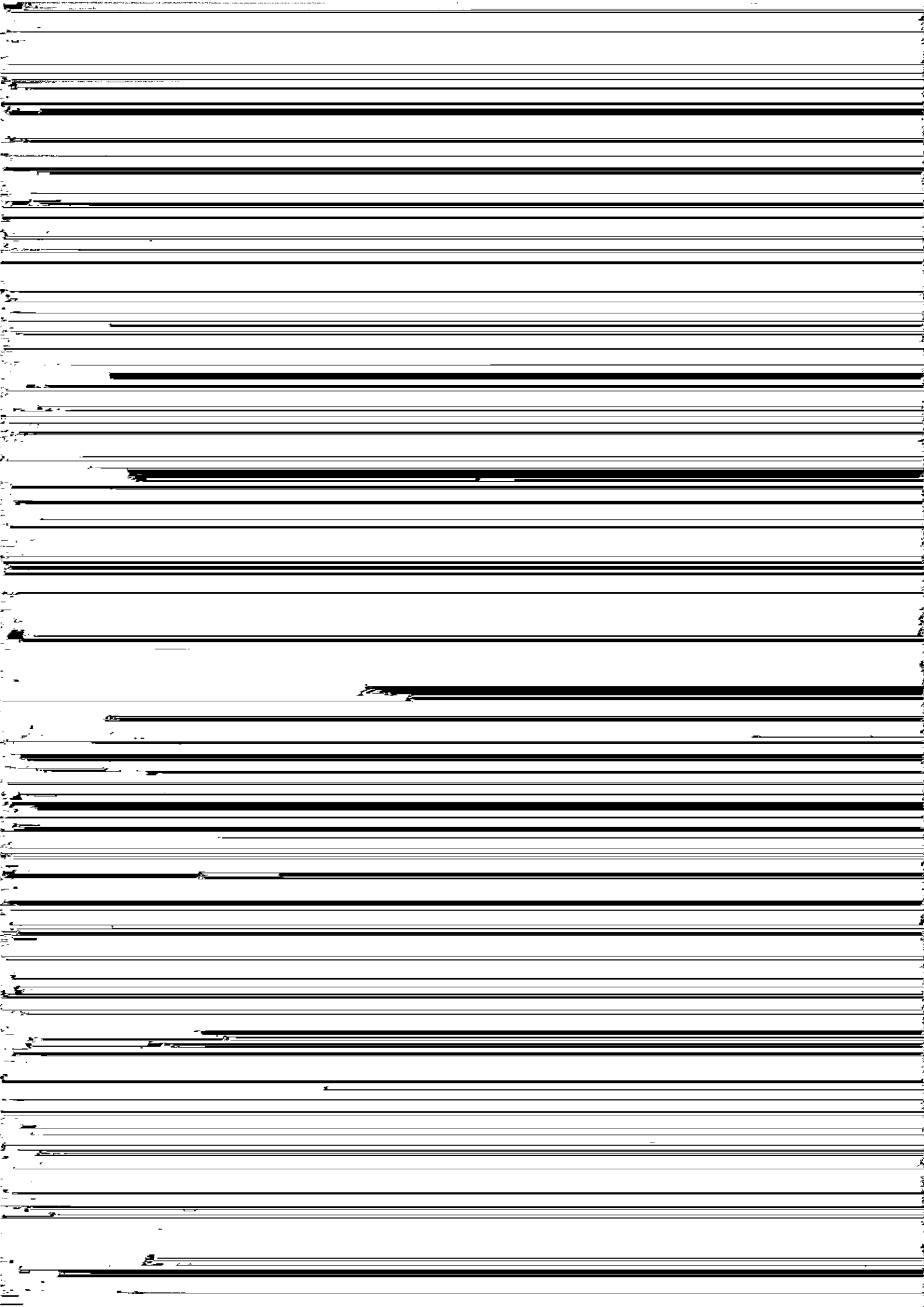
Rosa, C. 62-13



TYPICAL EXAMPLE

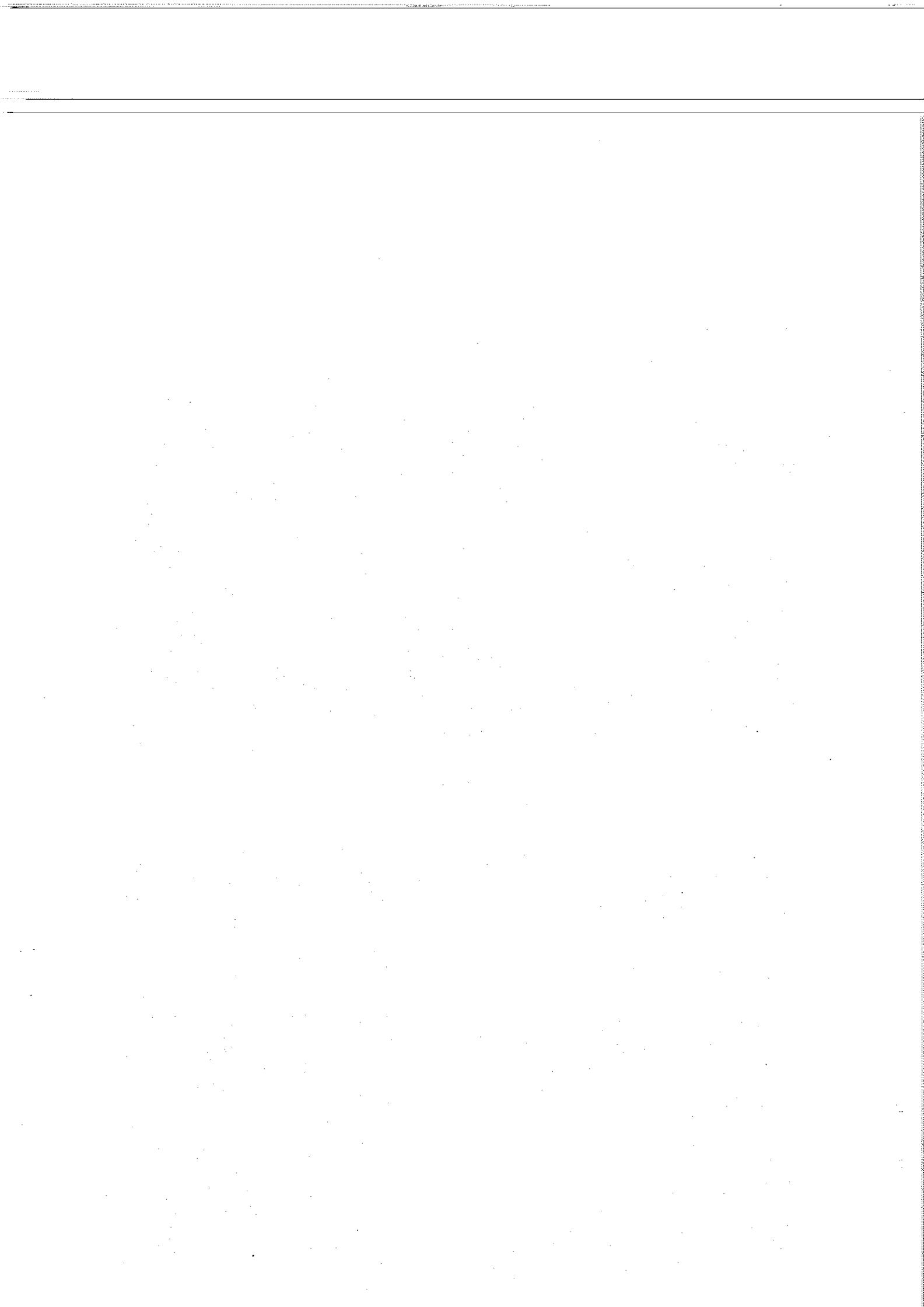


TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 1

2. BACKGROUND 2

2.1 BACKGROUND OF THE MID-TERM REVIEW 2

2.2 BACKGROUND OF THE ZIMUTO/MSHAGASHE PROJECT 2

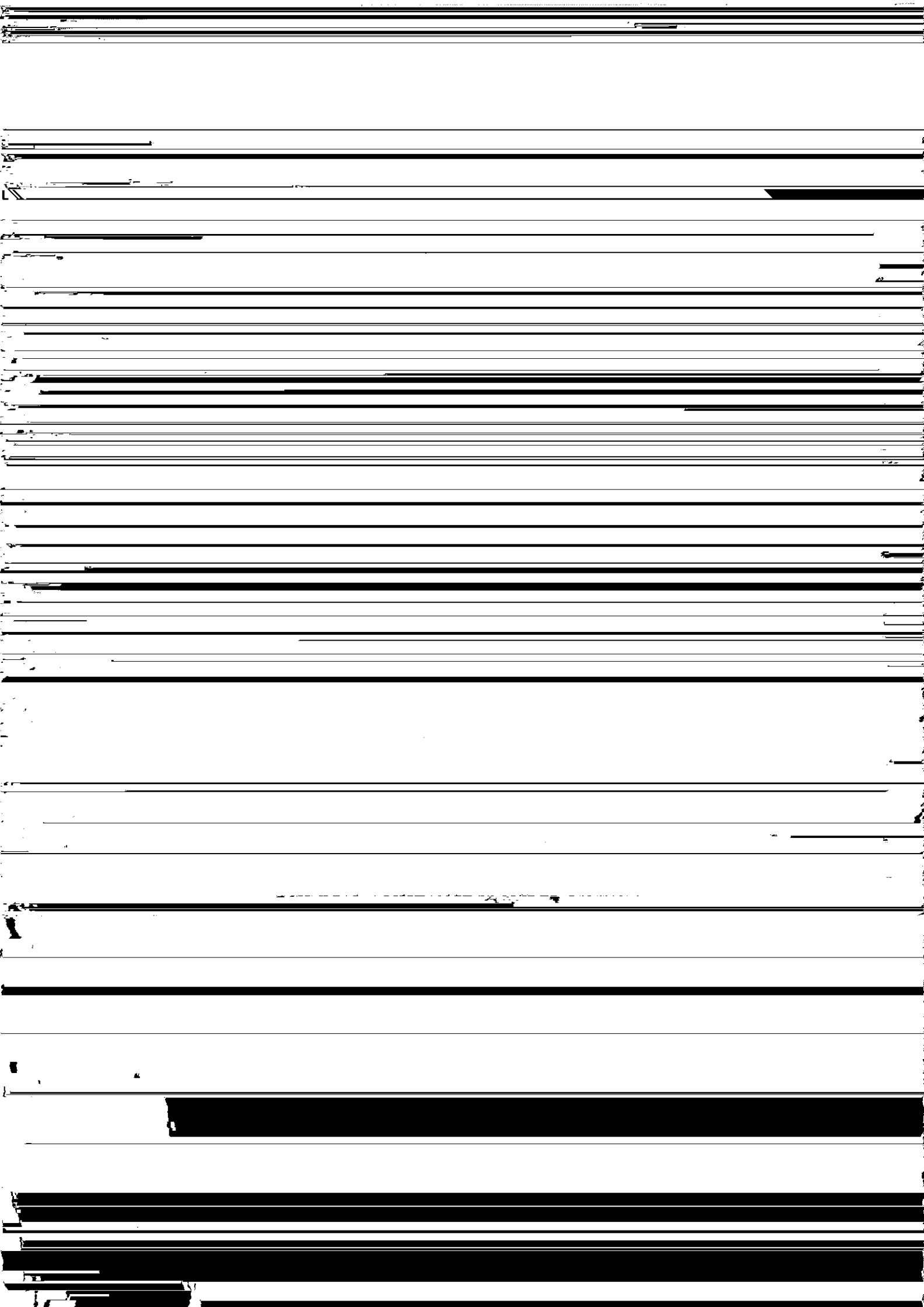
2.3 OBJECTIVES AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES 3

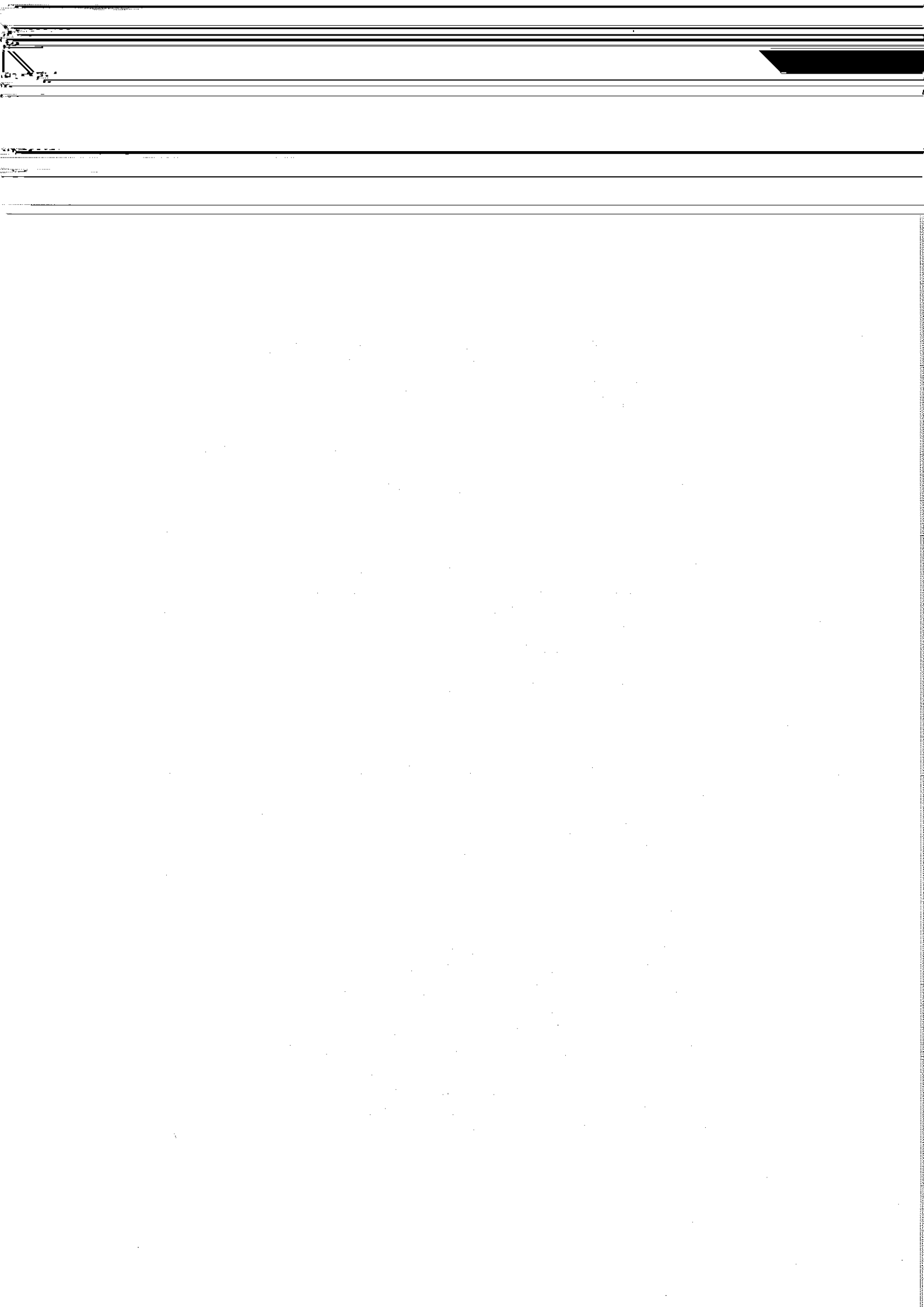
2.4 METHODOLOGY 4

2.4.1. Sustainable development 4

2.4.3 Pilot function 6

2.4.4 Interaction 7





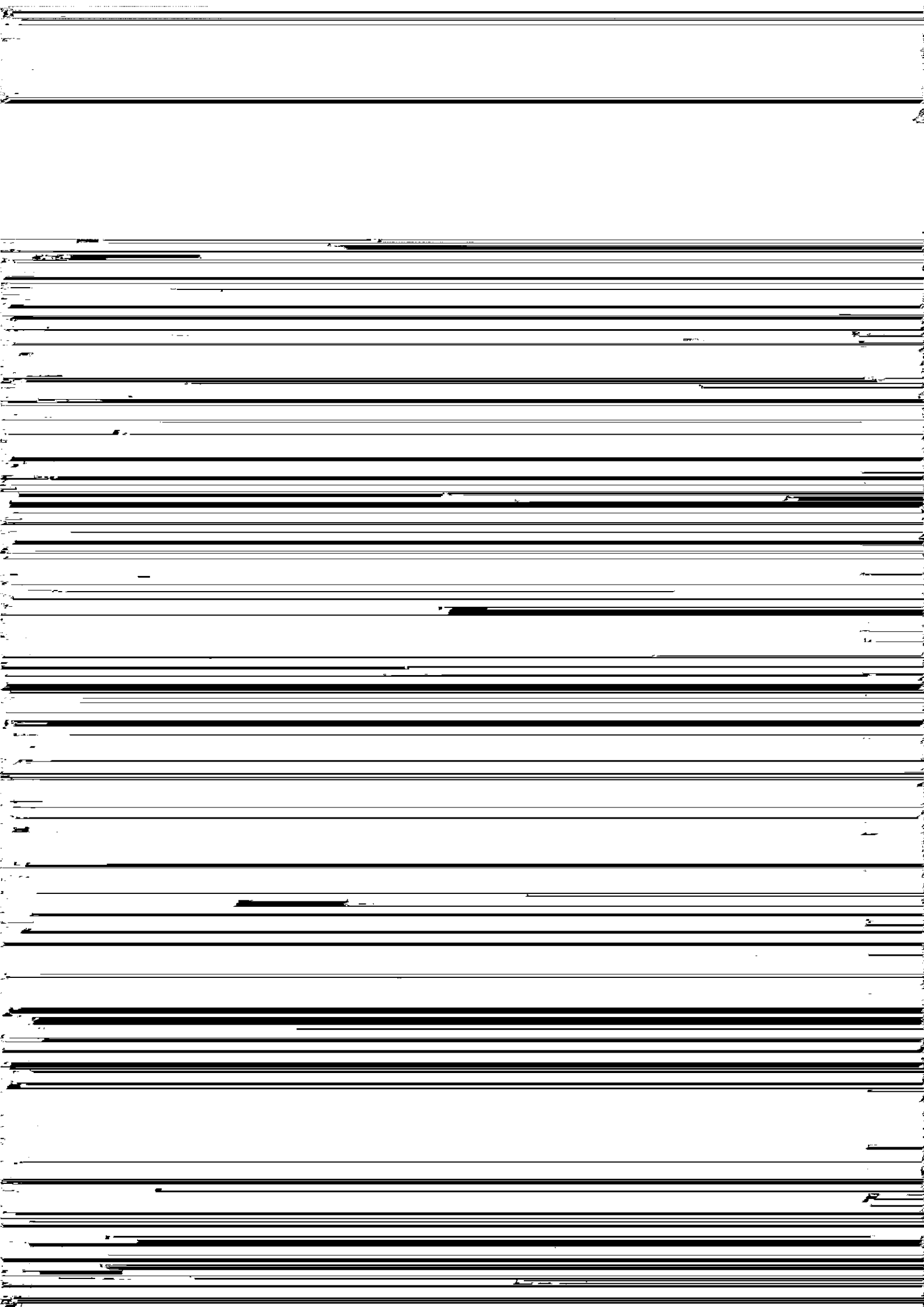
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGRITEX	Agricultural Extensions Services
AZTREC	Association of Zimbabwe Traditional Environmental
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
DEAP	District Environmental Action Plan
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
EO	Executive Office
HH	House Hold
IUCN-ROSA	International Union for the Conservation of Nature Regional Office for Southern Africa

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 BACKGROUND OF THE MID-TERM REVIEW

This mid-term review of (Z/MCRD) community-based catchment rehabilitation

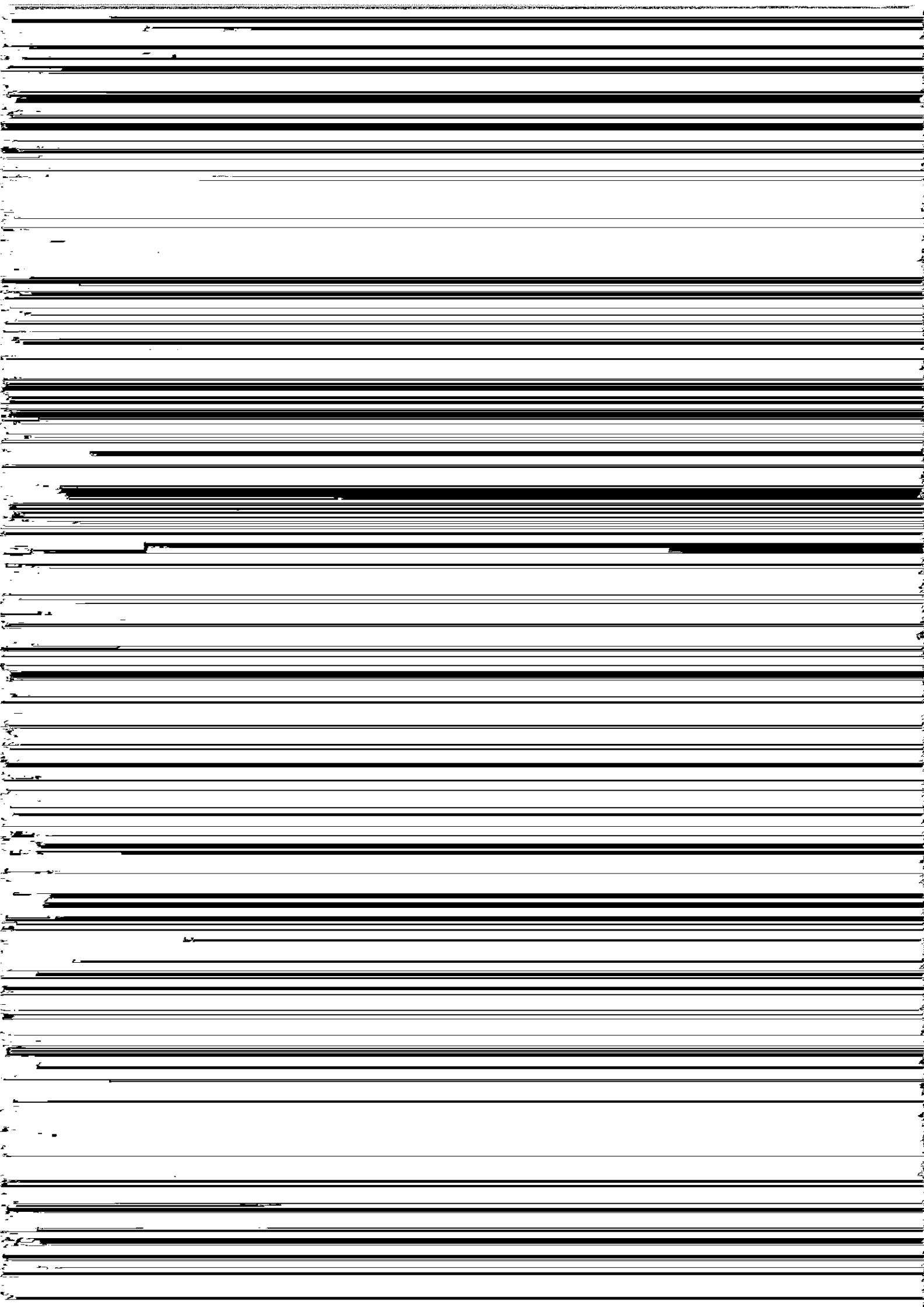


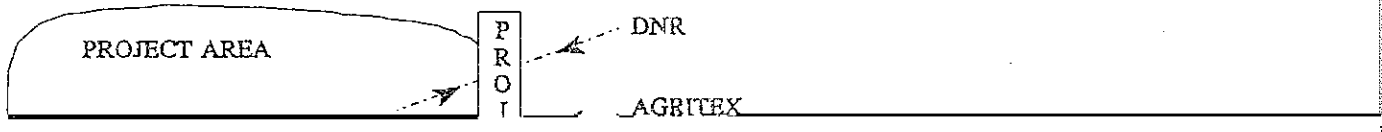
- to initiate and encourage maximum self determination and to minimise the

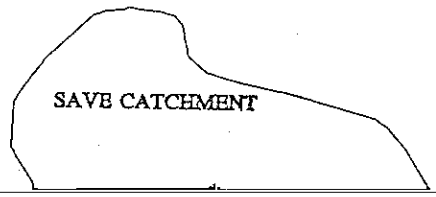
- to introduce and subsequently work towards farmers' adoption of techniques and methods of the "Low External Input and Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA)";
- to replicate the achievements of the project to other areas of the Save Catchment.

The project document identifies the activities of the programme:

- Mobilisation for community participation.
- Awareness raising on environmental issues at provincial, district and local level.




PROJECT AREA
P
R
O
I
DNR
AGRITEX

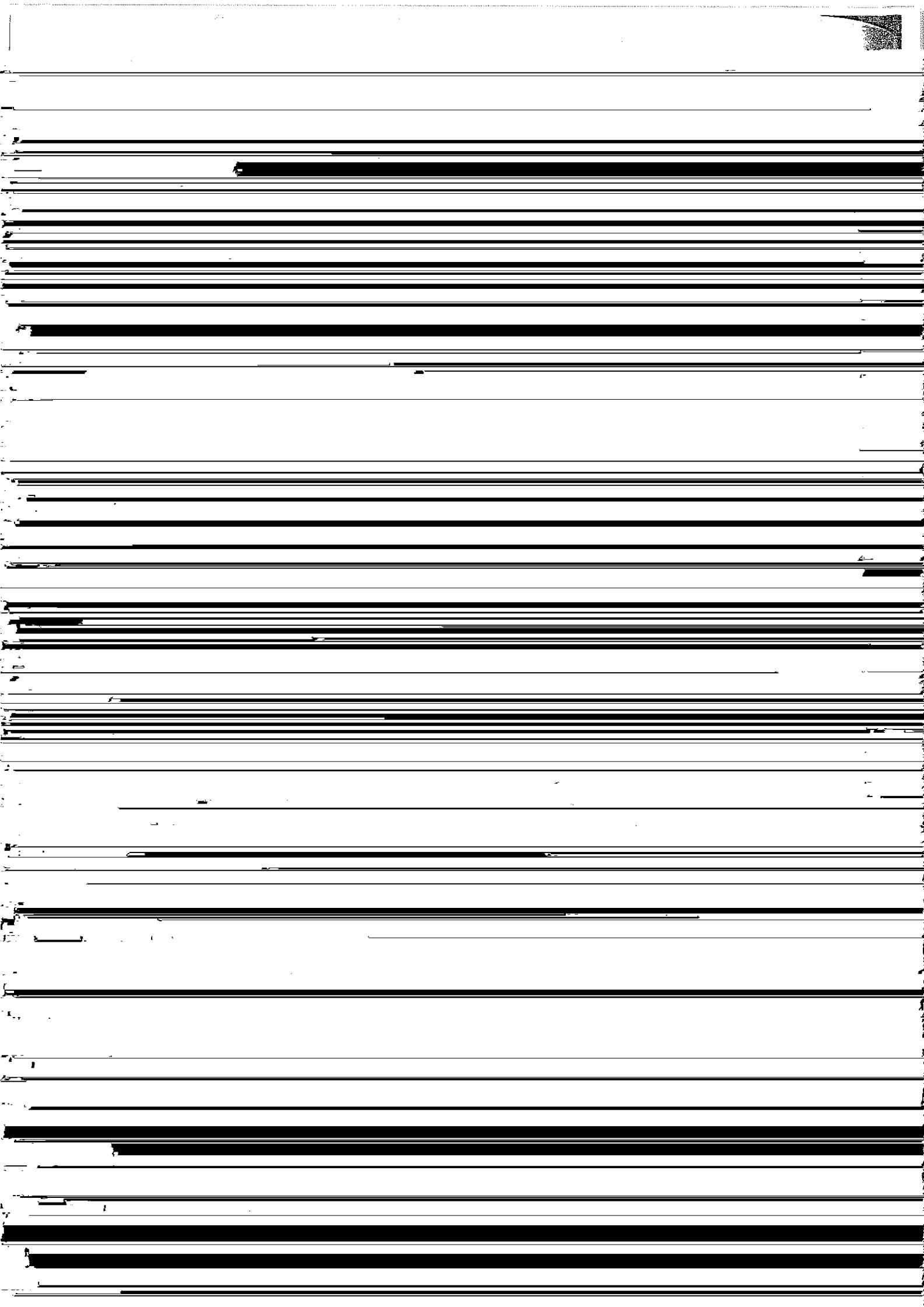

SAVE CATCHMENT

3. EVALUATION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

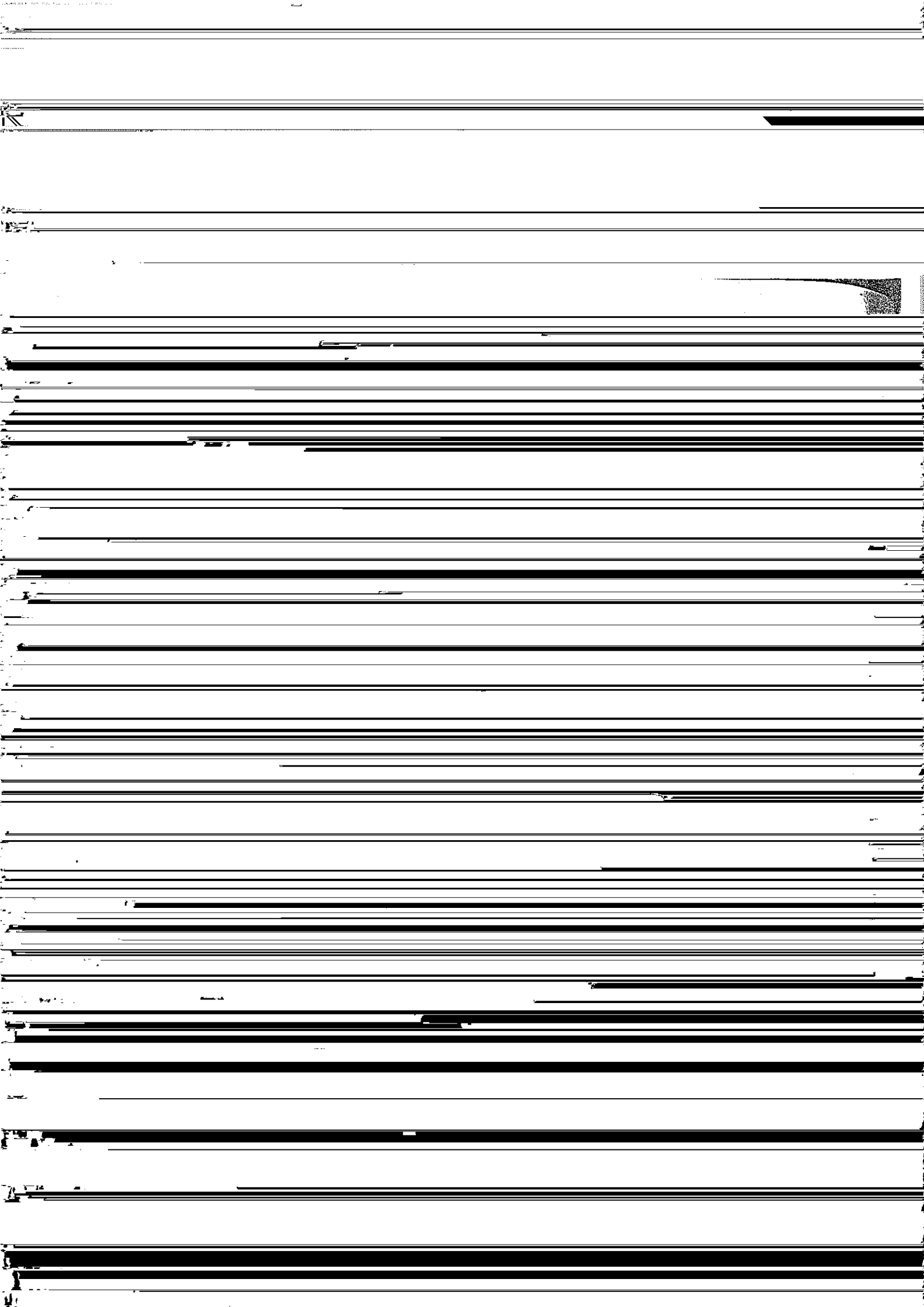
According to the ToR the purpose of the midterm review is not only to assess the project's progress, impact and institutional setting, but also to evaluate to which extend the project can serve as a pilot-activity for the rehabilitation of the Save-catchment as a whole and to assess whether the planned three year activity is sufficient to achieve the project's objectives.

The review mission has been asked to assess the following 5 main aspects of the project:

- the relevance and impact of the project activities;
- the adequacy of attention for soil fertility management and gender analysis;
- the degree, to which improvement of the socio-economic position of the communities has taken place;



The project staff worked with the villagers in the retrospective mapping and

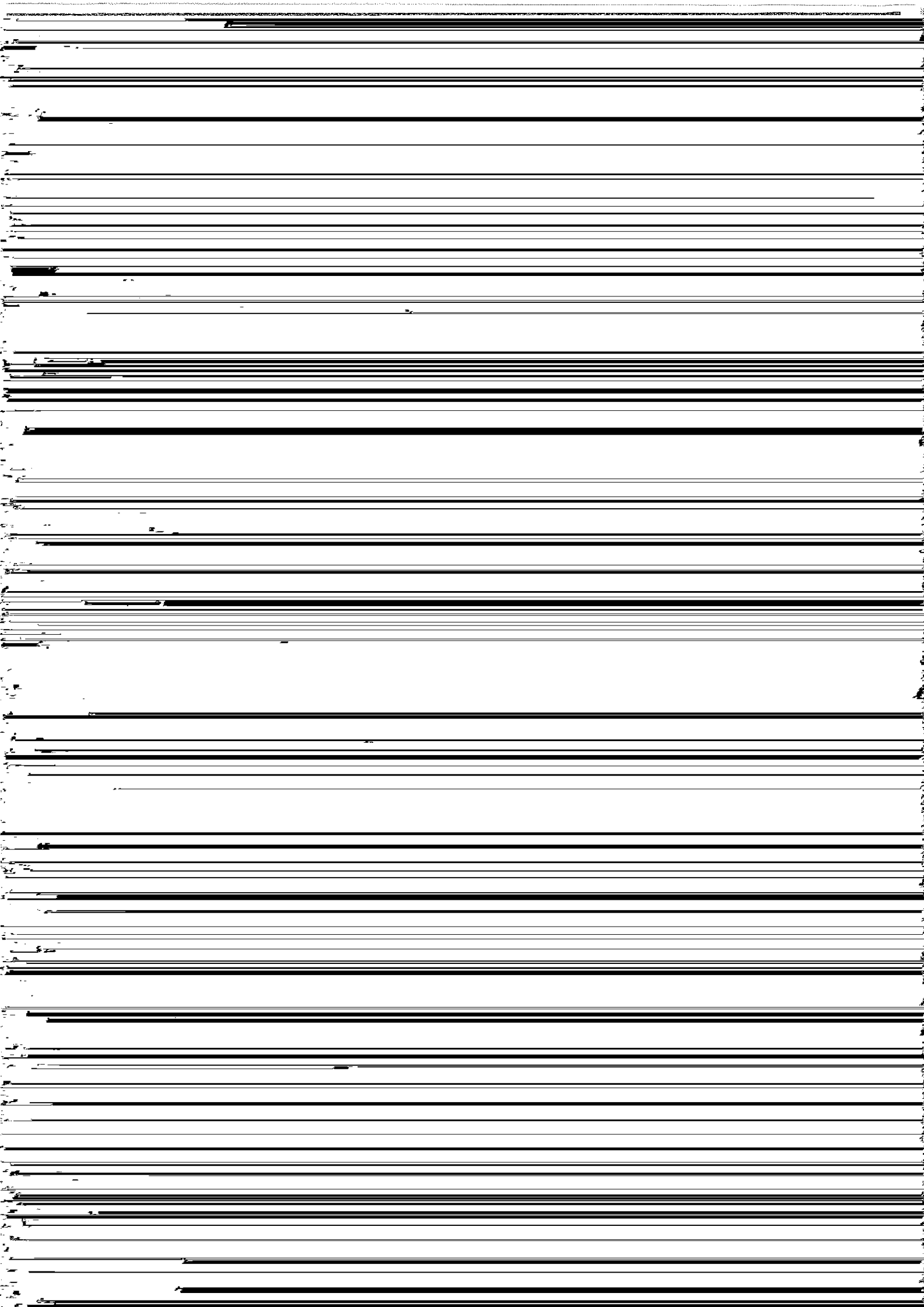


project in the Zimuto/Mshagashe area. The project may wish to consider establishing a demonstration garden within the communities.

3.2.5 Mapping and Inventory of Wetlands

of 1:25,000 had been acquired. All the wetlands existing in the project area

communal farmers. Most of this work is directed at soil fertility management in resource poor situations that prevail in communal lands. Discussions with



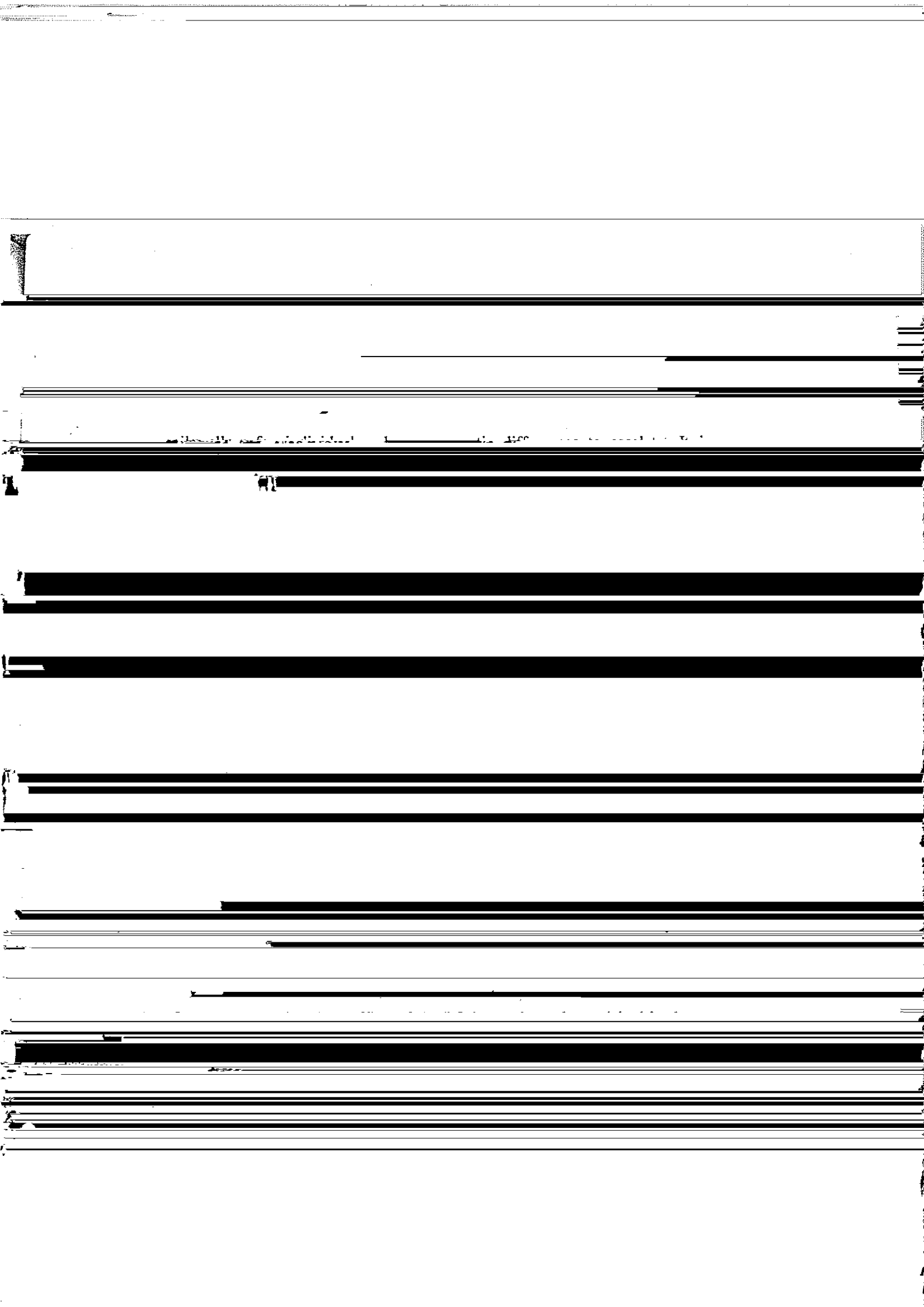
disagregated data.

Though the majority of the project participants are women both the project document and the project itself do not have a clear strategy to deal with gender issues and more specifically women. An intent is shown to integrate gender in

These are issues that the

In the perception of the evaluation team the misconceptions of the different roles

inception of the programme. Since the minutes were not available the evaluation team could not analyse what type of discussions have taken place in these meetings. A number of members have not been aware of the fact that they were



b) The marginal role played by MRDC in the programme resulting in the PO being seen as the power base.
c) The stakeholders' perception of the role of PT and who participates in it.
d) Conflict of roles as PT is seen as policy makers, management and implementation team when management decisions should be made at a different level.

f) Lack of adequate communication with all parties.
g) Conflict between PO and CTA.
h) Lack of clarity in resource allocation.
I) Lack of clarity of the role of IUCN-ROSA.
j) Lack of clarity of involvement within stakeholder structures.

Due to all these problems, the PO is seen as making decisions and consulting the PT who basically are extension officers without a mandate to make decisions on commitments of their own institutions.

The importance of the PT has been described by one of the stakeholders, who said: "without the PT there is no project". It has played a crucial role for the involvement of the communities. Redefinition of its role and position is key for success in the future. Marginalising the influence of extension staff would be a loss of crucial gains that have been made in community mobilisation and participation. Should management responsibility be moved to Mushagashe/Zimuto sub-committee of council than the PT remains an essential

[redacted]

the project purchasing expensive equipment.

The monitoring of the budget is weak as can be seen in Appendix 8. The funds are underspent by and there us no evidence of Council's responding to this issue or following the trend of the budget. The PO seems to be controlling the budget.
It is crucial that MRDC and IUCN together review the organisational capacity of MRDC and map out a strategy what will be required in order to enhance the capacity of the MRDC to execute the project.

Other stakeholders
To support the various stakeholders, the project requested them to indicate their institutional needs for capacity building. The majority of them have since

[redacted]

3.4.4 Adoption of Programme Methodology

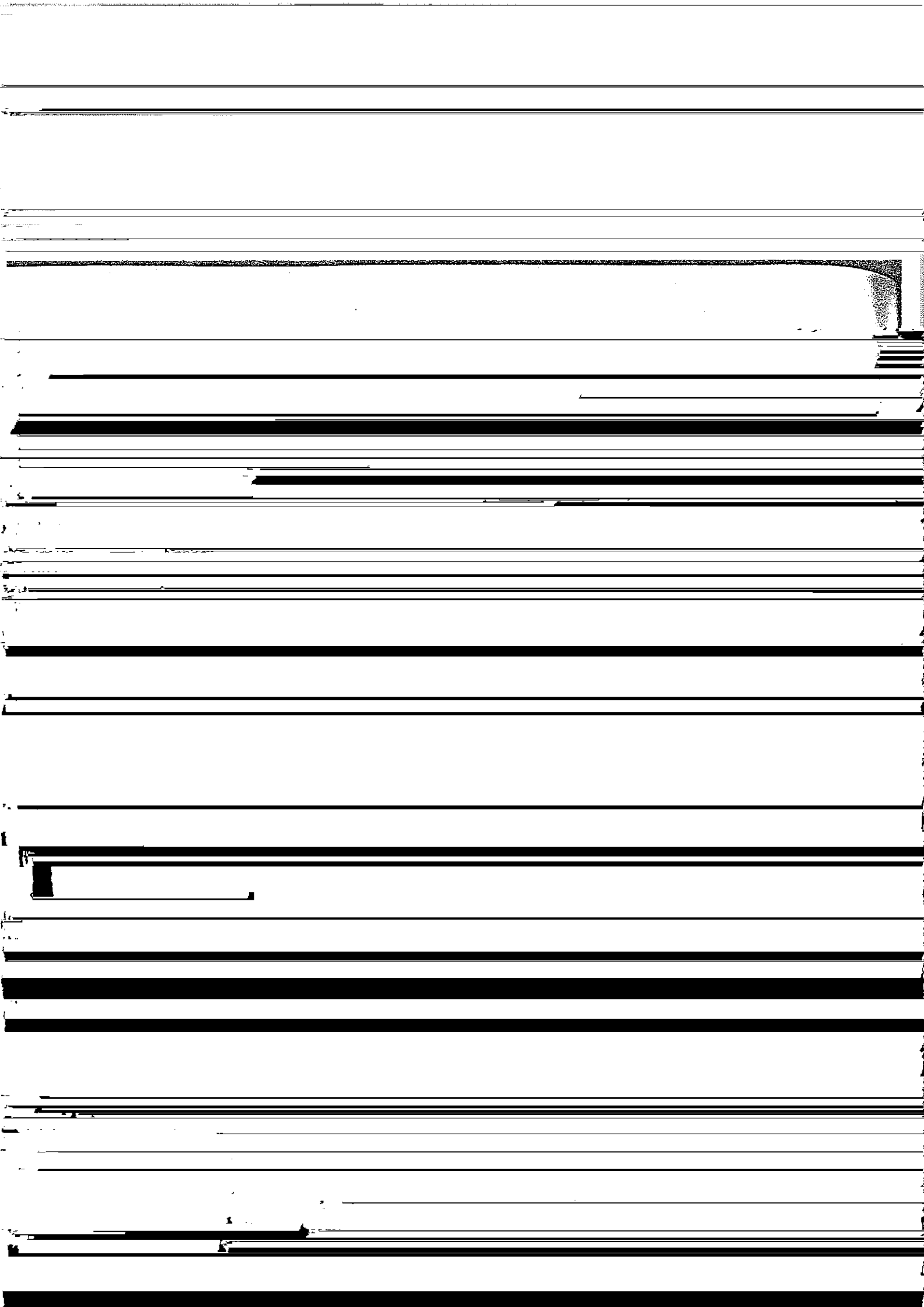
The programme methodology could be defined as:

1. Active community participation in the programme translating into understanding, adoption and sustainability of activities relating to environment and sustainable agriculture

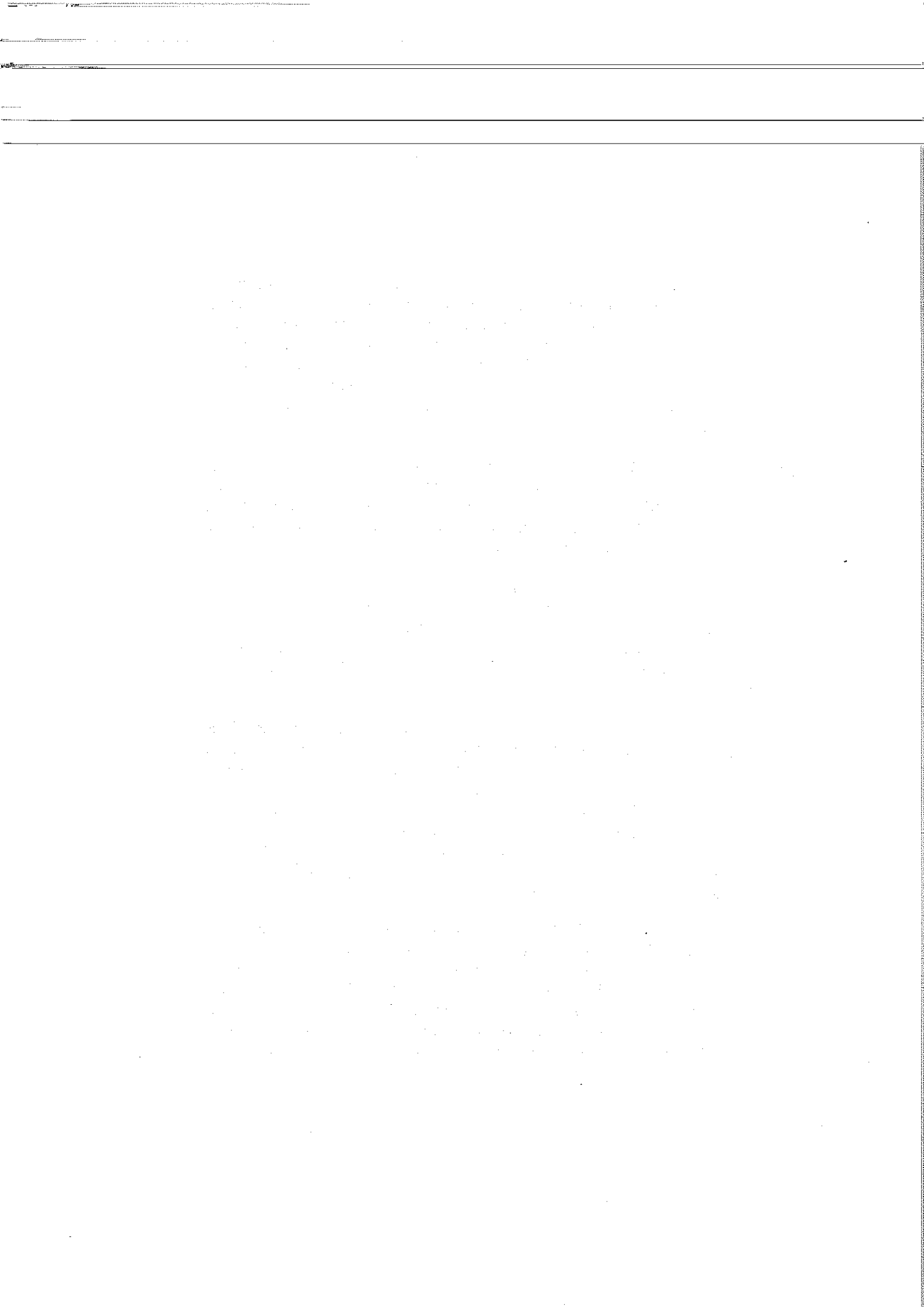
2. The team approach by the stakeholders to ensure technical support to the communities. To ensure quality service the stakeholders are provided with

environmental awareness campaigns. It may be a good model for future work

villagers developed an enviably high sense of ownership of their natural



different regions and ecosystems. However, there is no evidence to show that this experience has been well utilised to bring in other technologies used in other regions to improve the ecology and agricultural systems. Whilst a lot of the time was spent on community mobilisation (not to be undervalued) the need



4. RECOMMENDATIONS

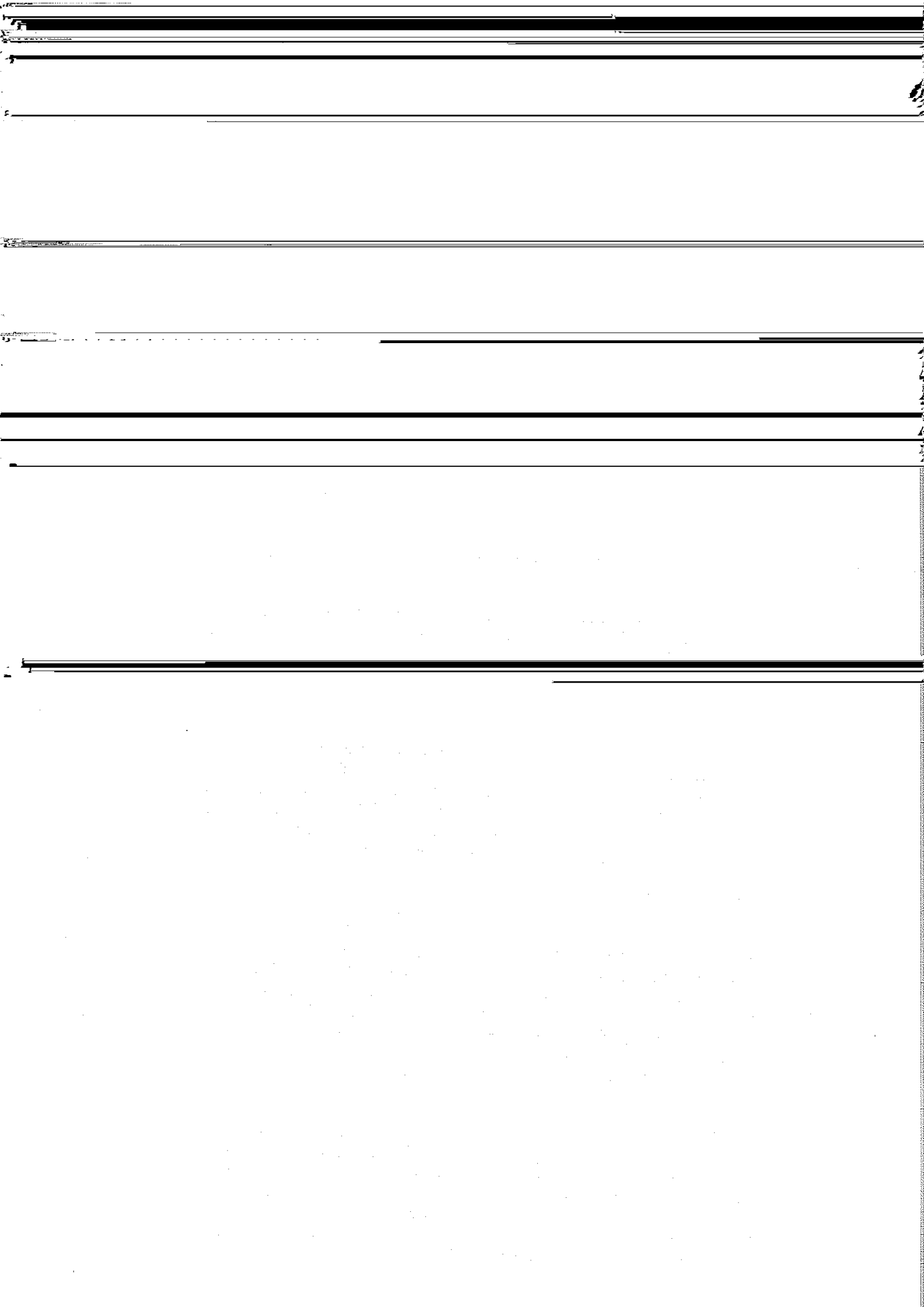
Based on the evaluation of the project activities the evaluation team formulated a draft report with provisional recommendations, which was presented to the [redacted] debriefing meetings on 26 and 27

The evaluation team noted the MRDC is the first district council in Zimbabwe

management, wetland rehabilitation. In addition, the evaluation found deficiencies in the execution of data analysis and

effectiveness of the workshop, there must be a broad participation of all stakeholders.

The workshop must produce detailed work plans for the remainder of the



5.2 SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

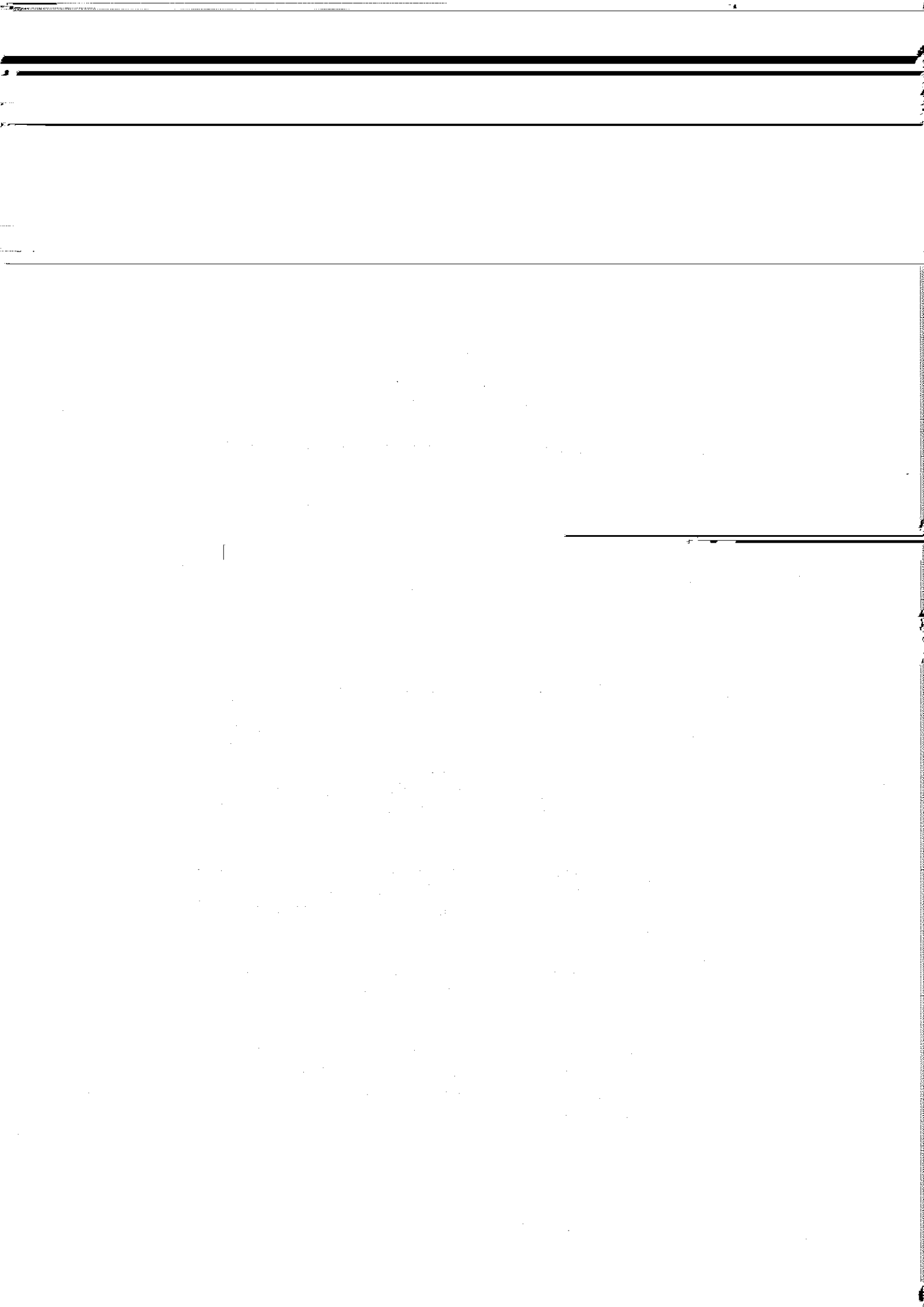
The main conclusions

- The findings and conclusions of the mid-term evaluation were a true reflection of the situation.
- The major lesson learnt is that the kraal head communities could be the

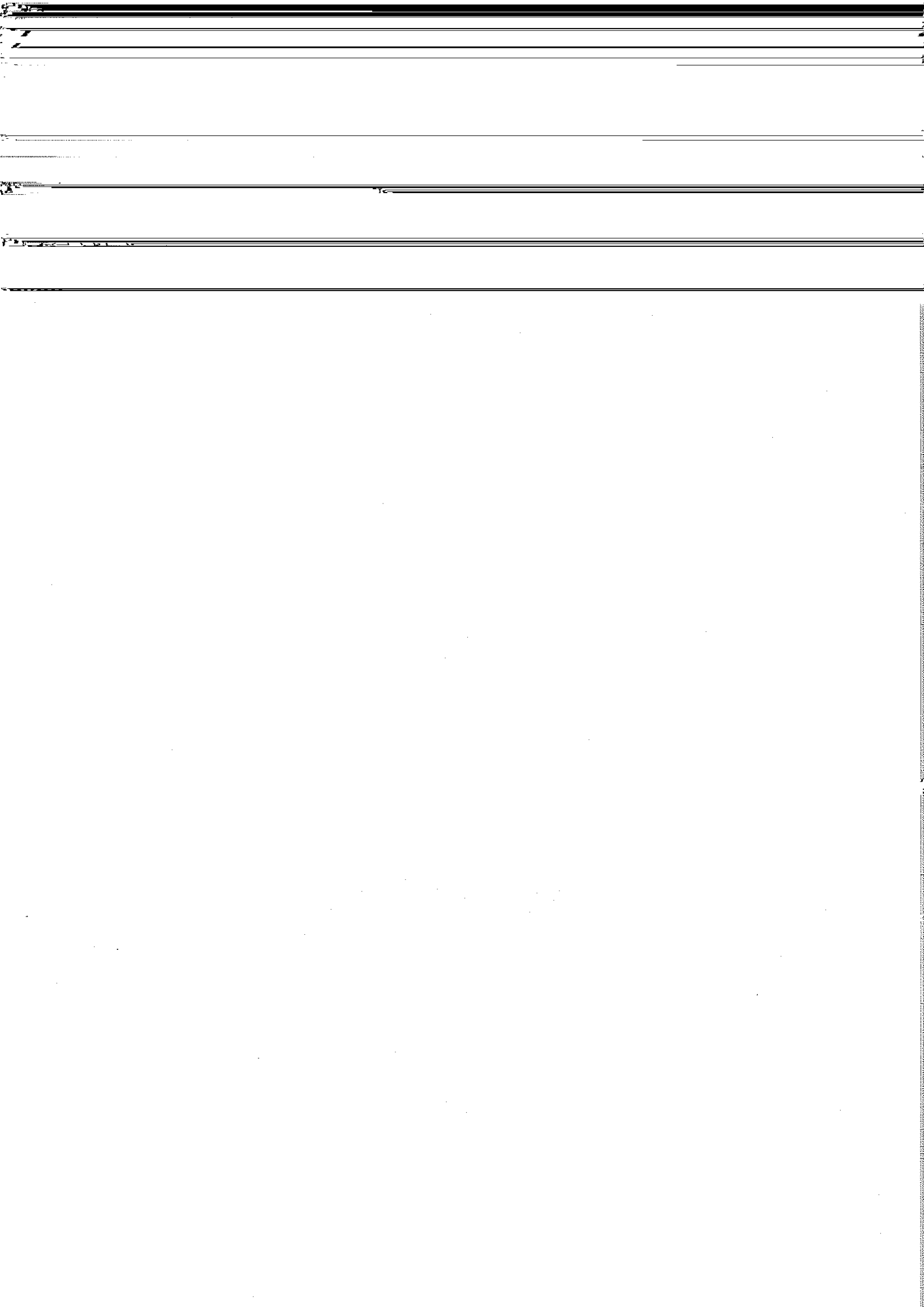
5.3.2 Reformulation components

The following components will need to be worked out in details during the

- Environmental assessment methodology, including indicators and



APPENDICES



TERMS OF REFERENCE. APPENDIX 1

Mid-term review: Community-based catchment rehabilitation for sustainable

- Creation of environmental awareness on provincial, district and local level;
- Generation and implementation of community-participation;
- Resource inventories, data storage and monitoring of change;

4. Scope.

The mission will collect its findings through interviews and consultation of documentation available with the principal parties concerned in the project, such as:

- Authorities at national, regional and district level;
- The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Harare;
- ROSA-IUCN;
- Participating agents at field level;
- [redacted] in the project area.

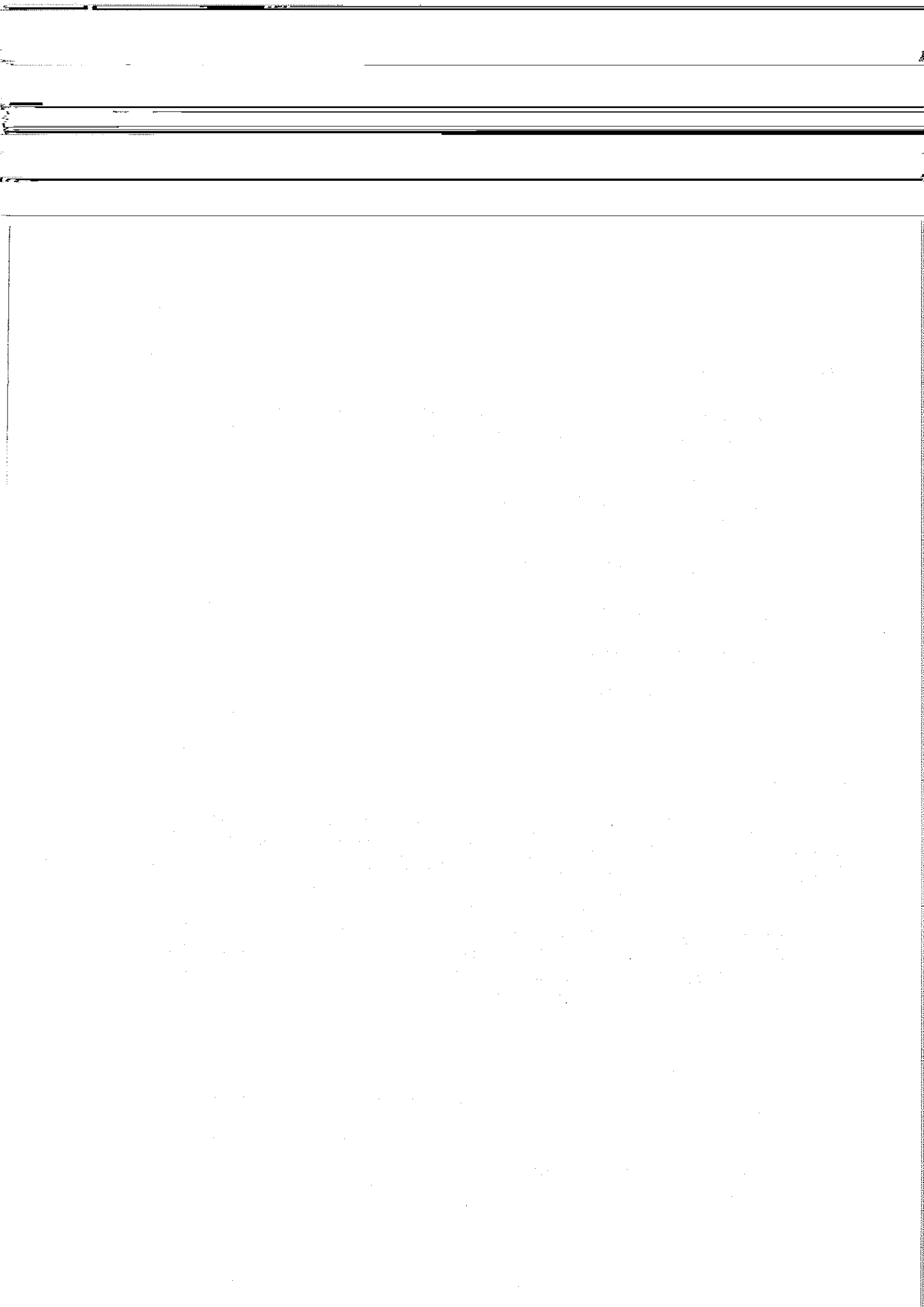
5. Composition of the review team.

The mission will be composed of:

- A. Hordijk (teamleader);
- T. Ruzvidzo;
- A. Hungwe.

6. Reporting and debriefing.

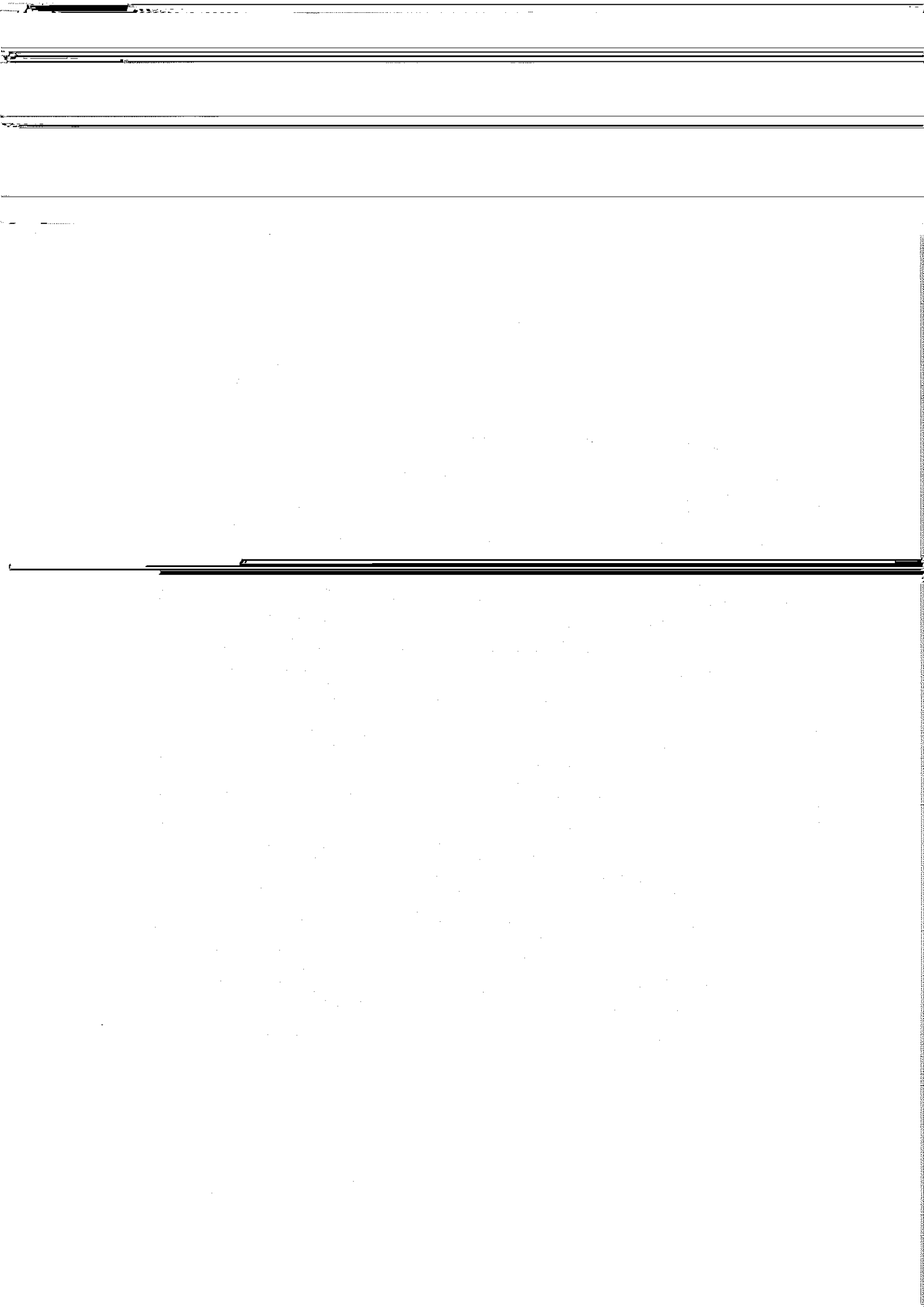
The mission will produce a comprehensive final report, following the standard [redacted] such as recommended by the Netherlands Ministry of



APPENDIX 2

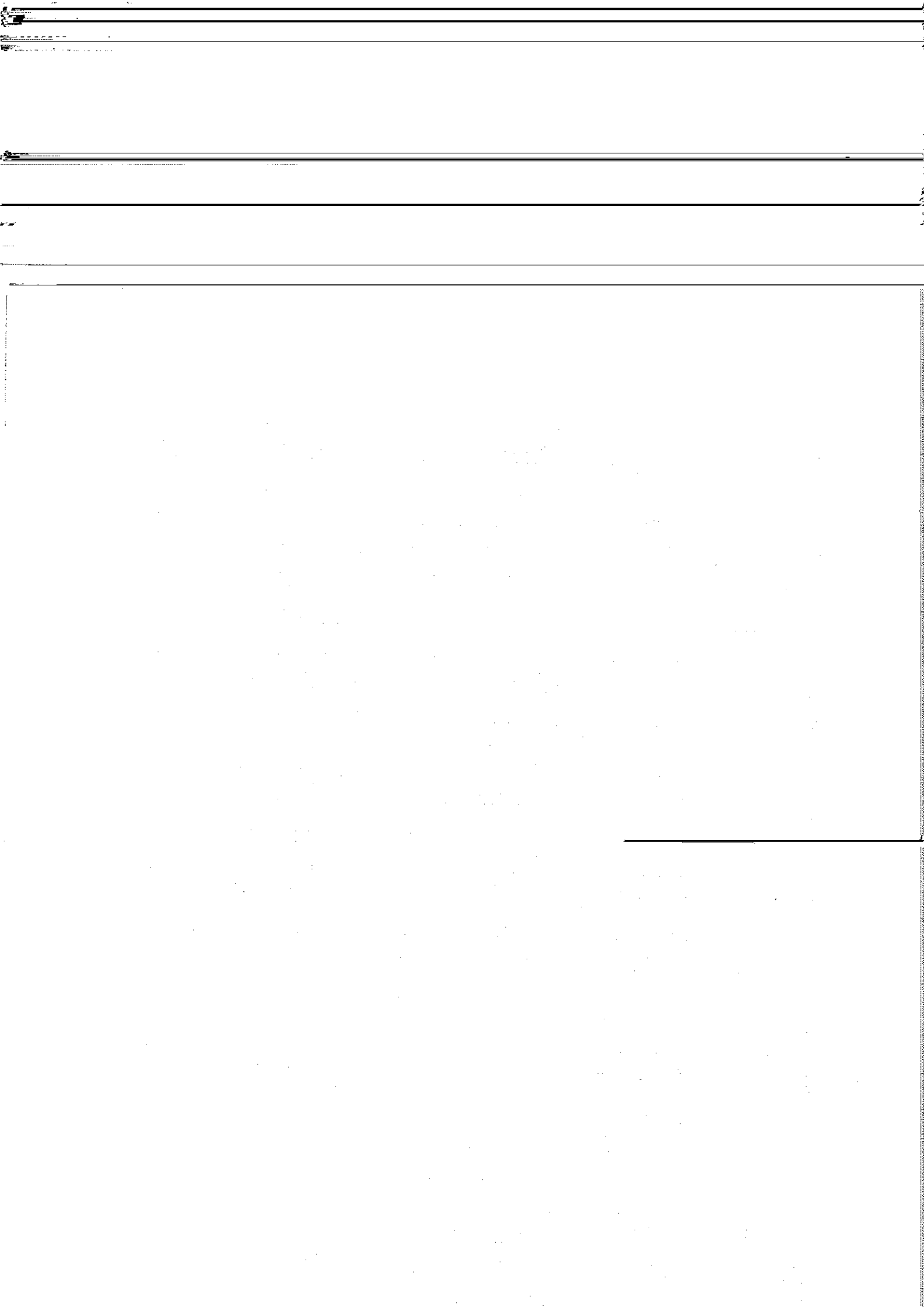
ITINERARY AND WORK PROGRAMME

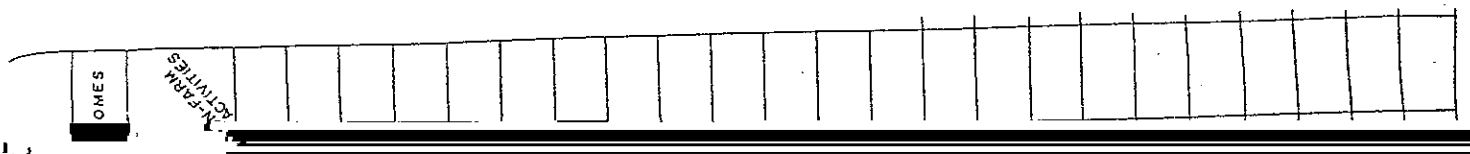
Date	Name	Position	Organisation
30/6/97	Mr Mazingi	Acting Chief field services	Department of National Resources
	Mr Munemo	Director	Department of National Resources
	Mr Mandisodza	Deputy Director	Department of National Resources
1/7/97	Mrs Tabeth Dube	Regional Programmes	IUCN
	Misael Kokwe	Eco-Systems	IUCN

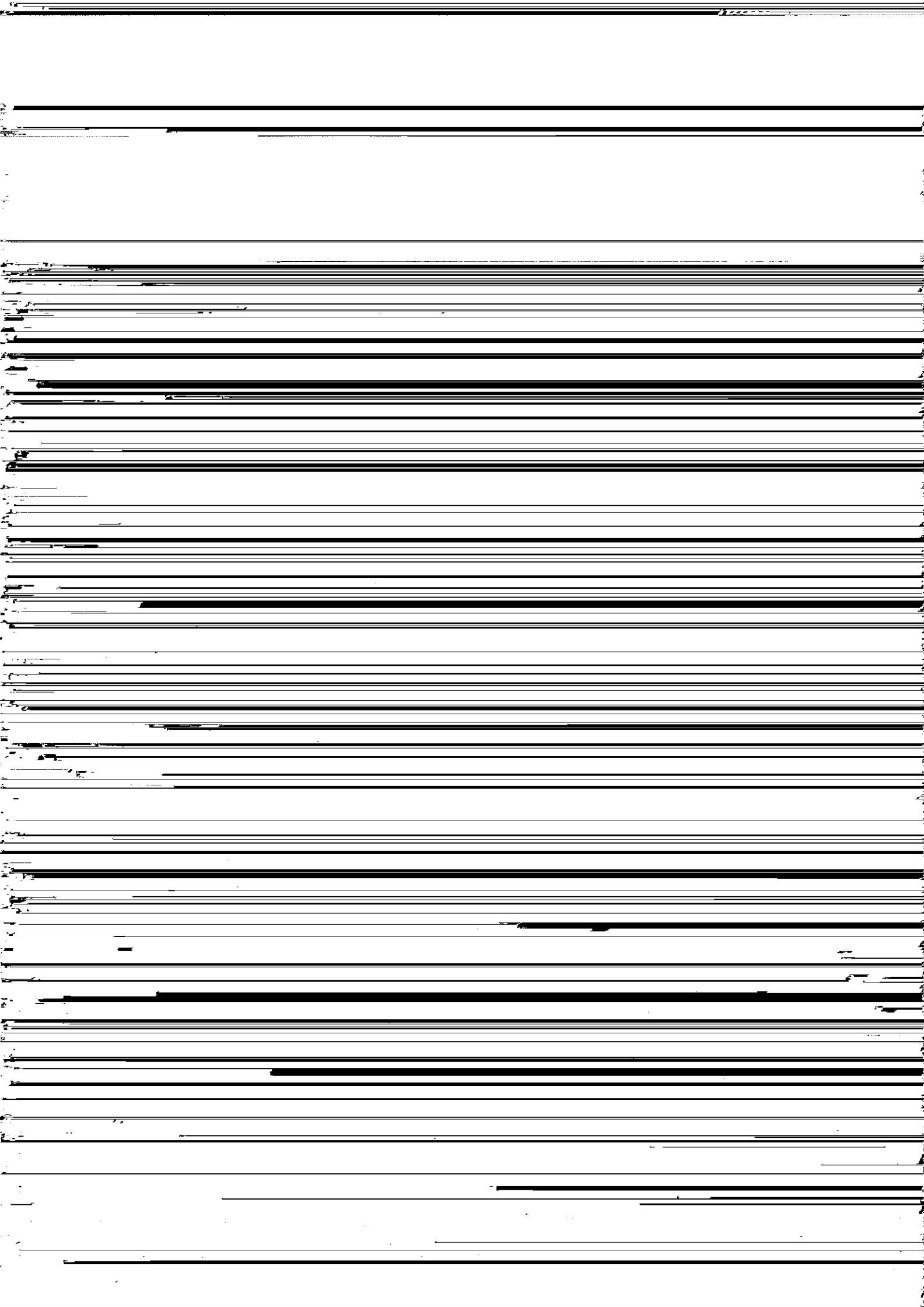


Date	Name	Position	Organisation

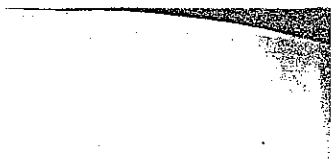
		Position	Organisation

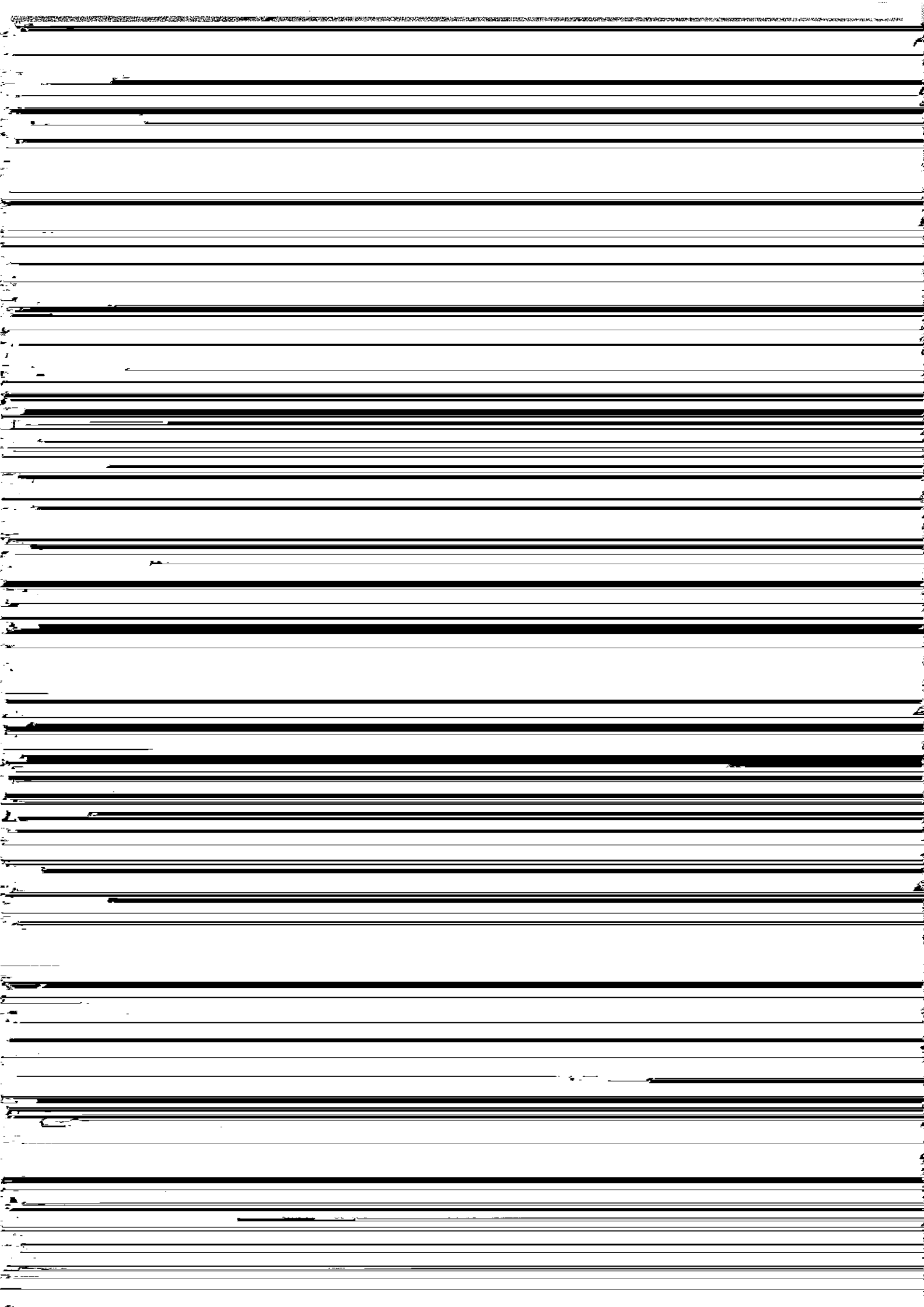



OMES
N-FARM
ACTIVITIES



consideration of other forms of knowledge e.g. western science), for the benefit of the programme





inventories that will provide a framework for monitoring.

* Development and testing of field [illegible]

APPENDIX 7

JOB DESCRIPTION/TERMS OF REFERENCE.

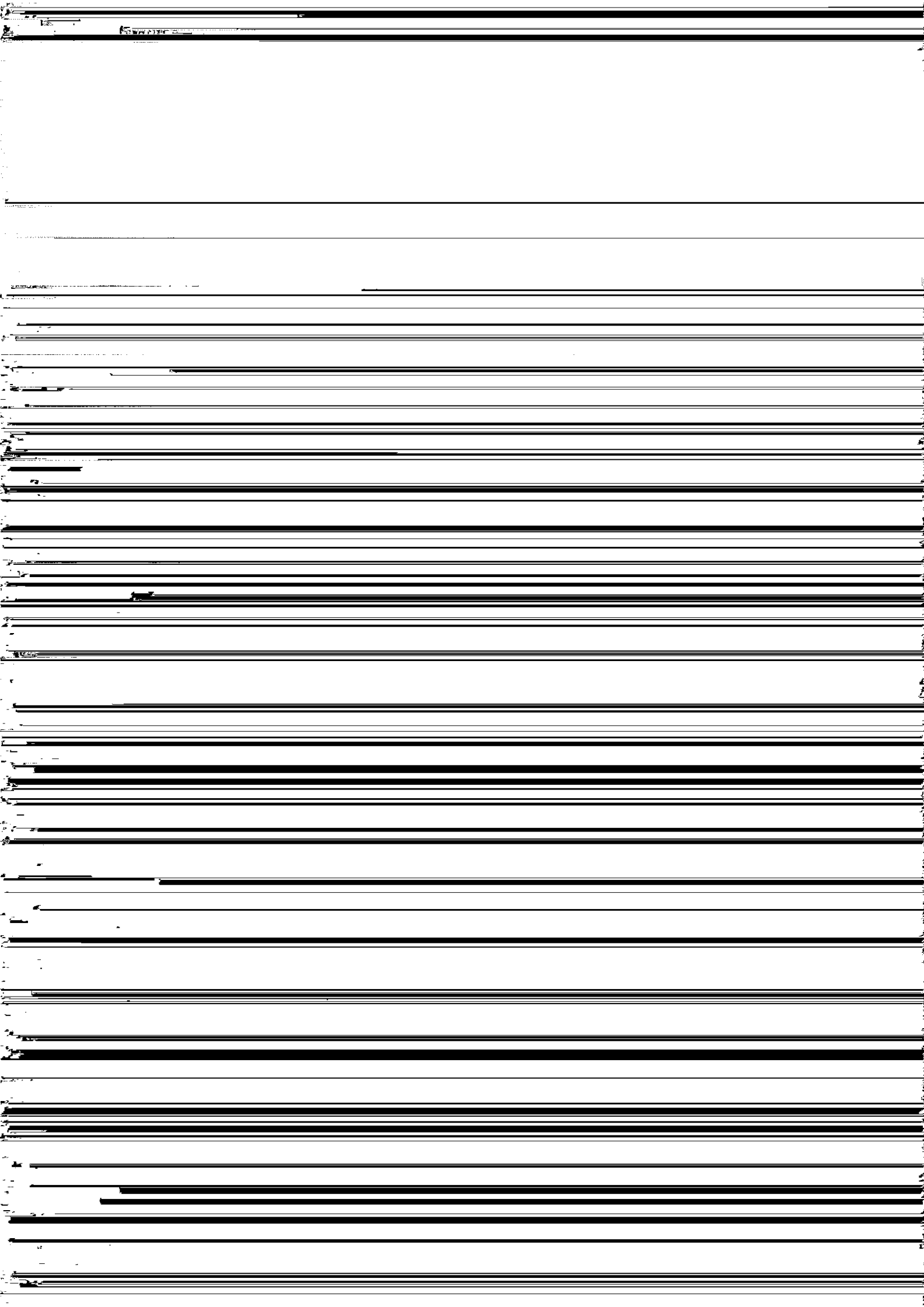
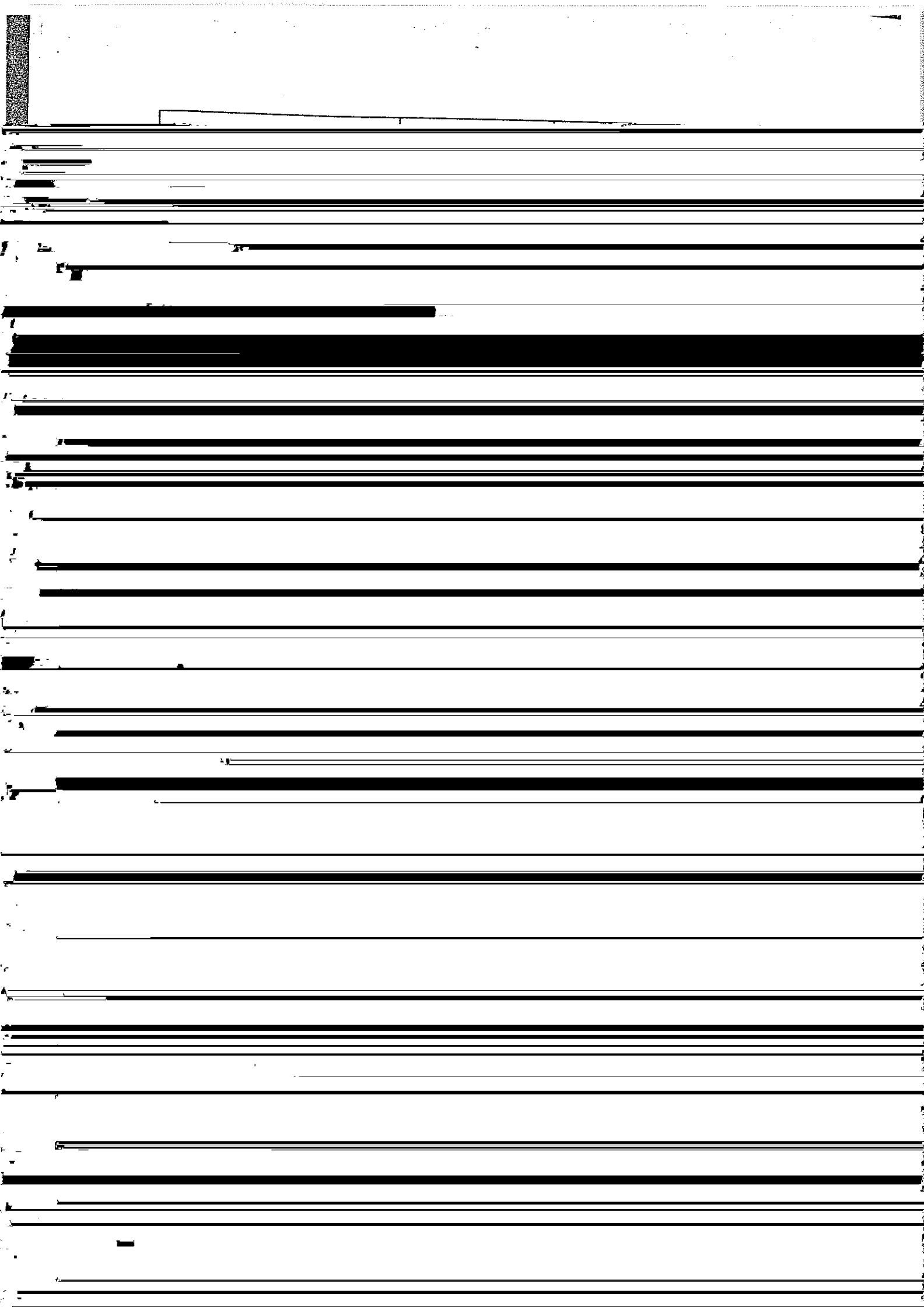
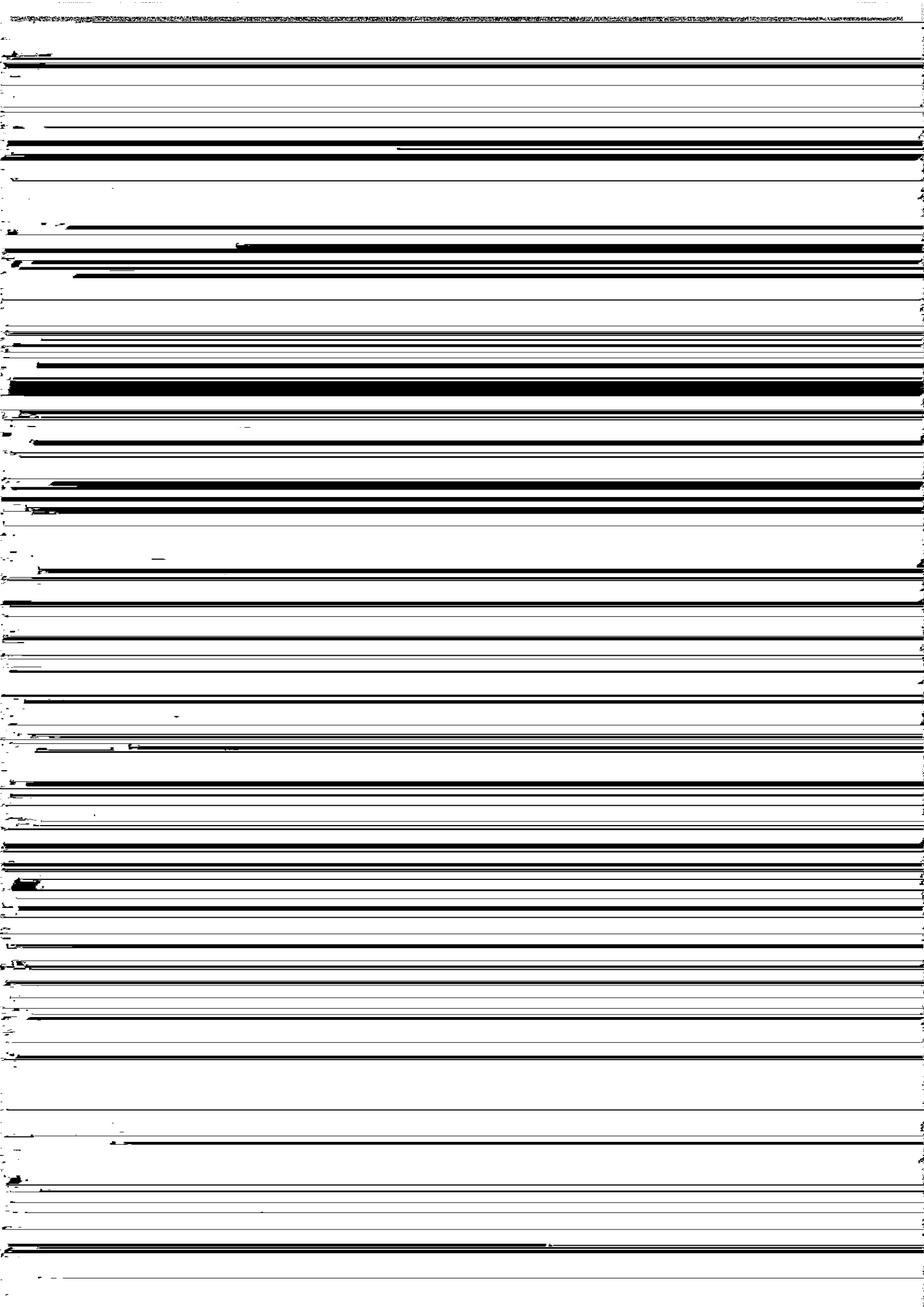
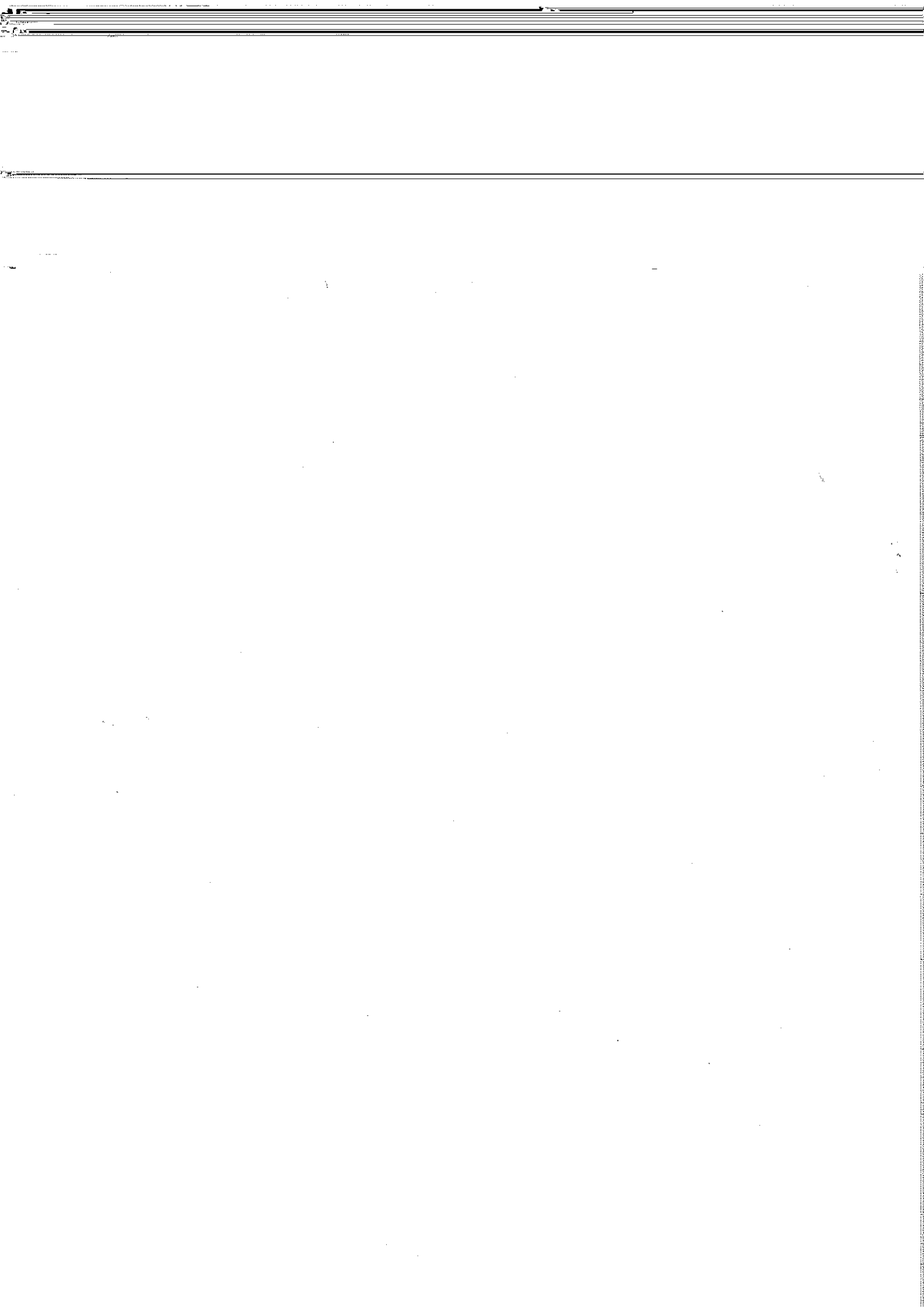
Management and Coordination of

3. *Specific Responsibilities and Reporting Requirements*

* Plan all logistics required for the effective implementation of the project.

* Re-establish the mandates and ensure continued interest by all stakeholders within the project area.

* Develop and implement annual workplans for above project.

* Identify training needs among the stakeholders and organise training to

* In collaboration with the Chief Technical Advisor, development