engagement strategy because the success of irrigation rehabilitation, IPM adoption, scheme governance and environmental management depends on stakeholders' technical competence and institutional capacity.

Training sessions must be practical, hands-on, and tailored to beneficiary realities, with special attention to women, youth and vulnerable groups.

Training priorities include:

For Communities and IMCs

- Roles and responsibilities of IMCs and WUAs
- Water scheduling, conflict minimisation and equitable distribution
- Basic operation and maintenance of infrastructure
- Understanding irrigation layouts and command areas

- Safe pesticide handling, storage, application and disposal (PMP requirement)
- Emergency procedures and reporting

For AGRITEX and District Technical Staff

- Enhanced facilitation skills
- Environmental and social risk communication
- Monitoring and compliance reporting
- Gender-sensitive engagement
- Climate-smart agriculture and IPM advisory services

For Contractors

- Community entry protocols
- Labour rights, worker codes of conduct and SEA/GBV prevention
- Occupational health and safety
- GRM orientation and grievance escalation

Training content must be updated periodically and delivered collaboratively by AGRITEX, EMA, ZINWA, RDCs and the PMU.

5.4 Collaborative Partnerships

RACP implementation benefits from strategic partnerships that strengthen capacity, extend knowledge networks and enhance sustainability. Across the five RACP provinces, the most directly comparable programme already providing a platform for coordination and shared learning is the Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project (SACP), which is being implemented in Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Midlands and Matabeleland North and uses the same district and extension delivery structures that RACP relies on for mobilisation, safeguards implementation and reporting. In addition, lessons on irrigation scheme rehabilitation, governance strengthening, inclusive participation and safeguards practice can be drawn from the Smallholder Irrigation Revitalisation Programme (SIRP), which operated in Midlands among other provinces and provides relevant experience on scheme-focused engagement and operationalisation of irrigation investments that RACP teams can adapt through structured cross-programme learning and joint technical reviews. Partnerships will also involve:

- **NGOs** providing community facilitation, gender mainstreaming, youth mobilisation or market access development
- **Private sector actors** offering value-chain linkages, processing opportunities or supply chain investments such as
- **Environmental institutions** such as EMA and Forestry Commission supporting ecosystem restoration
- **ZINWA** for catchment management planning

- **Health institutions** for pesticide poisoning prevention, WASH, and contractor health oversight
- **Financial institutions** providing microcredit or revolving fund services

Such partnerships deepen community engagement, promote co-ownership of interventions and build long-term resilience and these are summarised in *Table 8*.

Table 8: Collaborative Partnerships

Stakeholder Area	Key Actors to Coordinate With	Relevance to RACP	Coordination Focus
NGOs and Civil Society	Gender and youth service providers under SACP; community development NGOs such as FACHIG, DAPP, FACT; livelihoods NGOs in Matabeleland North and Mashonaland provinces	Support community facilitation, gender mainstreaming, youth mobilisation, inclusion of vulnerable groups and market readiness	Joint community mobilisation, gender and youth targeting, shared training tools, coordination of field activities
Private Sector and Value Chain Actors	Input suppliers, agro-dealers, buyers and off-takers; processors and aggregators linked to SACP value chains	Enable market access, aggregation, processing opportunities and value chain sustainability	Buyer engagement forums, alignment of production planning, contract farming and off-take discussions
Environmental Institutions	Environmental Management Agency; Forestry Commission of Zimbabwe	Support environmental compliance, ecosystem protection and restoration linked to irrigation schemes	Joint inspections, community environmental awareness, catchment and riparian restoration activities
Water Resources Management	ZINWA; Catchment and Sub-Catchment Councils	Manage water abstraction, allocation and catchment planning for irrigation schemes	Coordination on permits, abstraction limits, water allocation schedules and catchment planning
Health Institutions	Ministry of Health and Child Care; District Health Offices; Environmental Health Technicians	Prevent pesticide poisoning, strengthen WASH practices and oversee contractor public health compliance	Community awareness on pesticide safety, WASH integration, contractor health monitoring and referral pathways
Financial	AFC Bank; microfinance	Provide access to credit,	Alignment of farmer

Stakeholder Area	Key Actors to Coordinate With	Relevance to RACP	Coordination Focus
Institutions	institutions; revolving fund managers under SACP	equipment finance and working capital for farmers and value chain actors	financing, revolving funds, loan awareness and risk management support

5.5 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory M&E is essential for ensuring that stakeholders remain part of the oversight, quality assurance and learning cycle. AfDB OS1 and IFAD SECAP promote community involvement in monitoring because it builds trust, enhances compliance, and supports adaptive management.

Participatory monitoring will involve:

- Community monitoring committees composed of IMCs, women, youth and vulnerable group representatives
- Joint field inspections with AGRITEX, Irrigation, RDC and EMA
- Monitoring of water flows, abstraction rates and catchment restoration
- Feedback sessions during district technical review meetings
- Tracking safe pesticide use practices under the PMP
- Review of GRM cases and resolutions during scheme meetings

Community-generated data will support adaptive decision-making in the PMU.

5.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Integration

The GRM is a core component of the SEP and provides a structured, transparent and accessible system through which stakeholders can raise concerns, complaints or disputes related to RACP activities. The GRM is designed to complement and reinforce stakeholder consultations by providing a continuous feedback channel that operates throughout project planning, construction, operation and monitoring. While full procedural details are addressed in the **standalone GRM Plan**, the SEP emphasises that stakeholder engagement must:

- Raise awareness of the GRM
- Clarify reporting channels
- Promote SEA/GBV-safe reporting
- Ensure confidentiality where required
- Ensure accessibility to vulnerable groups
- Reinforce trust that grievances will be heard and resolved

Engagement activities must dedicate time to explaining:

- How to file a complaint

- Who receives the complaint (IMC GRM focal persons, AGRITEX, ward leadership, District GRM Committee)
- Expected timelines
- Appeals steps
- Special handling of labour disputes
- Survivor-centred SEA/GBV mechanisms

Under RACP, the GRM applies to all environmental, social and governance-related issues, including but not limited to land and water use conflicts, construction impacts, labour and working conditions, occupational health and safety, inclusion of women and youth, SEA and GBV risks, environmental impacts and service delivery concerns. The SEP provides the engagement framework through which communities are informed about the GRM, supported to access it and receive feedback on grievance outcomes.

GRM Structure and Linkage with the SEP

The GRM operates through a tiered structure, aligned with existing local governance and project implementation arrangements, ensuring that grievances are resolved as close as possible to their point of origin while allowing escalation when required.

At **scheme level**, grievances are first received through Irrigation Management Committees, Water User Associations or AGRITEX extension officers during routine engagements, community meetings or through direct reporting. These entry points are integrated into SEP activities, ensuring that GRM awareness is built into consultations, disclosure sessions and construction briefings.

At **district level**, unresolved grievances are reviewed by district technical officers under the coordination of the District Development Coordinator, with participation from relevant departments such as AGRITEX, Irrigation, EMA, ZINWA or the RDC depending on the nature of the complaint. District-level engagement forums under the SEP provide opportunities to review grievance trends and systemic issues.

At **provincial and national levels**, the Project Management Unit consolidates grievance records, monitors resolution performance and escalates complex or sensitive cases. These levels also support learning and corrective action across provinces, with oversight from IFAD and AfDB during supervision missions.

Conflict Resolution Process

The GRM under RACP follows a clear and structured conflict resolution process:

- i. Grievance Intake and Registration

Grievances may be submitted verbally or in writing during consultations, through designated GRM focal persons, or via established reporting channels. All grievances are logged using a standard register, capturing the nature of the issue, complainant details where consent is provided, and the date of receipt.

ii. Acknowledgement and Screening

Complaints are acknowledged within a defined timeframe. The grievance is screened to determine its category, urgency and the appropriate level for resolution. Sensitive cases, including SEA and GBV, are handled confidentially using survivor-centred referral pathways.

iii. Investigation and Dialogue

The responsible committee or authority conducts an investigation, which may include site visits, consultations with affected parties and engagement with relevant institutions. Dialogue-based resolution is prioritised, ensuring that all parties are heard in a respectful and non-coercive manner.

iv. Resolution and Agreement

A resolution is proposed and communicated to the complainant. Where agreement is reached, corrective actions are implemented and documented. If the complainant is not satisfied, the grievance is escalated to the next level.

v. Escalation and Appeal

Unresolved grievances are escalated sequentially from scheme to district, provincial and national levels. Stakeholders retain the right to pursue resolution through formal legal or administrative channels if project-level mechanisms do not resolve the issue.

vi. Closure and Feedback

Once resolved, the grievance is formally closed and the outcome communicated to the complainant. Lessons learned are captured and fed back into SEP implementation and ESMP monitoring.

Transparency, Monitoring and Reporting

All grievances are tracked through a central GRM database managed by the Project Management Unit. The SEP ensures that GRM performance, including the number of grievances received, resolved and pending, is reviewed during stakeholder engagement meetings at district and provincial levels. Trends identified through the GRM are used to adjust engagement strategies, improve mitigation measures and prevent recurring conflicts.

Role of the SEP in Strengthening the GRM

The SEP ensures that stakeholders are continuously informed about the GRM, understand how to access it and trust its processes. GRM awareness is integrated into all consultation activities, training sessions and disclosure materials. Through this integration, the GRM functions not only as a complaints mechanism but as a tool for conflict prevention, early warning and adaptive management.

Community awareness of the GRM is a mandatory requirement under AfDB OS10 and IFAD SECAP 10.

5.7 Crosscutting Vulnerability and Gender Responsiveness

Project Affected Person

Engagement with irrigators and plot holders will prioritise regular, scheme-based meetings that allow for participatory decision-making on design, construction scheduling, water allocation and operation arrangements. Particular attention will be given to ensuring that women farmers and non-plot water users are able to attend and contribute meaningfully, including through meeting times that accommodate household responsibilities and the use of local languages. Feedback from these engagements will directly inform implementation decisions and monitoring actions.

Women Farmers and Women's Groups

Engagement strategies for women farmers are designed to address structural barriers to participation, including time constraints, cultural norms and limited representation in scheme leadership. Dedicated women-only focus group discussions and small-group consultations will be used to provide safe spaces for dialogue on access to water, labour demands, safety concerns, pesticide risks and livelihood opportunities. Female AGRITEX officers or trained facilitators will be engaged where possible to support inclusive participation and confidentiality.

Youth Groups

Engagement with youth will focus on practical, opportunity-oriented approaches that reflect their interests in employment, skills development and enterprise opportunities. Youth dialogues and targeted sessions will be used to discuss construction-related labour opportunities, operation and maintenance roles, and value chain participation. Engagement methods will be adapted to be interactive and skills-focused, ensuring youth voices are reflected in scheme-level planning and conflict prevention processes.

Vulnerable and Marginalised Households

Engagement strategies for vulnerable households, including elderly farmers, persons with disabilities, chronically ill individuals and child-headed households, will prioritise accessibility and dignity. Smaller group discussions, household visits and the use of trusted community intermediaries will be applied where necessary. These stakeholders will be supported to access information, raise concerns through the GRM and participate in decisions that affect their access to water and livelihoods.

Traditional Leadership

Traditional leaders will be engaged early and continuously to provide cultural guidance, support community mobilisation and assist in conflict resolution. Engagement with traditional leadership will respect customary governance structures while ensuring that decision-making processes remain inclusive and aligned with safeguards requirements, including gender equality and non-discrimination.

Implementing and Regulatory Institutions

Engagement with AGRITEX, district technical officers, RDCs, EMA and ZINWA will focus on structured coordination, technical alignment and compliance oversight. These stakeholders will be engaged through regular coordination meetings, joint field inspections and reporting processes to ensure consistent messaging to communities and effective implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures.

Implementing and Regulatory Institutions

Engagement with AGRITEX, district technical officers, RDCs, EMA and ZINWA will focus on structured coordination, technical alignment and compliance oversight. These stakeholders will be engaged through regular coordination meetings, joint field inspections and reporting processes to ensure consistent messaging to communities and effective implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures.

All engagement strategies under the SEP are designed to be gender responsive and inclusive, ensuring that women, youth and vulnerable groups are not only informed but are able to influence project decisions. Engagement outcomes will be monitored to assess participation quality and to adjust approaches where gaps are identified.

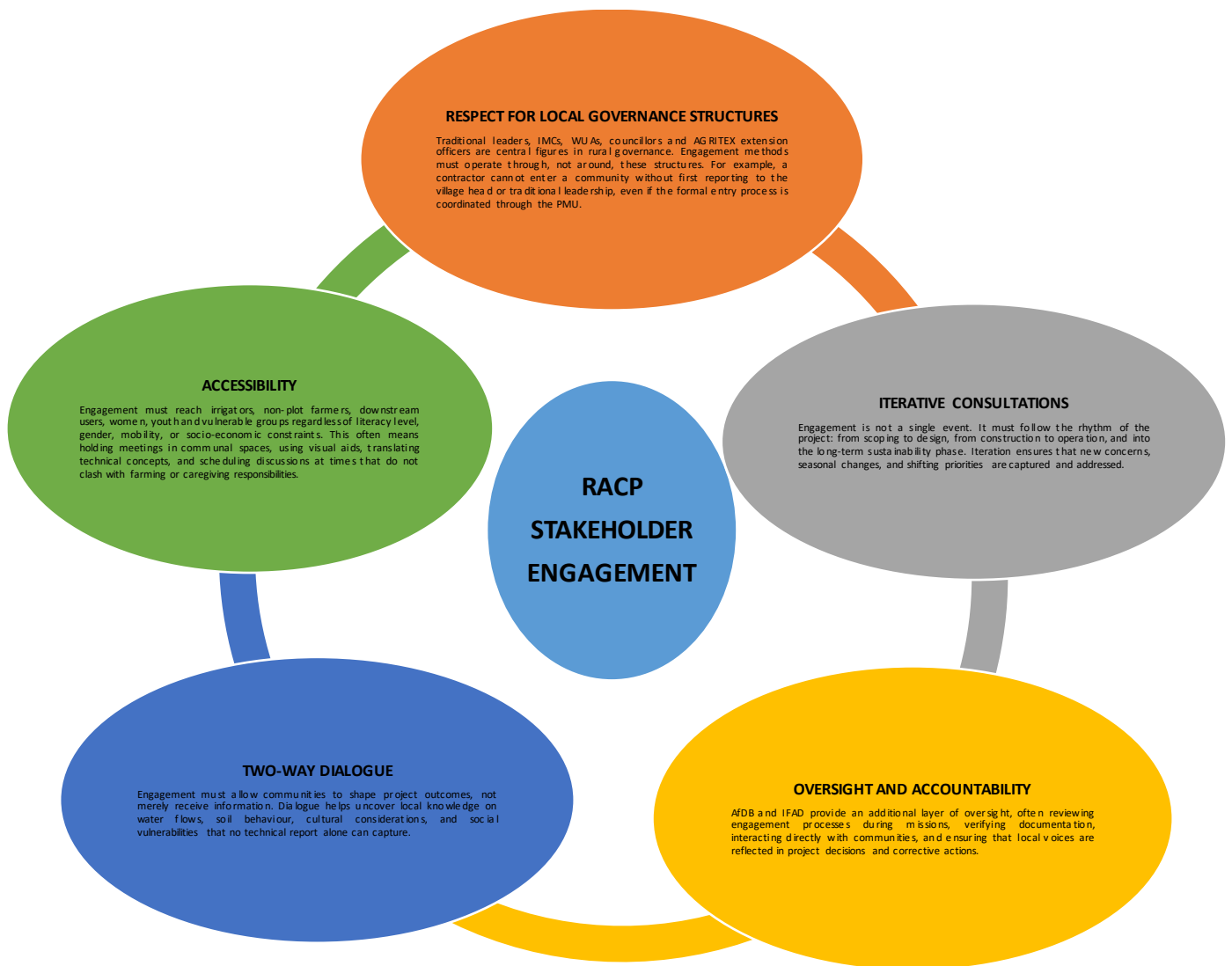
6. METHODS AND TOOLS FOR ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement within RACP requires a deliberate, context-driven approach built upon Zimbabwe's established rural communication traditions, extension systems, customary leadership structures, and local governance arrangements. Because RACP is implemented across five provinces, each with unique social, cultural and agro-ecological conditions whilst having shared similarities, engagement tools must be adaptable, sensitive to community rhythms, and grounded in the day-to-day realities of smallholder farmers. At the same time, these tools will meet the rigorous expectations of the AfDB and the IFAD, which oversee project implementation through periodic missions, reviews and supervision visits.

The objective is to ensure that information flows effectively, decisions are participatory, concerns are heard and addressed, and technical content is communicated in a way that is accessible to the very farmers and community members whose livelihoods depend upon irrigation rehabilitation and agricultural resilience.

Foundations of the Engagement Approach

Engagement under RACP is anchored in five interlinked principles:



These foundational principles shape every method and tool used under RACP which summarised in *Table 9*

Table 9: Methods and Tools of Engagement

Phase	Priority E&S issue	Target stakeholders	Communication	Participatory planning focus	Key engagement method and tool	Expected outputs and KPI	Conflict resolution and GRM process	Lead support	Timing	Est unit cost (USD)
Preparation	Project introduction, rights and responsibilities, inclusion rules	Irrigators, IMCs, WUAs, traditional leaders, councillors, women, youth	Ward noticeboards, scheme notice boards, community meeting invite via village head, WhatsApp where network exists	Agree on engagement calendar, meeting times, inclusion quotas, feedback capture, scheme entry protocol	Community meeting (Dare public assembly)	Attendance register disaggregated (women youth vulnerable), agreed minutes with actions, stakeholder register verified	GRM orientation at meeting, share focal persons, explain timelines and appeals	AGRITEX IMC (RDC DDC)	1–2 per scheme before design freeze	220
Preparation	Water allocation, abstraction conflicts, equitable distribution	IMCs WUAs, upstream/downstream users, ZINWA, RDC, AGRITEX	Notice of consultation in local language, SMS WhatsApp, invite through councillor and village heads	Validate permit status, agree seasonal scheduling principles, define conflict triggers and response	IMC/WUA technical session + ZINWA dialogue	Water scheduling draft, permit action list, conflict map, signed resolutions	GRM entry at IMC focal point; escalate unresolved water disputes to district GRM committee	ZINWA AGRITEX (IMC RDC)	1 per scheme before procurement	280
Preparation	Catchment degradation, siltation, gully threats	Community reps, EMA, Forestry, RDC, AGRITEX, youth groups	Posters and simple visuals, community radio announcement where useful	Prioritise erosion control sites, agree by-laws, agree community roles and protection zones	Participatory field walk and joint inspection	Geo-tagged issues list, agreed restoration actions, photo evidence	GRM for land-use disputes; referral to RDC EMA where enforcement needed	EMA AGRITEX (RDC IMC)	1–2 per scheme	260
Preparation	Gender inequities and	Women groups, youth groups, elderly,	Separate invitations, safe	Identify barriers,	Women-only and	FGD report, agreed	GRM access points	AGRITEX	2 FGDs per scheme	180

	vulnerable group exclusion	PWDs, IMCs	spaces, women-led facilitation, simplified visuals	confirm representation in IMC/GRM structures, adjust meeting timing	youth-only FGDs	inclusion actions, named reps for committees	clarified including confidential options for sensitive cases	(IMC RDC)	(women, youth)	
Preparation	Labour expectations, local employment, SEA/GBV risk prevention	Community leaders, potential workers, contractors (pre-mobilisation), district labour	Public notice, briefing invite, posters on labour rights and CoC	Agree community entry rules, local hiring transparency, code of conduct, SEA/GBV referral	Pre-construction briefing (community + contractor)	Signed community entry protocol, CoC awareness attendance, recruitment transparency checklist	Worker and community grievances routed via GRM; SEA/GBV survivor-centred referral pathway reinforced	Contractor PMU safeguards (AGRITEX DDC)	Once per scheme pre-mobilisation	300
Subtotal										1240
Implementation	Construction risks: safety, traffic, dust, restricted access	Farmers near works, school/clinic reps, transport users, contractor team	Weekly noticeboard updates, SMS/WhatsApp updates, community meeting reminders	Agree safe routes, work hours, exclusion zones, incident reporting procedures	Weekly/fortnightly scheme progress meetings	Zero-fatality messaging delivered, attendance logs, safety issues tracker, corrective actions closed	GRM used in real time for construction complaints; escalation to district if not resolved	AGRITEX IMC (Contractor)	Weekly or fortnightly during works	200
Implementation	Infrastructure hazards: electrical, pump house safety, theft vandalism	IMC, youth groups, local security structures, contractor, irrigation dept	Visual warnings, posters, community assembly reminders	Agree fencing locations, community surveillance, reporting protocols	Joint inspection + toolbox talk near assets	Hazard register updated, fencing agreement, vandalism prevention actions	Asset-related grievances logged; escalation to RDC and PMU where persistent	Irrigation Dept (IMC AGRITEX Contractor)	Monthly during works	240
Implementation	Agrochemical risk and IPM adoption	Farmers, input suppliers (where present), health office	Posters, demos, simplified brochures, local	Agree IPM training calendar, safe	Demo plots and farmer field schools	# farmers trained, % adopting safe	GRM used for pesticide poisoning	AGRITEX (Health Office)	Monthly during season peak	250

		reps, AGRITEX	language messaging	storage, disposal points, incident reporting		practices, incident reports tracked	reports and unsafe sales practices	IMC)		
Implementation	District coordination and compliance across agencies	DDC, RDC, EMA, ZINWA, Irrigation, Mechanisation, AGRITEX	Written circulars, formal notices, meeting agenda shared early	Jointly review ESMP actions, resolve cross-scheme conflicts, align enforcement	District Technical Working Group meeting	DTWG minutes, compliance actions assigned, grievance trend report	District GRM committee reviews escalated cases; defines corrective actions and timelines	DDC (RDC EMA ZINWA AGRITEX)	Monthly or bi-monthly	420
Implementation	Provincial harmonisation and cumulative impacts	Provincial AGRITEX, Irrigation, EMA, ZINWA, PDC, district reps	Provincial circulars, dashboards shared before meeting	Prioritise multi-scheme catchment actions, review inclusion performance, plan support visits	Provincial planning and review meeting	Provincial action plan, cross-scheme bottlenecks closed, KPI dashboard	Escalated grievances reviewed; systemic issues elevated to PMU	PDC (Provincial depts PMU)	Quarterly	650
Sub-Total										1760
Completion	Handover readiness and O&M responsibilities	IMCs, irrigators, WUAs, district irrigation	Advance handover notice, translated O&M checklist, scheme noticeboard posting	Confirm asset inventory, maintenance roles, fees, water scheduling rules	Handover meeting and O&M practical session	Signed handover certificate, O&M plan, trained operators list	Post-handover complaints managed via GRM; defects handled through agreed escalation	Irrigation Dept (Contractor IMC AGRITEX)	Once per scheme at completion	520
Completion	Post-construction lessons learned and stakeholder	Farmers, women, youth, vulnerable groups, district stakeholders	Invite through IMC AGRITEX, safe-space formats for	Validate what worked and failed, agree corrective	Community feedback meeting and FGDs (targeted)	Satisfaction score, lessons log, corrective	GRM performance reviewed; unresolved	AGRITEX (PMU safeguards IMC)	1 round per scheme after completion	260

	satisfaction		women and youth	actions for operation phase		action tracker	cases escalated and closed-out documented			
Completion	Public disclosure of results and ongoing access to information	Wider community, RDC, local institutions, media where relevant	Summary brochures, noticeboards, radio announcement for key messages	Agree what to disclose, where to store documents, who maintains noticeboards	Disclosure campaign (print, radio, digital where feasible)	Materials distributed, noticeboards updated, reach estimates	GRM contact info re-posted and maintained for operations	PMU (RDC AGRITEX IMC)	Once per scheme cluster	600
Completion	National oversight, compliance confirmation, learning across provinces	PMU, provincial leads, AfDB and IFAD missions, key agencies	Prior sharing of dashboards, grievance trends, evidence packs	Review compliance evidence, agree corrective actions, update SEP tools	National safeguards clinic + partner mission engagements	Aide-mémoire actions closed, updated tools, provincial improvement plans	GRM systemic issues elevated; partner-level escalation route clarified where needed	PMU (Provincial teams AfDB IFAD)	At least annual	1200
Sub Total										2580
Grand total										5580

7. TIMELINE AND FREQUENCY OF ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement within the RACP follows the natural rhythm of irrigation development, agricultural seasons, community availability and the project's safeguards obligations. Engagement does not happen once and it does not follow a rigid schedule. Instead, it is woven into the day to day functioning of irrigation schemes and provincial agricultural governance. This means that engagement moments must be planned in advance, discussed openly during coordination meetings and adjusted whenever project dynamics shift.

The purpose of setting a clear timeline is to ensure that project information moves from national level to scheme level in a coordinated manner, that communities receive updates before change occurs on the ground and that each phase of implementation carries opportunities for meaningful dialogue between farmers, extension services, local institutions and the project implementers.

Stakeholder engagement also follows a layered rhythm which reflects the structure of rural governance. Scheme level farmers and IMCs require frequent and practical engagements because their lives are directly affected by construction, water availability, crop cycles and market opportunities. District level stakeholders guide the technical and administrative oversight therefore their engagement occurs regularly but with more structured intervals. Provincial and national engagements take a more strategic focus and therefore follow quarterly and annual cycles.

AfDB and IFAD do not participate in everyday meetings but they do join through supervision missions and backstopping visits at specific points of the year. These interactions serve to verify that engagement is functioning and that communities are genuinely taking part in project decisions. Their involvement creates an accountability loop from village level to national decision making.

The following timeline outlines how the engagement process unfolds across the project cycle.

7.1 Engagement During Planning and Design

The planning and design stage is one of the most important periods for community participation because design choices on canals, pump sizes, storage dams, command areas and road alignments have long term implications for scheme performance.

Engagement activities during this phase therefore include:

- Introductory consultations at scheme level to explain the project, expected benefits, possible disruptions and the responsibilities of different actors
- Detailed design discussions where IMCs, women and youth groups and vulnerable households provide input on scheme layout and identify areas that require protection
- Catchment and water availability consultations involving ZINWA, EMA and AGRITEX to ensure that design proposals align with water permits and environmental obligations
- Ward meetings led by traditional leadership and AGRITEX to verify stakeholder lists and ensure that no group is excluded
- District technical meetings where Irrigation, Mechanisation, EMA, RDC and AGRITEX teams review engineering proposals

- Initial grievance awareness sessions led by IMC GRM focal persons to familiarise communities with reporting channels
- Farmer consultations on pest management expectations which directly feed into the PMP or IPMP training calendar

These engagements must occur **before any contractor is mobilised** and should be spaced over two to three months to allow communities to process information, seek clarification and offer feedback.

7.2 Engagement During Construction

Construction introduces noise, movement of heavy equipment, possible land disturbance and temporary interruptions to irrigation activities. For this reason, construction demands more frequent and structured engagement moments.

Key engagement events during construction include:

- Weekly or fortnightly scheme meetings facilitated by AGRITEX and the IMC to update farmers on progress, expected disruptions and safety precautions
- Monthly District Technical Working Group sessions where construction progress, safeguards compliance and grievances are reviewed by technical departments
- Contractor community entry and regular interface meetings, particularly those addressing labour practices, safety rules and work schedules
- Safety briefings delivered by district officers on avoiding hazards near excavated areas, trenches, pumping units or transformer zones
- Consultation moments with women and vulnerable groups to identify any safety concerns or barriers created by construction movement
- District health and EMA joint outreach sessions whenever land clearing, waste disposal or construction emissions pose public health concerns
- Activation of the GRM response mechanism to deal with construction related complaints in real time

Construction related engagement is most effective when information is provided before work begins and when IMCs receive weekly updates that they can pass on to plot holders.

7.3 Engagement During Operation and Handover

Once rehabilitation works are completed, engagement shifts toward preparing farmers and local institutions for operation and maintenance.

Engagement activities at this stage include:

- Handover meetings where contractors, district engineers and IMCs review the infrastructure and confirm readiness for use
- O and M training sessions for IMCs, WUAs and farmers covering water scheduling, pump operation, routine maintenance and emergency response
- PMP or IPMP refresher trainings focused on safe pesticide handling, chemical storage and monitoring of agrochemical risks during production

- Monthly scheme governance meetings chaired by IMCs to address water distribution, fee collection, conflict management and maintenance planning
- Community feedback meetings facilitated by AGRITEX or the District SACP Officer to identify lessons learned and adjust practices
- Ongoing grievance handling sessions where unresolved issues are brought forward to district and provincial committees
- Provincial review sessions to assess performance across schemes, examine cumulative impacts and refine support interventions

During operation, the frequency of engagement gradually decreases but continues to be consistent because irrigation requires continual management, coordination and problem solving.

7.4 Engagement During Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Monitoring and evaluation rely on periodic engagement moments that allow stakeholders to measure progress, understand challenges and refine approaches.

Engagements during this phase include:

- Quarterly district reviews involving AGRITEX, Irrigation, EMA, RDC, ZINWA and scheme representatives
- Annual provincial performance reviews where issues such as catchment health, water abstraction patterns, scheme governance, gender inclusion and youth participation are examined
- Participatory monitoring visits where scheme committees walk the infrastructure with AGRITEX and district technical staff to identify emerging issues
- Annual missions by AfDB and IFAD which include consultations with IMCs, community leadership, district officers and provincial staff
- Stakeholder validation workshops at national level where progress reports, grievance trends and compliance findings are discussed

These engagements ensure that learning is continuous and that the project adapts to field realities.

The engagement structure works best when implemented as highlighted in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Engagement frequency

Project Phase	Stakeholder Category	Information Communicated	Information Sought	Timing and Frequency	Engagement Methods	Responsible Institutions
Preparation	PAP	Project scope, scheme selection criteria, rights and obligations, potential E&S risks, GRM procedures, indicative timelines	Local water use practices, land access issues, vulnerable group concerns, design constraints	Before design finalisation; minimum two scheme-level meetings per scheme	Community meetings, focus group discussions, notice boards, traditional leadership channels	AGRITEX, IMCs, RDCs, District Irrigation Officers
	IP	Project design approach, institutional roles, safeguards requirements, coordination arrangements	Technical inputs, regulatory requirements, coordination risks	During ESMP and SEP finalization	Technical meetings, written correspondence	PMU, Provincial AGRITEX, EMA, ZINWA
Implementation	PAP	Construction schedules, access restrictions, safety risks, local labour information, mitigation measures, SEA/GBV reporting pathways	Feedback on construction impacts, safety issues, labour practices, water conflicts	Monthly during construction and as issues arise	Scheme meetings, site briefings, safety talks, notice boards	AGRITEX, IMCs, Contractors, RDCs
	IP	Construction progress, compliance status, grievance trends, emerging risks	Enforcement feedback, technical support needs	Monthly to quarterly	District Technical Working Group meetings, joint inspections	DDC, EMA, ZINWA, District Line Departments
Operation	PAP	O&M arrangements, water scheduling, fee structures, environmental protection measures, ongoing GRM access	User satisfaction, conflicts, maintenance challenges	Quarterly and seasonally	Scheme meetings, IMC forums	IMCs, AGRITEX, District Irrigation Officers

	IP	Scheme performance, compliance status, coordination outcomes	Lessons learned, policy and operational recommendations	Quarterly to bi-annual	Provincial review meetings	Provincial AGRITEX, EMA, ZINWA, PMU
Completion and Post-Completion	PAP	Handover procedures, asset responsibilities, post-construction impacts, long-term grievance channels	Feedback on outcomes, unresolved issues, satisfaction levels	At handover and within 3–6 months post-completion	Handover meetings, community feedback sessions	IMCs, AGRITEX, District Irrigation Officers
	IP	Project outcomes, safeguards performance, lessons learned	Strategic recommendations, replication opportunities	At close-out and review missions	National workshops, supervision missions, reports	PMU, IFAD, AfDB

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) within the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is not an administrative exercise. It is a practical and continuous process that helps ensure that communities are informed, that meaningful participation is taking place, and that concerns raised at scheme, district, provincial and national levels are translated into corrective actions. In a complex project such as RACP, which operates across five provinces and within a mixture of irrigation schemes at different levels of readiness, the M& E system will remain responsive, community centred and firmly anchored in the existing agricultural extension and environmental governance structures. Monitoring and evaluation verify that planned engagement activities are implemented as intended and meet the quality standards required under AfDB ISS OS10 and IFAD SECAP 10. They also ensure transparency, accountability and effective use of stakeholder feedback, strengthening trust, reducing conflict and supporting long-term sustainability of irrigation rehabilitation. A summary of M&E activities and indicators are presented in *Table 11*.

Table 11: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Monitoring Area	Indicator	Measured Parameters	Means of Verification (MoV)	Frequency	Responsible Institution
Implementation of Engagement Activities	Percentage of planned SEP engagement activities implemented as scheduled	Whether planned consultations, meetings and disclosure activities are carried out as per the SEP	SEP activity plan; meeting schedules; attendance registers; activity completion reports	Quarterly	AGRITEX, IMCs, PMU
Coverage of Project-Affected Parties	Proportion of project-affected households represented in consultations	Extent to which irrigators, non-plot farmers and affected households are reached	Attendance registers disaggregated by scheme; stakeholder registers	Quarterly	AGRITEX, IMCs
Gender Inclusion	Percentage of women participants in engagement	Level of women's participation relative to total participants	Sex-disaggregated attendance registers; FGD reports	Quarterly	AGRITEX, PMU

Monitoring Area	Indicator	Measured Parameters	Means of Verification (MoV)	Frequency	Responsible Institution
	activities				
Youth Participation	Percentage of youth participants in engagement activities	Inclusion of youth in consultations and decision-making processes	Attendance registers with age categories; youth FGD records	Quarterly	AGRITEX, IMCs
Engagement of Vulnerable Groups	Number of engagement activities specifically targeting vulnerable groups	Whether vulnerable households are engaged through appropriate methods	FGD reports; household visit records	Semi-annually	AGRITEX, District Officers
Quality of Engagement	Percentage of engagement sessions where stakeholder feedback is documented	Whether stakeholder views are formally captured during consultations	Meeting minutes; issue logs; action tracking sheets	Quarterly	AGRITEX, PMU
Use of Stakeholder Feedback	Percentage of identified stakeholder issues that are addressed through project actions	Extent to which consultation feedback influences project decisions	Action logs; E&S updates; management responses	Semi-annually	PMU, District Technical Teams
Grievance Awareness	Percentage of stakeholders who demonstrate awareness of the GRM	Effectiveness of GRM communication during engagement	GRM awareness questions during meetings; training reports	Annually	AGRITEX, IMCs
GRM	Percentage	Efficiency and	GRM	Quarterly	PMU,

Monitoring Area	Indicator	Measured Parameters	Means of Verification (MoV)	Frequency	Responsible Institution
Functionality	of grievances resolved within agreed timeframes	responsiveness of the GRM	database; grievance registers; resolution records		District GRM Committees
Conflict Resolution Effectiveness	Number of recurring grievances on the same issue	Effectiveness of conflict resolution and preventive engagement	GRM trend analysis reports	Semi-annually	PMU
Transparency and Feedback	Percentage of engagement activities where feedback is provided to stakeholders	Whether communities receive responses on issues raised	Follow-up meeting records; feedback notices	Quarterly	AGRITEX, IMCs
Institutional Accountability	Number of district and provincial engagement review meetings held	Oversight and accountability of coordinating authorities	Meeting minutes; quarterly and annual reports	Quarterly	DDCs, PDCs, PMU
Adaptive Management	Number of SEP adjustments informed by M&E findings	Whether engagement strategies are improved based on evidence	Revised SEP sections; management decisions	Annually	PMU
Stakeholder Satisfaction	Percentage of stakeholders reporting satisfaction with engagement	Perceived effectiveness and trust in engagement	Satisfaction surveys; feedback forms; FGDs	Annually	PMU, AGRITEX

Monitoring Area	Indicator	Measured Parameters	Means of Verification (MoV)	Frequency	Responsible Institution
	processes				

9. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Information disclosure within the RACP is not simply about making documents available. It is a deliberate and structured process that ensures communities, institutions and stakeholders at every level fully understand what the project is doing, why it is doing it, how it affects them and what rights and responsibilities they hold throughout implementation. Disclosure is therefore both a technical requirement and a relationship building process. When information flows clearly and consistently, conflict decreases, cooperation increases and communities feel respected and involved.

This chapter describes how information will be disclosed, to whom, at what stages and using which channels. It also clarifies the responsibilities at scheme, district, provincial and national levels, ensuring that disclosure is not left to chance but is integrated into normal project operations. The approach balances formal documentation with locally appropriate communication methods that respect language, culture and day to day realities.

9.1 Objectives of Information Disclosure

Effective disclosure seeks to:

- Ensure that all stakeholders understand project goals, timelines, risks, benefits and responsibilities in a manner that is accessible and practical
- Promote transparency, accountability and trust between communities, technical departments, contractors, PMU and financiers
- Support informed participation in decision making during planning, construction and operation
- Reduce misinformation and speculation by providing clear and timely updates
- Strengthen compliance with AfDB ISS OS1 and OS10 and IFAD SECAP 1 and 2 guidelines
- Ensure that farmers and vulnerable people can exercise their rights including the right to raise grievances through the GRM
- Provide AfDB and IFAD with evidence that disclosure has reached the intended audience

Disclosure is therefore the backbone of genuine participation.

9.2 What Information Will Be Disclosed

Information that will be disclosed throughout the project includes but is not limited to:

- The nature of the RACP, including objectives, financing, target provinces and broad implementation approach
- Detailed scheme level rehabilitation plans, including proposed engineering works, changes in layout, pumping configurations and construction schedules
- The Environmental and Social Management Plan and relevant safeguards information, clearly explained in non technical language
- The Pest Management Plan and guidance on safe pesticide use
- The GRM including entry points, responsible persons, timelines for resolution and escalation pathways
- Contractor obligations including safety rules, labour requirements, worksite restrictions and community protection measures
- Water allocation arrangements agreed with ZINWA and implications for farmers
- Roles and responsibilities of IMCs, AGRITEX, district and provincial officers
- Any issues raised during consultations and the responses provided
- Updates on progress, delays, risks or changes to infrastructure designs
- Findings from district and provincial reviews that are relevant to scheme performance

The core intention is to ensure that every farmer, regardless of literacy level or social position, has access to understandable and timely information.

9.3 When Information Will Be Disclosed

Disclosure must follow the project cycle so that information is provided before key decisions, before works begin and before risks materialise. The timing of disclosure is therefore anchored to three major phases.

9.3.1 Planning and Design Stage

During this stage, disclosure focuses on:

- Introducing the project to the community
- Explaining expected benefits and possible disruptions
- Sharing preliminary engineering proposals
- Presenting ESMP findings and water availability assessments
- Confirming stakeholder lists and mapping vulnerable groups
- Briefing communities on the GRM and the PMP

Disclosure during this stage must occur **before any contractor mobilisation**. This ensures informed consent and meaningful participation.

9.3.2 Construction Stage

During construction, disclosure becomes more frequent and detailed. It includes:

- Weekly or fortnightly updates through IMC and AGRITEX channels

- Notices on disruptions to water access or movement
- Emergency updates when unexpected issues arise on site
- Safety instructions and access restrictions
- Updates on grievances submitted and actions taken
- Clarification of contractor obligations especially when labour or safety concerns are raised

Disclosure must be immediate when risks to safety or livelihoods become evident.

9.3.3 Operation Stage

Once the scheme becomes operational, disclosure shifts towards:

- O and M rules
- Water schedules
- Fee structures
- Conflict resolution procedures
- Updates from PMP training and monitoring
- Annual reviews of scheme performance
- Adjustments to rules or seasonal water allocation arrangements

Continual disclosure keeps communities informed long after construction has ended and supports long term sustainability.

9.4 How Information Will Be Disclosed

The method of disclosure must match the realities of rural communication. Communities rely on a mix of oral communication, written notices, traditional channels (such as village meetings) and radio. The approach uses multiple channels so that every person has a reasonable chance of receiving the information.

9.4.1 Community Meetings

These remain the primary form of disclosure. Information presented verbally allows farmers to ask questions and receive explanations in real time. Meetings may be facilitated by AGRITEX, IMCs or district officers depending on the topic.

9.4.2 Printed Materials

These include brochures, posters, leaflets and notices. They are useful for:

- Displaying key safety instructions
- Summarising project components
- Showing GRM contact details
- Explaining pesticide safety
- Informing farmers of meeting dates

Printed materials must be displayed at scheme entrances, schools, clinics, ward centres and markets.

9.4.3 Notice Boards

Every scheme will have a central notice board managed by the IMC. This board will display:

- Construction schedules
- Meeting announcements
- Water distribution rules
- GRM information
- Public health notices

Notice boards provide a permanent reference point.

9.4.4 Radio Announcements

Where needed, provincial and district offices will use community radio stations to:

- Announce major milestones
- Inform farmers of public consultations
- Share updates on construction progress

Radio is especially useful in remote districts where network coverage is limited.

9.4.5 Digital Platforms

In areas with reliable network access, WhatsApp groups moderated by IMCs or AGRITEX officers will be used for:

- Sharing quick updates
- Circulating pictures of ongoing works
- Notifying community members of emergencies
- Disseminating meeting reminders

Digital tools must complement rather than replace face to face disclosure.

9.4.6 Documentation and Public Access

PMU will maintain a repository of all safeguards documents including SEP, ESMP, PMP and GRM. These documents will be shared with:

- Provincial offices
- District authorities
- IMCs for local reference

AfDB and IFAD also host these documents on their public websites as part of their disclosure policy.

9.5 Disclosure Responsibilities

Disclosure responsibilities are clearly allocated to ensure consistency.

IMCs are responsible for:

- Posting notices
- Informing plot holders of meetings
- Sharing construction updates
- Relaying farmers' questions to technical teams

AGRITEX plays a central role in:

- Facilitating community meetings
- Translating technical information into farmer friendly language
- Coordinating demonstration sessions and training
- Ensuring women and youth understand O and M rules

District Technical Departments, EMA, ZINWA and RDC offices are responsible for:

- Reviewing information before it is disclosed
- Providing clarifications on technical or regulatory issues
- Ensuring that public information reflects accurate engineering and environmental data

Provincial Coordination Units ensure that disclosure practices are consistent across districts and that:

- Districts report information dissemination activities
- Emerging issues are elevated to national level
- Provincial updates are shared during quarterly reviews

PMU ensures that:

- National level information is disclosed properly
- Key documents are shared publicly
- All provinces have access to updated project materials
- Lessons from development partner missions feed back into disclosure improvements

AfDB and IFAD - The financiers do not manage day to day disclosure but:

- Verify that information has been disclosed
- Cross check community awareness during missions
- Request improvement when disclosure is inadequate

Their oversight ensures that disclosure remains transparent and community oriented.

9.6 Ensuring Disclosure Reaches Vulnerable Groups

Special measures must be taken to ensure that detailed disclosure reaches women, youth, elderly persons, disabled persons and other vulnerable groups. This includes:

- Holding dedicated briefings for women and youth
- Using smaller group sessions rather than relying only on large public meetings
- Engaging female AGRITEX officers or social workers where possible
- Conducting household visits for elderly or mobility challenged individuals
- Using oral communication methods for low literacy community members

Disclosure that excludes vulnerable groups undermines participation and violates safeguards obligations.

9.7 Feedback After Disclosure

Disclosure does not end when information is shared. It continues through:

- Clarification sessions
- Follow up meetings
- Integration of feedback into designs or workplans
- Adjusting information materials based on farmer understanding
- Updating communities on how their feedback influenced decisions

Feedback loops give legitimacy to the engagement process and reduce distrust.

10. RESOURCES AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Successful implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan depends on clear institutional roles, consistent coordination and adequate resources that allow engagement to occur in a meaningful and continuous manner. Stakeholder engagement requires time, travel, facilitation skills, documentation tools, training materials and administrative support. These elements must be deliberately planned for because engagement cannot be left to goodwill or assumed to happen on the margins of other project activities.

This chapter outlines the institutional architecture that will support SEP implementation across scheme, district, provincial and national levels and identifies the human, financial and material resources required to sustain an effective engagement system throughout the project lifecycle. The arrangements described below reflect Zimbabwe's long standing agricultural extension and governance structures while also meeting the compliance expectations of AfDB and IFAD.

10.1 Institutional Structure for SEP Implementation

The SEP is implemented through a four level structure that mirrors the normal functioning of agricultural and local governance systems in Zimbabwe. Each level has ward, district, provincial and national responsibilities and each plays a critical role in ensuring that stakeholder engagement is timely, responsive and inclusive as outlined in *Table 12*.

Table 12: SEP Implementation structure

Level	Key Institutions	Core Responsibilities for SEP Implementation
Scheme Level	Irrigation Management Committees (IMCs)	Organise scheme meetings, manage notice boards, communicate project information, collect community concerns, support grievance intake and liaise with AGRITEX and district officers.
	Women's Groups, Youth Groups and Vulnerable Household Representatives	Ensure that engagement reflects the needs and priorities of women, youth and vulnerable households who may be underrepresented in general meetings.
	AGRITEX Ward Officers	Mobilise communities, translate technical information into farmer-friendly guidance, document engagements and align consultations with agricultural calendars.
District Level	District AGRITEX Office	Consolidate scheme-level engagement information, facilitate training, support contractor community entry and ensure engagement quality standards are met.
	District Irrigation and Mechanisation Departments	Provide technical guidance and ensure accurate communication on design, construction and operational matters.
	EMA District Office	Support environmental awareness, compliance engagement and communication on catchment protection, pesticide risks and waste management.
	ZINWA Sub-Catchment Council	Communicate water allocation decisions, explain permits and manage catchment-wide engagement on water use.
	Rural District Council (RDC)	Ensure alignment with local plans, permits and by-laws and support disclosure of land use and planning issues.
	District Development Coordinator (DDC)	Convene district stakeholder platforms and provide administrative oversight and accountability.
Provincial Level	Provincial AGRITEX Directorate	Harmonise engagement planning and technical messaging across districts.
	Provincial Irrigation and Mechanisation Departments	Oversee engagement quality and provide technical backstopping during design review, construction and handover.

	EMA and ZINWA Provincial Offices	Provide provincial environmental and water governance oversight and support awareness campaigns.
	Provincial Development Coordinator (PDC)	Chair provincial review meetings and align engagement with provincial development priorities.
	Provincial RACP or SACP Coordination Unit	Integrate stakeholder engagement, grievance management and safeguards into provincial workplans and reports.
National Level	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Coordinate overall SEP implementation, provide guidance and tools to provinces, consolidate reports and liaise with AfDB and IFAD.
	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development	Provide policy direction, harmonise departmental roles and escalate unresolved issues to national platforms.
	AfDB and IFAD	Provide oversight through supervision missions, document reviews and consultations to ensure compliance with international standards.

10.2 Sustainability of Engagement Structures

Sustainability of stakeholder engagement under RACP depends on strengthening the institutions and systems that will remain in place after project completion. This includes building the capacity of Irrigation Management Committees to convene meetings, manage information and maintain accurate records, while reinforcing AGRITEX as the primary long term source of technical and advisory support to irrigation schemes. Sustainability is further supported by strengthening district and provincial reporting and coordination systems so that engagement, safeguards monitoring and information flow continue beyond the life of the project. Institutionalising the Grievance Redress Mechanism within existing local governance structures rather than treating it as a project specific tool ensures that conflict resolution remains accessible and credible. Community ownership of disclosure materials and monitoring tools also reinforces transparency and accountability. Finally, sustained collaboration with EMA, ZINWA, Rural District Councils and relevant NGOs helps embed stakeholder engagement within broader environmental, water and local development systems.

11. RISK MANAGEMENT FOR SEP IMPLEMENTATION

Effective stakeholder engagement requires more than a plan. It requires proactive management of risks that may interrupt communication, weaken participation, undermine trust or delay project activities. Risk management in the context of the SEP is therefore a continuous process of identifying barriers, anticipating threats and taking early action to prevent engagement failures. These risks reflect the realities of working in rural agricultural settings where climate variability, local politics, social dynamics, logistical constraints and

institutional pressures can shift quickly. This chapter identifies risks that may affect stakeholder engagement across all five provinces and describes measures that will ensure that engagement remains active, transparent and inclusive. The risk management approach follows AfDB ISS OS1 and OS10 and IFAD SECAP 10 expectations, which require Borrowers to anticipate obstacles and establish mitigation measures early.

11.1 Purpose of Risk Management in the SEP

Risk management within the SEP seeks to:

- Identify conditions that may prevent effective communication or participation
- Ensure that vulnerable groups are not excluded by design or circumstance
- Respond to emerging tensions early before they escalate into conflict
- Maintain trust between communities and project authorities
- Support district and provincial teams with practical measures that keep engagement uninterrupted
- Ensure continuity of engagement during construction peaks or unexpected disruptions
- Strengthen transparency and accountability which is essential for development partner trust

Risk management therefore protects both the integrity of the SEP and the quality of project implementation.

11.2 Key Risks Affecting Stakeholder Engagement and Mitigation

These risks are drawn from RACP field consultations, previous irrigation rehabilitation experiences, which reflects patterns across all provinces. *Table 13* Presents the risks and mitigation measures.

Table 13: Key Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risk Area	Description of Risk	Potential Effect on Stakeholder Engagement	Risk Level	Management and Mitigation Measures (SEP Aligned)	Responsible Institutions

Exclusion of Vulnerable Groups	Women, youth or vulnerable households may be underrepresented in consultations due to social norms, timing or meeting formats.	Engagement outcomes do not reflect the needs of all affected groups, leading to inequitable benefits and dissatisfaction.	Medium	Use targeted focus group discussions, flexible meeting times and gender sensitive facilitation; monitor participation through disaggregated attendance records.	AGRITEX, IMCs, District Officers
Consultation Fatigue	Repeated meetings without visible feedback or outcomes may reduce stakeholder willingness to participate.	Declining attendance and reduced trust in engagement processes.	Medium	Close feedback loops by communicating how stakeholder input is used; align consultations with decision points and agricultural calendars.	AGRITEX, IMCs, PMU
Information Gaps or Misinformation	Inadequate or unclear communication on project activities, timelines or responsibilities.	Misunderstandings, rumours and resistance to project activities.	Medium	Use consistent messaging, multiple communication channels and simple disclosure materials; reinforce information during routine engagements.	AGRITEX, PMU, RDCs

Local Labour Expectations vs Contractor Practices	Community expectations for local employment may not align with contractor recruitment plans.	Community frustration, complaints and conflict during construction.	High	Conduct pre-construction briefings, clarify recruitment criteria, communicate labour policies and use the GRM to manage complaints.	Contractors, AGRITEX, IMCs
SEA and GBV Risks	Increased interaction between workers and communities may expose women and girls to SEA or GBV risks.	Harm to individuals, loss of trust and reputational risk to the project.	High	Integrate SEA and GBV awareness into consultations, enforce codes of conduct, ensure confidential GRM reporting and referral pathways.	Contractors, AGRITEX, PMU
Weak GRM Awareness or Use	Stakeholders may not understand how to access or trust the grievance mechanism.	Unresolved complaints escalating into conflict outside project systems.	Medium	Integrate GRM awareness into all engagement activities, display GRM information publicly and track resolution performance.	IMCs, AGRITEX, PMU
Institutional Coordination Gaps	Poor coordination between scheme, district and provincial actors.	Delays in response to stakeholder issues and inconsistent messaging.	Medium	Use structured coordination meetings, clear reporting pathways and defined roles under the SEP.	DDCs, Provincial Units, PMU

Resource Constraints	Limited budget, transport or staffing affecting engagement frequency and quality.	Irregular or rushed engagement activities.	Medium	Integrate SEP costs into annual workplans, prioritise high-risk engagement activities and monitor implementation through M and E.	PMU, Provincial and District Teams
Post-Project Sustainability Risks	Engagement systems may weaken after project completion.	Loss of long-term trust and unresolved conflicts.	Medium	Strengthen IMCs, institutionalise GRM within local structures and maintain partnerships with RDCs, EMA and ZINWA.	IMCs, AGRITEX, RDCs

11.3 Continuous Risk Review

Risk management is not a one time event. It must be updated continuously as the project evolves. District and provincial teams must review risks during their technical meetings and raise new issues to the PMU. AfDB and IFAD missions will also identify emerging risks that require immediate corrective measures.

Continuous review ensures that the risks do not accumulate unnoticed and that engagement remains responsive to community realities.

12. ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR SEP IMPLEMENTATION

Implementing the RACP Stakeholder Engagement Plan will require adequate and predictable financial resources. Engagement cannot be effective if scheme level structures, district technical departments or provincial coordination units lack fuel, transport, materials or facilitation allowances. For this reason, the SEP budget must be integrated into the RACP annual workplans at national, provincial and district levels.

The purpose of this budget is to ensure that the engagement processes described in the earlier chapters are fully supported, that communication with farmers remains active throughout the project and that safeguards responsibilities are not undermined by lack of operational resources. This aligns with AfDB ISS OS1 and OS10 and IFAD SECAP 10, both of which require Borrowers to resource engagement adequately.

The budget categories below cover the five RACP provinces and reflect typical Zimbabwean field conditions where travel distances are long, fuel costs are significant and facilitation for meetings must comply with standard subsistence allowances.

12.1 Budget Principles

The budget is based on the following principles:

1. Inclusivity

Engagement must reach all groups including women, youth and vulnerable persons. Budget lines therefore support FGDs, targeted sessions and accessibility measures.

2. Decentralisation

Most engagement happens at scheme and district levels. The budget therefore supports local mobility, district coordination and materials needed for on the ground facilitation.

3. Practicality

Costs reflect actual Zimbabwean rates including fuel, meals, transport and allowances. The national subsistence allowance benchmark (USD 75 per day) is used for planning.

4. Flexibility

Provinces differ in geography and access. The budget allows for adjustments depending on travel distances, number of schemes and district workload.

5. Transparency and accountability

Costs are itemised clearly to support development partner reviews, PMU audits and provincial reporting.

12.2 Budget Categories and Narrative Explanation

Budget categories are presented to reflect the full scope of stakeholder engagement work required under RACP. The budget for implementing the SEP covers the full spectrum of activities required to ensure continuous, inclusive and well-coordinated engagement across RACP irrigation schemes, districts, provinces and national structures. It supports community consultations such as IMC meetings, disclosure sessions, safety briefings and operational review sessions, including specialised meetings on catchment and water allocation management. Dedicated allocations are made for focus group discussions with women, youth and vulnerable households, ensuring facilitators, materials and transport are available for meaningful participation.

District-level engagement requires resources for DTWG meetings, joint inspections, labour and safety compliance monitoring and coordination led by the DDC, supported by fuel, logistics and documentation needs. Provincial engagement funding enables quarterly provincial reviews, travel, report compilation and venue arrangements, while national-level coordination supports safeguards missions, consolidation of reports and national stakeholder workshops. The budget also covers extensive capacity building for IMCs, AGRITEX officers, district technical teams, contractors and safeguards staff, including trainer fees,

manuals and demonstration materials. Mobility and transport resources are essential for field travel, vehicle hire, maintenance and motorbike support for AGRITEX.

Communication materials such as notice boards, posters, GRM signage, radio announcements and translations are funded to ensure information reaches all stakeholders. Monitoring and reporting activities require production of templates, registers, digital documentation tools and archiving systems. A contingency allocation provides flexibility to address climate disruptions, unplanned consultations, conflict resolution needs and additional development partner supervision requirements. A summary of the budget categories and descriptions is given in **Table 14**.

Table 14: Budget Categories and Descriptions

Budget Category	Description of Activities Covered
Community Consultations and Scheme Meetings	Routine IMC meetings, community assemblies, disclosure sessions, construction safety briefings, operational review sessions, and catchment or water-allocation meetings. Costs cover staff transport, refreshments where appropriate, printing and minor venue support.
Focus Group Discussions and Targeted Engagement	Engagements with women, youth and vulnerable groups in smaller settings. Costs include facilitation materials, transport for facilitators and support to enhance inclusive participation.
District Level Engagement and Coordination	DTWG meetings, technical inspections, labour and safety compliance checks with contractors and DDC-led district coordination. Budget covers fuel, meeting logistics and documentation materials.
Provincial Engagements	Quarterly provincial review meetings, travel of district teams, preparation of provincial reports, meeting venues and printing.
National Level Coordination	PMU consolidation of provincial report

12.3 Indicative Budget Table

Based on studies carried and issues noted an indicative budget was developed as presented in Table 15.

Table 15: Indicative Budget

Budget Category	Cost Control Logic Applied	Amount (USD)
Community Engagement and Scheme Meetings	Engagement integrated into routine IMC and AGRITEX meetings with no allowances except minimal logistics	30,000
Targeted Engagement for Women, Youth and	Limited FGDs only where gaps are identified, using community venues and AGRITEX	20,000

Vulnerable Groups	facilitation	
Transport Support – Beneficiaries	Transport reimbursements restricted to exceptional cases involving vulnerable households	15,000
Transport Support – Project and Government Staff	Fuel only for joint and clustered engagements, no stand-alone SEP trips	35,000
District and Provincial Coordination Meetings	SEP issues embedded into existing DTWG and provincial review meetings	20,000
Training and Capacity Building	Short, combined refresher sessions bundled with IPM, O &M and safeguards training	25,000
Communication and Disclosure Materials	Simple posters, GRM signage and limited printing, no extensive media campaigns	15,000
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Standalone GRM system including awareness, intake, tracking and reporting	310,000
Monitoring and Documentation	Basic registers, reporting templates and consolidation at district and PMU level	10,000
Independent Annual E&S Performance Audit	Single lean audit covering all provinces in one exercise	15,000
Material and Logistical Support	Limited stationery, notice boards and shared digital devices	5,000
Contingency	Very limited contingency for unplanned conflict resolution	10,000
TOTAL		510,000

Budgetary Notes:

Exact figures will be refined during the province by province work planning process. The table below shows the indicative allocation for five provinces combined. These figures reflect the scale of activities expected within large rural provinces where travel distances are significant and stakeholder engagement requires continuous presence.

SEP Human Resources Requirements: Effective SEP implementation relies on coordinated personnel across scheme, district, provincial and national levels, including IMCs, AGRITEX, safeguards staff, sector officers, ZINWA and contractors. Continuous training, mobility support and access to information are required to ensure engagement is consistent and uninterrupted.

Financial Resources for SEP Implementation: Dedicated funding is required for transport, meetings, facilitation, training, communication materials and joint monitoring activities at all levels. Adequate budget allocation ensures stakeholder engagement remains regular, structured and independent of individual goodwill.

Material and Logistical Resources: Basic communication and field tools such as notice boards, visual aids, documentation materials and digital devices are essential for effective engagement. These resources support clear information sharing, proper record keeping and professional interaction with communities.

Capacity Building for Engagement Institutions: Targeted capacity building is required for IMCs, extension staff and government officers to strengthen facilitation, inclusion, conflict

sensitivity and safeguards implementation. Training on GRM procedures, PMP requirements and O and M responsibilities ensures consistent and high-quality engagement.

Coordination Arrangements: Regular coordination meetings at scheme, district, provincial and national levels ensure alignment of engagement activities and timely resolution of issues. Clear communication pathways and joint inspections strengthen accountability and implementation follow-up.

12.4 Budget Responsibility and Flow of Funds

Budget responsibilities are allocated as follows:

- **PMU** manages the central SEP budget and allocates resources to provinces
- **Provincial Coordination Units** receive allocations and distribute funds to districts based on activities and number of schemes
- **District Teams** implement scheme level engagements and manage documentation
- **IMCs** receive minimal support mainly for communication materials and meeting facilitation
- **Procurement and finance units** ensure compliance with financial regulations

AfDB and IFAD review budget execution during supervision missions to ensure resources match planned activities.

12.5 Sustainability of SEP Financing

To ensure continuity:

- SEP costs will be integrated into annual Ministry budgets beyond RACP
- IMCs will strengthen their administrative capacity to manage low cost communication tools
- AGRITEX will retain materials and training tools for use after project closure
- Provincial and district structures will continue to support engagement as part of routine agricultural governance

A well resourced SEP remains functional and credible, ensuring that communities continue benefiting from transparent communication and inclusive participation.

13. CONCLUSION

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the Resilience Agriculture Cluster Project represents more than a safeguards requirement. It is a practical and operational guide for ensuring that farmers, communities, traditional leaders, district technical departments, provincial authorities and national institutions work together throughout the life of the project in a manner that is transparent, inclusive and respectful of local realities.

Engagement is essential in an irrigation rehabilitation programme because irrigation systems depend on social cohesion, cooperative management, predictable information flows and

shared responsibility. Irrigation cannot work without community ownership and community ownership cannot exist without genuine engagement. The SEP therefore provides a foundation for building trust at scheme level and strengthening coordination between all levels of government and project management.

The plan recognises the diversity of stakeholders involved in rural agricultural systems across the five RACP provinces. It provides structured methods for engaging different groups, from irrigators and IMCs to women, youth and vulnerable households. It outlines realistic timelines and frequencies for consultations, clearly defined roles and responsibilities, communication systems and monitoring tools that remain practical for frontline implementers such as AGRITEX, EMA, ZINWA, RDCs and district irrigation teams.

Throughout the document, the SEP remains faithful to the principles of AfDB ISS OS10 and IFAD SECAP 10. These principles promote informed participation, transparency and respect for community voices. They also emphasise grievance handling, disclosure of information and the need for engagement processes that reach vulnerable and marginalised groups without discrimination. The SEP therefore positions RACP as a community anchored project rather than a top down intervention.

The plan is dynamic and will evolve as the project progresses. Field realities may shift due to climate events, construction demands, evolving community priorities or institutional pressures. New risks may emerge which require updated engagement strategies. The SEP must therefore be reviewed regularly at district, provincial and national levels and adapted in response to monitoring results, grievance trends and lessons identified during AfDB and IFAD supervision missions.

The successful implementation of this SEP depends on the commitment of the institutions involved. IMCs must remain active and transparent. AGRITEX must continue providing community facilitation and technical guidance. District officers must ensure that scheme level engagement is supported and that grievances are addressed quickly. Provincial coordination units must harmonise cross district engagement. The PMU must ensure accountability, resource allocation and compliance with financiers' expectations.

Above all, success depends on the participation and trust of the communities themselves. The SEP provides them with platforms to interact with the project, raise questions, express concerns, ask for clarification, contribute to design decisions and hold implementing institutions accountable. This mutual engagement ensures that irrigation rehabilitation not only restores infrastructure but also strengthens the social fabric and local institutions that sustain agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods.

Through this plan, RACP commits to an engagement process that is continuous, respectful, inclusive and grounded in the lived experience of farmers and their communities. It strengthens collaboration between local structures and national institutions and ensures that communities remain central to the success of the project throughout construction, operation and beyond.

Appendix 1: Pesticides and threshold levels

Active Ingredient	Classification	Maximum Concentration (ug/1) (ppm)	Reason for Restriction
Aldicarb	WHO Class Ia	1.0	Highly toxic; groundwater contamination
Aldrin	Stockholm Convention	1.0	Persistent organic pollutant (POP)
Camphechlor (Toxaphene)	Stockholm Convention	1.0	POP, banned globally
Chlordane	POP	1.0	Long-term soil and water contamination
Dieldrin	POP	1.0	Bioaccumulation and extreme toxicity
Endrin	POP		Very persistent and carcinogenic
Heptachlor	POP	0.3	Banned for agricultural use
Lindane (Gamma-HCH)	POP	1.0	Endocrine disruptor; persistent pollutant
Parathion (ethyl and methyl)	WHO Ia/Ib	1.0	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

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 IRRIGATION 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

Appendix 2: Effluent Threshold Levels

Important context from the Statutory Instrument

- Discharge to surface water or groundwater is not permitted without a licence, and the Agency determines licence class by reference to the Third Schedule and the test parameters in the Fourth Schedule.
- Sensitive areas require stricter controls, and the SI provides that disposal in a sensitive area must meet the Blue licence standard as prescribed in the Part II table of the Fourth Schedule.

Table 1: Effluent quality thresholds by licence class

Parameter	Unit	Blue	Green	Yellow	Red
pH (acceptable range)	pH units	6.0 to 7.5	6.0 to 9.0	5.0 to 6.0 and 9.0 to 10.0	4.0 to 5.0 and 10.0 to 12.0 (and up to 14 in extreme category)
Oxygen absorbed	mg/L	≤ 5	≤ 10	≤ 15	≤ 25 to 40 (upper range shown in reproduced schedule tables)
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	≤ 15	≤ 30	≤ 50	≤ 100 to 120
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	≤ 30	≤ 60	≤ 90	≤ 150 to 200
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	mg/L	≤ 100	≤ 500	≤ 1500	≤ 2000 to ≥ 3000
Conductivity	µS/cm	≤ 200	≤ 1000	≤ 2000	≤ 3000 to 3500
Temperature	°C	< 25	< 35	< 40	≤ 40 to 45
Total nitrogen (N)	mg/L	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 20	≤ 30 to 50
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 5	≤ 8 to 10
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	≤ 0.5	≤ 0.5	≤ 1.0	≤ 1.5
Total phosphate (as P)	mg/L	≤ 0.5	≤ 0.5	≤ 1.5	≤ 3 to 5

Table 2: Public health, metals and selected toxics thresholds

Parameter	Unit	Blue	Green	Yellow	Red
Dissolved oxygen saturation	%	≥ 75	≥ 60	≥ 50	≥ 30 to 15
Faecal coliforms	#/100 ml	≤ 1000	≤ 1000	> 1000	> 1500 to ≤ 2000
Helminth eggs	#/100 ml	≤ 1000	≤ 1000	> 1000	> 1000 to ≤ 2000
Total heavy metals	mg/L	≤ 1.0	≤ 2.0	≤ 4.0	≤ 10 to 20
Iron (Fe)	mg/L	≤ 0.3	≤ 1.0	≤ 2.0	≤ 5.0 to 8.0
Lead (Pb)	mg/L	≤ 0.05	≤ 0.05	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.2 to 0.5
Oil and grease	mg/L	Nil to very low	≤ 2.5	≤ 5.0	≤ 7.5 to 10

Compliance narrative

1. Regulatory anchor: Effluent discharge licensing and compliance testing is anchored in SI 6 of 2007, with quality limits referenced in Part II of the Fourth Schedule and licence classification logic in the Third Schedule.
2. Sensitive areas rule: Where a discharge is proposed in a sensitive area, the SI requires compliance at Blue licence level (as prescribed in the Part II table of the Fourth Schedule).
3. Operational use: In practice, these thresholds are applied by EMA for permitting, compliance monitoring, and enforcement actions.

Appendix 3: Stakeholder Consultation Minutes, Registers and Pictures

Hwange Rural District Council minutes

Hwange Meeting with DDC 16/10/2015
08:15 PM

Introduction

The DDC team was introduced and of brief background of RACP. That it builds up from RACP mainly to rehabilitate the irrigation scheme

Purpose

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

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

END 08:30

16/10/25

Meeting with Hwang RDC: 1233

~~16/10~~ - Mr Mapani - 072 42 576
Special 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 ~~revitalise~~ do the ESMP for the RACP projects.

Purpose

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

So RACP came up in for a courtesy call to the RDC CEO in Hwang.

Questionnaires were distributed and to follow up with Mr Mapani on their responses

Lupane Rural District Council minutes

1st/10/25

Meeting with Lupane RDC 12:00pm

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

Main purpose

schedule meeting

- * Strengthening market value chain.
- * Water conservation and housing.
- * Solar powered irrigation.
- * Road rehabilitation on feeder roads.
- * Equal opportunities for both men & women.

RACP will be supporting the EACP project. ERDC 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 confidence on the environmental side.

- * The budget will estimate

pw's

LUPANE RDC

Tortoise

* Change was proposed as one of the schemes to be rehabilitated in Lupane.

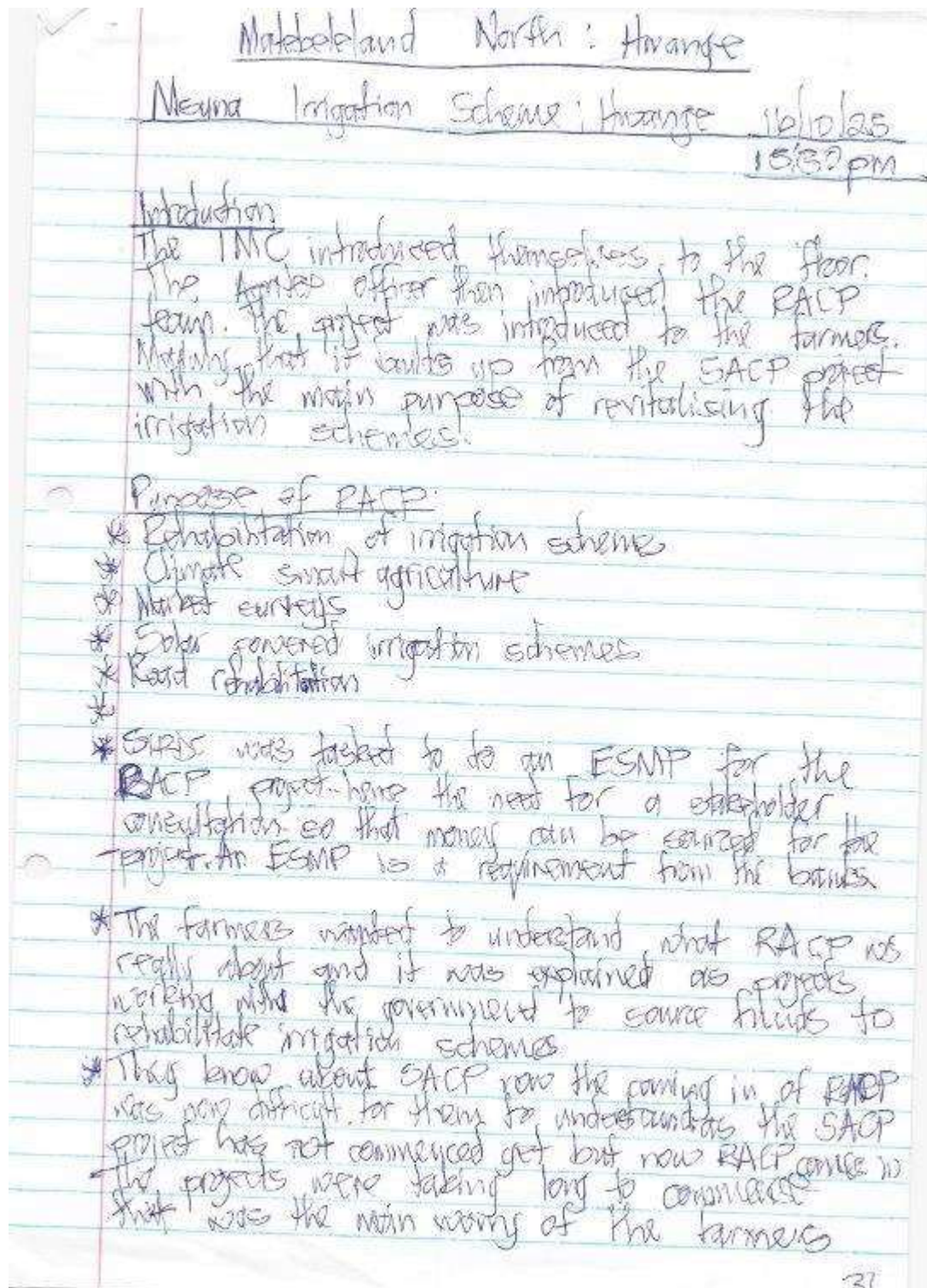
* So many projects have come and gone but the main problem of sanitation has not been addressed.

* RDC team stressed that dam situation was the main cause of concern.

* They also expect gender mainstreaming particularly looking at the development of the community.

* The youth and people with ~~devel~~ disabilities should also be included.

12:26pm.



* Concerns & Expectations

- pipes & sprinklers, pumps
- Fence is needed around the fence as sometimes hippos come in and destroy crops - if possible make 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 cheaper to maintain the strong winds from the Zambezi river
- Tractors are needed in the fields only one is available
- A shack is needed for meetings
- Motorised ploughs or harrows are needed
- Equipment to stack grade seeds from the remains of the crops after harvest
- Dams are squandering money in the names of schemes but at the end the money does not benefit them. It happens that money should be channelled to the impoverished areas account

Benefits

- Farmers will now be able to buy even trucks to carry their goods to the market
- If the scheme is now running, benches 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

- * Social ill^s may become rampant by the coming in of construction workers.
- * The local people should be trained on technical work eg plumbing, fence installers etc 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 loss can not cater for ~~at~~ the whole farm.
- * The construction consultants coming in to work or do pieces should be introduced to the farmers and agree on the scope & TORs with the farmers.
- * No markets for produce especially maize.

Matabeleland North

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

Intro

The farmers were introduced to the SIRSC 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 SIRSC 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
- * Rehabilitation

- 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, may if boreholes can be drilled to supplement water from the dam
- * Water reservoirs are needed in the scheme
- * Boundary fence need to be repaired parts 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

ZH

- * 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 prefer use of solar system as sometime 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 scraped, if possible increase the dam wall.
- * Garbage should be installed to help sand from flowing into the dam.
- * Some farmers are practicing streambank cultivation near the dam, hence resulting in river siltation.
- * People should be encouraged to refrain from practicing 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
- South 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.

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

→

End 13:52

Cardinales Tshangokuze

0561487

7935766

86

Lukosi Irrigation Scheme minutes

Matibeleland North

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

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 SARD was tasked to do an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project.

Purpose

- To help farmers practice climate smart agriculture
- Rehabilitation 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.

37

- Farmers need markets for their farm produce
- The farmers needed greenhouses as region 5 of the country is very cold.
- Farmers feared displacements due to future expansions
- The planter needed to be repaired or alternatively buy a suitable one for the scheme
- A store room was needed near the fields for excess of storage.
- Tractors 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 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 garden may be taken over from them after help offered and were assured that nothing of that sort would happen.

- 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 Fish tanks
- 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.

Hwange DDC meeting register

CP Activity Registration form

Date: 16/01/2025 Name of Activity: DDC Courtesy Call APG VBU MSE VCLE Irr Scheme

Name of the APG/VBU/MSE/VCLE/Irr Scheme: Hwange District: Hwange Ward: Hwange Venue: DDC's office

Activity Reference # as per AWPB: _____

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 (M/F/H)	Contact Number	Signature of Participant
02-01486600	SIMON	MULEYA	M	1963	DDC 02-01486602	N	M/H/H	07223001	[Signature]
03-11846605	SUMARATHA	KATEM	M	1981	DDC 03-11846605	N	M/H/H	07554900	[Signature]
04-13846615	MTHANZO	MALOTA	F	1986	DDC 04-13846615	N	M/H/H	07200070	[Signature]
58-20666001	TANWINDA	CHIRATA	M	1981	AgriTech 58-20666001	N	M/H/H	07737412	[Signature]
08-75756118	RAHINDO	MAKHARU	M	1981	SIRDC 08-75756118	N	M/H/H	07783607	[Signature]
AGRI-TECH	BEATRICE	PANICANIYI	F	1985	AGRI-TECH 04-10305101	N	M/H/H	074005024	[Signature]
7-01237005	SHANISO	MUSIYI	F	1981	SIRDC 7-01237005	N		07763455	[Signature]
72-10305101	ARBERI	HANBE	M	1981	SACP	N		077590581	[Signature]
3-01825513	Kheswe	Ucube	F	1962				07735653	[Signature]

Msuna meeting register

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REGISTER- IFAD (RACP)

District: Amvange Date: 16/10/2015 Venue: Msuna Irrigation Scheme

Name and Surname	Physical Address	Contact Number	ID Number	Gender	Signature
1 Oliver Nyoni	Msuna Resort	0779 089 803	79-071510-5-79	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
2 Sonzen Muzamba	Msuna Resort	0756878459	79-0873264-79	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
3 Lizzel Ndlovu	Msuna Resort	0772264306	79-106831-11-79	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
4 PHEEN Ndwanya	Msuna Resort	0771613999	79-142219 J-99	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
5 Fanikiso Ndwanya	Msuna Resort	0771614004	79-079031679	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
6 Lambino Munkuli	Msuna Resort	0114137576	79-111617-M79	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
7 Virginia Sibanda	Msuna Resort	0776998795	79-037257-L79	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
8 Emwinye Murewa	Msuna Resort	0784258959	79-126411-S-79	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
9 Lucia Murewa	Msuna Resort	0771731304	79-071676-V-79	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
10 Zandwe Nyathi	Msuna Resort	0776104920	79-078921y304	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
11 Mernang Nwanda	Msuna Resort	0776097437	79-065130-904	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
12 Mavis Mkhwazi	Msuna Resort		06-415240215	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
13 Luzani Mumpande	Msuna Resort	0776627735	79-102078-0-06	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
14 Mkhondro Mumpande	Msuna Resort	0771683469	79-142311A-79	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
15 Muzwe Nyoni	Msuna Resort	0771731256	79-087326-79	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
16 Josie Gumbo	Msuna Resort	0759435781	79-142404-N79	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
17 Ch. Christina Shoko	Msuna Resort	0751457664	79-	F	<i>[Signature]</i>

Tshongokwe meeting register

17/10/25 Mt North: (Tshongokwe lang) Scheme: Lupane District
R.50pm

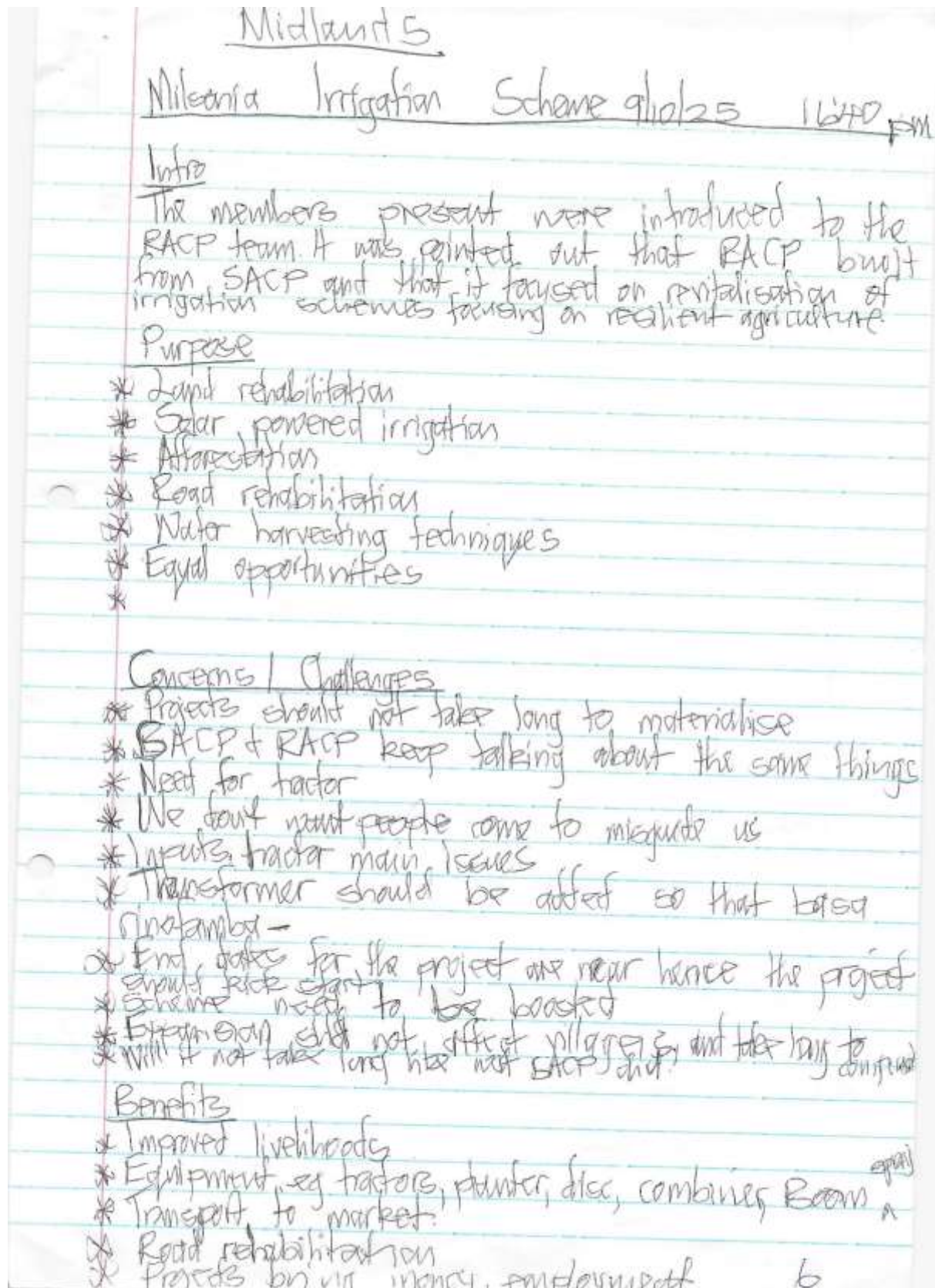
	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT/ WARD	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
7	Susannah Sime Ndlovu	08	0719698263	F	S. Ndlovu
	Sukhumbuso Nyanga	08	0782234943	F	S. Nyanga
8	Norah Nyoni	08	0792112337	F	N. Nyoni
	Ephokiso Lephaha	08	0711071053	F	Ephokiso
9	Nontlatha Mbhele	02	0789355597	F	N. Mbhele
	Sittaroleni Mlilo	08	0778278246	F	Mlilo
10	Milena Ndlovu	08	0775568185	F	M. Ndlovu
	Aissa Mabe	08	0779013030	f	A. Mabe
11	Thandeka Maseko	04	0774349060	F	T. Maseko
	Sophomolwa Ntshona	04	0789067365	f	S. Ntshona
12	Ndlovu Aizab	03		F	A. Ndlovu
	Hilary Magagule	08	077732288	F	H. Magagule
13	Cecilia Ndlovu	08	0753861524	F	C. Ndlovu
	Gondys Maseko	04	0779075780	F	G. Maseko
14	Nomasiko Ndlovu	08	0777077896	F	N. Ndlovu
	Hilaloh Kumalo	04	0786014070	F	H. Kumalo

Name Surname	Ward	Phone number	Gender	Signature
Rhona Moyo	Sabunde	077581502	M	Rhona Moyo
Clotilde Nyanya	Sabunde	0785717708	F	Clotilde Nyanya
Sikoleni Moyo	Sabunde	0779124348	F	S. Moyo
Thandeka Ntshona	Sabunde	0776525362	F	T. Ntshona
Sipheni Khumalo	"	0759280491	F	S. Khumalo
Colleen Mabele	"	0777703090	F	C. Mabele
Trabani Sibanda	"	0784229534	M	T. Sibanda
Oziya Mabele	"	0773702377	M	O. Mabele
Raphaël Nyanya	"	0778426426	M	R. Nyanya
CHRISTOPHER Moyo	8	077596072	M	C. Moyo
V. Ntshona	8	0772011011	M	V. Ntshona
Nelisa Ndlovu	8	0782630161	M	N. Ndlovu
Michael Mwenya	8	0779383656	M	M. Mwenya
Nervis Mabele	8	0779238326	F	N. Mabele

Lukosi meeting register

Lukosi Irrigation
Meeting, 16/10/25

Name	I.D Number	Sex	Contact	Sign
Beauty Sibanda	79-106074-M-79	F	0777637079	B Sibanda
RITA Mpala	79-003126 M79	F	0778894562	R Mpala
TALIA NYONI	79-0120534-79	M	0773939093	T NYONI
Arenita Nyoni	79-099647-B-79	F	077375848	A Nyoni
Jenet Tshuma	79-011464-A-79	F		J Tshuma
Jacqueline Nyoni	79-123985-F-79	F	0779549940	J Nyoni
Yvoni Shoko	79-149543-L-79	F	0784603290	Y Shoko
Veronica Zulu	79-044264-V-79	F	0784110613	V Zulu
IRENE Sibanda	79-005049-C-79	F	0779928473	I Sibanda
Patricia Nyoni	79-018621-E-79	F	0778816322	P Nyoni
Dobi Sibanda	-		0777754169	D Sibanda
Sesiwu Mupande	79-			S Mupande
Ottilia Sibanda	79-009218J-79	F	0785638379	O Sibanda
CHRISTINE NUSZ	79-093166-G-79	F	0787320298-79	C NUSZ
NORAZKI GAMBARI	18-119620J48	F	0785378561	N GAMBARI
Kwenzani Shoko	79-1095444-79	F	0776277531	K Shoko
Ketiwe Nyoni	79-063231-T-79	F	0785408505	K Nyoni
Tibulisa Sibanda	79-0500926-W-79	F	077693294	T Sibanda
TINA CHANGE	79-017378-D-79	F	0771600318	T Change
ESNAT Tshuma	79-102307-M-79	F	077226283	E Tshuma
Diana Zimbazi	79-2003K-58	F	0783956896	D Zimbazi
Beauty Munsaka	79-140948-T-79	F	0786154362	B Munsaka
Benite Munsaka	79-142227-J-79	F	0776097560	B Munsaka
Speziwe Mpala	24-093671403	F	0772364624	S Mpala
ANGELA NYONI	79-078801-H-79	F	0774964845	A NYONI
Khesiwe Nele	73-018255-S-75	F	0773565312	K Nele



* RACP & ARDA should come together and address farmers.

* Expansion needed.

* Mulberry - GMB in the long run value addition.

1733 pm

Community Meeting Register for Milsonia Irrigation Scheme.

Milsonia Irrigation Scheme 9/10/25 16/42

Name & Surname	Village/Ward	Phone No	Gender	Signature
Tembo P	1	0773466001	F	
Musina Ignatius	7	0775938095	M	
FANUEL CHINEMBEI	3	0778025160	M	
Zingon J Hungwe	6	0781543834	M	
JESPA MWEEMBA	6	0783400682	M	
SAMOS VACANWAZI	3	0775591563	M	
Mthandazo Gumbi	5	0785353516	M	
Jeremia Hungwe	2	078518368	M	
Jonathan Zinyama	4	0782393347	M	
Immanuel Sibanda	3	0776327850	M	
MILLION KUBOMBO	6	0771879400	M	
REUBEN ZHARO	7	0786107338	M	
DIVID MBAMB	7	0777945686	M	
DANIEL Moyo	6	0782922675	M	
TRUST BHOWANI	7	0778203681	M	
Patrick Ndele	4	0776192728	M	
WOLAPABI BHOWANI	7	0786499580	M	
Bhekubhule Nyoni	6	0779308303	M	
Simbarashe Kufirisa	6	0780445129	M	
KUTIPATI KUBWAZI	6	0777157100	M	
Vengai Nganda	9	078490046	M	
Simbisa MUTHIWA	6	0782153230	F	
Simbarashe Mahlenyika	3	077409393	M	
Joyce Kasinamona	4	0779262905	F	
Catherine Sibanda	2	0776344516	F	
Sazole Fuzane	5	0784655126	F	
Esmaly Zinyama	4	0782995213	F	
Nadia Mluguti	5	0779713794	F	
Saline tube	5	0771005747	F	

Sessombe Irrigation Scheme 1300 hours Midlands: Village 6

Introduction

- * Brief background of SIRSC and RACP's 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 ^{some men -} ~~actual effect~~
- * Is there issue of entering farming which might come up
- * Is there displacements of nearby communities,
- * Water may be limited
- * Electricity might be there, but there's may be a real equipment
- * Farm fields may fail due to climate change
- * Security of equipment should be decided by the farmers. ^{Poisona} bumbiro remunera.
- * Look for a permanent security personal.
- * Social ills
- * Drinking beer because of more money, more wives ^{disruptions} of families
- * Give each one a piece of land but be guided by the Agricut 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 bumbiro remunera (Constitution)

1420

Community Meeting Register for Sessombe Irrigation Scheme

Stakeholder Consultation Register - IFAD (RACP)

District: MIDLANDS ~~Masvingo 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 6 irrigation	f	Singo
2	Letwin Masinywa	Sessombi	Village 6	f	L Masinywa
3	Rumbidzayi Mapipi	Sessombi	Village 6	f	R. Mapipi
4	Patricia Terer	Sessombi	Village 6	f	P Terer
5	Sipiwe Nyoni	Sessombi Nyoni	Village 6	f	S Nyoni
6	Nolia Mayo	Sessombi	Village 6	f	N Mayo

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
7	Ever Moyo	Sessombi	Village 6 0779309357	Female	
8	NICKLAR Mangisi	Sessombi	Village 6 0787350944	Female	N mangisi
9	Sekai Jerera	Sessombi	Village 6 0779420927	Female	S J
10	Lizus Mumbwari	Sessombi	Village 6 0774248298	Female	L Mumbwari
11	Sharon Moyo	Sessombi	Village 6 0799995719	Female	S. Moyo
12	Rejice Sibanda	Sessombi	Village 0745318085	Female	R. Sibanda
13	Janet Mumbwari	Sessombi	Village 6 071351832	Female	J. Mumbwari
14	Eunet Mumbwari	Sessombi	Village 6 0785591515	Female	

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
15	Alfa Moyo	Sessombi	village 6 078907559	female	N. Moyo
16	Mapedzambwe Baba	Sessombi	village 6 0785436520	female	Baba
17	Cecilia Nyoni	Sessombi	Village 6 0779021818	F,	Nyoni
18	Mitheck Sabwika	Sessombi	Vy 6	M	Sabwika
19	Milton Bwame	Sessombi	Village 6	M	Bwame
20	Mucheni Panganyu		village 6	M	Mucheni
21	Witness Nyoni		077496262		W. Ny.

Orias Dzingayi Sossani Village 6

M

Dzingayi

Calvin MAKERERE V 6

M

~~Calvin~~

Tasodzwa Munjuna Sossani V 6

M

~~Tasodzwa~~

WALTER Nyoni V 6

M

~~Walter~~

Geokje Munjanja 6

M

~~Geokje~~

Dhlanini Jabulani V 6

M

~~Dhlanini~~

Machela JOHN V 6

M

~~Machela~~

Mathew Makitere V 6

M

~~Mathew~~

Enita Muchera V 6

F

Muchera

Sitie Nyoni V 6

F

Nyoni

Chipu Machelel V 6

F

Machelel

0183513999

Sessombe Irrigation Scheme 1500 haus Midlands: Village 6

Introduction

- * Brief background of SIRSC and RACF's 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 & Youth)
- * Land reclamation

Benefits

- * Employment creation
- * Ready markets for produce
- * Food security
- * Improved livelihoods
- * Peace and tranquillity 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} - ^{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. Poised bumbiro remunera
- * Look for a permanent security personnel.
- * Social ills
- * Drinking beer because of more money, more wives
- * Disruption of families
- * Give each one 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 mortgage it themselves.

Mitigation

- * Restrict the construction workers to come into the villages
- * Use of bumbiro remunera (Constitution)

14/20

Community Meeting Minutes for Wozoli Irrigation Scheme

Midlands Province: KwaZulu

Wozoli Irrigation Scheme: 06/10/25 10am

Background

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

Purposes

- * 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 of 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 project's commencement, and what was holding up the OACP project.
- * A tractor was needed to plough the fields
- * Farmers now worried about failure to keep promises as projects do not seem to be materialising
- * 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 on 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 mishaps in the area.
- Machine output at 11:00 AM

Community Meeting Register for Wozoli Irrigation Scheme

Wozoli Irrigation Scheme 08/10/25 10:00 AM				
Name	Ward Address	Phone No	ID No	Signature
S. Muzanzi	Harare	0778 324 565	71-092670015	[Signature]
MATASA M	WHzoli	0771890045	58-144173ms	[Signature]
PHILIP SHUMBA	"	0781168439	58-05930248	[Signature]
ROBERT NKOMO	"	0774521532	58-034880	[Signature]
MUKAYI MUNDIWA	WHzoli	0774349219	58041662W58	[Signature]
KWASIRI CHIEDA	AGRITEX	0773742876	77-01847007	[Signature]
Mable Muryanga	"	0773966161	58-19283458	[Signature]
Cesina Sibanda	"	0777997965	58-05341145	[Signature]
Thobabile Beni	"	0773811350	58-155519V58	[Signature]
Alexander Shumba	"	0785005398	58-089503M58	[Signature]
FARAH MATEWA	"	0773165252	75-068183 A38	[Signature]
Tsepa Sibanda	Buzi	0788394197	58,23021158	[Signature]
GRALE AFIKI	"	0775602908	29-102714J58	[Signature]
Nester Moyo	"	0766775980	24-244960229	[Signature]
Faurete Mawa	"	0779262983	58-25482X58	[Signature]
Eul Shumba	"	0785863962	-	[Signature]
JAMES Bairamwa	"	0784694916	24-128078T24	[Signature]
Zunkwe Pangina	AGRITEX	0776357746	27-14839107	[Signature]
Philip Toiendepe	WHzoli	0782834969	58-203040058	[Signature]
Samwa Sizba	"	0787620777	58-3600D58	[Signature]
Chawona Banda	WHzoli	0775537490	32-064669A58	[Signature]
Naume Siziba	WHzoli	0788900318	29-252800W58	[Signature]
Sephias mafuta	WHzoli	0788781067	04-07034404	[Signature]

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 emphasis of catchment management.

Expectation and Benefits

1. The use of solar to abstract water will be useful and it also reduces electricity costs
2. A reliable night storage of water can also be useful and irrigation at it the evening reducing water loss
3. The farmers also mentioned that it can also be beneficial to grow fruit trees instead of just growing general trees
4. Solar with engine 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 realised, 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 are to 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 if it that our soils are not suitable or our farming practices are bad.
4. The pipe that distributes water to the plots needs to be 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 drop farming for illegal mining.
7. Women also being faced is that payments for our produce are delayed such that it is too late to finance next cropping season.

Mabruk 07

Other Benefits

1. ~~But~~ We have become educated and that at household level my appreciation of things has changed.
2. Indirectly we benefit when we are able to pay school fees, also our children are expected to do better.
3. We also have shareable land, this is a form of arable land in greater scheme areas, which can be put to good use if water supply is fixed.
4. There is also idle land which needs rehabilitation for it to be used.
5. We also expect employment for our locals which also means issues as sexual immorality issues can abate.
6. Also Contractors need to be told to avoid general harassment from the community.

Overall Comments

1. Give first preference to the irrigators to employ for rehabilitation.
2. This 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 RACF.

Community Meeting Register for Senkwasi Irrigation Scheme

SENKWASI	IRRIGATION	SCHEME	DATE	
NAME & SURNAME	Village / Ward	Phone Number	Gender	Signature
CHRISTOPHER RUTUMHU	MANJOSE 9	0710719298	MALE	[Signature]
CEPHAS Ndaba	MAKANYEZI 9	0775525423	MALE	[Signature]
CHRISTINA ZINGWE	MAKANYEZI 9	0778279849	FEMALE	[Signature]
NOKHUTLA MOYO	MAKANYEZI 9	0777495191	FEMALE	N. Moyo
COLLET Ncube	SITSHA 9	0779802503	MALE	C Ncube
MARIA MASEKO	CHYANGWA 9	0788177560	FEMALE	
DAVID MOMBES	MACKENZIE 9	0773661056	MALE	[Signature]
HONZIMA MOYO	MAKANYEZI 9	0778505587	FEMALE	N. Moyo
THABANI NCUBE	MAKANYEZI 9	0782994732	MALE	
PATIENCE NKOVU	MUTHELO 9	0782832023	FEMALE	[Signature]
TRESS TEREBE	MAKANYEZI 9	0787398721	FEMALE	[Signature]
SMANGELO KHABO	MAKANYEZI 9	0771073967	FEMALE	[Signature]
Rosemary Tom	MAKANYEZI 9	0784211673	FEMALE	[Signature]
HENRY BAZARA	CHYANGWA 9	077735252	MALE	[Signature]
JITH NYW -	SIKHAKHAKA 9		F	[Signature]
HWITSEKISA Ncube	MATSONI SITSHA 9	078369600	M	[Signature]
Junior Manyathela	Majosi Sitsha 9	0727350987	F	JM
Caroline Munemo	AGRITEX 9	0783455832	F	[Signature]
Gracious Machonyane	AGRITEX 9	0785225544	F	[Signature]
TENDRO ZARIRO	AGRITEX	0773594139	F	[Signature]
Zodine Squire	Squire 9	078207332	F	[Signature]
R.A. Subman	CHIRIKWA	0719440387	M	[Signature]
CHAMUNORWA KAURA	DISTRICT CHAIRMAN	0775037261	M	[Signature]

IGOGO IRRIGATION SCHEME (09/10/25)

Introduction

SIRPC 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 & Solutions

- ① The time taken by projects ^{at} SACP have taken too long without physical action
- ② The method of irrigation is ~~strawing~~, e.g. use using sprinklers we would for a centre pivot.
- ③ The tractor we have can not cope with the land to be irrigated 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.

- ⑧ The community is prepared to work on the land.
- ⑨ The agritech officer has no accommodation close to the scheme, for them to be able to monitor irrigation activities.
- ⑩ Currently we crop 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 middle men, we usually end up selling crops at a loss just to get money to go buy cabbages.
- ⑬ Organisations such as AMA should come back to assist us to market and sell our produce including overseas.

Expectations & 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

- ↙
- other community members.
- ⑤ As a community after we submit our complaints may we get feedback
 - ⑥ Complaints 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 irrigation may resolve of the dependency issues, and also mentoring the youth accordingly
 - ⑪ Also promote the use of irrigation proceeds to family matters.

Other issues,

- ① The location of pump house is not properly constructed.
- ② We need water that can be

↘

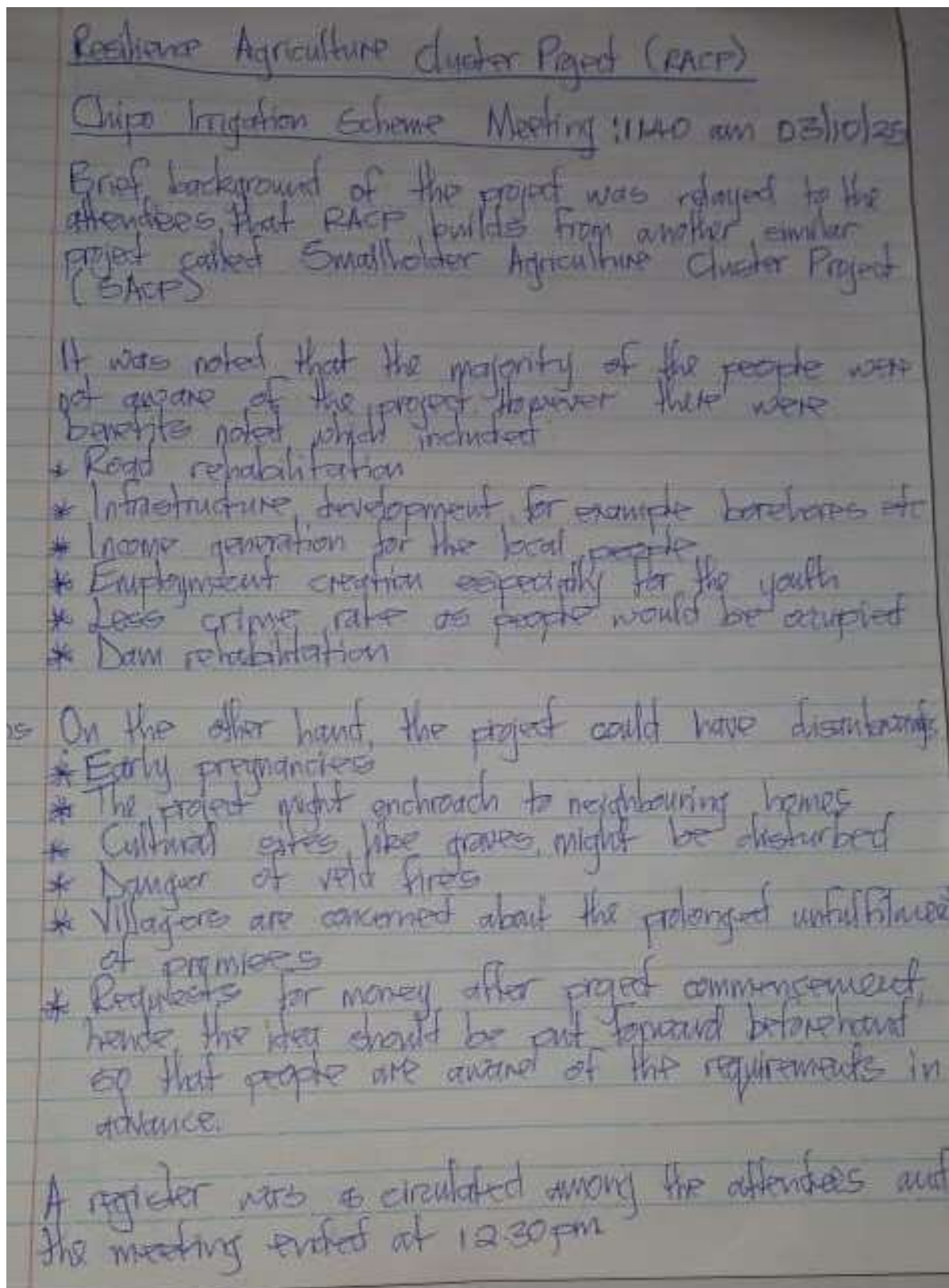
sage for drinking in field and
our homes.

③ Our harvesting methods need to
improve, as current methods
are too manual.

Community Meeting Register for Igogo Irrigation Scheme

IGOGO IRRIGATION SCHEME (09/10/25) 1236					
Name & Surname	Village / Ward	Phone number	Gender	Signature	
AARON MUTSWO	V-1	30 0773873443	MALE	Aaron	
Jephias Ganyani	V-1	30 0782725002	Male	Jephias	
Kust Ganyani	V-1	30 0788348104	Male	Kust	
S. DUMIS ZIMATO	V-2	30 0779256607	MALE	S. Dumis	
Tendeki Zibani	V-1	30 0781145632	Female	Tendeki	
Francisca Chikanga	V-2	30 07791810857	Female	Francisca	
Gellie Mvugwe	V-1	30	Female	G. Mvugwe	
Mangizo Cvetu	V-1	30	Female	Mangizo	
Scalastic Magwath	V-1	30 0715907805	Female	Magwath	
Agnes Muthuri	V-1	30	Female	Agnes	
Netsai Chingano	V-1	30 0716638095	Female	Netsai	
Nehia Magida	V-2	30 0710398219	Female	Nehia	
Phileppah Ruvade	V-2		Female	Phileppah	
Erud Mungiedel	V-2	30 0779285717	Male	Erud	
VAISON Mabeana	V-1	58-032229567	male	Vaison	
Batsirai Mashunga	V-1	26-274151526	Male	Batsirai	
EDMUND MANNIN	V-2	24-052394F26	FEMALE	Edmund	
Idah Chikwenhu	V-2		FEMALE	Idah	
Moddie Dinemu	V-1	66-063372566	FEMALE	Moddie	
Edys Murenger	V-1	58-181078B29	FEMALE	Edys	
TRACANDESA MUTHURI	V-1	0719775400	MALE	Tracandes	
ALPHIUS Chankwita	V-1	0782358858	MALE	Alphius	
Joseph Gumbaga	V-4	0710719432	MALE	Joseph	
MAKARIKI Jonathan	V-1	0778187353	MALE	Makari	
Alexia M. Mungwe	V-1		MALE	Alexia	
Msekiwa Ndembwa	V-2		MALE	Msekiwa	
Gracina M. Mungwe	V-1	0717050024	MALE	Gracina	

Chipo Irrigation Scheme Community Meeting Minutes



- * Will people be working together as a group or will it be on 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 people's land
- * Water to benefit everyone
- * Respect cultural norms and values
- *

- * The villagers expected the project leaders on when the project commences
- * The programs should not take long to be completed, people tend to lose interest on the project
- * People are ready to start and side start the project.



Community meeting register for Chipo Irrigation Scheme






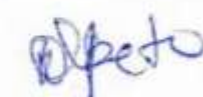

Chipo Irrigation Scheme - Mutoko

Stakeholder Consultation Register - IFAD (RACP)



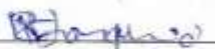
District: Mutoko : Date 03/10/25 VENUE: Chipo Irrigation Scheme

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
1	MUGANYI NICHOLAS	Min of South	TABURARA JTC BOX 287 MUTOKO	MALE	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	KAUNJE ERBAH	FARMER	CHIDONGE VILLAGE 56 WARD 21	FEMALE	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Josephine Chikuri	FARMER	23 WARD 21	Female	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Definate Chikumba		23c WARD 21	female	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	SAVADO SELINA		AGRITEX	Female	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	DELIWE CHIKUMBA		23c WARD 21	Female	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Senzeni Mugadya		23c - WARD 21	Female	<i>[Signature]</i>
	JOSHUA ZAZA		53 WARD 21	MALE	<i>[Signature]</i>
	GEORGE MADINHE		53 WARD 21	MALE	<i>[Signature]</i>
	CHRISTOPHER KANONHEINGA		53 WARD 21	MALE	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Maxwell Mungonyani		23c WARD 21	Male	<i>[Signature]</i>

Chipso Irrigation

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
7	Susan makasa	V 58	21		
8	LEVI E MABANGA	MVFDVT	TABUDIKIRA VTC	MALE	
9	Chapata K Timboni	Health Health	Tabudikira T/C Box 231 0774206552 Tabudikira	MALE Male	
10	C Nyadembere		etudoweri	male	
11	T Magunje	Sec V-16	0775006966	Male	
12	K Chipere	Security	21	Male	
13	T Kuyeri	V 53	0778798514	MALE	
14	MAPE TO MANZWEI	SECURITY	TABUDIKIRA VTC 0773079805	MALE	
	Future Katabende	V-56	21	Female	

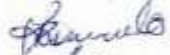
Chifo

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
15	GEORGE MARUMA		V. 23C ward 21	MALE	
16	THERESAMATIMATI A		V 55 B 21	Female	Timandara
17	Revai kudady		V 55 ward 21	Female	PK
18	TAFADZWA CHAGOMBE		TABLIBIRIA VTC BOX 281 MUTOKO	MALE	
19	Matron Sibanda		VII 23 A	Female	Makunda
20	Netsai Kadore		VII 23 A	Female	Netsai
21	RONICA NJANGUNI		VIII 56 ward 21	Female	

Kamwendo Rhodesis
Shiro Reza
Kovemere Merck








Shingirai Matematika.

V. 57 ward 21 M
U 57 ward 21 M
V 53 w. M
V 55 ward 21 Female


~~SR~~
Mwete,
B-tai

Stakeholder Consultation Register - IFAD (RACP)

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



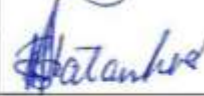

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
1	JOE LEWIS	TRUCK DRIVER	BOX 231 MUTOKO	Male	
2	Jean S. Kamukama	farmer	Box 231 Mutoko		
3	Abrent Muponda	Lecturer	POX 231 Mutoko	male	
4	Shingirai Matematera	Farmer	Village 55	Female	
5	Future Katsande	Farmer	Village 56	Female	
6	TRENORWA PROSPER Zwanzwanzwa	Farmer	Village 23	MALF	
	Tadzezi Gondo	Farmer	Village 23B	Female	

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
7	Rurashhe Wallace	Farmer	Form 20	Female	R Wallace
8	Senzemi Makara	Farmer	Plot 36 ward 21	Female	S Makara
9	Joyce Chwawa	Farmer	Plot no 30	Female	rq
10	Rudo Kamoto	Farmer	Plot 8 vill 58	Female	R Kamoto
11	Rosalie Mudzima	Farmer	Plot 9 vill 63	Female	R Mudzima
12	Maria Mapingire	Farmer	Plot 7 V23	Female	em
13					
14					

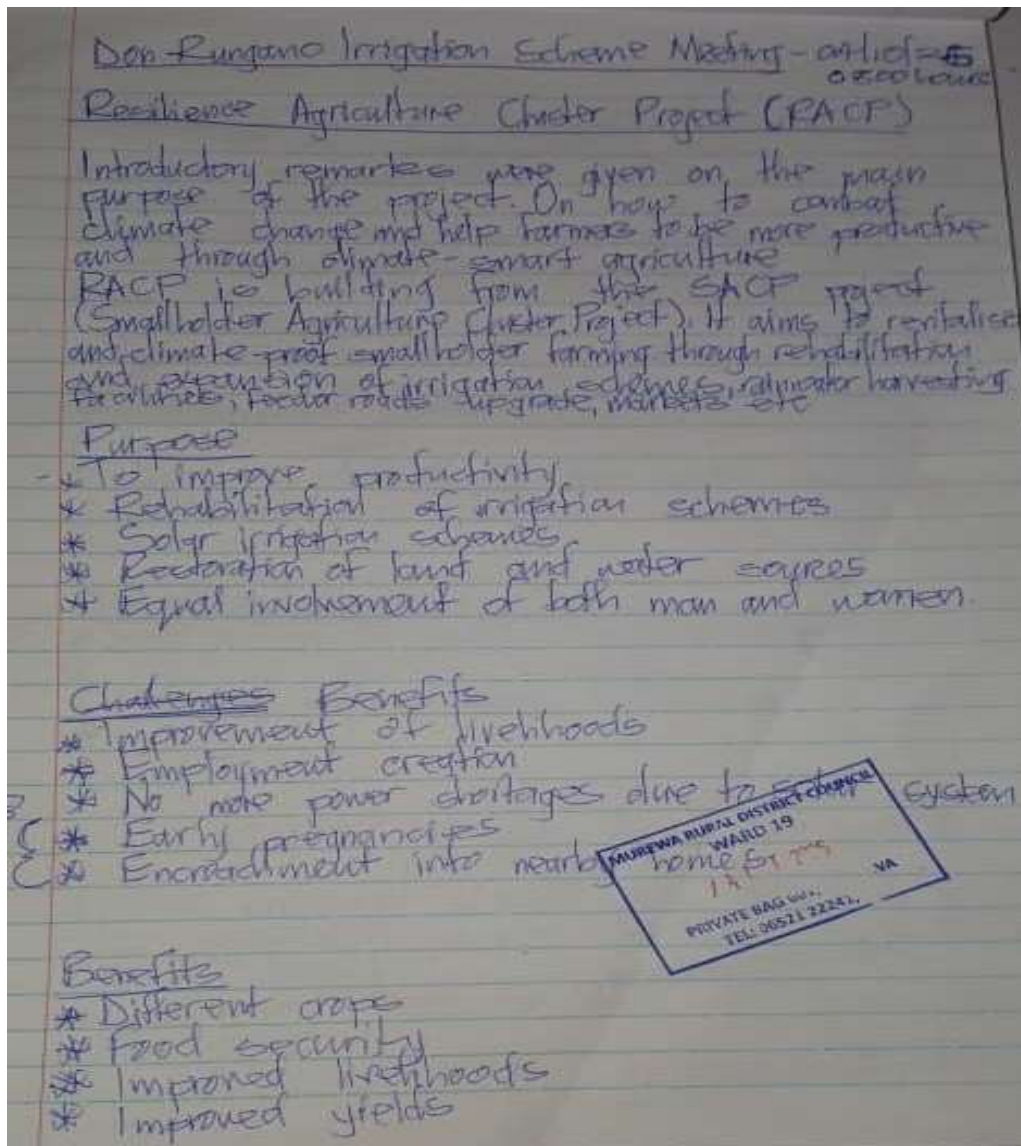
(I MC Mutoko)

Stakeholder Consultation Register - IFAD (RACP)

District: Mutoko : Date 13/10/25 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	Collida Miquiti	Village 21	0772670083	F	
3	Tutsirai Kamjongo	Kem U. 22	0774720609	F	to.
4	Moses Chimbwanda	Village 22	0777940590	M	
5	Bernard Matankire	Village 22	0775572059	M	
6	Simbosyo Nhemachera	Village 22	0774557773	M	

Don Rungano Irrigation Scheme Community Meeting Minutes



- * Communication on MoE
- * 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 buying more slaves
- * Help with labor fees to pay for the workers
- * Corruption when produce is being sold
- * Inputs may not be shared equally
- * More food programs things are not distributed in all
- * Inputs are not reaching the farmers on the designated time ~~and~~ ~~since it~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~the~~ ~~idea~~

Mitigation Measures

- * To curb corruption form/register should arrange 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 overreach to the maintenance
- *

1:20 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

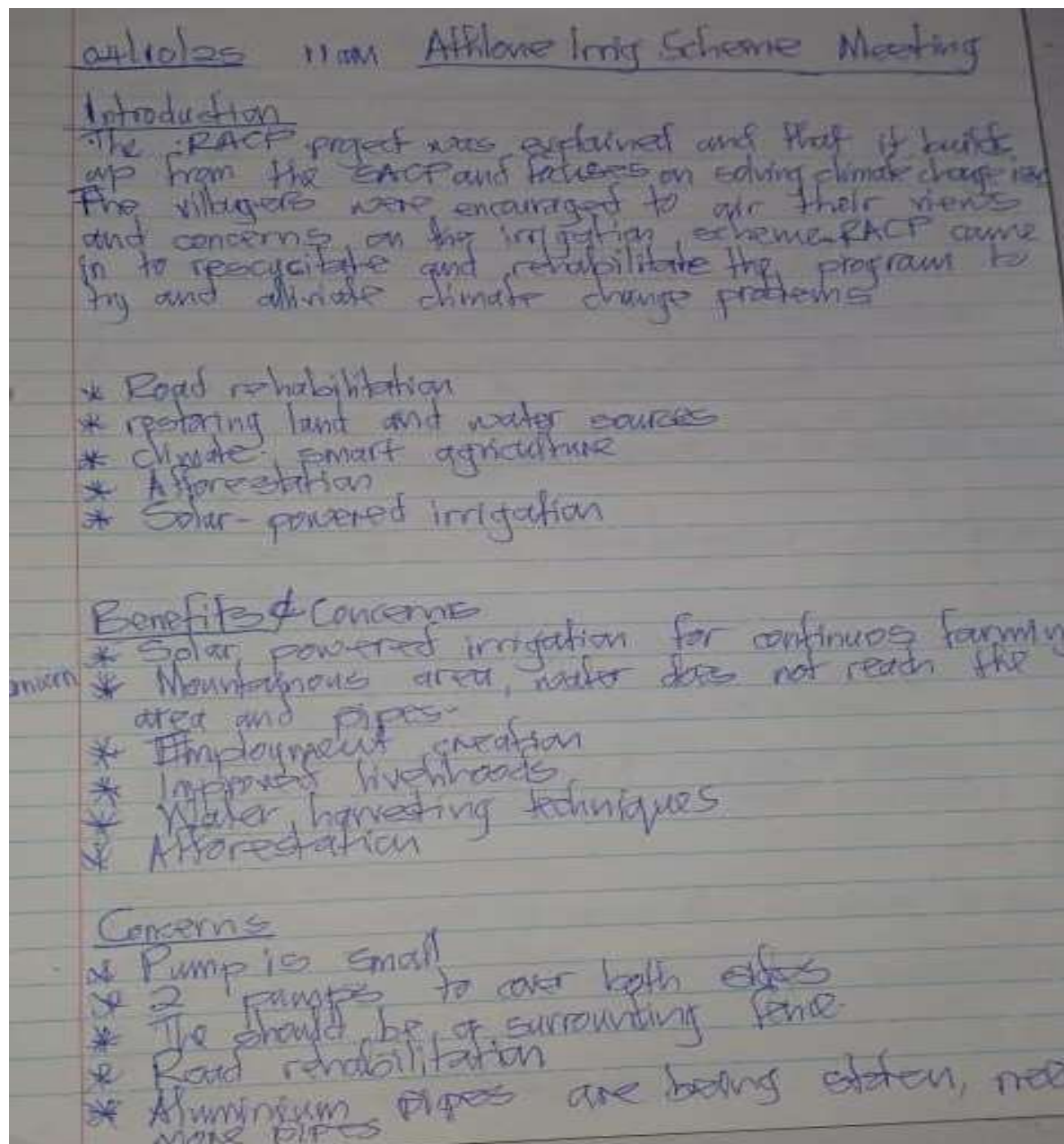
	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
1	S Mwanazi	SIRBC	1574 Alps Rd Hatchiffe	Female	
2	S Zhungu		Dawn Rungano	Female	
3	Machhake		Dawn Rungano	Female	Machhake
4	S Ndlovu		Dawn Rungano	Female	
5	E Chidawu		Dawn Rungano	" "	
6	S Gwasira		DAWN RUNGANO	" "	

Don Rungano

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
7	KUDZAYI Chidewu		PLOT 3 DAWN Farm	Female	Chidewu
8	J Phiri		PLOT 2 DAWN Farm	Female	Phiri
9	C Zimunda		PLOT 2 DAWN Farm	Female	Zimunda
10	Quin Amos	Councilor	Plot 18 DAWN Farm	MALE	
11	STANLEY KATOGO		PLOT 3 DAWN	MALE	Katogo
12	EVERISTO MOYOSVI		PLOT 7 DAWN	MALE	Moyosvi
13	NEWTON CHAZI		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 SUTU		PLOT 17 PAON FARM MACHILE	MALE	
16	FRADRECK ZIMUNDA		PLOT 2 DAWA FARM MACHILE	MALE	
17	peas	SPOWII	PLOT 4 LOPM MACHILE	MALE	
18	Shepherd Palawak		PLOT 8 DAWN FARM	MALE	
19					
20					
21					

Athlone Irrigation Scheme Community Meeting Minutes






Community meeting register for Athlone Irrigation Scheme

Stakeholder Consultation Register - IFAD (RACP)

District: MUREWA : 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 N ^o 31 ATHLONE 0773 135 490	MALE	<i>Reuben Makoto</i>
2	PETER. KIASANDE	AGRI	077 111 8269	MALE	<i>Peter Kiasande</i>
3	JOEL MAWESUKA	AGRI	0780699435 0775700911	MALE	<i>Joel Mawesuka</i>
4	Sekai Ganga	Agric	077971909	female	<i>Sekai Ganga</i>
5	P MAGOTO	AGRIC	PLOT 35 ATHLONE 0771 817 185	MARE	<i>P Magoto</i>
6	PATRICK NYAMBO	AGRICULTURE	PLOT 44 ATHLONE 0773 404 690	MALE	<i>Patrick Nyambo</i>
	P MAKOTO	AGRIC	0776156316	male	<i>P Makoto</i>

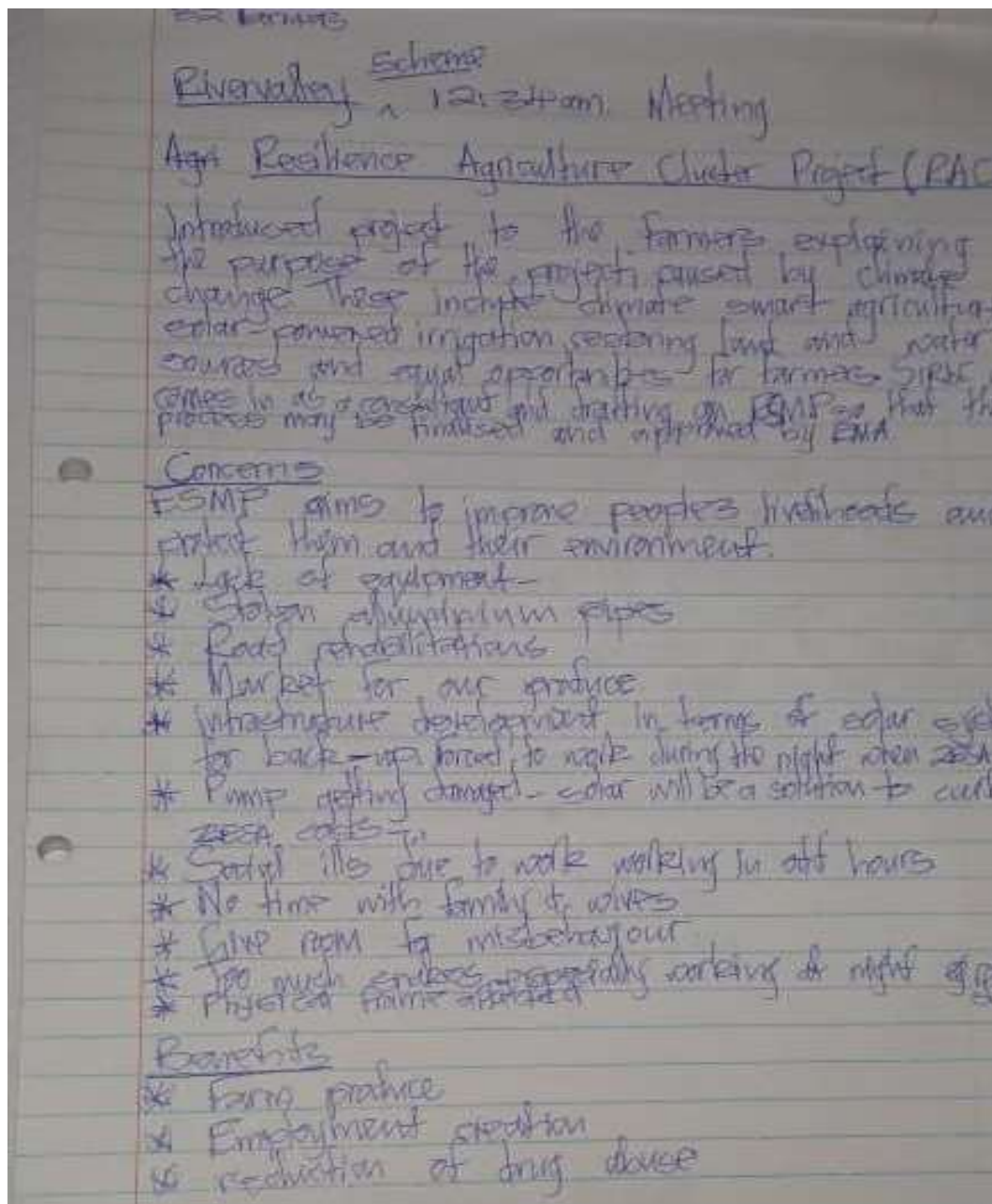
Athlone Murehuwa

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
7	Tarino Shambawamela	AGRICULTURE	Plot 47 ATHLONE FARM 0778352002	MALE	
8	Brown Chakwesha	Agriculture	Plot 45 43 Athlone Farm 0772649788	✓	
9	BETTY MAJURU	AGRICULTURE	Plot 36 ATHLONE FARM	FEMALE	BM,
10	VIOLA Mhutuwa	Agriculture	Athlone Farm Plot 2 0771711546	Female	Mhutuwa
11	LAINAH Murozi	agriculture	Athlone Farm Plot 29 0782399582	Female	Murozi
12	Stephen Chirwanembuka	agriculture	0778358411	MALE	St Chirwanembuka
13	Zvaitwa Kangara	Agriculture	0778630149	Female	Zvaitwa
14	Elcemia Mwardapola	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



- * Equipment should be added as some are ^{disrupt} now
- * Mikungu mikuku, mibacha can not be destroyed
- * Crops which may be planted or not
- * Girl child may be affected

Concerns continued

- * Affects psychological frame for the farmers
- * Marketing system should be looked into -
we all should look at sourcing markets for
the farmers. Above 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 area
Need 200kva so that it covers all areas and also
- * ^{change niche} changes - people now doing stream bed
cultivation.
- * women now working in odd hours also

Mitigation Measures






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

13:28 Meeting Ended.






Community meeting register for River - Valley Irrigation Scheme

Stakeholder Consultation Register - IFAD (RACP)

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

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
1	Annie Chitunga	Farmer	33 Plot River Valley 0779636555 Macheke	F.	
2	Adlight Mainda	Farmer	Plot 31 River Valley Macheke 0784 010 329	F.	
3	Juliet Chigombe	Farmer	Plot 12 River Valley Macheke 0773 701 188	F.	
4	Mary Samambwa	Farmer	Plot 6 River Valley Macheke 0774998655	F.	ms.
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	Masimbs Maimbs	farmer	Plot 31 R/Valley 077723190	m	
8	Takuckus Maimbs	farmer	Plot 30 R/Valley 0772201360	m	
9	Ephraim Chitsike	farmer	Plot 12 R/Valley 0773701138	m	
10	Dowyi Katiya	farmer	Plot 11 R/Valley 0775005398	m	
11	AUSTIN CHITIMA	FARMER	PLOT NO 33 0777203242	m	
12					
13					
14					

Minutes From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Principe Irrigation Scheme

Marshland Central

Principe B Irrigation Scheme: Shamba 10/10/25

Introduction

Introductions were made thereafter a brief background of the Resilient Agriculture Cluster Project (RACP) was made. The project was said to be building up from the Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project (SACP) which was currently operating. The project was meant to revitalize the irrigation schemes. SIRSC 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

- Founding fence around the scheme
- More irrigation equipment is needed at the scheme
- Eradicating water snags
- No fixed markets for farm produce
- Siltation of the river
- Farmers needed individual solar pumps
- Diversification by venturing into fish farming
- Agreements on how new equipment can be sourced/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

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 Principe 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
68-05864278	TRIED	MWANGI	M	1980	68-05864278	N	WHH	77306 2938	[Signature]
68-090011-68	CEDRAS	MUNWIZA	M	1990	68-090011-68	N	WHH	771008	[Signature]
68-0351468	LUTUA	MWANGA	M	1968	68-0351468	N	WHH	71464 3833	[Signature]
68-040254	Clifford	MUNWIZA	M	1974	68-040254	N	WHH	077906 141	[Signature]
68-0369278	COMFREY	DUMBA	M	1959	68-0369278	N	WHH	0785183 196	[Signature]
45-230763	SKYLIDGE	KATUKA	M	1998	45-230763 183	N	WHH	077880 2562	[Signature]
68-0147814	Josphat	CHORWA	M	1969	68-0147814	N	WHH	077485 5238	[Signature]
68-072362	Raymond	Mobonyaga	M	1996	68-072362	N	WHH	0780000	[Signature]
68-0526069	Allan	Mwanga	M	1987	68-0526069	N	WHH	0780000	[Signature]
68-065000	Mwanga	Zikute	F	1983	68-065000	N	WHH	0780000	[Signature]
68-096364	Tim	Kazungu	M	1995	68-096364	N	WHH	8538 078767	[Signature]
68-040720	Rambani	Mwanga	F	1975	68-040720	N	WHH	078200 4834	[Signature]

Minutes From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Banana Irrigation Scheme

Shahmorad - Mashonaland Central

Banana Irrigation 16:37 10/10/25

SIRDC began by introducing their team and explaining the project, RACP 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 drying 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 fences and pipes need replacement

⑤ If our irrigation is revised we can also be able to maintain
⑥ or install small thing as fence

⑦ Pumps which are small, they are not capable of irrigating the whole area at once

⑧ The well also to be connected to a different grid line which is known to have electricity consistently.

⑨ We want for an alternate irrigation method as some farmers are unable to service the aluminium pipes. The drag horse method is better.

⑩ We also tired of people coming to hold consultation discussions with different people yet with no progress, we need results.

⑪ We need better market prices also when we deliver a good produce for us to remain profitable

⑫ Electricity supply has load issues to a point that it destroyed our motor and we had to replace.

⑬ We also getting old before the irrigation has been resuscitated.

⑭ If resuscitation happen we will be able to send our children to school.

- ⑭ We end up practicing what we risk being arrested.
- ⑮ The community also emphasized the issue of communication.

Register From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Banana Irrigation Scheme

BANANA IRRIGATION SCHEME

SACP Activity Registration form

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

National ID of the participant in the project	First Name of Participant	Surname	Gender	Year of Birth	National ID	PWD (Y/N)	Number of Participants in Ward	Gender Number	Signature of Participant
451370416	Melligen	Mubana	M	1979	451370416	NO	MHH	0730256	Melligen
630662101	Mberu	Munyaho	F	1982	630662101	NO	WHH	0730256	Mberu
640000000	Imani	Munyaho	M	1981	640000000	NO	MHH	0730256	Imani
640316470	Amu	Munyaho	M	1985	640316470	YES	MHH	0730256	Amu
640000000	Shamba	Shamba	M	1975	640000000	NO	MHH	0730256	Shamba
640000000	Shamba	Shamba	M	1979	640000000	NO	MHH	0730256	Shamba
650000000	Induru	Munyaho	M	1975	650000000	NO	MHH	0730256	Induru
680000000	Eyo	Munyaho	M	1987	680000000	NO	MHH	0730256	Eyo
670000000	Rongo	Munyaho	M	1987	670000000	NO	MHH	0730256	Rongo
690000000	Forend	Munyaho	M	1988	690000000	Y/D	MHH	0730256	Forend
640000000	Shamba	Shamba	M					0730256	
	TICHARAZWA NAWHEKE M								

National ID of the participant in the project	First Name of Participant	Surname	Gender	Year of Birth	National ID	PWD (Y/N)	Number of Participants in Ward	Gender Number	Signature of Participant
640000000	Rita	Munyaho	F	1982	640000000	N	1	0730256	Rita
640000000	Ellen	Churua	F	1980	640000000	N	1	0730256	Ellen
640000000	Indira	Kabaja	F	1977	640000000	N	1	0730256	Indira
640000000	Margaret	Kabaja	F	1985	640000000	N	1	0730256	Margaret
640000000	Denise	Guba	M	1982	640000000	N	1	0730256	Denise
700000000	Shamba	Munyaho	F	1981				0730256	Shamba

Names of Training Coordinator: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____
 Name of PCI Cluster Coordinator: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Minutes From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Eben Irrigation Scheme

Marsh Central: Al 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, sociologists, agro economists, Agriex 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
- * Contributed 25%
- * 2012 electric meter was faulty
- * Managed to repair the meter by themselves
- * 2014-2015 farming was going on smoothly
- * Then the pump got faulty. until now
- * Communal farmers
- * Water is available but if rains are little water dries up
- * Water in the dam is used by the hippo game park and nearby college
- * There are crocodiles & fish in the dam which affects human life.
- * No wild animals from the game park came out to the community.

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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 to irrigate the

- whole farm. As 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, watermelon

sesame, green vegetables, green mung, sweet potato

* Crops in order of popularity

1 Green Mung

2 Sweet potatoes

3 Potatoes

4 Beans

5 Bitter melon

* Market for produce was readily available back then

* 0.2 ha - \$500 / person

- Poor record keeping noted as farmers failed to

highlight expenses against received income.

X In terms of expansion and their heritage
akes or graves etc - No graves near the scheme
* No river siltation in Mipindzi river.

10.56 am.

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Register From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Eben Irrigation Scheme

Eben Irrigation Scheme. 18/10/25 9:30 am				
Name	Ward/Village	Contact	ID No	Signature
T. Ndambo	SVOSE	071 511 542	68-04831168	T. Ndambo
D. Ndambo	SVOSE			D. Ndambo
F. Musuka	SVOSE	0716512337	75-1461421	F. Musuka
Juliet Chapeyuka	SVOSE	0783028608	25-105607145	Juliet
Nyamato Maitate	SVOSE	0775009143		Nyamato
Hakirothe Kamdira	SVOSE	0777123892	68-047822F	H. K.
Taurai Sunja	SVOSE	0773183543	68-041903P68	T. Sunja
Thomas Maunda	SVOSE	0780801653		T. Maunda
Godwin D. V. N. A. A.	SVOSE	0776562685		Godwin
Wendish Kasekera	JASI	0772971122	68-074446L68	Wendish
Ngoni Mawala	SVOSE	0785333793	68-042492E68	Ngoni
Chamu Kamusha	SVOSE	0773818994	59-110676J68	Chamu
Innocent Jasi	SVOSE	0711811568	45-246876L68	Innocent
Taoulale Jasi	SVOSE	0712156518	68-066477A68	Taoulale
Stephen Chidavaenzi	JASI	0775131313	68-082724K68	Stephen
Kingsione Muhara	JASI	0714034266	68-074449T68	Kingsione
Fintak Makusi	SVOSE	0781571944	68-0225K68	Fintak
Thomas MATHAMBA	JASI	0710930940	68-074449T68	Thomas
Joseph Kambanda	SVOSE	0777106544	68-044668R68	Joseph
Ewert MURAMON	SVOSE	071255364	05-092910W68	Ewert
Justice Jasi	SVOSE	0716266801	68-0744427R68	Justice
Aggel K. Jasiyamba	JASI	0777142478	68-02703648E	Aggel
Rumbira Athonyo	JASI	0783293831		Rumbira
Gladys Chani	SVOSE	0780004821	05-022534968	Gladys
Batsiri MURANA	SVOSE	0711370179	68-047881M68	Batsiri

Minutes From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting At Chesa Irrigation Scheme

Mt Darrobin: Mashonaland Central

Chesa Mufumbwa 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 operations 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 maintenance of the pipes with leakages
- * To change the point where the pump is taking water from (suction pipe) - Need somewhere where there is water
- * 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

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Concernation Concerns

- * Roads need to be repaired. (feeder roads)
- * Start projects which the farmers got are now finished
- * Need irrigation to be rehabilitated.
- * 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 use better fertilizers
- * Radio stations for construction workers destroyed by the farmer

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 prices 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 the field
- * Old equipment need to be repaired or sold so that farmers get money that may improve the systems
- * Project starting 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	Contact Number	ID Number	Gender	Signature
1	LORREN MAMWA	Gweshu Village W25	0773 552 761	71-082785415	Female	Mamwa
2	Cladys Gatsi	" " "	0719499779	45-043243001	Female	Gatsi
3	LORREN Mupfema	" " "	0715917806	-	Female	Mupfema
4	Elizabeth Chimwe	" " "	0784020977	61-04459354	Female	Chimwe
5	Patia Kaganda	Nyabani Village	0776905381	15-083702115	Female	Kaganda
6	Maudine Masembwa	" " "	077 515 4878	45-0124926	Female	masembwa
7	Raya Makurele	Nyabani Village	0772 700 562	45-071302145	Female	Makurele
8	Evelyn Mubwanzira	Doro Village	0775765052	42-0499343	Female	EM
9	Kubwazhe Gatsi	Gweshu	0702737920	45-174054905	Female	Gatsi
10	lene Mubwanzira	" " "	0788565699	15-12679015	Female	Mubwanzira
11	Arcious Ngirazi	'MALISA' VILLAGE	0775171226	45-1790318	Female	Ngirazi
12	Ingizai Nhira	" " "	0758519997	48-039667	Female	Nhira
13	TAFIRO MUROMBO	" " "	0779 156 247	45-053841000	Female	Tafiro
14	VICTOR ZYOMAKIMA	'KARISA' VILLAGE	0777072464	45-019180945	M	Zyomakima
15	Mwambi Gatsi	'GATSI' VILLAGE	0782681753	45-058155-45	M	Mwambi
16	Mwambi Mubwanzira	'GATSI' VILLAGE	0774539770	45-049802545	M	Mwambi
17	CHUTSI NAANDORO	'MUTONDWE' P. 25	0778351119	70-070235265	M	Chutsi
18	KEDAS GATSI	'ISKA' VILL 'WARD 25	0777667077	45-131835295	M	Kedasi

Minutes From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Mutondwe Irrigation Scheme

Machonoland 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 SACF. SIRDC is doing an ESMP for the RACP project to have an insight of the social & environmental aspects of the community.

Purpose

* Rehabilitation 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 gate panning, stream bank cultivation.
- People coming in to take water for sale in bulk which affects the dam capacity.

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Talbot Mill - near - works -> gateway

- Repair of storage shed
- Misuse of money
- Engines may be stolen
- Not taking time for projects to commence
- Failure to utilise the given opportunity
- Theft 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 theft
- 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 covid 19.
- 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 APDA 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, locally people are taking bug to irrigate the garden even with no ZESA or power cables 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 1324.

Register From the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at Mutondwe Irrigation Scheme

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REGISTER - IFAD (RACP)

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

	Name and Surname	WARD Physical Address	Contact Number	ID Number	Gender	Signature
1	Christopher Hlobo	ward 40	0773424647	45-031502245	M	Hlobo
2	GANGATHI E CHIMBERA	WARD 40	0775056757	68-050851968	F	Chimbera
3	CLIFFORD KUDENGA	WARD 40	0785331301	59-016094280	M	Kudenga
4	CHUMBE CHUMBE	WARD 40	0774364011	45-003218945	M	Chumbe
5	ESAU CHANA	WARD 40	0772795632	63-079425V45	M	Chana
6	Yakudera Mafidze	WARD 60	0710276511		M	Mafidze
7	SAROME MAFWELI	WARD 40	0776547772	45-44351A-45	F	Mafweli
8	Muzondwe Muckeje	WARD 40	077494006	46-0395555-45	M	Muckeje
9	Weston Kamukunda	WARD 40	0750929554	61-077426-F42	M	Kamukunda
10	Melton Maseko	40	4773 693295	61-015405W61	F	Maseko
11	Grace Maseko	"	0773605032	45-017432E45	F	Maseko
12	Rosemary Chikumbi	ward 40	0772574427	63-589469-M45	F	Chikumbi
13	Wasa Chikumbi	"	0772545445	63 223289W45	M	Chikumbi
14	Dorothy Chikumbi	ward 40			F	Chikumbi
15	Erica Mafweli	WARD 40	0785451253		F	Mafweli
16	Alice Mafweli	WARD 40	0776134713	45-009899Z45	F	Mafweli
17	WINDY CHANDA	40	077405603	45-042374545	M	Chanda

Stakeholder Engagement Meeting Minutes at Tsakare Irrigation Scheme

Mashonaland Central: Mt Darwin
Tsakare Irrig Schemes (A+B): 13/01/25 1520pm

Introduction

The SIRDC was introduced to the Irrigation Mgmt Committee. 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 so that
- Inputs
- Scheme B irrigation system of aluminium pipes is not working well for them, they need a better and more modern scheme
- The dam is silted due to stream bank cultivation and mining activities
- Benchmarks for irrigation and drinking water
- Need solar system installed to curb electricity challenges
- Road needs to be rehabilitated

- Difficult to recover stolen equipments
- If expansion takes place some nearby may be affected
- Workshops for farming so as to improve farming practices and yields
- Need for partnership with organisations like ZIMTRAF for markets
- There is no electricity in the fields
- Programs taking long to commence
- There are now rampant in the schemes the
- ~~There~~ ~~are~~ ~~now~~ ~~rampant~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~schemes~~ ~~the~~ Zimbabweans were discovered in dam
- No spare engines, need for another pump in case of breakdowns
- What field of GMB has not been paid up to now
- Diversification - eg keeping of domestic animals teaching them from the school
- Local people should be employed even though 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
- Dam sited needs to be sited 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

- 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.

* Youth, men and women have equal opportunities in the farmers.

End 16:10pm

Stakeholder Engagement Meeting Register at Tsakare Irrigation Scheme

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REGISTER - IPAD (RACP)

District: MT Dambo Date: 13/10/25 Venue: Tsakare A^o Irrigation Scheme

	Name and Surname	Physical Address, ^{Ward}	Contact Number	ID Number	Gender	Signature
	FUNGIA CHIMBER	TSAKARE VILLAGE	0777425530	05738 445	F	F. Chimber
1	INAKARO CHIMBWE	Tsakare Village	0712734662	45-0579627-45	F	Chimber
2	MAYIS KAPFUNDE	Tsakare Village			F	X
3	Diana Nkamigiro	Tsakare Village	0777022787	68-061106768	F	Diana
4	Berhild M. Gese	Tsakare Village		45-003313745	F	
5	Francisca Chwasurira	Tsakare Village	0771445618	45-000389025	F	Francisca
6	Eva Ntanga	Tsakare Village	0773127444	24-025969724	F	Eva
7	Chimshira Constantine	Tsakare Village	0774932707	05-036633868	F	CC
8	JIMOTAS CHINAME	Tsakare Village	0773686257	43-046266445	M	Jimotas
9	JILAS MUTINDI	TSAKARE Village	0772492058	45-0432014	M	Jilas
10	ANANIAS BAMBIZA	TSAKARE Village	0779868674	45-232559245	M	Ananias
11	TINASHU CHIPAZI	TSAKARE VILLAGE	0777252286	45-138803045	M	Tinashu
12	Mwanga George	ARAZI	0773636375	68-057204268	M	Mwanga
13	CHINJANDURA CHIMARA	TSAKARE VILLAGE	0774843201	45-024319845	M	Chinjandura
14	MARIRA KAMUMVURI	TSAKARE VILLAGE	0773750930	45-127471445	M	Marira
15	CHIBONDO TATENI	TSAKARE VILLAGE	0787225632	45-202380145	M	Chibondo
16	MUTJATI SUSTAIN	TSAKARE VILLAGE	075520313	45-127431045	M	Mutjati

Stakeholder Engagement Meeting Minutes at Chippa Irrigation Scheme

Mt Darwin: Northernland Central
Chippa Irrigation Scheme: 14/10/25 1:00pm

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. SRNC 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
- * Road need to be rehabilitated
- * Ready markets for the farm produce
- * Rehabilitation of the scheme, eg - pumps, starter box, ~~more~~ solar, leakages on pipes, cable which takes power from the pump house to damage. 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
- * ~~Spinkles~~
- * Main line should be extended to the up farms so that water can reach out to all fields

- * Unfair distribution of water but contributions are needed
- * Irrigators are now damaged which becomes difficult to water the fields.
- * Threats in the fields because there is no fence
- * There should be advice 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 at all.
- * Security around the ~~land~~ 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 tap water in the fields
- * Scheme should be expanded to cover all families
- * Pipes are not covering all areas in the scheme.

Mitigation

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

Mitigation

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

*

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 Address	Ward	Contact Number	ID Number	Gender	Signature
1	FRANCIS MUSAHA	CHIPPA	22	077791550	42-1084981E42	Male	
2	STANLEY MASHAYI	CHIPPA	22	0777471993	11-0312008745	Male	
3	PRINCE CHRISTOPHER	CHIPPA	22	0772231127	59-004219E15	male	
4	PRINCE MANDIWA	"	"	0772475351	15-123624W15	Male	
5	ONIAS CHIKOMO	"	"	0775073162	14-012224C15	M	
6	BONIFACE SAYANHU	"	"	0776601539	15-138250115	M	
7	WILLARD MURUMBI	"	"	0783281011	63-0928534R15	M	
8	NORMAN CHIPUNZA	"	"	0713160018	42-051720-Q	M	
9	SVENNIE MASHAYI	CHIPPA	22	0771672074	45-227027L45	M	
10	WILBERT MASHAYI	"	"	0783474554	43-058283745	M	
11	PREVICUS MASHAYI	"	22	076455390	45-204625T45	M	
12	Ferdinando MATIRO	"	22	0700011122	45-78065145	M	
13	CLEVER MASHAYI	"	22	0778325071	45-162895444	M	
14	C. CHIVDZE	chipa	22	0779180953	11-085730W15	M	
15	C. CHIVDZE	Chipa	22	0786939766	15-141606P15	MALE	
16	S. MASHAYI	CHIPPA 1	22	0772426247	65-104697515	MALE	

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REGISTER - IFAD (RACP)

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

	Name and Surname	Physical Address	Contact No.	ID no.	Gender	Signature
17	N. Nyamuwana	CHIPPA 22	0218406781	45-255225L15	Male	
18	T. Mubvumba	CHIPPA 22		45-047097K45	Male	
19	J. KUPAKUNISA	CHIPPA 22	0776885798	42-091969K42	male	
20	W. MASHAYI	CHIPPA 22		15-1133015N15	Male	
21	T. MASHAYI	CHIPPA 22	0971732762	45-692935-45	male	
22	N. Sango	chipa 22	0772564885	50-0476861450	female	
23	S. MASHAYI	chipa 22	0779939472	61-001210M61	female	
24	C. Chiparira	Chipa 22	0771651615	63-060014568	female	
25	R. Kabvundu	Chipa 22		11-004419215	female	
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
31						
32						

Chomutamba Irrigation meeting minutes

Mashonaland West

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

Opening Remarks

The meeting began with introductions of the SACF and SIRDC 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.

Mashonaland West

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LAZENBY IRRIGATION SCHEME meeting minutes

Zimbabwe

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. as 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 paper to source funds.

* RACP inputting money but not enough, there are partners but they need an ESMP to help them source for funds.

* Is there a timeframe - Its a process which may take time but no specific date

* Main concern is that the program takes long.

* The funds do not reach the farmers

* Farmers need to be involved in the programs & distribution of funds and inputs

* ~~Addressed~~ Advised farmers to air their views in the grievance redress mechanism.

* SACP - Rate of movement is too slow since 2022 no interest anymore.

100 hours per year

- * Nothing concrete is coming out of the project
- * It is a ~~process~~ hence it takes a bit long
- * It seems like the project is starting ~~again~~ ~~again~~.
- * It's now looking into what had been left out in SACB.
- * Sometimes forced to pay money without any feedback from those who bore the money on the way forward.
- * They need markets... but there have to be production 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 concern is that funds should be available for the project to succeed
- * Inherited a dilapidated long scheme with old infrastructure.
- * No cultural concerns in the area.
- * Equipment sometimes comes in abasheta against the numbers on paper.
- * Farmers request to follow up on the project so that they move forward.
- * Need for a solar irrigation system, what
- * Water is there in abundance but there is need for ~~rebuilding~~ ~~the~~ ~~rebuilding~~ the scheme for production to take place
- * Are there monitoring systems on issues of deforestation and soil fertility

- * 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,
- *
1230pm.

SHAMROCK B2 IRRIGATION meeting minutes

Mash West: Shamrock B1 & 2 Irrig Scheme 3:20pm
6/10/25

Introduction

The meeting started with introductions of the SIRSC 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
- * Leaky pipes 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 hoses, 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 avoid going to the buyers
- * Need for roads in the fields
- * Fence surrounding the irrig scheme
- * Booking houses for ladies of the plot should be prohibited as this is now 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 SIRDG 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
- * In Equal opportunities for men & women.
- * Climate proofing

Concerns / Expectations

- * Destroyed surrounding fence by elephants
- * Farmers not being paid on time. up to now wheat supplied to GMP 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 feeding water into the canal and also sleeping the garden *ukarindira* mombi.
- * 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 built 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
- * ~~to~~ structures or markings
- * Water - need for boreholes in the field for drinking water.
- * ~~Child~~
- * Youth spending 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
- * Chogochu Safari Game Park - 3km - 5km from the scheme - That's where the elephants are coming from.

11:18am.



SEKE SANYATI SCHEME meeting minutes

07/11/25 70 hectares March 2025

Seke - Sanyati Irrig Scheme: 5:20 pm.

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

Purpose

- * Climate proofing
- * Road rehabilitation
- * Solar powered irrigation
- * Equal opportunities
- * Youth involvement
- * Afforestation
- * 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 repairs calls
- * ZESA to be moved
- * Road need to be repaired
- * Warehouse needed at the scheme
- * Well equipment and experienced companies should be contracted to avoid disturbing the produce
- * Some areas are not fully utilised
- * Calls 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 harrow

* Irrigation scheme not done properly, land leveling was not done hence many problems.

* Use applicant to water the fields and there is no problem for water to reach the gardens

* GD historic 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.

* GD keepers already have members which are the children and the surrounding communities

↳ MBE and MUSE scheme
Benefits

↳ Improvement of livelihoods

↳ Food security

↳ Employment creation for the locals / youths

↳ Infrastructure development

*

Mitigation Measures

* Introduce access mechanisms

* Solar irrigation system to curb power charges

* More irrigation equipment to improve yields

* Land leveling need to be done in the garden

* Rehabilitation of tarmac roads and farm equipment

13/4

Chiwirirano meeting minutes

Samfata: Mahekalana West

Chiwirirano Irrigation Scheme: 07/10/25 16:58

Agritech 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 rehabilitate irrigation schemes by curbing against climate change issues. EAFDC was tasked to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan for the project.

Purposes

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

Concerns / Expectations

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

Mitigation Measures

- Project commencement shouldn't 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.
- Tolls 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 need of 6pm

Chomutamba Irrigation Scheme meeting registers

Stakeholder Consultation Register - IFAD (RACP)

0910 2111



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




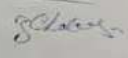
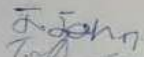
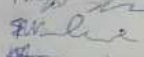
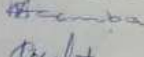
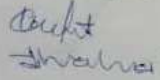
	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
1	Fredrick Mwanjanyaga	Horticulture	0783732591	P	FM
2	Presca MIPERE	Horticulture	0777219675	F	P.M
	Ruzengwe Gwidza	SACP	0773 518 469	F	Ruzengwe
3	Felistas Chinomwe	Horticulture	0783733101	F	F.C
4	Petros Maramani	Horticulture	0778069218	M	P.M
5	HYDRAI MARIKAPASI	Ground nuts	0773089901	F	M.Mariapasi
6	Batsani Chikwani	Horticulture	0777 602 381	M	BC
	Ericck Hwangira Rumiyazizi	Groundnuts	0776363581	M	Ericck

Chomutamba

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
7	James Chodwa	Groundnuts	0785593062	M	J.Chodwa
8	Patricia Chamberi	Horticulture	0782926181	F	P.Chamberi
9	Adzisi Mappumo	Groundnuts	- - - - -	F	A.Mappumo
10	Gift Mwanza	Horticulture	0786644060	M	G.Mwanza
11	Josephine Kware	Groundnuts	0783068118	F	J.Kware
12	Christoph Chikwani	Horticulture	0785217127	M	C.Chikwani
13	Geo Chikwani	Groundnuts	071215029	M	Geo
14	Cynthia Jari	Groundnuts	077613089	F	C.Jari

Chomutambara

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
15	KAIKE JARI	Horticulture	Mketa Village	M	
16	Gladys Matere	Groundnuts	071530113	F	G.M
17	Knowledge Materwa	Horticulture	0776997633	F	K.M
18	Gift Materwa	Horticulture	0772553866	M	G.M
19	Angelina Malani	Groundnuts	0776160021	F	
20	Emmanuel MABZOLE	AGRIC	079299735	M	
21	Jobit BUDA	Jobit	0777912432	M	Jobit

James	CHAMUWE	0782590607	M	
Jean	YROWATE	0483230762	M	Chur
POKORWA	GROENHE	0772869058	M	
ELWA	MUTSEB	075888001	M	
ZUIDA	CHABUNGO	0784164945	M	
Jackson	John	0785865567	M	J. John
J. Hofson	Dzud	0774174766	M	T. Hofson
EROSIMUS	MUCHENA	0715772289	M	
ERNEST	MACHWA	0731085482	M	
COMFORT	CHANIWA	0787549634	M	
Jizuka	Wachipa	0779983004	F	

Chomutambara

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 NYAMUKAZA		PLOT NO 20 LAZENBY FARM	MALE	Bpa
			DARWENSDALE		
16	DOREEN MAPPURA		Plot No 22 LAZENBY FARM 310 DARWENSDALE	Female	DupC
17	RURENGWE CHENDA	SACP	Church of Christ chakumbuka	F	Rgwe
18	WENGAT MILLION		PLOT NO 21 LAZENBY FARM	MALE	Wm
			DARWENSDALE		
19	LOVEMORE MUNEZI		PLOT 16 LAZENBY PO BOX 310 DARWENSDALE	MALE	M B
20	FARAI KAHWA Maputi Chiburo		PLOT 19 LAZENBY FARM PO BOX 310 DARWENSDALE	MALE Male	Maputi Maputi
21			310 DARWENSDALE	MALE	Chiburo
	B Mahuni			MALE	

A. NIASUSO
S MILANZI

PLOT 26, LAZENBY
310 BOX
DARWENSDALE FEMALE ~~Maputi~~
DARWENSDALE
AGRITET MALE Chiburo

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 Muchemetsi	SACP	Agri. Plot 66 Jengo 0775206881	F DEO	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Dorcas Mawwa	SACP	Plot 111 Mushina Block 1	M DEO	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Nestly Npasha	Farmer	Plot 111	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Verencia Mubangi		Plot 111	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Eunice Mkhawato		Plot 111	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Miriam Mcheka		Plot 4	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Nancy Mwanjalo		Plot 11	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Manuel Chanyika	Farmer	Plot 17	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Perick Fushan	Farmer	Plot 11	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
	James Sathie	SACP	Plot 11	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Phanas	SACP	Plot 11	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
	CLEMENCE MUTINHA	FARMER	Block 1 0774420995	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	FINB MUBAIRWA	FARMER	Plot N° 13 B2 07724017	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
	MAXWELL MARIWA	Farmer	Block 2 077561307	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
	TARZEN MAKOMBE	SACP	0774493658	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
	TAKESURE MAGAMA	SACP	0773771003	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Sarah Chanyika	Farmer	0714821813	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Joseph Mubanga	Farmer	Plot 3 Mushina Chiquitu Block 2	M	<i>[Signature]</i>

Takavinga Irrigation Scheme meeting registers

C Takavinga Irrigation Scheme SANJATI

	Name and Surname	DEPARTMENT	Physical Address & contact number	Gender and Designation	Signature
15	Shirani Muzanduwa	ERDC	Harare	Female	<i>[Signature]</i>
	GIBSON TACH	FARMER	TAKAVINGA	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Parson Zingobwera	FARMER	Takavinga	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
	LUCKSON TANYA	FARMER	TAKAVINGA	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Z Dziva				
18	Gracious Chigubwe	former	Mudzinguwa	F	Chigubwe
19	Elizabeth Chisanga	former	Mudzinguwa	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Lucia Mutorwa	former	mudzinguwa	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Constance Mwa	former	Takavinga	F	CP
	Debbie Mubambindo	former	Takavinga	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Evelyn Muzigwa	former	Takavinga	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
	NONISA MUDGI	former	Takavinga	F	N.M

C Takavinga Sanjati Matchandanda West

	Name and Surname	Department	Address & contact Number	Gender &	Signature
	Sally Timine	former	Takavinga	M F	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Emiller Muziye	former	Takavinga	M F	EM
	Z Dziva				
	GIBSON TACH	FARMER	TAKAVINGA	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Debbie Muzenge	farmer	Takavinga	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Giff Mudzingwa	farmer	Takavinga	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Parson Zingobwera	farmer	Takavinga	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
	LUCKSON Moyo	FARMER	TAKAVINGA	M	<i>[Signature]</i>

Seke Sanyati Irrigation Scheme

No.	First Name of Participant	Surname	Gender (M/F)	Date of Birth	National ID	Gender of Household head (WH/MH/F)	Contact Number	Signature of Participant
11	ESNATH	SIPANDA						
12	LAINAT	ALONOMANIO	F	1976	63107988	M/H	0986411101	ESNATH
13	FUNDO	MURIBARI	F	1971	2-08110627	M/H	0779993471	Lainat
14	EMETA	MURIBARI	F	1971	2-55152			
15		MURIBARI	F	26	14-0581124	M/H		
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

CHIWIIRIRANO IRRIGATION

DAILY REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS AT SACP TRAINING WORKSHOPS

Name of Training: ESMP
 Date of Training: 27/12/2025
 Activity Reference # as per AWPB:
 Topics Covered:
 Venue: CHIWIIRIRANO IRRIGATION
 Partner Organizing Training: SIDA

	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	CYNARAIS	TAKADUZA	M	02/06/70	58-134840558	MHH	0712 026066	Takad
2	CLIMENCE	PAPISANI	M	09-09/10	26-077830526	MHH	0785780111	Clim
3	DOKIAS	Mulayo	M	06/03/77	06-02215506	MHH	0787284533	Dokias
4	Tina	Mulayo	M	03/11/83	24-178311444	MHH	0776711885	Tina
5	GIFT M	MADAMBI	M	01/10/76	25-018604923	MHH	0775280404	Gift
6	BOTHWELL	KAPURUTSA	M	13/10/86	24-15573645	MHH	0774323207	Bothwell
7	GAPHEN	CHOLIMING	M	10/11/79	24-113910224	MHH	0788347191	Gaphen
8	ALBERT	MADENYIWA	M	10/11/70	24-113860714	MHH	0785767130	Albert
9	VOTE	MANISAVA	M	06/06/85	23-055648223	MHH	0785347010	Vote
10	NYARADZO	NDAMBI	F	03/04/78	23-00558624	MHH	0788991120	Nyaradzo

	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	NEBUHUS	SIRANDA	F	04/09/23	24-25912956	MHH	0773353051	Nebuhus
12	VIRGINIA	NCUBE	F	22/04/22	24-10040853	WHH	N/A	Virginia
13	JULIAT	KADZAI	F	15/12/83	23-08368193	MHH	0779833971	Juli
14	ROGINA	NCUBE	F	03/07/70	24-259179X23	WHH	078034991	Rogina
15	SHYLIND	MUNATSI	F	22/03/73	24-062615026	WHH	074690457	Shylind
16	DORREN	MANJONJO	F	11/12/70	24-214980224	WHH	077256830	Dorren
17	ALICE	KARIYATSANDE	F	30/01/89	24-770782F26	MHH	0775733125	Alice
18	JOGA	LUNGA	M	26/02/47	26-014764R26	MHH	0785543010	Joga
19	TAAWISA	SORORE	M	15/09/84	24/155740N83	MHH	0779833971	Tawisa
20	MACHAKA	MURIMIRI	M	07/07/49	27-052285C27	MHH	0715810587	Machaka
21	MOSI	CHAIKWEI	M	15/02/83	24-153375S03	MHH	071566347	Mosi
22	ANDREW	MADZIMURE	M	23/03/77	24-091382J22	MHH	0786486104	Andrew
23	BIG	MAKOMBA	M	10/03/69	26-046280J26	MHH	077034991	Big

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MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT - RESILIENCE AGRICULTURE CLUSTER PROJECT (RACP)

Minutes of the Stakeholder Validation Meeting on the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

Date: 21 November 2025

Venue: Bulawayo Rainbow Hotel

Chair: Director, Agricultural and Rural Development Advisory Services (ARDAS) – Matebeleland North

Secretariat: SACP Project Management Unit (PMU) – Environmental and Social Safeguards, Social Inclusion and Climate Smart Agriculture Desk

1. Opening of the Meeting

The meeting commenced at 10:00 hours with a welcome remark from the Chair, who underscored the importance of structured stakeholder engagement in ensuring that irrigation rehabilitation investments under RACP are socially inclusive, environmentally responsible and institutionally sustainable.

He noted that infrastructure alone does not guarantee resilience. Rather, transparency, accountability, and meaningful participation determine whether irrigation schemes remain functional and conflict-free in the long term. The purpose of the meeting was therefore to review, validate and justify the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) developed for RACP implementation across the five participating provinces.

The Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist outlined that the SEP forms part of the RACP environmental and social management instruments and was developed through field consultations, institutional engagements and risk assessments conducted between October and November 2025.

1.1 Meeting Expectations

Before proceeding to the presentation, participants were invited to share their expectations. The Chair emphasised that this discussion would help ensure that the SEP is practical and responsive to field realities.

Participants expressed the following expectations:

- That the SEP should reflect real issues raised during scheme consultations and not remain theoretical.
- That engagement processes should strengthen existing AGRITEX, IMC, DDC and RDC coordination structures rather than create parallel systems.
- That the Grievance Redress Mechanism must be simple, trusted and accessible at scheme level.
- That water allocation conflicts and catchment degradation risks must be addressed early to prevent disputes during rehabilitation.
- That gender inclusion and youth participation must be clearly operationalised, not just referenced.

- That institutional roles and escalation pathways must be clearly defined to avoid accountability gaps.
- That the engagement calendar must align with agricultural seasons and construction schedules.
- That SEP implementation must remain financially sustainable beyond the life of RACP.

The Safeguards Desk assured participants that the SEP was structured around identified environmental and social risks, institutional mandates and community feedback. It was agreed that by the end of the meeting there should be consensus on the practicality, ownership and implementation approach of the SEP.

2. Presentation of the SEP Development Process

The Safeguards Specialist presented the methodology used to develop the SEP, highlighting that it was integrated with ESMP preparation and scheme reconnaissance visits.

The process included:

- Field consultations with irrigators, women, youth and vulnerable households
- Engagement with Irrigation Management Committees (IMCs) and Water User Associations (WUAs)
- District-level meetings with AGRITEX, Irrigation, Mechanisation, RDCs and DDCs
- Consultations with ZINWA and EMA at district and provincial levels
- Engagement with over 600 stakeholders across all five provinces

District representatives confirmed that consultations had indeed been conducted and that the risks captured in the SEP accurately reflected scheme realities.

3. Discussion on Key SEP Components

3.1 Stakeholder Categorisation

Participants welcomed the clear distinction between Project Affected Persons and Project Interested Parties.

District officers indicated that this categorisation would ensure that irrigators, women, youth and vulnerable households are prioritised in decision-making processes rather than overshadowed by institutional actors.

Traditional leaders acknowledged their recognised role in mobilisation and mediation, while emphasising the need to balance customary structures with inclusive participation principles.

3.2 Risk-Based Engagement Approach

The meeting reviewed province-specific environmental and social risks.

- ZINWA representatives emphasised the importance of structured water allocation dialogues before rehabilitation works commence.

- EMA stressed the urgency of catchment restoration engagement, particularly in schemes affected by siltation and erosion.
- AGRITEX officers confirmed that gender imbalances in some IMCs justify dedicated women and youth engagement forums.
- District officers noted that labour expectations during construction require proactive communication to avoid community–contractor conflict.

Participants agreed that stakeholder engagement must be directly linked to identified risks such as water conflicts, pesticide management, labour conduct, SEA/GBV risks and temporary land disturbance.

3.3 Integration with the GRM and Pest Management Plan

The meeting acknowledged that grievance reporting has historically been weak in irrigation schemes.

Participants supported embedding GRM awareness in all community meetings. It was agreed that:

- Scheme-level meetings must include GRM orientation.
- GRM focal persons must be publicly known.
- Sensitive cases, including SEA/GBV, must follow survivor-centred pathways.

District Health Officers supported the inclusion of pesticide awareness and IPM messaging within stakeholder engagements, noting increased cropping intensity under irrigation.

3.4 Four-Tier Institutional Structure

The proposed engagement structure covering scheme, district, provincial and national levels was deliberated.

District Development Coordinators confirmed that grievance escalation must align with existing district governance mechanisms.

Provincial offices welcomed quarterly review meetings to enable cross-district harmonisation.

The PMU clarified that SEP implementation relies heavily on existing government systems to ensure sustainability beyond project life.

4. Gender and Vulnerable Group Inclusion

Women representatives highlighted that irrigation governance spaces often remain male-dominated. They welcomed:

- Dedicated women-only consultations
- Representation in IMCs and GRM committees
- Flexible meeting times

Youth participants raised concerns regarding construction-related employment expectations. It was agreed that contractor mobilisation meetings would clearly communicate recruitment processes and codes of conduct.

Participants also emphasised the need to accommodate elderly irrigators and persons with disabilities through adjusted engagement approaches, including household visits where necessary.

5. Cumulative and Catchment-Level Considerations

The meeting recognised that irrigation schemes operate within shared catchments.

ZINWA and EMA emphasised that district and provincial engagement must extend beyond individual schemes to address cumulative abstraction and agrochemical pressures.

It was agreed that catchment-level dialogues would be institutionalised through provincial coordination structures.

6. Budget and Resource Considerations

The indicative SEP budget was presented, including dedicated allocation for the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Participants agreed that resourcing grievance handling was essential to maintaining trust.

Provincial officers highlighted transport challenges in dispersed districts, particularly in Matabeleland North, and requested early mobilisation support.

7. Key Resolutions

After detailed deliberation, the meeting resolved that:

1. The SEP adequately reflects consultations undertaken across the five provinces.
2. The risk-based engagement framework is appropriate and justified.
3. Integration with the GRM and Pest Management Plan is necessary and endorsed.
4. The four-tier engagement structure aligns with Zimbabwe's institutional framework.
5. Gender and vulnerability provisions must be implemented as outlined.
6. The SEP should proceed to formal adoption and operationalisation under the PMU.

8. Closing Remarks

In closing, the Chair emphasised that irrigation sustainability depends not only on engineering quality but on institutional trust and community ownership.

He encouraged all institutions to treat the SEP as a working tool for coordination, risk management and inclusion.

The meeting concluded at 15:45 hours with appreciation extended to all stakeholders for their constructive contributions and commitment to strengthening environmental and social governance under RACP.

Stakeholder Meeting Rainbow Bulawayo – 21/11/2026

SACP ATTENDANCE REGISTER RACP STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING 21/11/2022

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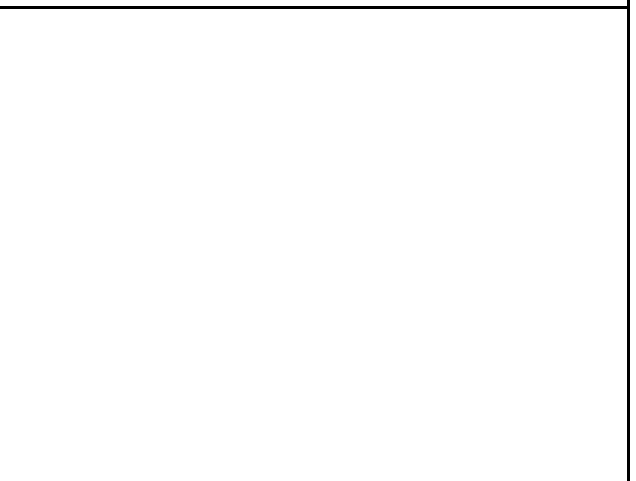
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Matabeleland North – Gwayi Catchment

Hwange District

a) Lukosi Irrigation Scheme



b) Msuna Irrigation Scheme



c) Tshongokwe



Midlands – Sanyati Catchment

Kwekwe District

a) Sessombi Irrigation Scheme



b) Senkwasi Irrigation Scheme



c) Wozoli Irrigation Scheme



d) Igogo Irrigation Scheme



e) Milsonia Irrigation Scheme



Mashonaland Central – Mazowe Catchment

Shamva District

a) Eben Irrigation Scheme



b) Prinsippe A&B Irrigation Scheme



c) Banana Irrigation Scheme



Mt Darwin District

a) Tsakare A&B



b) Chippa Irrigation Scheme



c) Mutondwe Irrigation Scheme



Mashonaland West - Sanyati Catchment

Zvimba District

a) Chomutamba Irrigation Scheme



b) Lazenby Irrigation Scheme



Chegutu District

a) Shamrock B2 Irrigation Scheme



Sanyati District

a) Seke Sanyati Irrigation Scheme



b) Chiwirirano Irrigation Scheme



c) Takavinga Irrigation Scheme



Mashonaland East - Manyame Catchment

Murehwa District

a) Don Rungano Irrigation Scheme



b) Athlone Irrigation Scheme



c) River Valley Irrigation Scheme



Mutoko District - Chipo Irrigation Scheme



Rainbow Hotel Bulawayo Stakeholder Meeting

