



**Zimbabwe
Idai Recovery
Project**

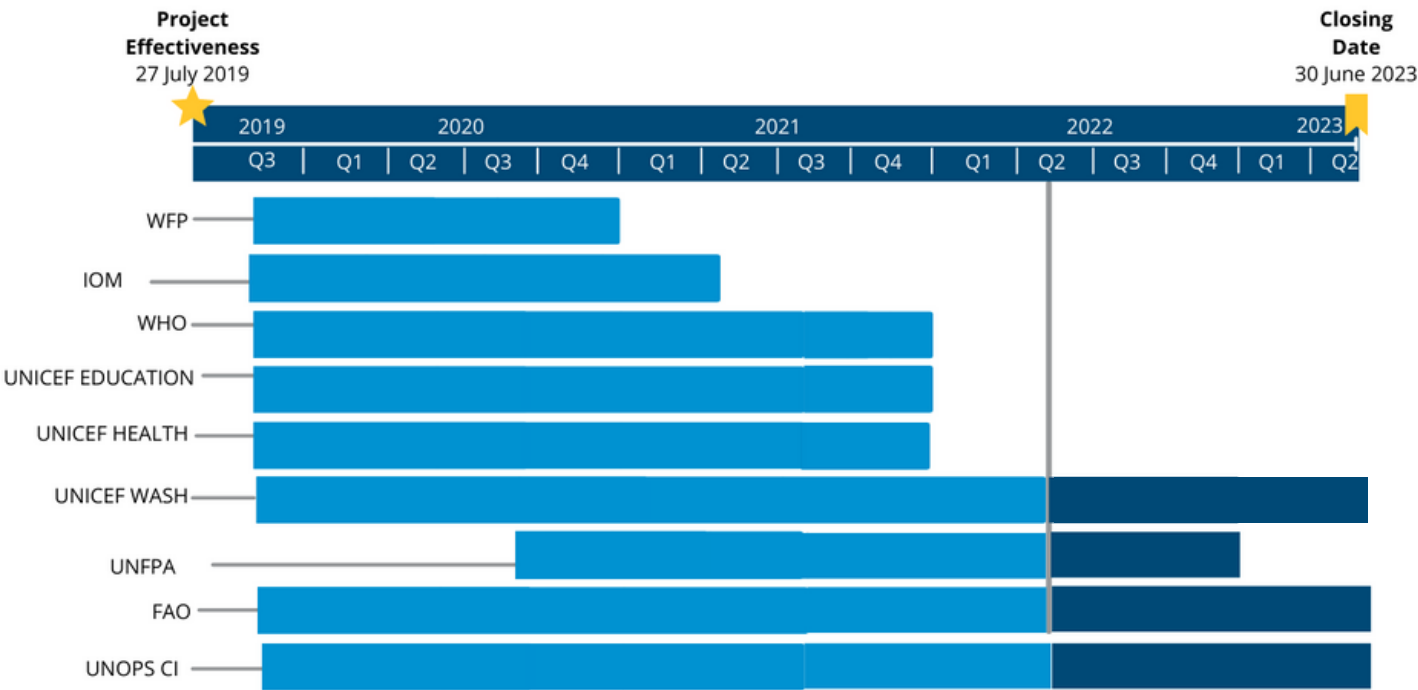
**MONTHLY OVERVIEW
AUGUST 2022**

One Project, One Team

The "One Project, One Team" model under the ZIRP continues to prove to be a formidable force in delivering interventions across multiple sectors in the nine ZIRP districts.



PROJECT TIMELINES



Food Security & Livelihoods



167 beneficiaries were trained on BSF production in the reporting period



62 farmers have been able to produce black soldier fly for stock feed

Black Soldier Fly Production



243 farmers were trained in agronomy and market linkages



240 farmers were trained in bylaws and high value crop production



Irrigation Scheme Development



Procurement of 3 dip tank contractors is at the final stage



Environmental and social risk analysis for 55 dip tanks to be rehabilitated was conducted

Nyahode Watershed Management: Agroecology



Through FAO Implementing Partners (WHH & Tsuro), scoping activities and targeting was finalized

Delimitation of the targeted 20 micro watersheds and establishment of management structures was conducted for each micro watershed

25 Farmer Field Schools set up and curriculum adopted to inform agroecological activities



Targeting and scope of work was informed by risk and hazard mapping findings from UNESCO



49 farmers trained on agroecological approach through Training of Trainers (ToT)



Training for additional 175 participants on watershed planning and management is planned for in the next period



Mutsvangwa Maternal Health Centre

30 %
progress to completion

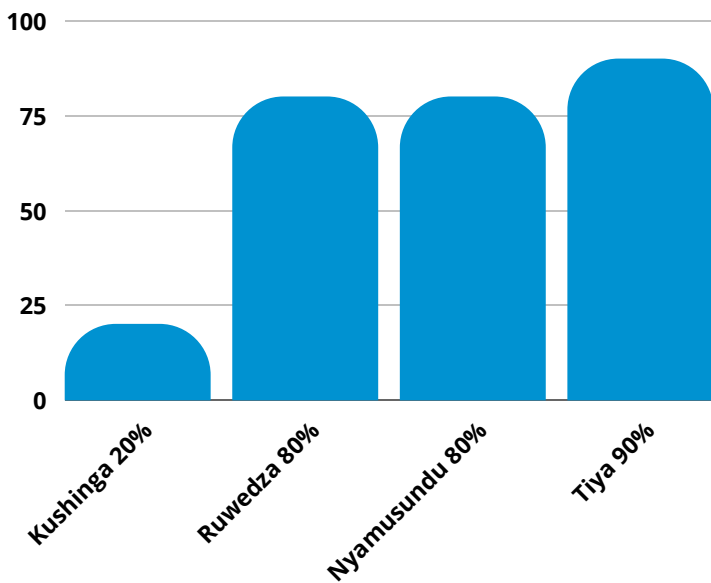
Concrete pouring is currently taking place to complete the work on the substructure. The brickwork on all buildings is expected to take place in the next two weeks.

St Peters Isolation Ward

68 %
progress to completion

The internal work on the superstructure is close to completion, as is the ceiling levelling. Painting and electrical works, which will constitute the bulk of the remaining works to commence next month.

Community & Risk Infrastructure



9,000 persons have benefited through rehabilitated infrastructure and risk reduction interventions.

A total of **28km** of damaged access roads have been rehabilitated through construction of 4 community access roads.



At Gudyanga Irrigation Scheme, conservation works are in progress and include installation of gabion walls and storm water drains.

Nyahode Watershed Rehabilitation

The procurement for IP for the rehabilitation works on the Nyahode component is at final stages and to be completed in September, following amendment of the procurement process.

WASH progress in numbers



38 communities with Drinking Water Safety and Security Plan



157 self-sponsored latrines constructed by 1584 households in 8 districts



4 water systems rehabilitated/constructed



4 sanitation facilities constructed in health centres

6,145 people provided with access to safe drinking water through water supply interventions

769 school beneficiaries with increased access to sanitation and hand washing stations (schools)



Repeat sessions are ongoing for key health and hygiene messaging

290 latrines were constructed for a vulnerable household (female and child headed households)

Works are in progress at 5 schools to provide sanitation and hand washing stations



Works are ongoing at **49** piped water schemes in Chimanimani and Chipinge.

Gender Based Violence Surveillance & Response



65 survivors of GBV were referred for services by community cadres.



53 survivors provided with transport to a higher level of care



6 survivors received post rape care




223 survivors received legal advice

Project Highlights: Cumulative Results



21,947 households supported through agricultural and livestock inputs

More than **230,000** people received food assistance to date





71 dipping sessions conducted

3,619,884 livestock vaccinated/treated






Rehabilitation works in **6** irrigation schemes completed



3,241 households have constructed latrines

35,445 households have restored access to water and sanitation services

661,447 people provided with basic health package services and support

3,784,821 people reached with community sensitisation on health promotion interventions






Capacity building completed for **2,843** village health workers in 9 districts





88,516 students in 134 schools benefited from teaching and learning supplies

92 classroom tents distributed


400 Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits distributed

64,418 school backpacks distributed


500 units of school-in-a-box distributed

300 recreational kits distributed

7,242 GBV survivors reached through mobile OSC

977 survivors were provided with transport for higher level of care





3,000 women and girls received dignity kits

176 survivors received post rape care





27,400 people benefited through rehabilitated community infrastructure and risk reduction interventions


3 access roads completed. **6** access roads undergoing rehabilitation


28 kilometers of damaged access roads completed



10 Displacement Tracking Matrix surveys and assessments conducted



25 one on one sessions conducted with TAs to review DTM data and inform ZIRP programming



COVID-19 Response

4

ambulances, 2 four-wheel drive vehicles and 1 PCR extraction machine purchased and handed over to mission hospitals to strengthen disease surveillance and response



36

EHTs provided with laptops, tablets and phones to use in disease surveillance



130

Environmental Health Technicians (EHTs) were trained on disease surveillance and are now deployed



580

VHWs recruited, trained and deployed increasing the coverage in the targeted districts to at least 81% of villages with VHWs



812

community peer supervisors were identified and oriented on supportive supervisory, mentorship and coaching skills



168

health workers from 19 Health Facilities (7 ZIRP-supported mission hospitals and 12 Regional Council Clinics) were trained on case management and IPC ; and are now deployed



68% of rehabilitation works have been completed at St. Peters Isolation ward



99,839

specimens have been transported to government labs for testing



4,276

UNICEF VHWs and 9 UNICEF Health training centres in Chimanimani and Chipinge districts received PPEs and IPC



18

motorcycles procured for delivery specimen transportation



5

ZIRP-supported mission hospital labs received supplies and consumables



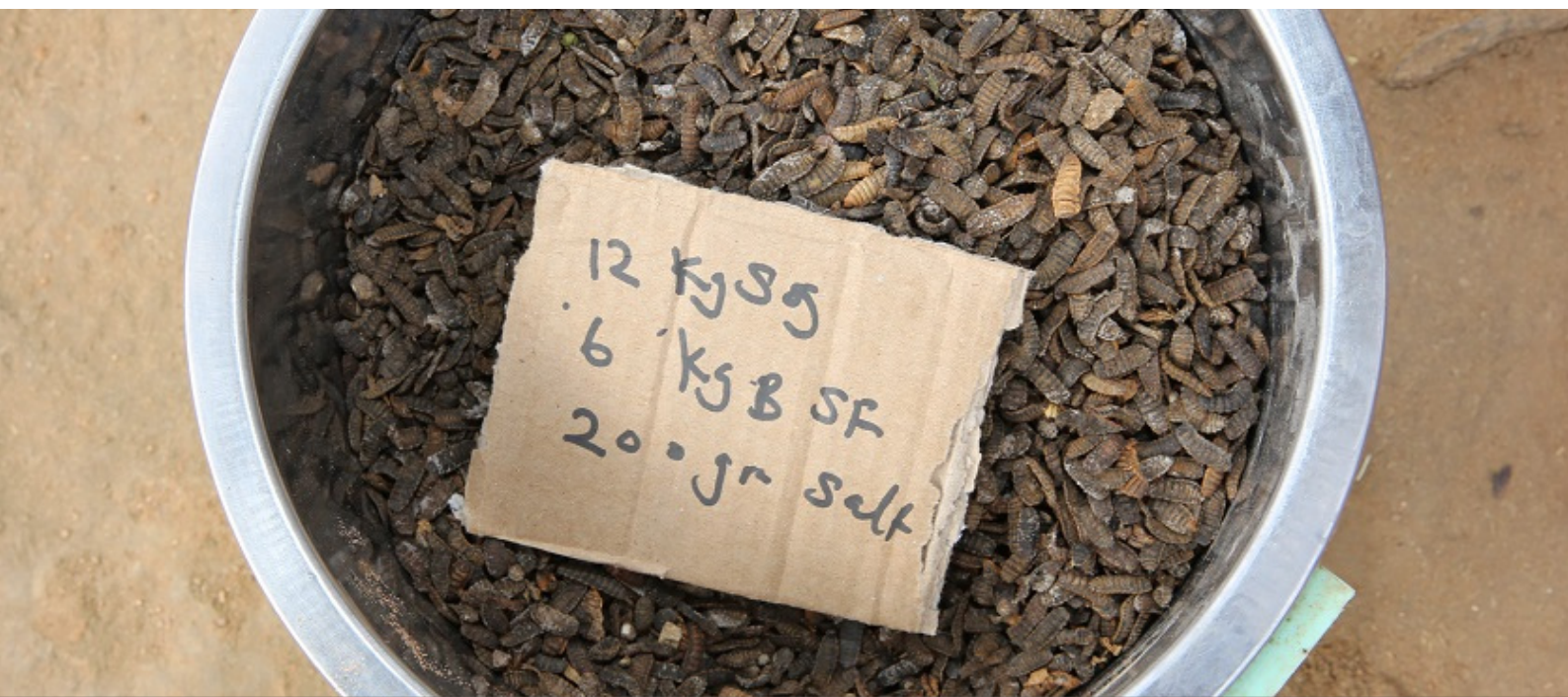
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art murals have been completed for community messaging targeting nearly **2.5** million people indirectly in the **9** ZIRP districts



In addition to procurement of PPE, ZIRP has supported the health systems response to COVID-19 through capacity strengthening at institutional and community level by reinforcing COVID-19 surveillance, lab support, case management, IPC, including RCCE and continuity of essential services in line with the COVID-19 National Response Plan and priorities. Health interventions, with the exception of construction works, are now complete.

Buhera farmers turning household waste into value



Sustainability is an important aspect of the ZIRP. Whilst farmers who received chickens for small livestock received 25kg of chicken feed, beneficiaries cannot sustain the use of commercial feed. Therefore ZIRP introduced the production of Black Soldier Flies (BSF) as cheap alternative protein source for feeding poultry to enhance production and productivity.

BSF larvae (maggots) are a tasty treat that can be fed to chickens alive as a supplement to their existing feed, to subsidize feed, or as a full replacement of the protein input in poultry feed.

Farmers in Buhera are using household kitchen waste like vegetables, sadza (pap) and manure to attract wild BSF. The BSF produce maggots that augment farmers' chicken feed. The maggots also produce organic grass fertilizer (an alternative to chemical fertilizers), which they are using in their plots for increased crop productivity; "or selling as an additional value-added product."

The BSF (*Hermetia illucens*) is a common and widespread sanitary fly, which unlike houseflies produces high crude protein, fats and other essential amino acids. BSF larvae has a high oil content of 30%, which can substitute soya meal in poultry diets, becoming an important weapon in the arsenal of small-scale and communal farmers in Zimbabwe who were hit hard by Cyclone Idai and escalating input costs.

"BSF are easy to produce. I use locally available material to trap and reproduce the maggots. This has greatly reduced my feed costs. In addition, the quality of my (indigenous) chickens has greatly improved, increasing my household income," says Chiedza Mashangana, a beneficiary of the BSF initiative.

BSF grows well on organic waste such as fresh manure (cattle, pig, goat and poultry), fruit and vegetable waste; all of which are readily available at farm level, making it easy and cheap for farmers to produce BSF larvae.



FAO Officers with Buhera farmers

"When I started producing BSF, many farmers were skeptical about it, others resented the smell. Some just thought it was a bookish experiment from a university that would come to nothing. However, after witnessing the size of my eggs, and having a taste of my chickens, my household is now the center of BSF production."

Shadreck Kombera, nicknamed 'the Professor' because of his knowledge on BSF production.

"As a lead farmer I was supposed to train 25 other farmers, but, I now train close to 45 farmers including some from other villages and wards," said Shadreck.

Shadreck currently produces 3kgs of BSF larvae after every three weeks, from the naturally occurring wild BSF populations. At full capacity and using colonies from registered BSF farmers with healthy colonies, Shadreck is expected to produce 2 tonnes of BSF annually for feeding his poultry.

The commitment of the farmers in Buhera has been a critical factor in the success of the project. Further, the success is also attributed to the collaboration of partners under the "One Project, One Team" ZIRP approach.

BSF production in Buhera is led by FAO in partnership with Chinhoyi University of Technology (CUT) and in collaboration with LEAD TRUST. In partnership with CUT, FAO trained 22 lead farmers on setting up colonies, larva management, feed formulation and BSF feeding including infrastructure development. The Lead farmers are responsible for cascading trainings to other communal cluster farmers for better farming methods, including how to produce feed for their livestock.

Extension officers from ward 28 and 29 were also trained on BSF production for backstopping the farmers in their respective areas.

"Farmers like Chiedza and Shadreck started harvesting BSF from the wild and constructing their love cages before input support from the project. They were even recycling disused dishes as feeding troughs. We are also learning from them as they have been able to improve several things through their continuous experimenting," said Francis, an extension officer.

FAO in Zimbabwe, ZIRP project coordinator Brian Nhlema said that BSF production in Zimbabwe was still in its infancy as compared with similar projects in Kenya. He however highlighted that with technical support BSF production could be key in transforming livelihoods of rural communities.

"Commercial chicken feed is made mainly from soya bean, a rich source of the protein that chickens need to grow. However, soya beans do not thrive in Buhera because the area is dry. The beauty of the black soldier fly it thrives on organic waste streams, which are generated at farm level. With the right technical support, the rural farmers can commercialize BSF production," asserted Brian.



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