



Deliverable D1-3: Assessment of the Matabeleland North and South Small Dams Projects

Matabeleland Small Dams Project, ToR 1531

Final Version

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Introduction

This report covers the Assessment Mission undertaken by Len Abrams on 25 – 28 June, 2013 to Bulawayo and Southern Matabeleland in Zimbabwe to assess the pro-posed Matabeleland North and South small dam project. The mission was hosted by ProAfrica Development Trust and was very useful. Numerous stakeholders were met and two field trips were undertaken to small dams in Matabeleland South. Community level people were met as well as high-level officials including the Minister of Water Re-sources Development and Management.

The level of support for the "Give a Dam" campaign is high from all quarters. This report provides an assessment of the level of support for the proposed campaign amongst a variety of stakeholders and provides recommendations on the way forward for the support of CRIDF for the project.

Objectives

The objectives of the assignment were:-

1. To assess the level of support for the project amongst stakeholders;
2. To assess the ability of the proponent(s) to prepare and implement the project;
3. To visit first-hand examples of the project's previous phase of implementation in order to review the type of program planned for the next phase; and
4. To provide recommendations for taking the project to the next stage of CRIDF preparation.

Background

CRIDF Assessment

Matabeleland in western Zimbabwe is the driest region of the country. Small-scale farmers continuously struggle with erratic rainfall which results in the failure of rain fed agriculture in two out of three years on average. Small dams therefore play a crucial role in small-scale irrigation, livestock watering and water supply. During the 1990s a successful programme of construction of small dams was implemented in Matabeleland South. However, since 2000, virtually no dams have been constructed and existing dams have not been adequately maintained. The objective of the project is to re-establish dam construction and rehabilitation activities in both Matabeleland North and South through the construction or rehabilitation of a total of 96 dams over a four-year period.

The consultant, Len Abrams, was introduced to the Matabeleland Small Dam program during the Zimbabwe National Water Summit held in Bulawayo in April 2013. Subsequently, two Concept Notes were sent to CRIDF from the ProAfrica Development Trust, which outline the Matabeleland North and South small dam projects (ProAfrica Development Trust 2013). These two proposals, combined as a single project, were assessed through the CRIDF Stage I screening process and were approved for further assessment.

The Activities and Deliverables contained in the Terms of Reference for the assignment are included in Annex 1.

First Give-A-Dam Campaign – 1994-2001

The following information is drawn from a document entitled “An Assessment of Give a Dam Projects (First Draft)” commissioned by the Habakkuk Trust. (Watermark Consultancy 2013)

Between 1994 and 2001 Matabeleland South saw the implementation of a wide-spread dam construction program aptly named the ‘Give a Dam’ campaign. The campaign was a collaborative effort of 12 NGO’s, 6 Local Government Authorities and Government, jointly led by the Provincial Administrator, and the resident representative of UNDP. The idea was conceived at a series of meetings held in Gwanda in August and September 1994, attended by representatives from Government departments and a number of NGO’s that had been funding various drought relief programmes following the serious drought of 1990-1991.

The NGO’s sought to fund a programme that would reduce the Province’s vulnerability to future droughts and that would enhance the food production capacity of the Province. In response, the Provincial Administrator presented a list of 55 dam sites that had been identified and surveyed by the District Development Fund with the help of the Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV). The strategy would be the construction of dams-for-food-production to reduce the dependency of the people of Matabeleland South on food hand-outs. At that meeting a resolution was adopted to draft a proposal for the construction of 47 dams and 34 gravity based irrigation schemes. The draft proposal was presented to the partners at a two day water workshop held in Maphisa on December 7- 8, 1994. That occasion effectively marked the birth of the ‘Give a Dam’ campaign. In

October 1995 the first dam was officially commissioned at Lushumbe, Matobo District, with a colourful ceremony graced by the Minister of Lands and Water Resources.

A loose collaborative structure was adopted whereby the NGOs could 'adopt' one or more dams. A dual fundraising strategy was pursued, allowing the participating organisations to fund raise individually, while at the same time a collective fundraising drive was initiated. The campaign was initially co-ordinated by the Provincial Development Committee, assisted by 4 working committees (Finance, Campaign, Mobilisation and Logistics). At a later stage an independent co-ordinating office was established in Bulawayo, funded by UNDP. The campaign was formally phased out in 2001 after 42 dams had been constructed.

Many lessons have been learned which need to be incorporated into any new initiatives undertaken of a similar nature.

Mission Description

Itinerary

The itinerary for the mission was prepared by ProAfrica. Mr Velenjani Nkomo of ProAfrica is commended and thanked for organising and hosting the program. The mission comprised four days (including two half days travel between Johannesburg and Bulawayo) during which 12 different groups of stakeholders were met and two site visits were held at the locations of small dams in Matabeleland South requiring lengthy road trips outside Bulawayo.

One of the issues which adversely affected the mission was the preparation for national elections – Nomination Courts sat throughout the country on Friday 28 June for which there were preparations during the preceding days which meant that some senior officials were not available.

The itinerary of the trip is below:

Table 1 Trip Itinerary

Time	Activity
Tuesday, 25 June	
12:05	Arrival in Bulawayo
14:00	Meeting with ProAfrica Trust
16:00	Meeting with SNV
Wednesday, 26 June	
09:00	Meeting with MWRDM and ZINWA
10:00	Meeting with AEA
11:00	Meeting with DP Foundation
12:00	Meeting with Dabane Trust
14:00	Depart to Matope dam
15:00	Arrive at Matope dam
15:30	Meet dam committee and community leaders
16:30	Depart to Bulawayo
Thursday, 27 June	
07:30	Depart to Gwanda
09:00	Meet GRDC/DDF
10:00	Depart to Mabate dam
11:00	Arrive at Mabate dam
13:00	Tour dam and irrigation sites
13:15	Meet dam committee and community leaders
14:00	Meet Provincial Governor - Postponed
15:00	Depart to Bulawayo
Friday, 28 June	
08:00	Meeting with Habakkuk Trust
09:00	Meeting with Minister of MWRDM
10:00	Meeting with ProAfrica Trustee
11:00	Leave for the airport

Stakeholders met

The people and organisations met during the mission are as follows.

Table 2 Stakeholders met

Organisation	Person	Responsibility
Ministry of Water Resources Development and Management (MWRDM)	S.S. Nkomo (MP)	Minister
	M. Nyikadzino	Bulawayo Provincial Engineer
Matabeleland South Province	Mrs A. Masuku	Governor (Postponed)
Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA)	S. Nazombe	Operations Manager
	T. Kadyamusume	Planning Technician
Gwanda Rural District Council	R. Sibanda	CEO
Matope dam Committee	Mrs Sihle Sibanda	Chairperson
Mabate dam Committee	Mr Moyo	Vice Chairperson
	Mrs Siminya	Treasurer
ProAfrica Trust	Dr Eric Bloch	Trustee
	Mr Velenjani Nkomo	Director
SNV (Dutch funded NGO)	M. Ngwenya	Senior Economic Development Adviser
	S. Khupe	Wash Adviser
	F. Tavesure	Livestock Adviser
Habakkuk Trust	D. Nkomo	CEO
Association of Evangelicals in Africa (AEA)	Pastor P.Netha	CEO
	E. Mbiba	Programme Director
DP Foundation	Mrs.M.Sandi	CEO
	B. Gumede	Programme Manager
	P. Tabengwa	WASH Programme Officer
Dabane Trust	S Hussey	Head

Agency visits

The following list of agencies and institutions were visited during the mission. They are presented in the order they were met.

ProAfrica Trust

The ProAfrica Development Trust was established in 2000 to assist communities in the drier parts of Zimbabwe to realize better incomes by engaging in profitable agriculture. It sought to achieve this objective through helping communities to construct irrigation infrastructure downstream of dams previously constructed under the Give - A - Dam Campaign between 1995 and 2000. The dam construction programme was an initiative of the UNDP and other bilateral donors together with local communities in the Matabeleland region. However, most of the dams were under-utilized as there were no funds to put in place irrigation facilities. Pro Africa Development Trust with support from German Agro Action, sourced funds to assist communities to abstract water from these dams using gravity for irrigation of the agricultural fields downstream. The technology is simple and costs very little to maintain. (HIVOS 2000)

Hivos (Dutch development funding NGO) assisted with the core costs for ProAfrica Development Trust and training costs for the communities to capacitate them in gen-der, business and marketing skills. Contract total: €135.000 Contract period: 29-01-2008 until 31-12-2010.

The ProAfrica Development Trust web site is www.proafrica.net/ where the following Mission Statement is provided (ProAfrica Development Trust 2010):

- To reduce poverty among the local population through the empowerment of communities and to foster sustainable and dignified livelihoods.
- To assure appropriate feasibility and to influence development policy in context with all stakeholders involved to implement according to the latest scientific findings in development research.
- To get practically involved in implementation, training and future design of development projects.

It is proposed the ProAfrica Development Trust will be the convenor of the new 'Give a Dam' campaign.

SNV (Netherlands Development Organisation)

SNV Zimbabwe operates a Country Office and two regional offices. The Eastern Office, based in Mutare, operates in the Manicaland Province and covers mainly the Agricultural sector. The Western Office located in Bulawayo operates in the western part of the country that covers Bulawayo, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and the Midlands Provinces. The Country Office, based in Harare, besides being the administrative office, also covers programmes in Mashonaland West, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland Central and Masvingo provinces. The Harare office is home to advisors from all sectors (Agriculture, Renewable Energy and Water, Sanitation & Hygiene) and also provides a useful link with other development actors and Zimbabwe's central government. (SNV 2013)

SNV played a prominent role in the 1995-2001 Give a Dam campaign as an implementing agency. It now functions primarily as an advisor and in capacity building. SNV, in addition to being funded by the Dutch government, also undertakes projects funded by the FAO, DANIDA, World Vision International and the Ford Foundation.

MWRDM

The Ministry of Water Resources Development and Management is the central Zimbabwean government agency responsible for water development and management in the country. The ministry has recently established Provincial offices and has a water engineer assigned to the Bulawayo office. The Provincial Water Engineer indicated a high degree of support for the Give a Dam program. The Ministry acts as co-chair of the Consortium. Catchment Management Councils and related Sub Catchment Councils operate under the MWRDM. These are statutory bodies which regulate the use of water in catchments. The Sub Catchment Councils provide advice and assistance to water users with the technical support of the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA). It was clear during the site visits to community dams that the communities had not engaged with the Sub Catchment Councils and had not received any technical support from them. Although not specifically stated, this was probably due to the water licensing fees which the communities would need to pay to the Catchment Councils.

ZINWA

The Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) is an agency which has in the past decade taken over a number of functions which were previously the responsibility of the MWRDM. ZINWA is responsible for water supply and sanitation services, functioning as a utility financed through cost recovery for the services which it provides (in theory, although in recent years because of the general collapse of the economy, revenue has been low and ZINWA has not provided adequate services). ZINWA is not responsible for rural community water supplies.

AEA

The Association of Evangelicals in Africa's (AEA) has as one of its five 'Commissions' Humanitarian, Relief and Development Commission (HRDC) which includes:-

- Child Protection
- HIV/AIDS
- Shelter, Water and Sanitation
- Livelihoods and Development
- Emergencies and Disaster Preparedness

Under this commission AEA has been involved in the provision of potable water, and water for livestock and for irrigation. It has supported the development of 4 dams in Matabeleland North, the provision of boreholes near dams and gravity fed irrigation schemes for nutrition gardens. AEA enters into a Memorandum of Understanding with Rural District Councils. AEA receives funds from UN OCHA and Swedish SIDA. The second Commission of AEA is a Peace and Justice Commission – the different Com-missions reinforce each other thus addressing livelihood issues through water and food security contributes to the promotion of peace. (Association of Evangelicals in Africa's (AEA) 2010)

DP Foundation

Dinah Falala and Phoebe Sandi established their DP Foundation in 1994 in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, in response to the needs they saw in their children, their neighbours, their church, and their community, particularly those in Matabeleland (who suffered the most from the after effects of the war for independence). The DP Foundation Mission Statement is: (Flores 1999)

- To eradicate poverty in Zimbabwe through a comprehensive integrated community development program using a psychosocial approach.
- To be a player in the alleviation of poverty in the marginalized groups in society comprising youth, women and children in urban and rural areas.
- To be the leading regional agency in psychosocial counselling and economic empowerment of the marginalized and vulnerable groups, with special emphasis on youth, women and children.
- To provide quality and professional service to our various stakeholders, including our client base, donors, trustees and other complementary players.

Beginning in 2010, the DP Foundation, with funding from UN OCHA, was engaged in the rehabilitation of 78 boreholes, 3 irrigation schemes and 10 Nutrition gardens. This work continued from 2012 with WFP funding, focusing on the rehabilitation of dams for irrigation and livestock watering primarily using community labour.

Dabane Trust

Dabane Trust, established in 1991, works with rural communities to develop simple and appropriate water abstraction systems. Drawing water from seemingly hidden sources in arid environments, communities have access to year-round water supplies. They support simple, low cost, sustainable food production systems in these communities by improving land and water management. Capacity building, local ownership and maintenance by beneficiaries have ensured the long-term sustainability of this work in semi-arid areas of Zimbabwe. Improvements to technical solutions must work with deep local knowledge and experience so that local communities develop appropriate solutions to local needs. (Hussey 2009).

The Dabane Trust was part of the Give a Dam Consortium during the first campaign. Based on many years of experience in rural development in Matabeleland and in Zimbabwe, the opinion of the CEO of the Dabane Trust was that the Give a Dam programme was one of the most successful of such undertakings in Zimbabwe over the years.

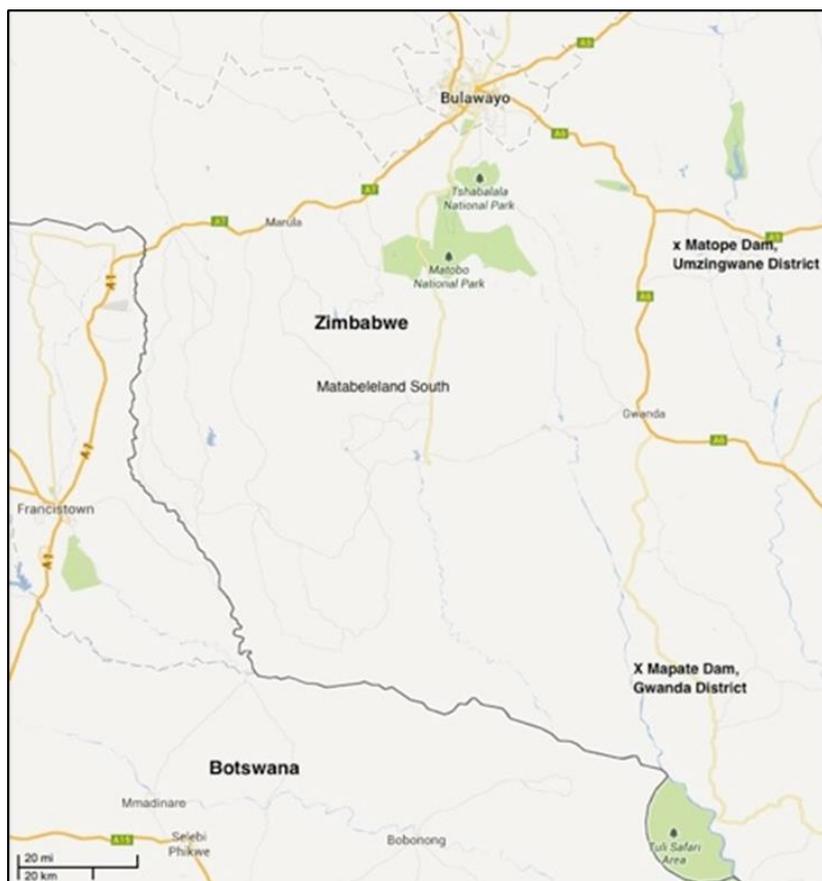


Figure 1 Location of irrigation schemes visited in Matabeleland South



Figure 2 Matope Map

A site visit was undertaken to meet the Matope Dam Committee and irrigation scheme. Whilst the dam was clearly in need of basic maintenance and was heavily silted, the irrigation scheme was well maintained and very active. The scheme serves 150 families in 3 villages plus a wider group of livestock farmers. The irrigation scheme is 3.6ha and is farmed according to a strict cropping calendar which all participants adhere to in addition to having plots where they can plant what they like. See photographs in Annex 2.

The Committee, through the Chairperson, were very clear about the benefits of the scheme although it does not provide water all year round.

Gwanda Rural District Council

In terms of ownership, the dams belong to the Rural District Councils (RDCs) and are constructed at sites determined by the RDCs, provided they are technically suitable. The entire process is thus linked into the central and local formal structures. A very brief meeting was held with the Chief Executive of the Gwanda District Council before the group went onto site. He expressed his support for re-establishing the Give a Dam project.

Mabate Dam Committee

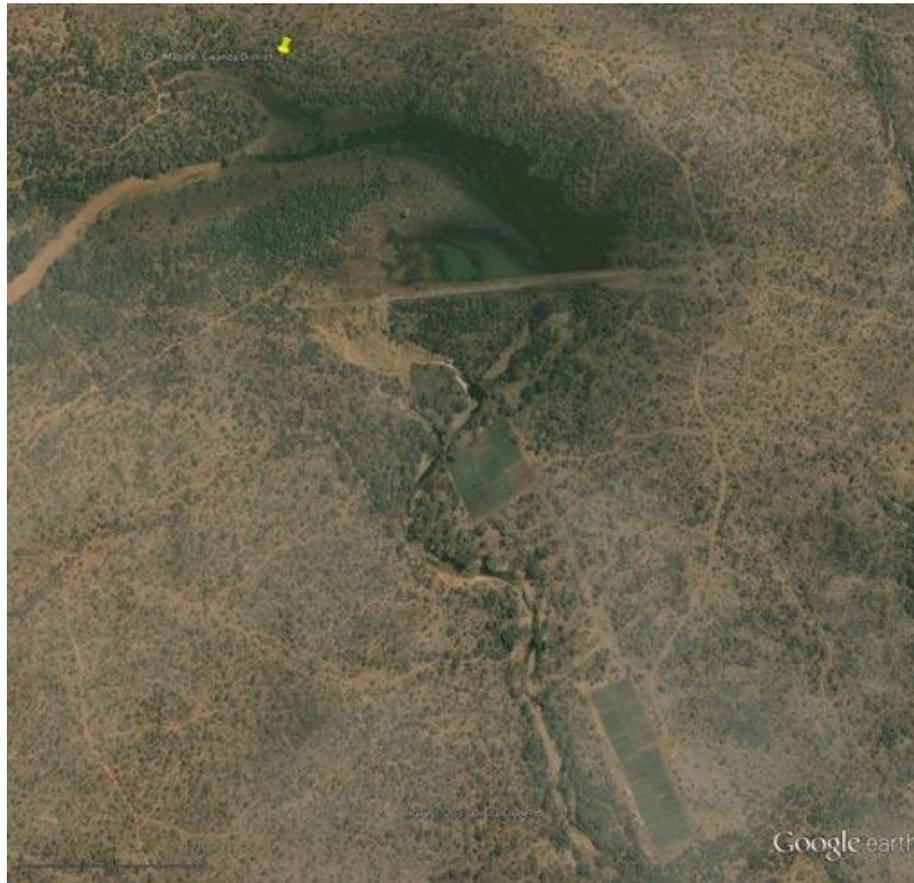


Figure 3 Mabate Dam site

The Mabate Dam site and irrigation scheme (constructed in 1999) was visited and a meeting was held with the Committee. The spillway of the dam was showing signs of substantial damage and the committee said that water was being lost through leaking and erosion near the spillway. The dam wall had also not been kept clear of vegetation and the dam's capacity had been reduced by sedimentation.

The drip irrigation scheme seemed to be well maintained and very productive. The committee explained that the job of maintaining the dam fell to those who benefitted from the irrigation scheme – the livestock farmers who watered their herds at the dam did not contribute to maintenance. The committee is currently building a silt-trap up-stream of the dam on their own initiative without outside assistance.

The dam provides sufficient water for a single crop each year at present. The committee said that rainfall had diminished substantially in recent years. The irrigation scheme was worked by 21 families on the basis of a constitution which provided for annual elections. Family holdings in the irrigation scheme were passed on within families to the next generation but not all the younger generation are taking up their rights.

The committee estimated that the irrigation scheme provides for direct consumption needs for six months each year and the equivalent of the value of 3 goats cash in-come each year which approximates to \$120 per year. (Since the days of hyper-inflation in Zimbabwe, community members measure wealth in livestock equivalents!)

Matabeleland South Province

The Office of the Provincial Administrator played a key role in the first Give a Dam campaign. A meeting was scheduled with the Provincial Governor and Administrator but was unfortunately postponed due to election preparations. The Provincial authorities have undertaken to provide a letter of support for the programme.

Habakkuk Trust

The Habakkuk Trust is an advocacy organisation working in Bulawayo. They are engaged in community capacity building and governance and were key supporters of the original Give a Dam program. They stressed the fact that the provision of support in the form of dams and productive water supply is not charity but enabling communities and families to gain access to their own resources. This is an important perspective in ensuring community ownership and sustainability. (Habakkuk Trust 2012)

Minister of MWRDM – Hon S Nkomo

A key aspect of the Mission was a meeting arranged with the Minister of Water Resources Development and Management. This meeting was difficult to arrange as it was held on the morning of the sitting of the Nominations Court. The Minister strongly endorsed the Give a Dam programme and indicated that his office would be pleased to provide such endorsement in writing.

ProAfrica Trustee – Dr E Bloch

Dr Bloch has been a long term promoter of the development in Matabeleland. He is one of the original founding trustees of the ProAfrica Development Trust. The Trust is registered in Zimbabwe and fulfils the regulatory requirements including an annual independent audit.

Observations

General Assessment of Stakeholders

A wide variety of stakeholders were met including government representatives, NGOs and community leaders. There was uniform support for the Give a Dam program concept and methodology. All of the agencies appeared competent and able, despite the difficult times which have been experienced in the recent past. Particularly striking is the extent to which different groups worked together to make the first Give A Dam campaign a success. It was not possible nor was it the objective of the assessment to determine in detail the precise competencies of the different organisations.

Program Endorsement

Formal endorsement of the establishment of a new Give a Dam initiative has been requested from the Ministry of Water Resources Development and Management and from the Office of the Governor of Matabeleland South.

Constraints of Assessment Mission

The mission was held during a time of some political uncertainty in the country regarding the date of the proposed elections and coincided with various political activities specifically the party nomination process. It was therefore not possible to meet with all of the officials as planned specifically the Governor and the Administrator of Matabeleland South.

Regulations

The MWRDM has an approval process for dam construction depending on the size of the dam. Dam related regulations need to be determined and assessed. Catchment Councils are responsible for regulating water use, determining water rights for different users and approving development plans. This includes the quantity of water which may be stored; ensuring that new proposals do not conflict with the interests of other users; ensuring that the technical designs are adequate (with the technical assistance of ZINWA); and issuing a permit for the storage of water.

Rural District Councils have responsibilities through structures such as health committees and water committees to ensure that health standards are maintained. This includes issues such as malaria, potable water quality and schistosomiasis (bilharzia).

Designs will need to include environmental and social impact assessments which will need to be approved by the District Council and by the Environmental Management Agency - EMA.

Determination of and Response to Lessons from 1st GAD Campaign

The 1st Give a Dam campaign was by all accounts a remarkable undertaking. It is clear, however, both from the Draft Assessment (Watermark Consultancy 2013) of the program and from the site visits, that there are important lessons to be learned from the experience and that these need to inform the design and implementation of any subsequent campaigns. Whilst the Draft Assessment has interesting findings in this regard, it is not an independent assessment and it is incomplete.

It is clear that community engagement, understanding and ownership are key to sustainability. Issues such as the neglect of basic maintenance of dam structures, the impact of siltation and its relation to catchment degradation, potential conflict between livestock farmers and irrigation farmers, etc. often stem from a lack of adequate information and understanding. If the reasons for maintaining dam walls free from trees are understood, and that without this their assets are being diminished, there may be greater incentives to undertake an otherwise very demanding task.

Process of Development of a Second GAD Campaign

The 1st GAD Campaign was in response to the drastic drought of 1990-2. This formed a focal point for concerted collective action by a number of parties led by the UNDP Resident Representative and the Provincial Administrator. The program proceeded with an interesting mixture of independent and collective action on the part of 12 NGOs, 6 local governments, the central government and international development agencies. It is crucial that renewed activities should be built on a similar platform of wide support. It appears from the Assessment Mission that such support does exist and that meetings of the 'Consortium' are being held to promote a continuation of the Give a Dam program.

Greater clarity of this needs to be gained. How is the Consortium structured; what is its mandate; how is it governed; what is the Consortium's vision and timetable?

Functions and Activities of Different Players

Whilst it is assumed that the Consortium performs an overarching convening and oversight function, the wide variety of NGOs and agencies involved have a variety of different areas of specialisation and focus including agriculture, water supply, capacity building, advocacy, peace, water resources development etc. Some bodies provide chairpersons to different processes whilst others provide hosting and secretarial services to the program. It is important to develop a clear picture of the different activities and functions of all the Consortium members.

Financing of Different Program Elements

One of the experiences of the first GAD campaign was that whilst funds were available for dam building activities, these were not matched by funding for other activities such as the development of irrigation. This meant that the full benefits of the assets could not be realised. Funding for all of the different aspects needs to be secured – Community engagement, capacity building and training, dam building, irrigation scheme

development, farmer support, etc. These activities may not all be funded from the same source but they all need to be supported.

Recommendations

Recommendation to Proceed

It is recommended that CRIDF continue with preparation to support the Matabeleland Small Dams Program.

1. The project is widely endorsed by all stakeholders at all levels;
2. It is very clearly pro-poor and directly enhances the lives of rural farmers, enabling them to be less dependent of food and other aid;
3. The project is based in one of the least developed parts of a low-income 'fragile' state – Matabeleland, Zimbabwe;
4. It is focused on enabling communities to adapt to a changing climate with reduced rainfall resulting in increased climate related vulnerability;
5. It focuses on a key SADC regional strategic water issue of the provision of water for community livelihoods including small-holder agriculture.
6. The proposed project areas of Matabeleland North and South are in two major southern African shared international river basins – the Limpopo and Zambezi.
7. The consortium of organisations involved in the Give A Dam project are deemed to be capable of implementing the program as they have done successfully in the past.

Demonstration Project for a Regional Small Dam Programme

Rural dwellers and small farmers in southern Africa are generally trapped in a cycle of vulnerability due to high seasonal and year-to-year rainfall variability. Rain-fed subsistence agriculture is consequently susceptible to repeated failure which retains large groups of people in poverty from which they cannot escape. This places a substantial burden on state disaster mitigation apparatus and resources, and creates sovereign dependency on foreign aid. Apart from a wholesale rise in national productivity and GDP such as happened in the Eastern 'Tiger Economies' in the 1990's and early 2000's (which is unlikely to be repeated in southern Africa), there is no apparent solution to rural poverty in southern Africa in the medium term. Simply achieving sustainable subsistence appears to be unachievable in most countries, let alone a viable productive rural economy. An absolutely basic necessity for achieving a sustainable rural economy, even at a subsistence level, is reliable access to water. Whilst this is absolutely necessary, it is, however, not sufficient – there needs to be other elements such as skills, access to credit and markets, land tenure security and others factors, but without water security, all other factors are pointless.

One of the ways in which communities can gain access to reliable water is through the construction of small dams. This is not a new understanding in southern Africa. Water for livelihoods, including small dams, has been an element of SADC's Regional Water Strategy for a number of years. A demonstration program was undertaken from 2006 – 2009 through the SADC Regional Water Sector Programme, supported by Danida, which investigated innovations in local-level Integrated Water Resource Development through Demonstration Projects in five countries namely, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland and Zambia. (van Koppen, Chisaka and Shaba, 2009)

In a Memorandum produced by the World Bank in 2005 entitled “Review of the role of water in SADC economies” (Abrams 2005), providing water for rural livelihoods through small scale infrastructure was identified as a key strategic investment area. This has subsequently been identified in detail in World Bank Country Water Resources Assistance Strategies in Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Kenya and Ethiopia, resulting in a \$30 million small dam investment program in Zambia and small dams being included in a \$45 million catchment management investment in Malawi. One of the main economic rationales for undertaking large small-dam programs is to reduce the vulnerability of rural households and thereby avoid the necessity for the state to provide expensive emergency relief in the event of drought.

Local level, small scale rural livelihood programs involving small dams are difficult to implement sustainably. Lessons have been learned from the DANIDA funded SADC Demonstration Projects noted above, and an extensive compilation of global experiences of small dams produced by the World Bank (Abrams and Bullock, The Impact of Small Dams on Poverty Reduction 2005). The Matabeleland South “Give A Dam” program of 1994-2001 has also provided a number of lessons which are referenced in the Habakak Assessment. (Watermark Consultancy 2013).

CRIDF support to small dams and related irrigation infrastructure to underpin rural livelihoods through the Matabeleland Small Dams program, and through other CRIDF projects which include small dams, should be undertaken in an evidence based learning framework aimed at developing a regional body of experience and knowledge. This would be a significant contribution to the climate resilience of a large category of people in southern Africa – the rural poor.

It is therefore recommended that two activities are undertaken by CRIDF to proceed at this point. One is to develop a Regional Small Dams Programme to support rural livelihoods, and the other is to proceed with the support of the Matabeleland Small Dams program as a part of the Regional Small Dams programme.

Preparation of Matabeleland Small Dams CRIDF Proposal

Given that CRIDF is at an early stage of establishment and that the second Give A Dam Campaign is still being formulated, it is recommended that a phased approach is employed with regards to engagement with the Matabeleland Give A Dam initiative. The initial design and preparation stage of 6 months should commence as soon as possible and will enable a following investment stage to be properly prepared through a Comprehensive Project Proposal financed by the initial phase.

Based on documents received from the ProAfrica Development Trust, the following cost estimates are provided:

Table 3 Matabeleland’s “Give A Dam” initiative cost estimates

	Unit	Price	Number	Cost
1st 6 Month Period				
Mobilisation support for GAD Consortium, governance etc.	Sum	\$ 3,000.00	1	\$ 3,000.00
Analysis of GAD 1	Sum	\$ 3,000.00	1	\$ 3,000.00
Preparation of Comprehensive Proposal	Sum	\$ 2,500.00	1	\$ 2,500.00
Updating of Dam Database	Sum	\$ 22,000.00	1	\$ 22,000.00
<i>Design Initial dams 3 in Mat North, 6 in Mat South</i>				
Detailed design	ea	\$ 2,000.00	9	\$ 18,000.00
Environmental and Social impact assessments	ea	\$ 1,500.00	9	\$ 13,500.00
Design of related irrigation and livestock watering schemes	ea	\$ 1,000.00	9	\$ 9,000.00
Community mobilisation	ea	\$ 1,000.00	9	\$ 9,000.00
Admin and overhead	ea	\$ 500.00	9	\$ 4,500.00
				\$ 84,500.00
2nd 6 Month Period				
<i>Design next dams 3 – Mat North, 6 Mat South</i>				
Detailed design	ea	\$ 2,000.00	9	\$ 18,000.00
Environmental and Social impact assessments	ea	\$ 1,500.00	9	\$ 13,500.00
Design of related irrigation and livestock watering schemes	ea	\$ 1,000.00	9	\$ 9,000.00
Community mobilisation	ea	\$ 1,000.00	9	\$ 9,000.00
Admin and overhead	ea	\$ 500.00	9	\$ 4,500.00
<i>Construct initial dams 3 – Mat North, 6 Mat South</i>				
Dam construction	ea	\$ 50,000.00	9	\$ 450,000.00
Dam maintenance and catchment conservation training	ea	\$ 2,000.00	9	\$ 18,000.00
Construction supervision and transport	ea	\$ 3,000.00	9	\$ 27,000.00
Infrastructure for livestock, human consumption and irrigation	ea	\$ 4,000.00	9	\$ 36,000.00
Admin and overhead	ea	\$ 500.00	9	\$ 4,500.00
				\$ 589,500.00
2nd 12 month period				
<i>Design and construct dams 6 – Mat North, 14 Mat South</i>				
Detailed design	ea	\$ 2,000.00	20	\$ 40,000.00
Environmental and Social impact assessments	ea	\$ 1,500.00	20	\$ 30,000.00
Design of related irrigation and livestock watering schemes	ea	\$ 1,000.00	20	\$ 20,000.00
Community mobilisation	ea	\$ 1,000.00	20	\$ 20,000.00
Admin and overhead	ea	\$ 1,000.00	20	\$ 20,000.00
Dam construction	ea	\$ 50,000.00	20	\$ 1,000,000.00
Dam maintenance and catchment conservation training	ea	\$ 2,000.00	20	\$ 40,000.00
Construction supervision and transport	ea	\$ 3,000.00	20	\$ 60,000.00
Infrastructure for livestock, human consumption and irrigation	ea	\$ 4,000.00	20	\$ 80,000.00
				\$ 1,310,000.00

It is recommended that the funds are initially administered by the ProAfrica Development Trust on behalf of the Give A Dam Consortium and that the Consortium per-forms the function of a Steering Committee for the project in relation to the CRIDF funding. The longer term governance and administrative structure will be determined in the Comprehensive Proposal. Instructions on the content and structure of a suitable Comprehensive Proposal which would meet CRIDF requirements needs to be prepared in order to guide the preparation of the Proposal. This should include the identification of other possible financing resources which CRIDF could assist in mobilising.

Conclusions

The Assessment Mission was very successful and enabled the fulfilment of the Terms of Reference for the Assignment.

As recommended above, rapid progress could be made if a two phased process of engagement with the parties to the Matabeleland Give A Dam Consortium is followed. Without this approach something of a chicken-and-egg dilemma exists, which may result in lengthy delays. Engagement in a second phase would depend on successful completion of the first phase.

Annex 1: Terms of Reference Activities and Deliverables

The following activities and deliverables were included in the Terms of Reference for the Assessment.

Activities to Be Undertaken

1. A visit to Bulawayo to meet with:-
 - a. The ProAfrica Development Trust and Mr Piet te Velde who is the “champion” of the project.
 - b. Meetings with various stakeholders including the “Give a Dam” Consortium members.
 - c. Meetings with relevant authorities including catchment management authorities, in order to ascertain local support for the project.
 - d. Field visit to an existing functional small dam constructed during the 1990s including meeting with the relevant community committee and leaders.
 - e. Field visit to the site of one of the proposed to dams for the first 12 months of the project.
2. Initial assessment of technical, social, project management and financial management capacities and methodologies of the proposed implementing agency/ies through interviews, site visits and review of agency documents.
 - a. Assessment of risks including social and environmental impacts, potential ad-verse public health impacts of small dams (particularly malaria) and discussion of mitigation measures.
 - b. Discussion of contractual and operational procedures and requirements to enable the proponents to prepare a Detailed Project Document. (This will require prior clarification of CRIDF contractual and operational procedures.)
 - c. Preparation of Assessment Report (This report).

Deliverables and Milestones

The deliverables and milestones for the assignment are:

1. Meet with ProAfrica Development Trust.
2. MoU/Letter of Support from relevant local authorities and/or stakeholders.
3. Assessment Report.

Annex 2 – Photographs

Conditions in Matabeleland



1 - Matabeleland at the beginning of the dry season.



2 - Dry river bed



3 - Hauling water



4 - River sedimentation - wasting assets

Matope Dam



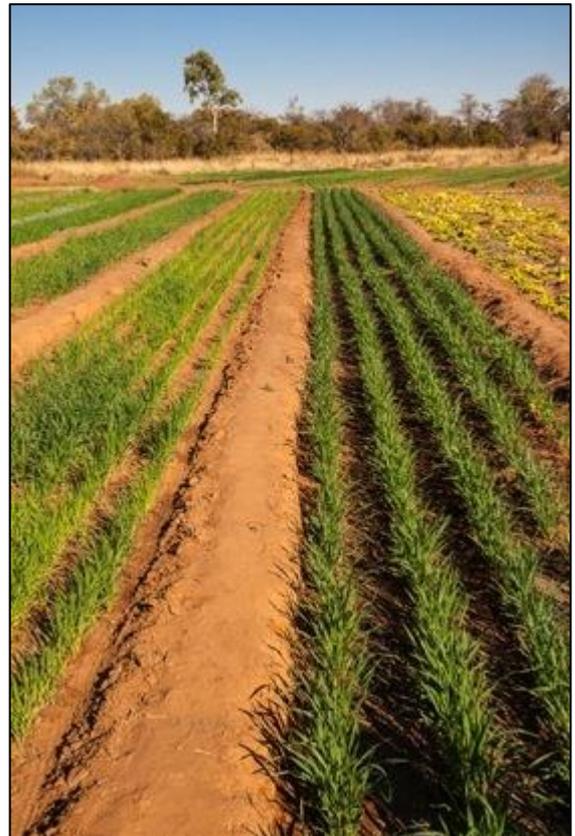
1 - Matope Dam, livestock watering



2 - Matope dam irrigation canal



3 - Matope dam Committee



4 - Matope dam irrigation scheme

Mabate Dam



1 - Mabate dam Committee



2 - Mabate dam



4 - Mabate dam drip irrigation



3 - Mabate dam spillway erosion

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