

THE DANCHURCHAID ZIMBABWE

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# Oracle



100 Years of Restoring Dignity



## The Grand Bargain 2.0

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April 2022



**Patience Ukama**

# Editors Corner

In 1922, 100 years ago, DanChurchAid (DCA) stepped out onto the global humanitarian stage, making its mark in Africa in 1968 by supporting those disenfranchised during the Biafran War, before moving further South to stand in solidarity with religious and liberation movements.

Since then, the world has changed drastically.

As a student of Governance, I find questions of progress, structure, processes, and accountability intriguing.

For instance, how has DCA managed the transition from 1922, to 1968? The civil conflict in Nigeria, into Africa's independence era from the 1970s to 80s, the AIDS pandemic of the 1990s and now 2022, the age of 5G, for some but not others?.

The immediate and obvious response is clearly strategy. DCA has always been intentional in aligning to vulnerable communities and the poorest among us. While the specific crises may have changed from one era to the next,

those most in need have always been there. How have DCA country programmes continued this proud history of standing in support of the most vulnerable?

Key among the strategic interventions is localisation, emphasised strongly in the Grand Bargain (now 2.0) signed into effect by over 60 donors and humanitarian organisations.

The original overarching objective of the Grand Bargain is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the humanitarian system. Thus, localisation is not about INGOs and UN agencies exiting from the humanitarian space. Rather, it is about moving away from direct service delivery and strengthening a humanitarian system that can support local authorities and responders.

While 1.0 was criticised heavily for ignoring gender and not including the same local partners as signatories at the table, the Grand Bargain highlighted specific areas for improvement including greater transparency, reduced bureaucracy, more support for local actors and their participation in decision-making processes, multi-year and flexible financing, as well as an increased use of cash-based programming.

In 2021, DCA-ZW has provided cash-assistance to over 100,000 people, including almost 300 disabled and over 50,000 women. March 8, being International Women's Day it's a timely acknowledgment.

But the Grand Bargain commitments do not just dwell on technicalities. They address the human dimension of aid delivery too, arguing for putting people who received assistance to be in the driver's seat, with NGOs listening and responding to their feedback.

DCA responded to feedback by adapting the highly successful Urban Cash Programme to include not just retail purchases of basic goods but medicines from pharmacies, gas and vegetables from the relevant vendors. Thus, improving nutrition and energy, as well as the quality of life of the chronically ill through a humanitarian intervention.

The Grand Bargain stresses a need for national actors to receive a greater share of resources to promote the localisation agenda. To achieve this, DCA increased its local partner base from 18 (in 2019), to 27 in 2022, co-creating solutions together with local partners and communities.

Through this edition of the Oracle, we want to show how from a programming perspective, DCA-ZW is working towards the four outcome pillars of the Grand Bargain 2.0 being:

- 1) Flexibility, predictability, transparency, and tracking,
- 2) Equitable and principled partnerships,
- 3) Accountability and inclusion,
- 4) Prioritisation and coordination

**Happy Reading!**

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## CRITICAL REFLECTIONS TO INFORM THE FUTURE

It is widely agreed among experts that one of the most important reasons for the failure of organisations is the lack of sufficient knowledge of the market or the prevailing context in which they operate.

The 2022 Critical Reflection Workshop was held in Gweru from 3-4 February.

The workshop was an opportunity for DCA partners and staff to achieve shared insights and learnings about context, changes, drivers and barriers, assumptions, and risks to inform the new country programme (2023-2027).

This session was a precursor to the internal 2022 Strategy workshop from 5-9 February 2022.

Guidance from workshop facilitator, Brighton Chiparausha, was for participants to consider only the helicopter view and not to get caught up in the pot-holes of the context, assumptions, and risks allowing for flexibility in programme design, including multi-year financing.

With such words of inspiration how could participants fail to deliver.

This strategic planning platform provided an excellent opportunity to gather the views and wishes of local partners, beneficiaries, and staff on how to respond to the context efficiently and effectively.

This as envisioned in the Grand Bargain, which seeks to see a “participation revolution”.

The main contextual issues included confusion in fiscal policy, and its’ continued impact on markets and production. Rising inflation, commodity price increases, job losses, a declining manufacturing sector, and the absence of social safety nets remain, increasing poverty, especially in the urban context.

The resilience building project in the urban context serves as a stopgap to address the plight of the poor.

In the rural context the resilience project continued to facilitate contract farming



*DCA and Partners at the Critical Reflections Workshop in Gweru.*



between private sector and smallholder farmers with a strong focus to produce in bulk, strengthening linkages between rural farmers and urban vendors in response to market supply chain disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Assumptions that the private sector is interested in opportunities to link with smallholder farmers held true, motivating the programme to continue to build farmer capacities on business management, negotiation skills and product pricing in line with the changing foreign currency exchange rate.

Normal to above normal rains improved crop productivity, reduced livestock poverty deaths, ultimately resulting in secure livelihoods in the rural context.

However, the assumption that “communal land and water will continue to be accessible to target groups”, to support these livelihood activ-

ities requires further reflection. Outdated laws and regulations will require continued policy building support to create a conducive environment to address broader contextual issues and continue to demand strong advocacy to promote civic participation.

The country programme is increasingly focusing on climate adaptation, biodiversity restoration and attaining ecological justice. This, in response to extractive commercial activities compounding severe and negative climate effects, destroying flora and fauna.

It was assumed that climate induced disasters such as Cyclone Eloise which affected Matobo district in 2021, are now ‘the order of the season’ and therefore crisis modifiers would need to continue to be available to respond.



# PREDICTING CLIMATE EMERGENCIES

True to DCA's proud global tradition of 100 years of making a difference, DCA assisted in the flood response in Budiriro 5, in January 2022. The effects of Tropical Storm Ana were exacerbated by Tropical Cyclone Batsirai, two weeks later.

City of Harare led the response, mobilising affected households, re-locating them to temporary shelter.

DCA with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (DANIDA), distributed 89 mattresses, 89 treated mosquito nets, 178 blankets, 36 solar lanterns, and, 22,000 masks together with the Department of Social Development.

This Action made a difference in the lives of 36 households amounting to 103 individuals. However, those households are less than half of those affected, and a fraction of those affected since Cyclone Idayi, in 2020.

Consistently, over a period of three years these climate induced floods have continually struck, resulting in loss of life and widespread damage. Yet, the response rate to these disasters has not changed in three years. Somehow, we still act surprised.

According to the Zimbabwe Meteorological Services Department (MSD), the 2021/2022 rainy season was characterized by heavy rains, hailstorms, flash floods and lightning in various parts of the country, with forecasts for more rains, along the main watershed and the Eastern Highlands.

From October to December 2021, erratic rains damaged houses and infrastructure in various parts of the country, mainly in Matabeleland North, South, Midlands, Mashonaland East, and Harare. In January 2022, rainfall increased, and the passage of

Tropical Storm Ana caused further destruction and damage resulting in 10 fatalities, 812 households were affected, 51 schools, 30 roads, and 15 bridges were destroyed.

In Manicaland Province, which has been hardest hit by the rains and floods, more than 1,400 people (282 households) were affected, 13 schools, 9 bridges, and 6 roads were damaged, primarily in the districts of Buhera, Chipinge, Chimanmani, Makoni, Mutare, Mutasa and Nyanga.

In Mashonaland Central Province, assessment reports from Mount Darwin and Mbire show that 159 and 42 houses were destroyed respectively, including two houses belonging to people living with disabilities and one elderly person. Water levels in the Manyame, Musungu and Dande rivers caused road blockages and inundated settlements and croplands in the

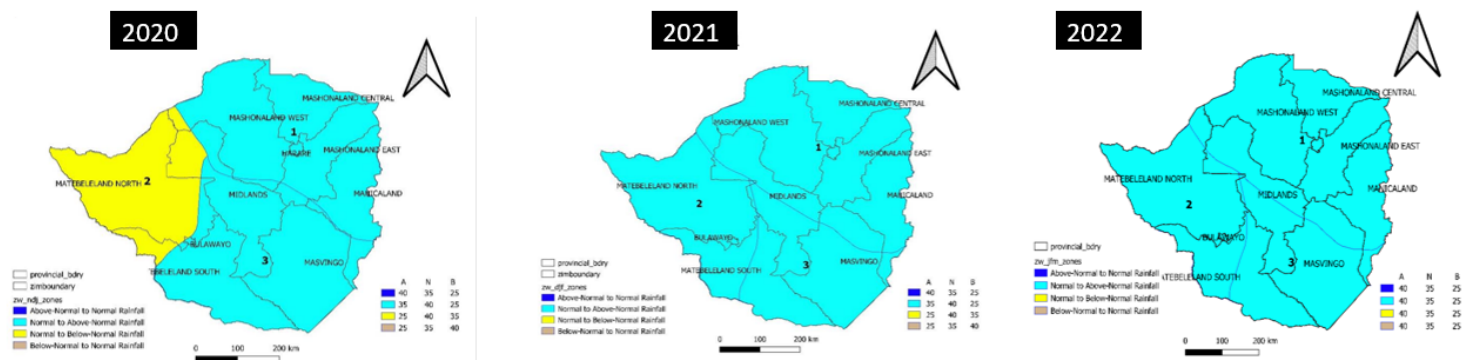


Figure 1: Seasonal outlook for January-February-March 2020 / 2021 / 2022

Source: The Meteorological Services Department

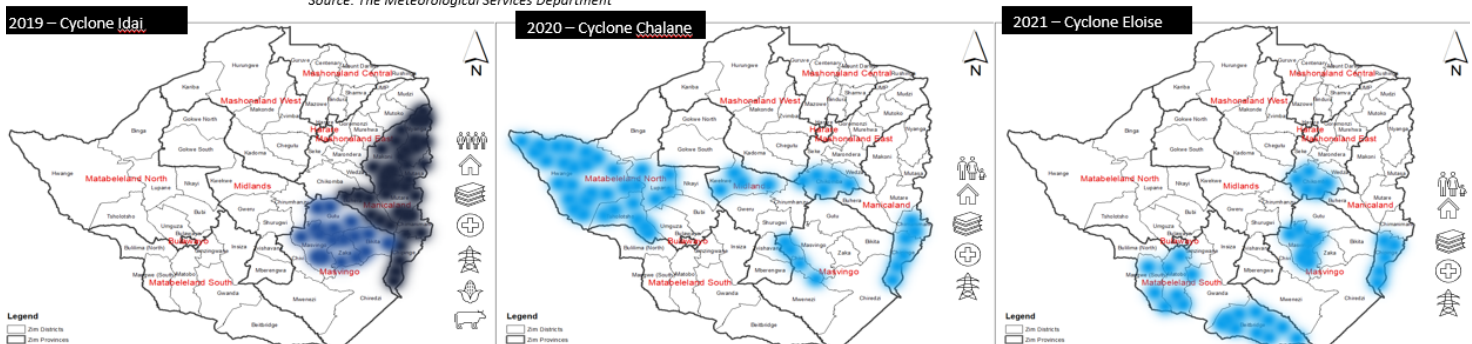


Figure 2: Destruction from Rapid on Set Floods 2019 / 2020 / 2021



Mushumbi area of Mbire district, with Wards 8, 10 and 11 in Mbire cut off as four bridges were washed away.

Damage to crops resulted in writing off of 80 per cent hectareage in Mbire, 40 per cent in Mount Darwin, and 5 per cent in Muzarabani districts leading to over 2,000 households losing their crops.

Small livestock was mainly affected, including (goats, sheep and chickens) which were swept away by the rains in all three districts.

In Matabeleland South Province, 150 people (30 households) were affected, and two schools were damaged. Shelter, Food, Non-Food Items (NFIs) and Education materials for children were identified as the most immediate needs.

Meanwhile in Midlands Province, 715 people (143 households) were reportedly affected by poor drainage.

In Mashonaland East Province, 345 people (69 households) were affected, the roofs of 48 schools' were damaged, and 9 bridges were washed away.

In Matabeleland North Province, 60 people (12 households) were affected and the Hwange District Civil Protection Unit (CPU) requested tents and food for the most affected households, as well as materials to repair damaged roofs and mobile toilets.

In the country's capital city, Harare, more than 215 people (43 households) were affected by the rains and floods since January 2022.

DCA's focus in emergency's is on empowering local structures to drive emergency response, building capacity and competence, strengthening networks with local structures and first respondents, and ensuring efficiency for the purposes of saving lives.



*Blankets and mattresses donated to victims of Tropical Cyclone Batsirai and Ana in January 2021 in Harare.*



*Destruction of homes from Tropical Cyclone Ana.*

The Grand Bargain is about ensuring among other things, greater support for leadership, delivery and capacity of local responders. This in addition to ensuring participation of effected communities in addressing humanitarian crisis.

In Zimbabwe the CPU works with the first responders. However, their capacity to respond effectively has been dented by years of economic decline.

The greatest constraint to providing rapid disaster response are inadequate early warning systems. These inhibit the ability to relay the warning information to the areas at risk.

One other challenge identified is the need to improve coordination between CPU and other responders especially for fire, floods, cyclones, violent storms, and water-borne diseases like cholera and typhoid.

DCA will continue to look for ways to build the capacity of both the CPU and of vulnerable communities to respond to disasters as they arise, and save lives.

Zimbabwe is vulnerable to a number of hazards both human-induced and natural. Natural hazards include lightning, cyclones, landslides, drought, flooding, human and livestock epidemics, pandemics such as COVID-19.



# TRANSPARENCY - WORKING WITH MEDIA

A shift in governance and increasing competition for funding has resulted in donors today, demanding more visibility on funded projects.

Traditional, Monitoring & Evaluation indicators have satisfied the technical measures of human impact, but stakeholders require more than indicators to tell the whole story.

Consequently, implementing organisations are incorporating strategic communications into programming and resource mobilisation to deliver on donor visibility requirements and to position them favourably as effective, efficient, and reliable development partners. Thus, protecting their social licence to operate

A significant focus of communications is on positioning and the ability to clearly articulate the vision, objectives, outcomes, and benefits of the country programme within the context of participating communities and beneficiaries.

This complements traditional MEAL indicators with strong audio-visual materials (print case studies, documentaries (audio/visual), and photography), which demonstrate:

- **mission realization** through beneficiary accounts sharing stories of direct impact
- **accountability** by providing concrete proof of ap-

propriate use of donor funds

- **transparency** where the beneficiaries are the storytellers of the change in their lives
- **sustainability** of the project demonstrating empowerment of beneficiaries to serve as stewards of the change process

With this in mind, DCA is investing in the relationship with media. They serve as both gatekeepers of information, and the fourth estate, being watchdogs for the community, highlighting the good and the bad in the world around us.

DCA is working with international, regional, local and community media. With media like Skys FM, DCA has effectively disseminated protection messaging to vulnerable communities.



*Above: ZBC reporter interviewing Gogo Daisy Mulalazi from Mbembeswana Livestock Centre in Matobo. Below: Voice of America interviewing committee members from Midlo Irrigation Scheme.*



*Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation reporter, Memory Chamis interviewing participants in DCA implemented projects from across Matabeleland South.*

# TRACKING PROGRESS

In 2021, DCA-ZW implemented 34 projects distributed across the following global strategic pillars, save lives, build resilient communities and fighting extreme inequality.

Fifty-eight percent of these beneficiaries received assistance under the Save Lives strategic pillar, including 15,000 people in Mozambique who received humanitarian support.

Across these projects DCA-ZW assisted over 200,000 ordinary Zimbabweans in both urban and rural contexts. More than 150,000 of those assisted were women, and most of the total population of those assisted were within the ages of 22-44.

These results were only achieved with the implementation support of DCA's 27 partners at national level, in line with the Grand Bargain 2.0 objective of localisation.

Thirty-nine percent received support under Building Resilient Communities, a portion of whom were the 30,000 small-holder farmers, who participated in the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF) project, in which DCA is the lead partner of the Sizimele consortia working across Matabeland North and South.

The fighting extreme inequality strategic pillar accounted for 3% of project reach since governance and policy issues

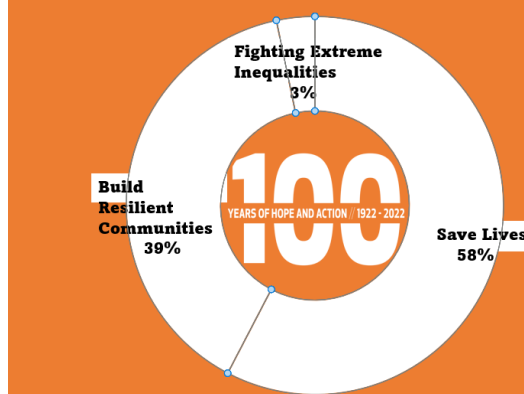
**Number of Projects Across Strategic Focus Areas**



The global contract enables DCA to pass on discounts accrued to programme beneficiaries lowering the cost of purchases.

The majority of the basic foods purchased by beneficiaries were matemba (dried kapenta fish), soya chunks, peanut butter, sanitary wear, bathing and washing soap, meat, fruits, and vegetables (potatoes, tomatoes, green vegetables, cabbages). The programme prohibited them from buying alcohol and tobacco

**PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY PROJECT TYPE**



Through the system, DCA disbursed almost USD5,000 to pharmacies, facilitating payments for medications, another USD2,500 was disbursed for energy, other small vendors received USD6,000, while millers received USD700, and the bulk was transferred to large retail partners across the multi-purpose cash and disaster response programmes.

are largely the preserve of community leaders and policymakers. These stakeholders were reached by DCA largely through church structures to uphold DCA's position of over 100 years of being non-partisan. The role of cascading this information to communities is that of community leaders and policymakers.

While 2021 was characterised by movement restrictions, DCA beneficiaries disbursed over USD1,6 million to retailers and vendors using the RedRose systems. DanChurchAid holds the exclusive global agreement for use of the RedRose system to facilitate payments.

Cash is a significant factor in the Grand bargain 2.0 agreement signed by donors and humanitarian organisations in 2016.

DCA also enrolled 300 people with disabilities on the European Union Humanitarian Aid funded multi-purpose cash project. Further to this, to ensure inclusion, DCA small vendors are also being taught sign language to effectively communicate with deaf beneficiaries.



# BUILDING LOCAL CAPACITY



*Mr. Christopher Moyo(45) showcasing his pumpkin crop at the Tshongokwe Irrigation Scheme in Lupane*

DanChurchAid supports the most vulnerable to increase food security, and smallholder farmer households to improve production while mainstreaming resilience building, value chain development, climate change adaptation and mitigation.

To achieve this, DCA works with local partners like the Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress (ORAP), Future of Hope Foundation (FoHF) and others, community leaders, and government departments like the Ministry of Women's Affairs, as well as Social Development and Public Works.

The Department of Agricultural, Technical and Extension Services (AGRITEX), together with Veterinary Services rendered technical support and mentoring, while in Matabeleland North and South Provinces, DanChurchAid provided training to approximately 300 subsistence farmers in 2021. Most of the training was through DCA supported irrigation schemes, where over 200 subsistence farmers bene-

fitted from climate smart agriculture, fodder production and business management, among other skills. Working closely with community leaders, DCA ensures local ownership of projects through, for example, water point committees. This enhances social cohesion, empowers, and strengthens local problem-solving capacity, and promotes proper use, maintenance, and repair of infrastructure, such as boreholes, and the adoption of new crop varieties and climate smart technologies introduced to communities.

At village level, DCA reached approximately 80 farmers in the same year. Half were women who participated in market gardening and livelihood projects funded by Danish Corporate partners. They were trained in crop husbandry, solar pump operation, crop, pests, and diseases control, conflict resolution, and COVID-19 prevention and care. Two cases in point were Tjewondo and Vusisizwe villages in Matabeleland

South. The training enabled farmers to maximise production, adopt new varieties of drought resistant and high value crops.

During COVID-19, DCA ensured that vulnerable populations in remote parts of the country were not left behind. In response, DCA in conjunction with CARE and PLAN International, the Ministry of Health and Women Affairs swiftly delivered vaccinations, the knowledge required by communities to protect themselves and their families from the pandemic.

By December 2021, DCA working with the Provincial Ministry of Health vaccinated 4,384 people in Gwanda, Beitbridge and Plumtree. These are border towns where communities were at risk of being exposed to cross-border infections. An unprecedented rise in child abuse and gender-based violence prompted the participation and inclusion of the Ministry of Women's Affairs to ensure easy access to referral pathways and speedy resolutions of incidents in communities.

In Lupane, DCA established the Jotsholo Abattoir, the first in a region well known for livestock and drought prone. Approximately 20 farmers received training on fodder production, pen fattening, meat grading, entrepreneurship and managing Investment, Lending and Savings Groups building capacity to absorb the economic growth.

Since the maiden slaughter in October 2020, almost 3,000 cattle were slaughtered, generating over USD1,2million in cattle sales. Together with local partners, DCA seeks to assist vulnerable communities to diversify income streams, and where possible develop multiple income streams to enhance their livelihoods.



## OWNERSHIP AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

DCA established Jotsholo abattoir in 2020, through a public-private-partnership. The partnership is between a private player (Outback Safaris Pvt Ltd) and the Community Trust, each having contributed 50% of the total cost of construction of the abattoir.

The community is represented through a multi-stakeholder registered Community Trust to ensure local empowerment of the community through active participation.

In its first year of operation, the abattoir availed a livestock market for 3,065 cattle and 423 goats/sheep, injecting over US\$1.5m into the rural community. Fifteen (15) people have been employed at the abattoir earning a total of US\$1,880 per month.



*On average between 150-200 cattle are slaughtered at the Jotsholo Abattoir during peak season.*

Furthermore, the Trust receives 10% of the slaughter fees (currently US\$2 per beast) as an indefinite entitlement. The community Trust has received US\$6,130 to cater for community development projects in the district. Priority community projects undertaken include road rehabilitation, livestock pass on gifts and roofing of schools.

## SUSTAINABLE WATER SOLUTIONS

In 2021, DanChurchAid led public private partnerships (PPP) responding to the Bulawayo Water Emergency in high density suburbs. The intervention benefitted more than two thousand households. A year later, these communities are continuing to benefit from the solarized boreholes that were constructed. In Nketa 7, a thriving community garden has sprouted adjacent to the water point. This garden was established with the support of DCA, for the community to engage the City Council and secure permission to commence the garden which is contributing to household nutrition and livelihoods.



*Water Point Committee member, expressing her joy at having vegetables to sell and feed her family. The solarised borehole has enabled her to supplementing her income and improving her families health.*

# INTRODUCING NEW CROP VARIETIES

In-line with the Grand Bargain commitment of working with local partners, DCA works with local research and academic structures to test new crop varieties before introducing them to the market.

At the same time, DCA is promoting high yield crops to small scale farmers empowering them with the skills and knowledge to fully participate in the ecosystem.

In early 2017, Midlands State University (MSU) participated in the bid for the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF) project, in which DCA is the lead partner of the Sizimele consortium, working within the UNDP framework.

ZRBF-Sizimele supports resilience building efforts in three districts of Matabeleland, namely Lupane, Insiza and Matopo.

As part of the Sizimele efforts, MSU was charged with driving the introduction of climate smart crops in order to diversify the farming systems in the targeted districts.

The first project, which is currently underway is the introduction of a drought resistant crop called Quinoa.

Quinoa is an all nutrient crop originating from Peru and Bolivia. Quinoa is a unique crop that contains all the essential amino acids, trace elements and vitamins and can be grown in drought prone areas even in low fertility soils. In view of quinoa's exceptional nutritional quality and versatility, the United Nations General Assembly declared 2013 as the International Year of Quinoa.



*Mr. Peter Ndlovu holding a packet of Quinoa seed.*



*Demonstration plots in Hurungwe and Matobo*

This initiative demonstrates the interconnectedness of the Grand Bargain outputs and activities by covering partnerships (Outcome 2) and inclusion (Outcome 3).

Working with local partners, like Future of Hope Foundation, DCA is promoting the adoption high value crops including amaranth, ginger, garlic and turmeric and other climate smart technologies.

Meanwhile, communities living in areas adjacent to wildlife conservancies in the Zambezi valley, including Hurungwe district have limited livelihood options.

Villagers resort to poaching of game for meat, gold panning and illegal harvesting of forest products from conservancies resulting in conflict between villagers and conservancy operators.

In agricultural production, the households produce tobacco as a key cash crop, however once the soil is exhausted the land is abandoned as new land for cropping is opened up causing further land degradation.

In a bid to address loss of biodiversity and reduce human wildlife conflict DCA is implementing a biodiversity project with the objective of providing target households with alternative livelihoods options in Hurungwe district, Ward 7, Ward 8 and 9.

Together with partners DCA has trained 31 farmers and established three soil amelioration demonstration plots under sun hemp, velvet beans and lab lab in each of the target wards. These partnerships are not only delivering on ecological justice, but on local requirements for the introduction of new crops.



# COMMUNITY PEACE BUILDING



*Members of the Mzilikazi Local Peace Committee explaining how they work with the local community*

The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus combines peace, development and humanitarian action as an approach where coherence among the development, humanitarian and peace-related actors, policies and operations should be ensured.

Working through church partners like the Zimbabwe Council of Churches, DCA keeps a close ear to the ground in beneficiary communities to both strengthen state social protection systems for peace, and provide timely responses to issues arising from cash assistance at household level.

The economic situation has created a 'slow-burning crisis' characterised by multiple stressors and pressures on people's productive activities including drastically reduced formal employment options, in some instance increased substance or alcohol abuse, and

weak social protection systems.

Combined with the negative effects of climate change and patriarchy, women and children often feel the brunt of domestic and social conflict.

In February 2022, the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTATS), released the 2021 Fourth Quarter Labour Forces Report. Key among its findings were that the working age population was estimated at 9 million, constituting 59 percent of the total population.

The total labour force obtained from the survey was 3.8 million giving a total Labour Force Participation Rate of 42%.

This means that a third of the total population of 15 million people is supporting the entire population, with the unwitting support of the diaspora, through USD1.3 billion in remittances, presented by the Minister of Finance in the

the Minister of Finance in the 2021 mid-term budget speech to Parliament, helping to maintain a current account surplus.

The report states that eighty-six percent of the employed population is employed through informal means.

By working closely with local church structures DCA is ensuring that disenfranchised community members have a voice and access to referral pathways to seek redress to social ills.

The Grand Bargain 2.0 states that quality funding and local partnerships must be based on a system-wide understanding of risk management and clear principles for partnerships which support local leadership delivery and capacity.



*Mrs. Thandiwe Ncube, member of the Child Protection Committee speaking to DCA and European Union teams during a monitoring visit in Cowdray Park, in Bulawayo.*





# CELEBRATING THE WOMEN OF ZIMBABWE

On 8 March 2022, DanChurchAid joined Zimbabwe and the rest of the world in celebrating the contributions made by women in coping with and mitigating the effects of climate change, acknowledging their critical role in driving sustainable development initiatives.

This year's theme "Gender equality for a sustainable tomorrow" dovetails with DCA's rights-based approach, which involves addressing gender inequalities and ensuring women's equal participation in all developmental processes.

The reality for most women in Zimbabwe is that the means of production (land, labour, capital) often belong to men, undermining the fruits of their labour in the long term.

At the same time, Zimbabwe has not been spared by climate change, which has seen drastic shifts in rainfall patterns causing floods and droughts across the country.

In response to this, DCA has introduced drought resilient crops and worked to improve livestock breeds, women are very involved in both.

Accordingly, advancing gender equality in the context of the ensuing climate crisis should be a top priority.

Women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change as they are more dependent on natural resources like land and water, that climate change threatens the most.

The acute water shortages that are being faced across the country have seen an unprecedented increase in unproductive time for





women, as they must spend several hours a day queuing for water at community boreholes.

The persistent droughts and floods have compromised livelihoods. This puts the health of children, the elderly, pregnant and lactating mothers at risk, due to poor dietary nutrition.

For this reason DCA is imploring all stakeholders to collectively contribute to the reduction of gender inequalities in our country through:

i. Empowering women and girls to have a voice and be equal players in decision-making relating to climate change and development,

ii. Policy consistency and gender responsiveness in the implementation of climate action and developmental plans,

iii. Build resilience to climate shocks by raising women's awareness of climate resilience strategies and supporting community climate resilience initiatives.

Unfortunately, gender is one of the most significant criticisms of the original Grand Bargain of 2016.

The 2021 iteration of the Grand Bargain 2.0 gives more attention to gender, adopting the wide understanding that better humanitarian out-

comes can only be achieved by bringing the Grand Bargain 2.0. closer to and more centred around the people the sector is committed to serve.

Our 100 year history has shown us, over and over again that gender equality is good for everyone. It is not about power, but it is about addressing the power imbalances inherent in patriarchal systems.

Failing to deliver on gender equality, is a failure to deal with the shadow epidemic, which is already threatening to last longer than the global pandemic COVID-19. It is indeed time to Act!

OUTCOME PILLAR 3: Accountability & Inclusion

ASSISTING INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS



*Above and below are photographs from the distribution of various water containers and water purifiers to internally displaced people in a security camp in Nampula, Mozambique, after Tropical Cyclone Ana in January 2022. DCA has actively supported displaced communities with water sanitation and health (WASH) amenities to ensure that no one is left behind, together with the local WASH clusters including Provincial and District Government representatives.*





# UPGRADING VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE

DCA has upgraded infrastructure in Tjewondo village (Matobo district), Menyeziwa village (Lupane district) and, Masiyephambili Village (Insiza district), in Matabeleland.

The infrastructure upgrades are to ensure that village residents have access to safe potable water from newly installed solarised boreholes reducing the potential of contamination.

This development follows the drilling of boreholes at each site in 2021 with funding support from Danish corporate partners.

In addition to the boreholes, DCA through the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund-Sizimele Project has assisted local communities to fence areas intended for community gardens.

The fences will keep both people and animal out of the gardens, and provide security for both the infrastructure (boreholes, pipes, pumps, tanks, solar panels, and other equipment), and for the vegetables grown.

A key driver of community ownership is community participation. Across all districts and in all three villages, community members have contributed to the development of the sites, providing labour and where necessary materials, and lending their skills to the project.

Women have been noticeably active on the various sites, digging trenches and doing any other work required.



*DCA supported infrastructure development projects in 13 villages across the country in 2021 with the generous funding support of Danish Corporate partners*





## BUILDING URBAN RESILIENCE

Urban Communities have been rendered vulnerable by the protracted economic situation in Zimbabwe, compounded by both climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Established in 1922, DanChurchAid (DCA) is assisting urban communities' to build their own capacities, and strengthen resilience in response to multiple shocks.

For this reason, DCA is working with the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, Agriculture Extension Services, Veterinary Services, Department of Mechanisation, Ministry of Women's Affairs and other key stakeholders in Epworth, Harare South, Mzilikazi and Tshabalala to increase knowledge and adoption of community resilience building activities.

Urban areas have specific limitations in comparison to rural areas. Therefore, urban resilience requires a different take to rural resilience, where activities are adapted accordingly. For example, resilience in the urban terrain is characterised by poor, landless or near landless people.

Gardening is therefore practised on small patches of land in the homestead or vacant lots, or in containers. Gardening is done with virtually no economic resources, using locally available planting materials, 'green' manure, "live" fencing and indigenous methods of pest control.

However, in many instances rural solutions are transposed onto urban environments without any considerations for these limitations. With the support of the UN World Food Programme, DCA piloted culniculture (rabbitry), hydroponics (soil-less farming) and poultry projects, to test community appetite for such projects.



*Broiler chickens belonging to Mr Kudakwashe Chitsiga (37). He was unemployed boilermaker out of hope, but by participating in the Urban Resilience pilot project funded by WFP he was able to send his children to school and pay his utility bills. He is now preparing to register a formal chicken enterprise.*



*Mr Danisa Bafana(59) from Tshabalala, with his wife and child during an ECHO Mission Visit. Mr Bafana now has over 90 rabbits and is supplying rabbit meat to his local Choppies supermarket for USD10 per per rabbit. Below: Some of Mr Bafana's rabbits in their cage.*





Research conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (1996) concluded that urban home, school, community projects contribute an important percentage of total non-grain urban food supply in many developing countries, adding significantly to urban food self-sufficiency.

Working with local partners and authorities means that feasibility testing is done with sustainability in mind through mentorship of community members.

Lessons learnt from these pilots are that: like in rural contexts, community involvement is crucial for sustainability of urban resilience activities. Pairing of individuals and activities is crucial to uptake. Developing a two-way information flow to disseminate knowledge among extension workers, community leaders, women and their families is essential.

DCA will add these lessons to its 100 years of global learning as it continues to evaluate together with partners the



*Christine Masiza Nkomo explaining the mushroom production process. She has an established mushroom hub in Cowdray Park, is supplying local supermarkets 800 punnets a week*

success of the adopted interventions.

At the center of the evaluation will be the costs of implementing solutions, the implications for ecological justice, scalability and market linkages.

Hydroponics is a nouvelle proposition that has received keen interest from partners, government and

community alike. However, its efficacy for adoption is still to be evaluated. Especially in a country where climate and sunshine are conducive for natural gardens.

Hydroponics can be directly translated to 'working water' and the term is derived from two Latin words, 'hydro' which means water (H<sub>2</sub>O) and 'ponos' which means labour. Therefore, hydroponics can be defined as any method of growing plants in water without the use of soil as a rooting medium, in which dissolve nutrients are supplied via water.

Water is equally critical to mushroom production and has surfaced as a limiting factor in the broad-based adoption of mushroom farming in communities.

Other unique qualifiers that have surfaced in urban resilience building are disability and age. In response to the urban shocks, more consideration needs to be given to the plight of the disabled and considered differently to that of the able bodied, to meaningfully restore dignity to their lives and guarantee their inclusion.



*Hydroponic gardens in Harare and Bulawayo growing lettuce and other vegetables*



*Edith Ncube explaining how her peanut butter making enterprise began and her plans for future growth, to DCA, WFP and European Union project monitoring teams*



# WHEN WASTE IS NO LONGER MANAGED

Heaps of waste have created eye-sores and fertile ground for scourges brought about by vermin and fly infestations predominately in high density urban communities.

Building on its 100 year history, DCA is in a unique position to leverage networks and relationships across the value chain. This includes mobilising resources and coordinating a nexus response that incorporates, peace actors, policy makers, local partners and community, to respond to crisis.

In February 2022, DanChurchAid hosted a critical symposium on waste management with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (DANIDA). The event was attended by key national government representatives, local authorities, academia, community leaders, the private sector and civil society players.

Reflections included introspection by government determining bottlenecks and challenges, private sector participation towards solutions and opportunities for communities, as well as health and environmental issues arising.

Following this event, DCA and local partners went on to build on the momentum generated, delivering 'waste for cash' training, firmly establishing the value of waste and positioning the community as central to the solution. With additional funding support of the UN World Food Programme, DCA has empowered communities to exercise their constitutional rights and actively participate in the attainment of the Global Sustainable Goals.



*Uncollected waste accumulating in Hopely (Harare), stockpiling on the side of the road, creating fertile breeding grounds for pests and diseases*



*DCA and WFP teams engaging with Mrs. Chidiyanembwa and her son Douglas during a monitoring visit to participating households in the waste for cash project in Harare.*



# ECOLOGICAL JUSTICE WITH COMMUNITIES IN MIND

The ramifications of climate change are firmly re-establishing the need to stand in solidarity with vulnerable communities that led to the establishment of DanChurchAid in 1922.

Ecological balance in the lower Zambezi basin has been devastated by poor ecological policies, climate change, human wild-life conflict, massive biodiversity loss, uncontrolled and illegal extractive activities.

DanChurchAid is not only blowing the whistle on the plight of local communities but also demanding immediate ecological justice.

In September 2021, DCA with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (DANIDA) piloted the uTariri Project in Hurungwe.

The uTariri Biodiversity Project is being implemented by a consortium comprising the lead agency DCA, local partners The Future of Hope Foundation and Bush Life Africa Trust, with the goal of contributing towards reduction in shocks and stressors associated with biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation and climate change for enhanced livelihoods.

The pilot aimed to reach 1,400 households through water, sustainable livelihood, and wildlife interventions. The pilot has delivered five water points to facilitate access to water or livestock and human consumption



*Negative environmental management and climate change have had devastating effects on local ecology. Social needs such as firewood for cooking have led to deforestation, promoting desertification, soil erosion, flooding, increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and a host of problems for local communities.*

While livelihood diversification was introduced through community gardens, mushroom, quinoa, and honey production.

Thirty mushroom farmers received 100 grammes of seed and are already selling mushroom at USD1 per pack to locals.

Quinoa demonstration plots were set up with each plot receiving 3kg of seed. Quinoa has a potential income generation of up to USD3 per kilogram.

At the same time, three demonstration plots were set up to demonstrate soil reclamation through planting of fodder legumes like velvet bean, sun hemp and lablab on abandoned tobacco fields that are no longer fertile.

The aim is to reduce clearing of new pieces of land and deforestation for new fertile land. In collaboration with Agritex, a total of 91 farmers have been trained to date.

Twenty-six farmers were trained on honey production and received material and fabricated beehives to support this venture.

Bush Life Africa has led community engagements on human wildlife conflicts to reduce unnecessary deaths and injuries.

Over 100 years of standing in solidarity with vulnerable communities, DCA has come to understand the value of Acting when communities are in need. However, the uTariri Project intends to build local capacities in line with the Grand Bargain 2.0 for effective and efficient humanitarian aid.

This will only be achieved by bringing all relevant stakeholders to the table to ensure equitable policies and sustainable mechanisms to promote community stewardship of both flora and fauna.



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