Mid-Term Evaluation Report for the Zimbabwe Development Food Assistance Programs: ENSURE and Amalima

December 2016

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FRONT COVER PHOTO: Women carrying stones at dam site in ward 19, Buhera, Zimbabwe, by Munhamo Chisvo.

MID-TERM EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE ZIMBABWE DEVELOPMENT FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: ENSURE AND AMALIMA

MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE ENSURE AND AMALIMA FOOD FOR PEACE FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN ZIMBABWE

December 2016

ENSURE Agreement No. AID-FFP-A-13-00003
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ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Insemination
AGRITEX	Agriculture Extension Services Department
AMC	Asset Management Committee
ANC	Ante-Natal Care
ARDA	Agricultural Rural Development Authority
ARLA	Annual Rural Livelihood Assessment
ARR	Annual Results Report
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CBDRR	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CFA	Cash for Asset
CGC	Care Group Clients
CGL	Care Group Leaders
CGV	Care Group Volunteers
CHC	Community Health Club
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CMDRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
CNFA	Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture
CPU	Civil Protection Unit
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
DA	District Administrator
DAPP	Development Aid from People to People
DCPC	District Civil Protection Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DFAP	Development Food Assistance Program
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
DLPD	Department of Livestock Production and Development
DMC	Disaster Management Committee

DVS	Department of Veterinarian Services
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECED	Early Child Education and Development
ENSURE	Enhancing Nutrition, Stepping Up Resilience and Enterprise
EHT	Environmental Health Technician
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
EMC	Environmental Management Committee
EMMP	Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan
FaaB	Farming as a Business
FDP	Food Distribution Points
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFA	Food for Asset
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Financial Year
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
HH	Household
HHAV	Household Asset Voucher
ICRISAT	International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
IMC	International Medical Corps
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
KII	Key Informant Interview
MSMEs	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MWAGCD	Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development
MIYC	Maternal, Infant and Young Child
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
MUS	Multiple Use of Water Systems

NFNSP	Nutrition Security Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNS	National Nutrition Strategy
NR	Natural Region
NRC	Natural Resources Management Committee
NRM	Natural Resource Management
ORAP	Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress
PIT	Project Implementation Team
PCN	Primary Care Nurse
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHH	Post-Harvest Handling
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRIZE	Promoting Recovery in Zimbabwe
RDC	Rural District Council
RF	Results Framework
RHC	Rural Health Centre
RVCA	Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
SAFIRE	Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources
SAPQ	Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire
SBC	Social and Behavior Change
SBCC	Social and Behavioral Change Communication
SC	Steering Committee
SGC	Care Group Clients
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SMT	Senior Management Team
SO	Strategic Objective
SPM	Selection, Planning and Management
STATA	Statistical software package
TWG	Technical Working Group
USG	United States Government
VHW	Village Health Worker

VSL	Village Savings and Lending
WFA	Weight For Age
WFP	World Food Program
WMC	Watershed Management Committee
WHO	World Health Organization
WPMC	Water Point Management Committee
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
ZESA	Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority
ZFNSP	Zimbabwe Food, Nutrition and Security Policy
ZIMASSET	Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation
ZIMVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. ABOUT THE REPORT

This report presents the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Mid-Term Review of the USAID Food for Peace Title II Development Food Assistance Program currently being implemented in Zimbabwe. The program is composed of two projects--ENSURE and Amalima, that are implemented by WV (USA) and CNFA (USA), respectively. Both projects began in June 2013 and are scheduled to be completed in June 2018.

The Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) was commissioned in order to achieve the following three main objectives:

a) Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of project implementation and the quality of outputs, while adhering to the terms agreed to and accepted by FFP, and the perceived value to target communities, identifying factors that appear to enhance or detract from the quality, acceptability and usefulness of implementation and outputs.
b) Present evidence of changes (intended and unintended) associated with the project's interventions and outputs, assess how well the observed changes reflect the Results Frameworks (RFs), and identify factors in the implementation or context that impede or promote the observed and intended changes.
c) Recommend adjustments to the RFs, project designs, resource allocation, project management, M&E Plans, or implementation that could improve the likelihood of achieving desired results by the program's end – based on the evidence collected and the conclusions drawn for the MTE objectives above.

The report has eight chapters aligned to the Terms of Reference. The first provides a background. It is followed by a brief description of the two programmes. The third chapter presents the study's objectives while the fourth articulates the MTE methodology and the fifth outlines the study limitations. The sixth chapter presents key findings, while the seventh draws out the main conclusions before the report concludes with recommendations.

B. OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMS

The ENSURE Food Security Project is a World Vision-led intervention designed to impact vulnerable, food-insecure Zimbabweans in Manicaland and Masvingo Provinces. The project is a shared commitment by four partners and one service provider—World Vision, CARE, SNV, SAFIRE and ICRISAT. The project focuses primarily on empowering and capacitating poor, rural households to become more food secure.

The Amalima Project is a CNFA-led intervention designed to impact vulnerable, food-insecure Zimbabweans in Matabeleland North and South Provinces. The project is a shared commitment by six partners—CNFA, IMC, the Manoff Group, Africare, ORAP and Dabane Trust. The goal of Amalima is to sustainably improve household nutrition and food security and strengthen communities' resilience to shocks by leveraging communal initiatives to increase productivity, improve drought mitigation and adaptation, and enhance nutrition and hygiene practices.

C. EVALUATION TIME-TABLE

The contract to undertake the Mid-Term Evaluation of the two projects was signed with the Mitchell Group of Washington, DC in cooperation with Jimat Development Consultants of Harare on February 12, 2016.

However, work on the MTE was initiated months before with a MTE workshop with USAID and TOPS, SOW and RFP development, and the procurement process. The evaluation began in March 2016 and was completed in August 2016.

D. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

D1. Approach

A mixed methods approach was used for the evaluation, using both previously collected quantitative and qualitative data supplemented by an intensive qualitative data collection process in both of the ENSURE and Amalima project areas.

The Mid-Evaluation was undertaken in three stages:

Stage 1: Review and Analysis of Secondary Data and Project Related Data in which the evaluation team reviewed all project secondary data provided, by the client and non-project data deemed appropriate from other sources.

Stage 2: Group and Key Informant Stakeholder Interviews in which information and data was collected from stakeholders of both ENSURE and Amalima at the national level, in four (4) provinces, seven (7) districts, and a sample of wards and villages as indicated in the inception plan. This data collection was through key interviews and focus groups with WV and CNFA senior project management and operations staff, as well as key stakeholders which included government officials, NGOs, technical experts, project management, operations staff, beneficiaries and the private sector.

Stage 3: Data Management and Analysis, during which all data was collected by paper, using structured interview guides and checklists, was inputted directly into a web-based Google Docs database, when the Internet was available. When the Internet was not available, data was inputted temporarily into an Excel spreadsheet until the Internet became available, and was then entered into the Google Docs database.

After entry into Google Docs, the data was transferred to a worksheet format, it was cleaned and all logical data checks performed. Analysis was done using the STATA application, which linked specific questions to key indicators and evaluation questions, and generated relevant tables and charts for interpretation and analysis.

D2. Sampling

In order to undertake a representative, qualitative survey of both ENSURE and Amalima, the MTE used both purposive and random sampling to determine the districts, wards, beneficiaries and interventions to be surveyed. This resulted in the selection of two districts per province and two or three wards per district.

The consideration of districts took into account program interventions (three SOs), completed and on-going asset projects (C/FFA), overlaps with other interventions, hazards (flooding, human disease, wild animal), agro-ecology (e.g., Chivi, NR V + Zaka NR IV), socio-economic characteristics (ethnicity, migrant sending areas), and a wide range of program interventions. The final selection of wards used stratified, random sampling to reduce biases, resulting in a mix of remote and readily accessible wards surveyed.

The wards selected represented both agro-ecological zones (NR IV, V), a cross selection of socio-economic characteristics (ethnicity, religions, migrant sending areas, types of livelihoods) and covered a full range of project activities.

Villages were not specifically selected, because the interventions of both projects were not tied exclusively to specific villages, but rather to specific "catchment" areas where people were able to participate in activities that were within reasonable distances of their homes.

Interventions often crossed over several villages, resulting in many villages being covered by the sampled interventions (community sub-projects), e.g., dam projects, dip-tank rehabilitation, clinic WASH rehabilitation, food distribution, VSL, Care Groups, gardens, etc.

D3. Evaluation Matrix and Tools

An Evaluation Matrix was prepared which identified each proposed type of interviewee, the target group with whom the tools would be used, and the evaluation questions for which they would be able to provide data. Evaluation tools, questionnaires and interview guides were prepared for all individual and group interviews.

D4. Study Limitations

1. This qualitative Mid-Term Evaluation was limited in terms of representation and depth, given the number and scale of evaluation questions, coverage of 2 projects, with 11 implementing partners in 4 provinces, 7 districts and 14 wards.

2. Context (as stated in the RFP): The key challenges faced by the projects and the evaluation, which may limit programming outcomes and the evaluation results, because they may affect participation and perceptions of actual program results. They include:

a. An underperforming national economy and its detrimental effects on agricultural input and output markets, central and local government's declining ability to deliver services;
b. The 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 drought in the southern parts of the country, and
c. A growing general malaise among the population.

3. Selection bias may arise from limitations to the evaluation design, which relies on random and purposive sampling of only a subset of districts and wards, the limited time for partner interviews and site-selection based on the logistical ease of reaching local partners and participants. This need to balance feasibility/time-effectiveness with adequate representation and the ability to analyze qualitative responses were limitations.

E. KEY FINDINGS

E1. DFAP OVERALL FINDINGS ON PROGRAM DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT

The design of interventions under all Strategic Objectives (SO) of both projects is technically sound and highly relevant to the needs of the target population. The nutrition components of both Amalima and ENSURE are based on a solid understanding of the theory of change on nutrition and what works to reduce stunting in the short to medium term. The agricultural and income growth component is anchored on raising the capacity of communities to apply improved agricultural practices to enhance productivity and incomes from both crop and livestock farming. Resilience interventions are appropriate in dealing with more structural and systemic causes of vulnerability, food insecurity and poverty. VSL and gender mainstreaming have proven to be strong, foundational stones and anchors for the success of all interventions across all SOs. They have become the bedrock of these sustainable development initiatives aimed at promoting integrated rural development with positive spin-offs on household incomes and nutrition.

The focus on building self-reliance of communities, working in collaboration with the existing government institutions and community level change agents and institutional structures that are providing services at the community level, augers well for impact and sustainability of service provision across the three SOs.

While the macro-economic and climatic conditions shaping the operating environment for the two projects have deteriorated from the time the projects were designed, the management teams of both projects, coupled with USAID flexibility and support, have been sufficiently adaptive to make decisions within their control that were needed to keep the implementation of the two projects on-going and, by and large, on track.

The MTE evidence shows that the quality of management is high for both projects, benchmarked by USAID standards, complemented by specialized experience, a good track record by the consortium partners, and supported with necessary training and guidance to staff.

The projects are being implemented by following Government of Zimbabwe and USAID policies and standards (in relation to food and nutrition security, environmental sustainability, gender equality, food aid, among others), with activities being delivered and supervised by highly qualified and experienced personnel who are recruited or seconded by specialized partner institutions forming the implementing consortia.

Yet the nutrition model has not been sufficiently adaptive to address dilution of impact of rations caused by intra-household food distribution (sharing of food between children). The agriculture and income growth model has not been accompanied with a fully-fledged market development component, which is critical for driving the income growth objective. The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) model lacks some critical institutional linkages and basic elements that empower the revived community level structures (EM, DRR, and Watershed Management Committees) to become more effective in executing the provisions of their constitutions.

Both programs have not been sufficiently equipped with human and logistical resources to fully deliver on their milestones, especially considering the large geographical coverage, low population densities in some districts and the poor state of most rural roads in the targeted districts. Adjustments of resources have been done, but these matters remain to be fully resolved.

While collaboration with government technical departments has been strong, both programs have been significantly affected by inconsistent support from senior technical staff of the government due to the USAID policy that prohibits payment in cash of daily subsistence allowances for government officers in the non-health sectors. The impact has been felt mostly in interventions under the agriculture and resilience components of the two projects.

Opportunities for documentation and sharing of experiences, lessons learned and best practice approaches between concurrent ENSURE and Amalima projects' staff have so far not been fully exploited, yet both program have strengths and successes that could immensely benefit the other.

E2. FINDINGS ON EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

E2.1 Findings on Evaluation Objective 1: Strengths and Weaknesses of Project Implementation and the Quality of Outputs

E2.1.1 How well have the program's interventions met the planned schedule, beneficiary numbers and outputs?

Nutrition: ENSURE has exceeded its target for FY2015 for distribution of food rations to pregnant women (achievement of 147%, i.e., 12,363 versus a target of 8,437), lactating women (137%, i.e., 8,978 versus 6,563), and children 6-23 months (114%, i.e., 29,668 versus 25,929). Targets for the same indicators for Q2, FY2016 were also being achieved.

The Amalima Project had, by the time of the MTE, also exceeded its September 2016 targets for the number of pregnant and lactating women receiving food rations (at 164% of target), and the number of children 6-23 months receiving food rations (at 215% of target).

***Agriculture*:** ENSURE had exceeded its targets for producer groups established and trained in the first and second years with impressive results being observed by the MTE team, especially in the areas of new knowledge gained and the improvement of agricultural practices (crop and livestock). At the time of the MTE, 4,879 farmers were registered in producer groups, which was 387% more than the target. In the first year, the target of 80 was exceeded by 32%.

At the time of the MTE, the Amalima project had met, surpassed or had plans in place to meet most of the following project targets:

- Individuals trained on environmentally friendly, low-cost, fuel-efficient stove technology (to be met by Sept 2016);
- Village Savings and Lending (VS&L) groups formed or strengthened (to be met by Sept 2016);
- Value of savings (surpassed);
- Farmers trained in grazing land management (met), grazing (met); and
- Villages developed and grazing plans implemented (to be met by September 2016).

***DRR*: The** ENSURE project has achieved mid-way through the project's life its target of 66 wards for establishment and strengthening of Disaster Management Committees (DMCs), and Environmental Management (EM) and Watershed Sub-Committees. By the end of FY2015, all 66 wards had also completed their disaster management plans and watershed management plans.

By April 2016, the Amalima project had met, surpassed or had plans in place to meet most of the following project targets:

- Community members participating in Cash for Assets work (to be met by Sept 2016);
- Ward early warning committees strengthened (met); and
- Community members trained on identifying risk and mitigation strategies (surpassed).

E2.1.2 What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to those plans?

For ENSURE, the slow project start (especially in agricultural production and marketing) led to lost ground in terms of expected results by end of project life. The rapidly eroding economic environment also constrained the ability of the private sector to play its role in the project, and this had predictable secondary effects, especially on market development activities. Furthermore, the consecutive droughts, which occurred in 2014/15 and 2015/16 cropping seasons, were the worst in recent in recent years, leading to a 50% or greater crop loss, and massive cattle deaths. The slow response by communities to the concept of Care Groups and Producer and Marketing Groups also affected achievement of targets, but these were addressed through specific measures in the first and second quarters of FY2015/2016 to accelerate beneficiary mobilisation and registration. Participation of experienced government staff in food for productive asset interventions suffered from lack of harmonisation of allowances for government staff by donor funded projects. The ENSURE project, in particular, tended to be allocated junior level and inexperienced agricultural staff in some districts, e.g., Chipinge, to provide Technical Assistance (TA) to Food for Assets (FFA) projects, such as dam and irrigation projects.

For the Amalima project, the depreciation of the South African Rand, which is the main currency used in the target areas, low participation of young mothers in the Care Group Model, low population density in the targeted areas, limited rains, few water harvesting opportunities, emigration of the young population to South Africa and Botswana (mainly), high mobility of adult males and the youth significantly affected the project's achievement of the targets, although most of these factors were outside the control of the project.

E2.1.3 How were problems and challenges managed (related to planned schedules/ output targets)?

The impact of these adverse developments could have been much more significant for both the ENSURE and Amalima projects had it not been for the strong technical expertise and experience of the projects' staff, the alertness and astuteness of the ENSURE and Amalima projects' management teams, and the flexibility, strong oversight, supportive supervision and technical guidance from USAID. Necessary and timely steps were taken to use operational research to inform the fine-tuning of the projects' components. The projects were fine-tuned in time including, among other adjustments; the incorporation of a protective ration to the nutrition ration, the opening up of additional food distribution points to compensate for long distances individuals had to walk in the sparsely populated districts, decentralisation of procurement of cement to speed up Food for Productive

Asset projects, acceleration of registration of mothers into care groups, review of the Care Group Model, development of a strong gender strategy that promotes mainstreaming as opposed to addressing gender from a silo approach, and customising the VSL savings amounts to the local economic context.

E2.1.4 What factors appear to promote or challenge project operations or effective collaboration and cooperation among the various stakeholders?

The approach adopted for training activities under both the ENSURE and Amalima projects was to involve sub-national government officers to provide the training to community volunteers and final beneficiaries. Also, the two projects funded the development and printing of training materials. Strong collaboration was forged with the Ministry of Health and Child Care (provincial and district nutritionists, health facility staff and Environmental Health personnel), the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development, Ministry of Youth, Indigenization and Economic Empowerment, Ministry of Agriculture, and the Mechanization and Irrigation Development (Livestock Production Department and Irrigation Department). USAID's flexibility during project implementation in relation to payment of allowances to the Ministry of Health and Child Care staff, e.g., nutritionists, strengthened collaboration with national, provincial and district nutritionists. The absence of cash incentives for non-health staff affected their participation, especially agricultural officers, which was especially low for Chipinge District. The impact was felt mostly by interventions under the agriculture and resilience components of the two projects.

Collaboration with government stakeholders, particularly members of the District Civil Protection Committee on strengthening DRR systems and early warning systems, was found to be good for both programs, even without cash allowances. The members participated in facilitating training, and DRR plans, constitutions and by-laws were reviewed and certified by the RDC or the DA, who is the chair of the DCPC.

Strong internal collaboration within the ENSURE and Amalima consortia was evident in the form of well-functioning joint steering committees, which comprised partner country directors and technical partners. The Steering Committees (SCs) work as the Boards of Advisors to the Chiefs of Party for the ENSURE and Amalima projects. These are regularly and fully apprised on the progress of implementation, successes and challenges encountered. Collaboration at an operational level was enhanced through the establishment of technical working groups, working together in the same offices (for proximal technical advice), democratic decision-making processes, and inclusive branding. For the ENSURE project for example, staff and the implementing partners identified themselves as working for the USAID-funded ENSURE Project, as opposed to individual partner organizations.

E2.1.5 How well do implementation processes adhere to underlying principles and project protocols?

The MTE found the projects' adherence to USAID policies was good, as well as adherence to the guidelines for the implementation of the various project activities. This has been enhanced through long experience of staff implementing USAID funded projects, and the strong technical support to the partner staff provided by USAID through training. The close involvement of government staff in implementation of the projects' activities also enhanced compliance with government policies and standards, e.g., on quality of food assistance, nutrition guidelines, siting of water and sanitation infrastructure and quality standards, process and criteria for selection of assets for pursuit through the Food For Asset interventions, environmental sustainability, and gender equality. The MTE can confirm that the two projects strictly adhered to the USAID regulations, which are designed to address the most important issue of "doing no harm".

E2.1.6 What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

With respect to the ENSURE project, the interest in adopting good agricultural practices in cropping and livestock production remained very high, as communities witnessed successes that accrued to those farmers who had participated in the program. Opening up of baby demos and secondary food distribution points

enhanced efficiency of implementation of related activities. With respect to the Amalima project, the benefits of Conservation Agriculture became much more apparent under the severe drought conditions experienced in 2015/16. New skills were acquired and put to use by trained farmers, and this created demand for training by non-participants in farmer groups. Working through established, experienced and well trained teams of community volunteers, in the form of Village Health Workers (VHWs), proved to be an effective approach for nutrition and WASH. Some of the VHWs had been involved in this type of work for more than 15 years, therefore, assimilation of what was taught by ENSURE and Amalima was easier than would have been the case with a new group of community volunteers to work with lead mothers, and sanitation groups. Implementation efficiency was also achieved through the use of local venues for training the different categories of frontline workers, including VHWs, care group leaders, and community leaders to increase accessibility. Participation of government staff contributed to the achievement of high quality assets (dams, irrigation plots, dip tanks) as they certified the quality of these assets, but low moral due to lack of cash-based allowances affected site selection and the speed of implementation, especially for dam and irrigation projects.

E2.1.7 Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to members of the target communities and why?

The 1,000 days approach to nutrition interventions adopted by both projects was highly successful. Related interventions on distribution of nutritious foods, especially if complemented by a protective ration, appeared to be acceptable even among members of the Apostolic sect who previously shunned health facility-based services. The provision of an immediate food ration (CBS+ and oil), and the exclusive promotion of breast feeding, proper hygiene, and consumption of nutritious foods, focusing on the nutritional needs of children in the first 1,000 days of their lives, were also well received. Anecdotal evidence from health facilities in the targeted areas showed that these interventions have resulted in the improvement of the nutritional status of the target groups, as far as records on nutrition and WASH indicators from sampled clinics showed. The construction of latrines is slow due to the high cost. Promotion of sanitation with zero-subsidy has been understood, but is less acceptable than when there is a subsidy. This is due largely because of the cost of latrine construction, which could not be afforded by drought-stricken extremely poor households.

The lead farmer approach and the promotion of improved crop production and livestock husbandry practices using demonstration plots were well received, because the benefits from these interventions were visible. The lead farmer concept worked better when the distance to the demonstration plot was short. The lead farmers, with sufficient depth and skills, were willing to share the knowledge they had acquired through the projects with members of their groups. Some successful farmer groups had gone an extra mile to organize marketing arrangements, and using own funds printed T-shirts and other visibility materials for their members.

Village savings and lending schemes were found to be popular. The MTE found many testimonials about the positive results achieved through this initiative in both of the ENSURE and Amalima districts, because members were able to save sufficient funds or access loans to acquire productive assets. Related VS&L group activities created social capital for participants that opened up more opportunities for participants to meet their economic and social needs. The inherent flexibility of the intervention, i.e., to adapt the group size and level of savings per given period in response to changing demographic and economic circumstances of the VS&L participants, made the initiative even more acceptable. Initially perceived to be for women only, VS&L schemes have become equally popular among men, who have also seen the economic empowerment effect of the initiative.

DRR projects, especially dam and irrigation projects, were found to be very popular and well accepted due to the downstream resilience benefits. DRR committees and sub-committees on environmental, watershed and natural resource management were formed successfully or strengthened in all targeted wards, and the committee members were enthusiastic about their new roles. However, the absence of uniforms and means of transport for committee members charged with the responsibility of enforcing community by-laws on the prevention of cutting down trees and veld fires appeared to be a major constraint to their work, and made DRR committees less effective and less acceptable. But in some districts, for both the ENSURE and Amalima projects, the MTE

found some communities taking major self-reliance initiatives to repair or develop their own productive assets, e.g., scooping of earth dams

Gender dialogues were innovative and Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment strategies for both projects were well received, and they played a critical role in shaping the pathways of messaging and influencing gender relations and outcomes. Due to their success, gender equality and women's empowerment initiatives, along with VS&L, have become the foundational stone for the success of other ENSURE and Amalima components.

E2.2. Findings on Evaluation Objective 2: To present evidence of changes (intended and unintended) associated with project interventions and outputs, assess how well the observed changes reflect the TOC or RF and identify factors in the implementation or context that impede or promote the observed and intended changes.

E2.2.1 What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

Anecdotal evidence from health personnel at clinics, clinic records and nutrition data collected by the Amalima project from a small sample of beneficiary households confirmed that cases of severe malnutrition and cases of diarrhea have been reduced significantly in both the Amalima and ENSURE project areas. Health personnel attributed this to a combination of food rations that were more nutritious and averted hunger. Food rations also improved the quality of diet for the children under the age of two years and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW). The water quality improved in the areas where water was tested and communities that were sensitized to water quality issues. There were improvements in washing of hands at critical moments, and improvements in sanitation practices. However, a proper study to quantify the magnitude of the impact on stunting will be needed at the end of lives for both ENSURE and Amalima projects.

Farmers have adopted conservation agriculture and improved livestock production practices in areas where the two projects have been implemented, and this has sustained or improved productivity in the face of extreme drought conditions. The decline in yields or loss of livestock could have been worse without the two projects. Ownerships of productive assets have improved, especially for women in the project areas, through the impact of the VS&L intervention. But it is too early to assess impact on incomes.

Awareness of the importance of environmental conservation and protection, disaster risk reduction and planning for disaster prevention and impact mitigation has improved. Early indications are that communities are putting the knowledge acquired into practice, but the DRR plans for implementation are not well resourced financially.

E2.2.2 What factors appear to promote or deter the changes?

The MTE found the major determinants of success of the two projects were the strong leadership and management of the two programs by WV-USA and CNFA; close collaboration between the consortia members, experienced staff of both consortia, timely USAID technical support and flexibility, a strong spirit of community volunteerism and interest in the interventions, and the invitation of government experts to play an active role in the project's implementation, e.g., training of beneficiaries. The general decline in the macro-economy, sparseness of populations in the southern provinces, emigration of youth to neighboring countries, non-harmonization of field allowances for government staff, depreciation of the South African Rand, inadequate technical support of government staff, e.g., poor siting of dams, low levels of literacy in some rural communities, inadequate availability of skilled builders, shortage of labor for food/cash for productive asset projects, and two years of consecutive droughts have reduced the outcomes achieved by the two projects. A delayed start also caused the projects to lose a cropping season.

E2.2.3 How do the changes correspond to those hypothesized by the project's ToC or RF?

Results achieved through both projects are well aligned to the original theory of change, as modified by the results of baseline surveys and operational research commissioned specifically to inform refinement to specific approaches, as well as an approach to gender mainstreaming. The 1,000 day approach to reducing stunting is not only linked to global empirical evidence on stunting and the national policy and strategic plan on nutrition, which emphasize that interventions should be targeted at children and their mothers in the first 1,000 days of the child's life, but MTE evidence shows that it has worked as per design, subject to an amendment that introduced the protective ration to cushion households from effects of extreme drought conditions. The challenge is that at the time of the MTE, the ration had been discontinued, yet the impact of two consecutive droughts was at its peak.

The approach to income growth through productivity enhancement, market development and financial inclusion in agriculture is technically sound, but the success of market development efforts, such as the support to agro-dealers and livestock fairs, has been affected not only by drought, which curtailed the supply of agricultural products and increased the risk for the private sector, but broader macro-economic policy failures which have hampered efforts to revitalize agricultural markets, both for crop and livestock farming. This has not been helped by the "light touch" market development approach of either of the two projects. More comprehensive market development approaches would be needed, better informed by market development policy constraints, and connected to other efforts upstream to correct broader macro-economic policy issues, both fiscal and monetary policies that have been stifling recovery of agricultural markets in Zimbabwe. Influencing local markets through micro-level initiatives targeted at agro-dealers, livestock production service providers and livestock auctions alone will not address the fundamental bottlenecks hindering recovery of markets for smallholder farmers targeted by both projects.

The original theory of change sought to implement the VS&L and gender equality components as stand-a-lone activities, but the projects have adapted well to an approach that mainstreams these activities through more integrated programming. This has harnessed synergy between these various activities, with both VS&L and gender playing pivotal roles in widening the impact of the nutrition and agriculture interventions to address women's empowerment and reduce gender-based violence in target areas. The gender dialogues are unearthing all the cultural norms, beliefs and stereotypes that cause gender imbalances. Focus group discussions held with men and women in both the Amalima and ENSURE project areas confirmed that men and women participating in the dialogues are providing solutions to the imbalance and committing themselves to making a redress.

E2.3. Findings on Evaluation Objective 3: To recommend adjustments to the TOC/ RF, project design, resource allocation, project management, M&E Plan or implementation that could improve the likelihood of achieving desired results by the project's end

E2.3.1 How could the project be modified to improve its acceptability to targeted communities or the efficiency and effectiveness of its implementation?

The protective ration could be reintroduced as planned, if resources permit, because mothers said they cannot exclude other children under five from sharing the ration, and this tended to dilute the intensity of nutrition support to children under the age of 2 years, and the nutrition impact of the project.

A targeted subsidy for sanitation infrastructure could be provided not directly, but by linking the extreme poor, who are participating in WASH activities of the Amalima and ENSURE projects, to programs with resources to support them with direct assistance for sanitation improvements. Improving access to potable water for human consumption in areas with strong competition for available water sources between humans and livestock, and where distances to sources of potable water are long, should be considered (this could development of new water sources or rehabilitation of existing boreholes in a few wards in such districts with these constraints).

Allowances for government staff could be harmonized with those for health, or improved for staff delivering services in the following domains: agriculture; environment; youth programming; DRR; women affairs; gender

and community development to narrow the gap with health, like WASH and nutrition. The gap in donor policy on allowances for government staff should also be narrowed with other programs funded by other development partners. Stronger links could be developed between DRR committees and District Civil Protection Committees. Awareness promotion could be complemented with development and testing of mechanisms for generating resources to sustainably support the activities of DRR committees, including ensuring they have visible clothing and mobility.

Furthermore, agricultural market development interventions could be redesigned to combine localized initiatives and national level interventions to influence upstream policy development processes in order to support income growth initiatives in a more effective and sustainable way. This could be done, if the two projects are extended. Such interventions require a longer timeframe, broader coalition beyond WV and CNFA, and collaboration between USAID and other development partners investing in agriculture and other sectors.

Training on livestock development could be deepened on technical issues of disease detection and control, with more rounds of training per farmer that would ensure sufficient assimilation of content. Lead farmers could be better assessed for skills in passing on information to other farmers, and their mobility improved with means of transportation. In addition, the number lead farmers should be increased, and the distances travelled by trainees reduced. This applies to both projects.

Incentives for volunteers, especially those in-kind which enable the front-line workers to do their work better and more efficiently and reaching out to a wider population are needed, in as much as the projects support the government's other workers and other technical experts to implement the projects activities. A forum to discuss how to address common constraints and challenges faced by community volunteers, e.g., village health workers, lead mothers, leaders of hygiene and sanitation groups, lead farmers, among others, and how best to resolve them could be convened for both the Amalima and ENSURE consortia to jointly brainstorm on solutions. Consultations on and sharing of experiences on this issue could be broadened to other players outside the boundaries of the two projects.

E2.3.2 How should the project's TOC or RF be refined or modified?"

The main changes in the theory of change (content and approaches) that were needed have been done in the first two years of the projects implementation, based on evidence from baseline surveys, operational research, implementation experience and findings of outcome surveys. What is needed is to sustain the changes, e.g., addition of a protection ration, and extend the period of implementation of the two projects to give them an ample gestation period to complete the activities and generate the intended outcomes. Extension of projects lives would enable both Amalima and ENSURE to implement the improved designs of the various components over a sufficiently long period, and deepen their interventions to achieve population-wide impact. A project extension for both would also enable the beneficiary communities to recover from the adverse impacts of two consecutive droughts, which happened before the projects had strengthened their resilience sufficiently to withstand those impacts. With the extensions, beneficiaries will have the opportunity to implement the new approaches to farming they have acquired from the two programs under conditions of a normal agricultural season anticipated in 2016/17.

Both projects have unique strengths which could be mutually enriching, if closer sharing of good practice approaches and solutions to common challenges can be done during the remaining period of implementation.

Promotion of male involvement in nutrition and WASH remains to be fully promoted and exploited. It offers great potential in achieving significant positive behavior change in nutrition and WASH.

F. CONCLUSIONS

Considering the adverse changes to the operating environment, vis-à-vis the optimism at project design, both the ENSURE and Amalima projects have accomplished significant results during a very difficult phase in Zimbabwe's history. WF, CNFA and USAID should be commended for being responsive and quickly adapting to the changing circumstances to remain relevant in a rapidly deteriorating operating context, where capacities of government counterpart agencies, the private sector and targeted beneficiaries and community level change agents were significantly curtailed by a combination of man-made and natural disasters.

F1. Conclusions on Nutrition and WASH

Positive results in aversion of hunger and severe malnutrition are visible even though only anecdotally and with gaps in protective rations. Positive behavioral changes are notable with respect to exclusive breastfeeding, adherence to minimum meal frequency, consumption of iron rich foods by beneficiary women, washing of hands at two critical moments, and storage of water in safe containers. Anecdotal evidence also shows the benefits of increased investment in construction of latrines, reduction in open defecation, but the pace of latrine construction is significantly hindered by food insecurity and poverty. Efforts to improve hygiene practices have also been hampered in some remote rural areas, e.g., Tsholotsho, were households lack access to potable water. The ENSURE project would stand to benefit from the design and experience of Amalima's WASH interventions, especially the work of sanitation action groups and the graduation and certification system, while Amalima would benefit from the ENSURE project's water testing and water treatment intervention.

F2. Conclusions on Agriculture and Income Growth

The MTE concludes that, in spite of a constrained operating environment, support to lead farmers provided by both projects has been very successful, and the benefits now need to be de-concentrated and made to trickle-down to the other members of the farmer groups served by the lead farmers during the remaining period of the program, if population-wide impact is to be achieved. If training of farmers continues, and focusing now on the second tier of the farmer groups, while refreshing the knowledge and skills of the lead farmers for continuity, impact will be widened beyond lead farmers. Furthermore, widening of impact would be possible by providing more support to the work done by the extension workers of the government alongside the front-line staff of both projects. This should be facilitated by simple training materials that have been enhanced through cross-fertilization of ideas between the Amalima and ENSURE projects on what works and what does not. This would enhance climate-smart crop farming and improved husbandry of both large and small ruminants regarding livestock. ENSURE should embrace large ruminants in its livestock programme drawing from lessons from the Amalima project with cattle in order to promote resilience of farmers who own both types of livestock.

The Amalima project implemented a successful household asset voucher intervention to assist vulnerable households acquire assets such as small livestock, like goats and chickens; purchase pipes for irrigation, bee keeping, hay making equipment, ploughs and plough parts, CA implements and inputs. The objective was to improve the capacity of target communities to cope with food insecurity by improving productivity. The success of this intervention will be tested in the 2016/17 season and closer monitoring of asset use and productivity is needed.

Success of the VS&L component has been visible, but somewhat reduced by the combined effect of drought and macro-economic malaise. Acute shortages of cash in circulation, due to the depreciation of the South African Rand, and severe food shortages have reduced the volume of savings and the income enhancement effect, but the resilience of communities was strengthened by VS&L through financial inclusion of the poor and access to resources to purchase productive assets or to invest in non-farm income generation, which has diversified rural livelihoods. Incomes from agriculture, e.g., irrigation projects and conservation agriculture were suppressed by drought, which reduced the marketed surplus. Most irrigation projects were still to be completed by the time of the MTE, while those already completed proved their worth in uplifting irrigators with higher food production and opening up income earning opportunities through horticultural production destined for the local and nearby urban markets.

At the time of the MTE, productivity improvement methods promoted for livestock had not yielded much benefit because of the overwhelming impact of drought which caused massive cattle deaths. Due to the magnitude of cattle mortality, it was clear that the non-inclusion of cattle in the ENSURE project was a significant gap in the theory of change on resilience of large ruminant farming households. For the Amalima project, given the magnitude of the cattle deaths, it remains an empirical question as to whether or not the impact of droughts could have been much worse had the Amalima project not intervened in cattle production. Investment in farmer training on breed improvement and interventions in this area were beginning to benefit farmers in the case of poultry, but have not yet benefited farmers with small and large ruminants because the introduction of improved breeds of goats was yet to be realized in the ENSURE project. The artificial insemination program in the Amalima project coincided with a period of acute malnutrition of cattle due to the severe drought and was, therefore, ineffective.

F3. Conclusions on Resilience

Both programs have significantly enhanced access to and ownership of productive assets directly, through F/CFA projects done by both, and the input fairs done by Amalima, and indirectly through secondary impacts of the VS&L schemes.

The training offered to DRR committees by both programs was effective in inspiring some communities to take major self-reliance initiatives to repair or develop their own productive assets, e.g., scooping of earth dams. However, the level of knowledge of DRR issues varied markedly between wards, even in the same district. The linkage between the ward level DRR Committees and District CPC needed to be strengthened further, although connections had been established through the involvement of the DCPCs in training communities and assisting with C/FFA site selection. Cooperation with government departments and district administrator's offices varied markedly across DRR committees and across the two projects, a sign that the two consortia can learn from each other more in terms of good practices in promoting DRR.

The MTE concludes that promotion of fuel-efficient eco-stoves is appropriate in reducing deforestation but the number of beneficiaries reached by these activities remains very limited.

G. RECOMMENDATIONS

G1. DFAP Project Overall Recommendations

1) USAID desires to continue providing support to enable both projects to continue with the delivery of a protective nutrition ration so as to retain the integrity of the theory of change in the wake of El-Nino induced food shortages. It is recommended that future exit for nutrition and related program components should be determined by the quality of the 2016/17 rainfall season, and the harvest there from, as well as changes in behavior towards adoption of principles and practices enshrined in the projects' components on health, nutrition, agriculture, and savings culture.
2) Both projects should intensify their campaigns for male involvement in nutrition and VS&L due to the good gender impacts observed to-date.
3) Both the Amalima and ENSURE consortia should review and strengthen support to facilitate the work of critical change agents driving behavioral change in each of the Strategic Objectives, including environmental health workers and village health workers, Lead Mothers, baby demo plot holders, and DRR committees.
4) A joint workshop to exchange ideas on how to accomplish this in the remaining phase of implementation, and within the available resources, is strongly recommended for the ENSURE and Amalima projects and USAID, and they could bring other actors to share their experiences in relation to low-cost, but high-impact interventions that do not create a dependency syndrome.
5) Both projects should:

a) Re-start and continue providing protective food ration until the wards are no longer food insecure as defined by the ZIMVAC assessments.
b) Consider short-term measures to enable affected households to engage meaningfully in agricultural recovery during the next agricultural season so as to protect the gains made to-date. This applies to both the ENSURE and Amalima projects).
c) Continue to strengthen linkages of the Ward DRR, Watershed Management and Catchment Protection Committees with the District Civil Protection Committee and, in particular, the EMA, Forestry, Police and Fire Brigade.

G2. Specific Recommendations for ENSURE Program

1) ENSURE project should avail more human resources to train the new care groups formed through an accelerated community mobilization and registration exercise in order to ensure that the fast tracking of registration of pregnant women, and mothers and caregivers of children under the age of two years, to meet targets, is supported sufficiently with high quality training to support positive behavior change in the timeframe of the project.
2) ENSURE project should incorporate cattle in the livestock portfolio, drawing from lessons learned and emerging good practice from the Amalima project. Resilience building should be holistic and aim to protect all of the assets farmers have. Focusing on goats, and not cattle, in communities that possess both cattle and goats will undermine the objective of asset protection.
3) In the remaining period of implementation an increased effort should be directed at those areas in which targets have not been achieved, such as on-field trials, training of producer groups and asset creation with regard to irrigation, access to finance and support to agro dealers.
4) Short-term measures to enable affected households to engage meaningfully in agricultural recovery during the next agricultural season should be considered so as to protect the gains made to-date. This applies to both the ENSURE and Amalima projects.
5) ENSURE program should continue to strengthen linkages of the Ward DRR, Watershed Management and Catchment Protection Committees with the District Civil Protection Committee and, in particular, the EMA, Forestry, Police and Fire Brigade.

G3. Specific Recommendations for Amalima Program

1) Like the ENSURE project, the Amalima project should re-start and continue providing a protective ration until the wards are no longer food insecure, as defined by the ZIMVAC assessments.
2) The Amalima project should consider increasing investments to provide potable water in the Amalima districts in order to sustain the gains that have been made by the project up to this stage, and also to expand the existing IGAs that rely on adequate water, such as irrigation schemes and livestock production.
3) The Amalima project should continue to disseminate to the communities, key messages on gender through training and mobilizing more male champions. Gender training should be incorporated into all training under the various program components. Lessons and good practices from the ENSURE[1] project should strengthen the Amalima project's gender mainstreaming strategy.
4) Like the ENSURE project, the Amalima project should facilitate strengthening of linkages of Ward DRR committees with the District Civil Protection Committee and in particular the EMA, Forestry, Police and Fire Brigade. The Amalima project should also consider introducing refresher training for DCPC, and then involve them in additional Ward DRR training that also focuses on introducing sustainable resource mobilization for implementation of DRR Committee activities.
5) The project should consider introducing short-term measures to enable affected households to engage meaningfully in agricultural recovery during the next agricultural season so as to protect the gains made to-date. (This applies to both the ENSURE and Amalima projects).

G4. Recommendation for USAID

Both the ENSURE and Amalima projects have performed admirably in light of severe overshadowing conditions of continuous drought, and a declining economic and social environment in the project areas, and in Zimbabwe as a whole. Both projects have responded well to the impact of these overall conditions in their project areas with the revision of previously designed interventions and the introduction of new and innovative interventions. The Amalima project has responded quickly and with sensitivity to the rapid devaluation of the South African Rand, resulting in the decline of the value of remittances received and the impact it has had on household incomes in the project area.

Consequently, this Mid-Term Evaluation team recommends that, resources permitting, USAID should consider a two-year extension for both the ENSURE and Amalima projects, which is justified by the need to compensate for the implementation time lost due to overarching conditions of drought experienced during 2014/5 and 2015/6 agricultural seasons, and economic downturn which were beyond the control of the projects. A two-year extension is most likely to coincide with a period of absence of the El Nino phenomenon and, therefore, a relatively more productive agricultural period for the districts participating in the projects. The high performance of both projects, nevertheless, in light of these conditions demonstrates their ability to not only fulfill the original objectives of the projects, but quite possibly surpass them.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The USAID Food for Peace Title II Development Food Assistance Program currently being implemented in Zimbabwe is composed of two projects--ENSURE and Amalima. Both projects began in June 2013 and are scheduled to be completed in June 2018, and both share very similar objectives and activities, despite being in two separate geographical areas.

After several months of preparation for the MTE with an MTE workshop with USAID and TOPS, SOW preparation and RFP development, as well as the procurement process, in February 2016, World Vision and CNFA initiated the Mid-Term Evaluation by contracting with The Mitchell Group of Washington, DC, in cooperation with Jimat Consultants of Harare. The evaluation began in March 2016 and was completed in August 2016.

The schedule for ENSURE visits covered the period March 28th to April 8th while the Amalima schedule covered the period from April 18-29. The interviews in Harare were undertaken from April 9-18 and May 9-13.

2.0 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

The USAID Food for Peace Title II Development Food Assistance Program currently being implemented in Zimbabwe is composed of two projects--ENSURE and Amalima.

ENSURE

The ENSURE Food Security Project is a World Vision-led intervention designed to impact vulnerable, food-insecure Zimbabweans in Manicaland and Masvingo Province. The project is a shared commitment by four partners and one service provider—World Vision, CARE, SNV, SAFIRE and ICRISAT. The project focuses primarily on empowering and improving the capacity of poor, rural households to become more food secure. The ENSURE project is implemented in agro-ecological zones covering 32 wards in the districts of Chimanimani, Chipinge and Buhera in Manicaland, and 34 wards in the districts of Chivi, Bikita and Zaka in Mashing. These wards were targeted because of the high prevalence of chronic food insecurity, the proportion of vulnerable groups, i.e. pregnant, lactating women and children under two years, opportunities to leverage previous development activities, the partners' institutional strengths working in the selected project areas and the opportunities for partnerships with the GoZ and other development partners. World Vision is the lead agency in the consortium and is responsible for overall program leadership; management, including monitoring and evaluation; lead implementation in Manicaland and provides technical leadership in the areas of nutrition, health, agriculture/livelihoods and WASH. CARE is the lead implementing partner in Masvingo province, coordinating all activities there, responsible for district stakeholder engagements and provision of technical leadership for VS&L and gender mainstreaming. SNV provides technical support in value chain development and agricultural marketing. SAFIRE is responsible for technical support in disaster risk reduction and natural

resource management. ICRISAT provides consulting services in agricultural adaptive research and the monitoring of agricultural interventions.

Amalima

The Amalima program is a CNFA-led intervention designed to impact vulnerable, food-insecure Zimbabweans in Matabeleland North and South Provinces. The project is a shared commitment by six partners—CNFA, IMC, The Manoff Group, Africare, ORAP and Dabane Trust. The goal of Amalima is to sustainably improve household nutrition and food security and strengthen communities' resilience to shocks by leveraging communal initiatives to increase productivity, improve drought mitigation and adaptation, and enhance nutrition and hygiene practices. Amalima is working with households to provide a combination of capacity building, training and mentoring, food rations, vouchers, tools, matching grants, and community-based messaging and mobilization.

The Amalima project is implemented in Tsholotsho district in Matabeleland North province and Gwanda, Bulilima and Mangwe districts in Matabeleland South. CNFA, the consortium lead, provides strategic oversight and management to the entire Amalima team. Other partners include IMC, which leads the nutrition and health promotion activities, including WASH; The Manoff Group which implements activities related to Social and Behavior Change (SBC); Africare which implements Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities; and ORAP which is responsible for community mobilization and field-level technical assistance as well as ration distribution to PLWs and children under two. Dabane Trust leads the development of community-managed water supply systems.

Overlapping Strategic Objectives

Both projects have similar- but not identical- Strategic Objectives and an array of activities that will shape the evaluation:

NUTRITION (and Health)

ENSURE SO1: Improve nutrition among women of reproductive age and children under the age of five.

AMALIMA SO3: Improve nutrition and health among PLWs and Children under 2 years (CU2).

AGRICULTURE

ENSURE SO 2: Increase household income via improved agricultural production and marketing.

AMALIMA SO1: Improve household access to, and availability of, food.

RESILIENCE

ENSURE SO 3: Increase resilience to food insecurity of communities via improved disaster risk reduction and natural resource management.

AMALIMA SO2: Improve community resilience to shocks.

Gender

These strategic objectives are complemented and informed by the crosscutting theme of increased gender equity via improved mainstreaming.

3.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE MID-TERM EVALUATION

- The Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will achieve the following objectives: Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of project implementation and the quality of outputs, in terms of adherence to terms agreed by FFP and of their acceptability and perceived value to target communities, identifying factors that appear to enhance or detract from the quality, acceptability and usefulness of implementation and outputs.
- Present evidence of changes (intended and unintended) associated with project interventions and outputs, assess how well the observed changes reflect the RFs, and identify factors in the implementation or context that impede or promote the observed and intended changes.
- Recommend adjustments to the RFs, project designs, resource allocation, project management, M&E Plans, or implementation that could improve the likelihood of achieving desired results by the program's end – based on the evidence collected and conclusions drawn for the MTE objectives above.

4.0 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

4.1 The Evaluation Was Undertaken in Three Stages:

4.1.1 REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF SECONDARY DATA AND PROJECT RELATED DATA

The evaluation team reviewed all secondary data provided by the client which included: Complete Results Frameworks, Annual Results Reports (ARRs), the Indicator Performance Tracking Tables (IPTT), Detailed Implementation Plans (DIP), the Baseline Evaluation and Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaires (SAPQs) for both projects, as well as a document review of program and sectoral reports, including implementation guidelines, training manuals, and others. The team also reviewed and analyzed data collected from non-project sources as detailed in the Inception Plan.

4.1.2 GROUP AND KEY INFORMANT STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS AND SCHEDULE

Information and data was collected from stakeholders of both ENSURE and Amalima at the national level, in 4 provinces, 7 districts, and a sample of wards and villages as indicated in the Inception Plan. The evaluation team undertook key interviews and focus groups with WV and CNFA senior project management and operations staff, as well as key stakeholders, which included government officials, NGOs, technical experts, project management, operations staff, beneficiaries and individuals in the private sector. A detailed list of locations and interviewees is found in Appendix G.

The schedule for ENSURE visits covered the period March 28th to April 8th while the Amalima schedule covered the period April 18-29. The interviews in Harare were undertaken from April 9-18 and May 9-13. The interview schedules are presented in Appendix F.

4.1.3 DATA ANALYSIS

All data was collected by paper using structured interview guides and checklists and entered directly into a web-based Google Docs database, where Internet was available, or temporarily into an Excel spreadsheet until Internet became available and then entered into the database.

After entry into Google Docs, the data was transferred to a worksheet format, cleaned and all logical data checks performed. Analysis was done using the STATA application which linked specific questions to key indicators and evaluation questions, and generated relevanttables and charts for interpretation.

4.2 Sampling Approach for the Evaluation

A detailed discussion on sampling was undertaken with WV and CNFA prior to fieldwork which concluded with the following criteria being employed:

District Selection Criteria:

- Two districts per province as per RFP
- Consideration of program interventions (3 SOs)
- Cover completed and on-going asset projects (C/FFA)
- Consider overlaps with other interventions
- Consider hazards (flooding, human disease, wild animal)
- Stratified random sampling to reduce biases (mix of remote and accessible wards)
- Consider agro-ecology (e.g., Chivi District, NR V + Zaka District NR IV)
- Consider socio-economic characteristics (ethnicity, migrant sending areas)
- Cover wide range of program interventions
- Sample districts where more money was spent(e.g., Chipinge District)

Ward Selection Criteria:

- At least two, maximum three, wards per district
- Represent both agro-ecological zones (NR IV, V)
- Consider socio-economic characteristics (ethnicity, migrant sending areas, types of livelihoods)
- Cover full range of activities

This led to eight wards being selected for ENSURE and six for Amalima, as detailed below.

Table 1: Wards Selected for ENSURE Program

District	Ward No.	Ward Name
Buhera	19 25	Bangure Mutiusinazita
Chipinge	1 4	Mashingaidze/Bangwe Tanganda
Chivi	26 15	Shindi Musvinini
Zaka	21 25	Chiromo Mahazu

Table 2: Wards Selected for Amalima Program

District	Ward No.	Ward Name
Bulilima	1 15	Tjankwa Vulindlela
Gwanda	7 20	Simbumbumbi Mkhaliphe
Tsholotsho	7 19	Pumula Mpanedziba

Villages Selection Criteria:
For both Amalima and ENSURE, the project activities were not tied exclusively to specific villages, but rather to specific "catchment" areas where people were able to participate within reasonable distances of their homes. The catchment areas were within the targeted wards comprising the targeted areas.

Specifically, most project activities had the following criteria:

- No exclusive pre-determination of villages
- Interventions often crossed over several villages. Many villages are covered by the sampled interventions (community sub-projects), e.g., dam projects, dip-tank rehabilitation, clinic WASH rehabilitation, food distribution, VSL, Care Groups, gardens, etc.
- No distinct differentiation between villages, since villages often overlap in participation in activities
- While each intervention was within one specific ward, it would often attract participation from a few to over 10villages

4.3 Evaluation Matrix and Tools

An Evaluation Matrix was prepared, which identified each proposed type of interviewee, the target group with whom the tools would be used, and the evaluation questions that would provide data. The Evaluation Matrix is presented in Appendix D. Evaluation tools, questionnaires and interview guides were prepared for all individual and group interviews and are available in Appendix E.

5.0 LIMITATIONS TO THE STUDY

This qualitative midterm evaluation was limited in terms of representation and depth, given the number and scale of evaluation questions, coverage of 2 projects, with numerous implementing partners, 4 provinces, 7 districts and 14 wards. The MTE was challenged by the same external forces, limiting the project outcomes and the evaluation results, since these barriers affected the participation rate and perceptions of MTE participants:

a. An underperforming national economy and its detrimental effects on agricultural input and output markets, central and local government's declining ability to deliver services
b. The 2014/2015 and 2015/16 droughts in the southern parts of the country, and
c. A growing general malaise among the population.

The array of project activities differs across a large number of implementers, complicating instrument-creation and comparability across similar Strategic Objectives. They included:

- Selection bias may arise from limitations to the evaluation duration, which relies on random and purposive sampling of only a subset of districts and wards, limited time for partner interviews, and site-selection based on logistical ease of reaching local partners and participants. This need to balance feasibility/time-effectiveness with adequate representation and the ability to analyze qualitative responses was a limitation.
- No control groups were considered for comparison.
- Notwithstanding some implementation delays, the programs have been underway for more than two years, resulting in a slight recall bias in nutrition and agriculture activities.
- The number of stakeholders is very large and the evaluators needed to do purposive sampling that risked a lack of understanding of the full performance of the programs.
- Notwithstanding efforts to select areas, in some wards with similar programs underway supported by other organizations, the analysis of impacts of the two programs was confounded by interventions with similar goals implemented in the same areas.

6.0 KEY FINDINGS

6.1 ENSURE

6.1.1 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Planned vs. Realized Targeting and Output Delivery

SO 1: Nutrition

Performance data available to the MTE team showed that ENSURE exceeded its target for FY2015 for distribution of food rations to pregnant women (achievement of 147%, i.e., 12,363 versus a target of 8,437); lactating women (137%, i.e., 8,978 versus 6,563); and children 6-23 months (114%, i.e., 29,668 versus 25,929). Targets for the same indicators for Q2, FY2016 were also being achieved. It was possible to have an over-achievement in food distribution, because after registering extra beneficiaries, requests for increased amounts would be made to the warehouses. Food would be dispatched to the food distribution points in the following month to allow for all logistical arrangements.

ENSURE achieved good gender parity in the number of children receiving rations[2]and there were no cases of exclusion with all PLW and children less than two years benefiting from the program. In Chivi and Buhera Districts, the MTE team was even told of instances in which women from the Johanne Masowe Apostolic Religion Sect, that traditionally shun health facilities, brought their children to the food distribution centers and registered at the health facilities.This parity was achieved as the program registered all children under 2 years, irrespective of their vulnerability status.The food ration was nutrient-rich and provided a balanced diet: 3kgs CSB+, 900g vegetable oil, 4kgs sorghum and 1 kg lentils; and it was popular among the target population in the 66 wards covered by ENSURE, which are located in Natural Regions IV and V. ENSURE surpassed its targets for reach partly because of the need for food in a drought year and partly due to the ease of blanket targeting

[2] About 51% were female, 49% male, according to ENSURE FY2016, Second Quarter Progress Report.

of specific categories of people using clear scientific criteria. The MTE did not receive reports that the program experienced food shortages when food distribution exceeded targets. Every Pregnant and Lactating Woman (PLW) and every child between 6 and 23 months were qualified. Food was a strong incentive for the participation of PLWs and their children, and men allowed their wives to participate irrespective of previous religious beliefs that hindered women from being associated with services at health facilities.

ENSURE district staff in Chipinge, for instance, confirmed that, as a result of the popularity of food rations, the program was "*reaching its annual targets in the middle of the year*". However, the target for care groups formed and care group leaders had lagged behind in the first two years of implementation until an intensive registration exercise was implemented in FY2016.The gap was partly due to the design of the model, which was revised following a TOPS-led training workshop for all ENSURE nutrition staff in November 2014 and improvements were made to strengthen implementation,[3] and partly due to inadequate staff to do the registration exercise. The number of participants per care group was also too low[4].This does not suggest inadequate messaging but rather a slow response from the communities suggesting the need for more intensive messaging

Some of the women who were interviewed by the MTE team at selected food distribution centers had walked long distances (more than 5km) to the nearest health facilities to register and collect the rations, demonstrating the importance of the ration. In Buhera District, Ward 19, members of the apostolic religion who previously prohibited their followers from using services offered by clinics, allowed women and children who qualified to be registered, not only to receive food rations through the clinics, but also to access immunization, treatment and ANC services, among others. In the same ward, women and children from the Apostolic sect, even from non-targeted wards, also came to register for rations. The high participation rates for such religious groups were attributable to a strong emphasis by ENSURE to de-mystify health services, through a special information education campaign targeted at the Apostolic sect which proved effective.

The achievements in relation to the number of Care Groups (CG) formed and leaders mobilized were high (a total of 2,763 CGs established, or 102% achievement of target), but the number registered was only 18%. The size of the groups was below target and the number of clients enrolled into CGs was below 50% of the target by the end of FY2015. However, a "*massive registration exercise for Care Groups was conducted in all ENSURE districts during the month of February 2016 to remedy the problem of low Care Group coverage. The aim of this registration exercise was to ensure that all women participating in the SFP are enrolled in Care Groups*"[5]. ENSURE is now intensifying training of CGs to cater to the new groups enrolled.

During FY2015, 33,518 people were trained in child health and nutrition through the project, against a target of 32,530 (i.e., 103%). However, the number of children reached with nutrition interventions was at 78% of target (35,004 versus 45,000). Male participation was low (3,115 out of 26,283 total trainees). Training sessions on equitable participation and decision making in household consumption of nutritious foods had an overall achievement in FY2015 of 81% for both men and women.

The MTE confirms that water testing support has gone well and activities were conducted by the Ministry of Health and Child Care staff, Environmental Health Technicians (EHT), using kits and consumables purchased by the project. Out of the 129 community drinking water sources tested in Q2 of FY2016, 56% were found safe for human consumption. Where sites were unsafe, ENSURE field officers worked out a remedy, together with government officials and the community, to make them safe, as well as provide intensive health and hygiene education to avoid future contamination. ENSURE's program of supporting deep wells appears to be an investment in a lower level technology on the water supply ladder, since the use of ropes is less hygienic

[3]FY 2016 PREP / World Vision, Zimbabwe REP- FFP-A-13-00003-00 / Submitted June 1, 2015
[4]ENSURE Presentation at the Inception Meeting for the MTE, March 2016
[5] ENSURE FY2016, Second Quarter Progress Report.

than type B bush pumps. However, the advantages of deep wells are that they can be provided at lower cost and reduced distances.

Water management committee training was delivered well, with ENSURE equipping EHTs so that targets could be reached. What was not achieved (that is, at 80%) was the target for recipient households sensitized on food storage and refuse disposal.

SO 2: Agriculture

ENSURE exceeded its targets for producer groups established and trained in the first and second years with impressive results being observed by the MTE team, especially in the areas of new knowledge gained and improvement in agricultural practices (crop and livestock). At the time of the MTE, 4,879 farmers were registered in producer groups, which was 387% more than the target. In the first year, the target of 800 was exceeded by 32%. The targets were set by value-chain: sorghum, chickens, goats, sesame, groundnuts and beans, but farmers reached by ENSURE wanted to participate in multiple value chains. While each producer group was supposed to be given a wide range of training, the actual training content (reach) was very comprehensive. ENSURE staff indicated that it takes several sessions of training to cover all of the relevant topics needed by the producer groups, therefore, the numbers on reach do not capture everything about the training.

ENSURE program staff is cognizant of the need to deepen and widen training of producer groups. This will be done with additional training to make coverage of topics more comprehensive and relevant for the business activities undertaken by the farmers. While most of the farmer groups hold together, with ENSURE staff not being resident in the ward, some groups were disintegrating for lack of supervision.

The extension method used by ENSURE put the lead farmers at the center, as trainers of other farmers. The training is done in collaboration with government extension workers (Department of Livestock Production and Development [DLPD] and Agriculture Extension Services Department [AGRITEX]). However, ENSURE observed a variation in participation in Training of Trainers (ToTs) due to the USAID policy on allowances, which prohibited payment in cash to government workers under SO2 and SO3[6]. Conversion of lunch into monetary incentives would go a long way in motivating government workers under SO2 and SO3 to provide more training and make it comprehensive to farmer groups. There were also home visits and training materials that lead farmers, health workers, government officials, etc., can continue using after the project.

To address some of the training challenges, ENSURE adopted in Q1 of FY2016, the agri-hub approach to extension, which centralizes training, and brings on-site the lead farmers of all types of interventions and trains them on multiple topics. The major challenge encountered was long distances travelled by farmers to get to the training venues. (Some wards are 20km in diameter). Training is often rescheduled for those that fail to turn up, which delays the achievement of training targets. Some modules are universal, such as constitution development, group formation, and farming as a business, but the technical part is not universal to all value chains.

Another challenge faced by ENSURE is that the target has been to reach lead farmers first, and they will train other farmers. The success of the approach is dependent on the skills of the lead farmers not only in farming, but also training other farmers. Therefore, the indicator on reach (number of farmers trained) does not adequately capture the comprehensiveness and depth of training. In monitoring visits, ENSURE officers also provided training support to lead farmers anticipating that those trained would offer the second level of training to other farmers, but subsequent training content was less than what was transferred to the lead farmers. ENSURE staff reported that farmers tended to disrespect lead farmers in their own area. Lead farmers were selected by AGRITEX based on experience, capacity, drive, and leadership skills. Training imparted technical and extension skills. However, in Chipinge District, ENSURE staff found that some lead farmers did not command a reasonable size of followers.

[6]ENSURE pays a standard allowance of $10 for government stakeholders under SO1 but buys lunch at $1.00 for SO2 and SO3.

The target for farmer participation in on-farm trials is 3,600, and only 12 participated in the first year; the target for the second year was 900. The MTE could not confirm the performance in the second year. The MTE found that on-farm trials in NR V proved more difficult to sustain without focusing more on water harvesting than those in NR IV, which were more successful.

The targets for the agro-dealer component, which have been increasing yearly, have been a challenge for program staff, as the assumptions underpinning these adjustments have not been realistic. "*This is someone with a shop and a business. To expect them to increase, in a community that is fixed, is not realistic. It is not easy to make someone an agro-dealer. Also, we enter the relationship if it makes business sense to him; at times it does not make sense*"[7]. Staff recommended a more realistic target of one agro-dealer per ward, which would make building the linkages in the 14 wards more feasible.

Many of the targets are interlinked. For example, irrigation development is part of DRR (SO3); the utilization of the asset increases incomes (SO2) and the utilization of the food produced contributes to SO1.

ENSURE reported that one of the key FY2015 achievements was the formation of 1,374 VS&L groups with 10,878 members and cumulative savings of $670,000, constituting an overachievement by 7% of what was planned. In FY2014, the number of individuals who received short-term training in Village Savings and Lending also exceeded the planned target. The MTE found that the VS&L component was much more integrated with producer groups and crop farming activities under SO2 than the other SOs. The intention was to harness village savings to buy agricultural inputs, which was largely achieved. Integration with SO1 was also evident and contributed not only to improved nutrition purchasing, but also investment in latrine construction, improved hygiene and basic household assets. The MTE noted a difference in benefits from personal savings and commercial loans, which were used to purchase inputs and labor. The target for ENSURE was that all groups should be participating in VS&L. Participation in VS&L groups by men was much below that of women. For example, in Chipinge district, at the time of the MTE, 277 groups were operational with 2,386 members, of which only 256 were males and 2,130 females. The target for male participation in VS&L has been difficult to achieve for ENSURE, as well as Amalima, as the initial orientation of the activity was targeting women based on the history of VS&L in the districts targeted, which conceived them initially as female groups. Through the gender engagements, ENSURE has managed to make significant progress in promoting the participation of males, mostly among those who have been inspired by the success of the VS&L among women.

The MTE found ENSURE's graduated model of VS&L training innovative and very successful. The first level is short training on VS&L concepts, group formation, saving and record keeping, among others. The second level is the Enterprise Selection Planning and Management of Income Generating Activity (IGA)'s model of training which consists of 5 days of training with 4 hours of training daily, while the basic module on VS&L training has 2 hours. ENSURE reported that the level of participation in trainings in FY2016 was below target, as turn-up was very low (100 clients per cluster) due to competing casual labor activities in search of food.

The link to the private sector was not fully developed as VS&L groups were not yet ready for linkages even though ENSURE wanted to provide financial literacy training for the mature groups to allow them to decide to take loans by themselves. A ToT was done in early FY2016 covering both stages of training (Basic plus Selection, Planning and Management [SPM] training), but ENSURE found that some groups were delayed in maturing, due to the adverse developments in the economic environment. Despite some early successes up to FY15, the impact of the economic environment on VS&L in FY16 has reduced availability of money to save, reduced commodities to buy and sell, decreased ability of the local community to buy what the groups sell, and reduced the effectiveness of agriculture in raising incomes due to the impact of drought and deterioration of the macro-economic environment. According to some ENSURE staff interviewed in Manicaland Province "*everyone is in debt*" and this affects the results of VS&L. The achievements made in the first two years have, therefore, been slowed down.

[7] Interview with ENSURE program staff

The gender dialogues have been especially instrumental in ensuring the increased participation of men in ENSURE activities across the board and improving the relations between men and women. The gender dialogues have been designed as two-day sessions. The dialogues articulate imbalances that exist in the communities on financial decision-making at the household level and discuss the importance of having women participate in decision-making on productive assets. The overall idea is to reduce violence precipitated by the ambition of women to get involved in economic activities (production drive by women). This issue is discussed by producer groups. By the time of the MTE not all operational producer groups' wards had received the gender dialogues.

In the first two years, ENSURE found it difficult to achieve the milestone on irrigation development (15 assets out of 23 completed). However, at the sites with completed assets, impressive results were observed by the MTE team (e.g., in Masvingo Province where farmers were already producing and selling crops). In Chipinge, farmer groups in Bangwe Maunganidze ward grew beans and groundnuts in the irrigation schemes. The PGs were trained in land preparation, soil fertility management, irrigation cycle management and crop protection, and with cross-cutting trainings on farming as a business (FAAB) which were very successful in changing the minds of farmers to produce not only for home consumption but also for sale. For irrigation schemes that were already operational, ENSURE focused only on strengthening the producer groups through training and linkages to Cairns. This was done for a large section of the Chibuwe irrigation scheme in Ward 20 which was functional during the MTE.

Reaching the target for "farmer groups established and linked to markets" remained a challenge for ENSURE, but good progress was observed during the MTE, including an innovative goat sales fair organized in Buhera district and successfully held during the period of the MTE. The efforts to build linkages within the sorghum value chain system were not successful. ENSURE tried to bring in Delta Corporation to purchase sorghum, but farmers were reluctant as the crop was not viable as a single crop, and producer groups disintegrated. In FY2015, ENSURE changed its approach to value chain development from being fixated on certain pre-determined commodities to a market value chain approach that responds to emerging market opportunities, in line with the recommendations of the economic advisor. The new approach has seen the program introduce indigenous poultry (incorporating Boschveld chicken producer groups) linking the poultry producer groups to a hatchery in Harare for market. ENSURE is accelerating the achievement of its targets for livestock producer groups focusing mostly on small livestock. Farmers who had joined sorghum producer groups, which lacked traction, migrated to livestock.

SO 3: DRR

ENSURE accelerated and achieved mid-way through the project life its target of 66 wards for establishment and strengthening of Disaster Management Committees (DMCs), and Environmental Management (EM) and Watershed Sub-Committees. By the end of FY2015, all 66 wards had completed their disaster management plans and watershed management plans. Acceleration was achieved in the first and second quarters of FY2015 through a process improvement focused on a "*rigorous food-for-asset project assessment and selection which yielded high-quality, cost-effective sites*"[8]. In FY2015, ENSURE also achieved its targets for Environmental Sub-Committees trained (17 versus a target of 16), public wells constructed (34/34), public latrines constructed (36/36), small dam irrigation schemes (11/11), and water point user committee members trained (1,090/1,000).

While Natural Resource Management (NRM) training is on schedule, the main challenge is that this training is targeted only at committees and is missing the wider community, which is also in need of training and sensitization of NRM issues to increase the effectiveness of the committees. In addition, the committees are in need of project branded materials and transport to enhance their effectiveness in reducing the breach of community by-laws accompanying the DRR and EM and Watershed Management Plans.

[8]Fiscal Year 2016 Pipeline and Resource Estimate Proposal

FFA workers contracted in FY2015 fell slightly short of the target (3,116 / 3,175) and the target for FY2016 is much higher at 10,458, which is a good response by the ENSURE program to the prevailing needs.In response to the drought, ENSURE increased the number of FFA projects as a way of reaching to more people who had become food insecure because of the drought. The target is achievable if resources are made available for the construction works and for food rations. Project Implementation Committees chosen from local communities did much of the work in supervising and monitoring project activities, which lessens the work for project staff and other stakeholders.

Although water supply through construction/rehabilitation of public wells was on target, it was challenging for ENSURE partly due to environmental constraints beyond the consortium's control. With the lowering of the water table attributable to severe drought, the MTE learned, for example, that two out of every five deep wells worked on by ENSURE in Chipinge District were dry. At some sites, blasting was needed to deepen the wells to reach the water table, which was not possible due to USAID policy requiring pre-blasting approval and the presence of a technical specialist to oversee the safety of the process. Unfortunately, technical specialists from District Development Fund (DDF) are not in adequate numbers to be supervising all blasting that may be required. USAID approved blasting with the condition that USAID guidelines should be followed in the process. Another challenge reported was that ENSURE staff were too few on the ground[9] to provide adequate post-training monitoring of activities (and changes in practices) at the community level.

Latrine construction by the program at public places was on target (36/36). The target for households reached with sanitation and hygiene messages was met successfully due to the impact of the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach, but the number of latrines actually built has been low given the zero subsidy approach to sanitation and conditions of food security prevailing in the targeted areas due to drought. Latrine construction at FFA sites, e.g., Chidzadza, Bangwe, and Changadzi in Chipinge, was comprised of double latrines, one for men and another for women, but progress was affected by non-availability of sufficient workers for both the FFA assets and the latrines.

6.1.2 PROJECT DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION

Project Design

ENSURE interventions under SO1 are designed with a strong theory of change linked to global empirical evidence and aligned with the national policy and strategic plan on nutrition security for Zimbabwe. It seeks to address stunting in the first 1,000 days of a child's life, by tackling directly the immediate causes in the short term, and contributing solutions for underlying and basic causes in the medium to long term by addressing livelihoods and resilience to shocks. The targeting for food rations is project wide. However, it is not sensitive to important social considerations such as intra-household food distribution. At the time of the MTE, the absence of a protective ration was considered by target families as a gap as mothers could not exclude other children under five from sharing the ration which diluted the impact of the project.

The interventions in agriculture, VS&L and gender mainstreaming were designed as a comprehensive package dealing with both crop and livestock and aimed at boosting the knowledge and skills of both male and female farmers to intensify production, and realize income through sales. They are an integrated package which deliberately explores and strengthens the linkages between VS&L and agriculture on the one hand, and VS&L and health and nutrition on the other. VS&L and DRR linkages are also strengthened. The two-phase training approach for VS&L is innovative and has been instrumental to the success of this component. Gender interventions, especially the community dialogues and male champions, have been major strengths of the design. All interventions are designed to be suitable agro-ecologically for the target areas, which are characterized by low and erratic rainfall. Crop agriculture interventions are designed to promote adoption of

[9] ENSURE only has district level staff not ward level staff.

conservation agriculture and irrigation development which are then linked to markets and finance. The adverse developments in the macro-economic environment have undermined the technical soundness of design of this model and effectiveness of this design, but this is beyond the project's control.

With respect to DRR, more specifically, ENSURE has been facilitating formation or rehabilitation of existing ward level structures (disaster management and environmental management committees), which are provided for in the national statutes. The ward level structures have become the operational arms of the District Civil Protection Unit, which were missing previously.

Project Implementation

While the project lost an agricultural season due to slow inception activities, it had caught up, and by the end of FY2015 the program had exceeded most of its targets for core indicators of both outputs and outcomes. The program had reached 66% more beneficiaries than planned through the entire portfolio of interventions; food distribution to pregnant and lactating women had exceeded the target by 24 percentage points; the number of farmers trained had been exceeded by 2 percentage points; savings by VSL groups has exceeded the target by 7 percentage points; and 9% more water point user committees had been trained than planned. On outcomes achieved, ENSURE had achieved 69 percentage points more in terms of the proportion of children 0-6 months exclusively breastfed; there were 9% more beneficiary children with minimum meal frequency; 37% more women consuming iron reach foods; and 11% more beneficiary households storing water.

A major shortcoming in the achievement of outputs though has been in the number of women participating in care groups, which was at 29% of target by the end of FY 2015. During the MTE, the team found that ENSURE had come up with an effective acceleration plan to mobilize this initiative and form care groups through the recruitment of interns to widen reach. The Management team of ENSURE is aware that just mobilizing care groups is not enough, but they must be trained properly. However, staff numbers on the ground do not permit adequate training and the long distances travelled to some of the training sites hinders coverage. ENSURE management has encouraged that the staff in Chipinge and Buhera camp at centers closer to the target population to facilitate mobility and reach. ENSURE will have to supplement its field level staff to match the need for training and support.

ENSURE has promoted the involvement of government stakeholders, AGRITEX, DLPD and the Department of Veterinarian Services (DVS), in project activities and provided transport and other support to ensure they provide training to farmers, caregivers and other community groups. However, USAID policy on allowances for government workers outside the health sector was also a major constraint, especially in the first year of operation, since senior government officers from agriculture and other non-health disciplines preferred to send junior employees and, at times, interns to support ENSURE.

Project Management

ENSURE management has made timely adaptations to the design and implementation of the program in response to the challenges encountered on the ground. Cement procurement which initially was done by the World Vision Head Office was decentralized from being undertaken at the head office level to the ENSURE project to prevent delays in completion of assets. The number of wards was increased from 60 to 66 to achieve the targets on reach. Identification of FFA projects at the ward level was accelerated. Targets were brought forward in appropriate areas so as to focus on strengthening the population reached early on, before project closure. Secondary Food Distribution Points were opened to reduce distances. Baby demo plots were also introduced to increase the program's impact. While both gender and VS&L interventions had originally been designed as stand-alone strategic intervention areas, management adapted the design to interweave them into nutrition, WASH, agriculture and DRR. Both elements have become strong foundations for the success of the three core components of ENSURE. Monitoring and evaluation was strengthened, outcome indicators for agriculture, market development and income revised, and an innovative web-based M&E database has been developed. Outcomes are being tracked systematically through a sample survey especially focusing on the behavior change aspects. However, non-tracking of stunting, which is the ultimate objective of the program, is 6.1.This shows a gap in management and needs to be rectified.

Work planning and progress reporting is to a high standard, aligned with the technical requirements of USAID. Key decisions to inform programming through barrier analysis research and a gender assessment have also been made. Management meetings are held regularly, including the Senior Leaders, Expanded Leaders, Steering Committee (SC) and SO Team Leaders meetings. The SC carries out two M&E visits per year to identify and evaluate issues. Gender mainstreaming is monitored both in terms of outputs and changes in attitudes, gender relations and practices.

Project Communication and Collaboration

Internal collaboration within the ENSURE consortium is high. The highest level of collaboration is through the Joint Steering Committee which comprises the four partner country directors and International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). The SC works as the Board of Advisors to the Chief of Party for ENSURE. These are regularly and fully apprised on progress in implementation, successes and challenges encountered.

ENSURE also has Technical Working Groups (TWGs). All four consortium partners in ENSURE are represented in the Mutare office to facilitate communication and collaboration. The market development experts from SNV also work from the offices of partner institutions when they carry out their work in the targeted districts, e.g., WVI in Buhera and Chipinge. Chairpersons of TWGs have been from partners CARE for SO2 and SAFIRE for SO3. According to the CoP of ENSURE, most decisions made for sectoral areas are democratically done, in a participatory way. Branding of ENSURE has been very inclusive and effective, giving all partners visibility. Staff and implementing partners identify themselves as working for the USAID-funded ENSURE program, as opposed to individual partner organizations.

Success of external collaboration with government staff has been mixed with stronger collaboration being evident with health personnel (provincial and district nutritionists, health facility staff and Environmental Health personnel), but weaker with government staff from Agriculture, Department of Irrigation, Livestock and Veterinary Services, which is partly due to USAID's non-harmonization of policy on allowances for government workers. The application of the policy has, therefore, been selective in favor of district officials in the health and environmental departments.

6.1.3 RELEVANCE AND EFFICIENCY

Technical Area Nutrition SO1

Relevance

The six (6) districts selected for the ENSURE project are in agro-ecological regions IV and V, which are characterized by low rainfall with high susceptibility to drought. The wards targeted have a high prevalence of chronic food insecurity and a high proportion of vulnerable groups, i.e. pregnant, lactating women and children under 2 years,[10] and high prevalence of diarrhea in children under 5. The choice of components is informed by

[10] Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessments Reports, 2015, 2016

a Theory of Change and Conceptual Framework for nutrition adopted for the Zimbabwe Food, Nutrition and Security Policy (ZFNSP), the National Nutrition Strategy (NNS)[11] and globally[12], which identifies three underlying causes of stunting, namely poor child care practices, inappropriate quality of diet and unhealthy living environment.

The project addresses the high prevalence of stunting in the under-fives as reflected in the national statistics[13] and focuses on the first 1,000 days of life approach, which targets the most nutritionally vulnerable populations, i.e., pregnant and lactating women, and children aged 0-23 months. The strategy promotes the production and consumption of nutritious foods through provision of immediate food rations; improving nutritional intake; promoting access and adoption of improved health and hygiene practices; which are underpinned by a behavioral change component that uses the internationally acclaimed Care Group Model[14]. The program also promotes the use of other nutritious foods such as *madora* and peanut butter.

The food ration sizes are aligned to the national guidelines on child nutrition programming that give a balanced diet fortified with adequate micronutrient requirements for the same target group. The ration composition of CSB, oil, lentils, and sorghum, which provides a base for a balanced diet, is adequate for the target population[15]. CSB Plus[16] is a complete protein and a good source of energy, carbohydrates, protein, fat and micronutrients for target groups. It is used as a supplement to local complementary foods in programs that aim to prevent chronic malnutrition[17] ("1,000 days approach").The ration quantity includes 3 kg of CSB+ and 900g vegetable oil, with the addition of 4 kg sorghum and 1 kg lentils for a 10-month lean season period in 2015/16.

ENSURE had expanded the ration basket for women's and children's nutrition in response to the poor harvests and food insecurity in beneficiary households in 2015. The expanded ration basket was designed to protect past and future gains realized in the provision of supplemental caloric and nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and children less than 2 years of age (CU-2s). The quantity for the bi-monthly ration is 8 kg of sorghum and 2 kg of lentils, in addition to the normal ration of 6 kg of CSB+ and 1.8 kg of vegetable oil. This facility was expected to run for a 10-month period ending June 2016.

ENSURE focuses on strategies to prevent diarrhea, which is likely to be a lead cause of mortality in children despite considerable good nutrition. Household Survey data (2014) [18] for the districts showed that the risk of children suffering from diarrhea was high. Only 44% of HHs used an improved drinking water source; and 44% did not use any type of sanitation facilities. These findings guided the design for improved water, sanitation and hygiene practices and to promote equitable participation and leadership of men and women in the implementation of WASH strategies.

The zero subsidy to WASH is consistent with the provisions of the national WASH policy launched in 2013. The Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)[19] is in line with the community behavior change communication approach promoted by the National Sanitation and Hygiene strategy: Accelerating Access to Sanitation and Hygiene July 2011–June 2015[20]. The MTE also observed innovative communications of key messages on WASH behavior change practices through song and dance among the care group clients and Village Health Workers (VHWs).

The project has partnered with the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MOHCC), Environmental Health Department and Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) to improve access to safe drinking water

[11] Zimbabwe National Nutrition Strategy, 2015
[12]UNICEF conceptual framework for nutrition)
[13] DHS 2011-2012 (Prevalence of stunting (27.6) for children under five (one in every three)
[14] Care Group Model
[15] USAID Corn Soy Blend/Plus Commodity FACT Sheet (June 3, 2016)
[16] USAID Corn Soy Blend/Plus Commodity FACT Sheet (June 3, 2016)
[17] WHO definition of Chronic malnutrition referred to as 'stunting' (http://www.who.int/childgrowth/en/
[18] Household Survey 2014
[19] http://www.communityledtotalsanitation.org/page/clts-approach
[20]http://ncuwash.org/newfour/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/sanitation_and_hygiene_strategy_-final_draft-20sept2011.pdf

and sanitation facilities in an effort to reduce the prevalence of diarrhea in children under 5, as well as promote equitable participation and leadership of men and women in implementation of WASH strategies.

Efficiency
The following aspects were assessed by the MTE:

Adherence to Schedules
Several factors contribute to the ENSURE program adhering to schedules. The project implementation was in compliance with the design and addressed the felt needs of the clients. It is integrated, responds to community demands, and focuses on chronic food insecurity, malnutrition targets and vulnerable groups: pregnant lactating mothers and children under two years of age.

The project is implemented by highly qualified staff that has been able to engage and motivate both the target groups and community leadership for buy-in as evidenced by the workshops that have been carried out to orient the communities about the program. The counselor and village head interviewed in Tanganda said they instituted penalties for pregnant mothers who defaulted and delivered babies at home, further reinforcing health facility delivery. The penalties included payment in kind (for example a chicken) and were not instituted by ENSURE, but are community driven and are part of the many sanctions instituted for various issues. They are usually very small, e.g., paying for a chicken. This is a potential violation of the "do no harm" principle for which ENSURE should weigh the costs and benefits and discourage any harm through relevant messaging.

Food Distribution Points (FDPs) are located strategically at clinics and schools creating an opportunity for the mothers to access clinics for other health service, including immunizations, maternal neonatal and child care services, growth monitoring, education and awareness about WASH.

In response to the poor harvests in beneficiary households, ENSURE expanded the ration basket in the food distribution activity for women's and children's nutrition to protect past and future gains realized in the provision of supplemental caloric and nutritional needs of PLWs and CU-2s in the critical first 1,000 days of a child's life by 8kg of sorghum and 2 kg of lentils, in addition to their normal ration of 6 kg of CSB+ and 1.8 kg of vegetable oil.

Performance Versus Set Targets
The late start-up caused a gap with regard to the number of Care Group clients enrolled which was below 50%. The inability to reach planned targets for Care Group clients and children 6 to 23 months for FY2014 prompted the recruitment of interns and training of Care Group Leaders to intensify registration of the target groups. The project has also re-engaged the Apostolic and Zionist religious groups, which are normally averse to medical care[21], for participation and enrollment of their members to the project. The cumulative effort of mobilizing religious groups, expanded geographic coverage within the approved geographic areas and increasing number of FDPs boosted registration for pregnant and lactating mothers and children 6-23 receiving rations to 142% and 114% respectively[22] for FY15.

By September 2015, targets were exceeded as shown in Table 3. In the second quarter of 2016 over 90% of beneficiaries were already reached. Women interviewed in FGDs felt that the project was on schedule and attributed that to the beneficiaries' awareness.

Table 3: Output Performance on Supplementary Feeding Rations to PLW and U 2 Children FY 2015 - Q2 2016

[21] ibid
[22] ibid

	FY 2015 [Oct 2014 – Sep 2015]				Q2 FY 2016 [Jan-Mar]		
		Target	Actual	Achieved	Target	Actual	Achieved
Number of pregnant and lactating women receiving food rations	Overall	15000	21341	142%	43465	43102	99.2%
	Pregnant	8437	12363	-	-	11681	
	Lactating	6563	8978	137%	-	5096	
Number of children 6 - 23 months receiving food rations	Overall	25929	29668	114%	-	26323	99%
	Male	12705	14633	115%	-		
	Female	13224	15035	114%	-		54%
Number of households receiving food rations	-	35626	41831	117%			
% of recipient HHs sensitized to food storage and refuse disposal	-	100%	80%	80%			

Source: Quarterly Report FY16/Q2 (Jan to March)

The project is integrated and aligned with existing government program frameworks and infrastructures, thereby saving costs[23].

Context specific Community Social Action Plans were developed to help improve communication and decision making around household consumption of nutritious food. Men's fora were established and trained on household consumption of nutritious food and other gender perspectives affecting households. According to project's annual reports, a total of 173 male advocates were trained and 30 men's fora groups formed. The senior nurse at Bangure Clinic Buhera confirmed that some men were accompanying their wives. When men were in accompaniment, the nurses gave the wife first preference for screening or care.

Equitable Participation and Decision Making by Women and Men on Household Consumption of Nutritious Foods

The project has conducted an analysis on gender to determine perspectives affecting household consumption of nutritious food and developed context specific Community Social Action Plans to help improve communication and decision-making around household consumption of nutritious food. It had also established men's fora and trained them on household consumption of nutritious food and other gender perspectives affecting household food consumption.

ENSURE had also collaborated with the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development (MWAGCD) to expand the training, the number and diversity of people trained in social action planning and reinforcing good practices in equitable participation of women in decision making around the consumption of nutritious food. Implementation efficiency was also achieved through use of local venues for training programs of the different cadres including VHW, care group leaders, and community leaders to increase accessibility.

Many behavioral changes were communicated to the MTE in all the wards visited through songs and FGDs, and the men's fora confirmed them to be true. Examples of good practices mentioned by beneficiaries include:

- Men now help women with household duties and allow lactating mothers time to breast feed their babies.

[23] Costs not verified

- The relationship between men and women has changed significantly, men respecting women as being able to generate income as well, i.e., VS&L. As such women have gained significant decision making powers, especially on the utilization of income and purchase or disposal of assets.
- Women have decision-making powers on their VS&L income and now participate in other decisions pertaining to the family.
- Men's forums encourage women to eat foods like liver, which is iron rich, and eggs and dispel myths around such foods.
- Men now change nappies, feed children, cook and wash dishes.

Food Distribution Points (FDPs) and Ration Basket

FDPs are located strategically at clinics and schools creating an opportunity for the mothers to access clinics for other health services, including immunizations, maternal neonatal and child care services, growth monitoring, education and awareness on WASH. In response to the poor harvests in beneficiary households, ENSURE had expanded the ration basket in the food distribution activity for women's and children's nutrition to protect past and secure future gains realized in the provision of supplemental caloric and nutritional needs of PLWs and CU-2s in the critical first 1,000 days[24].

Improving WASH Practices

The project design on WASH infrastructure was approved and is monitored by government personnel in the MOHCC who make sure that all standards are certified. The Environmental Health Technician (EHT) monitors the implementation on the ground. ENSURE has helped revive the Water-Point Management Committees (WPMC). The project had surpassed the target for number of water management committees trained on environmentally-sensitive water and sanitation practices: targeted 1,000 and achieved 1,090 (109%) for FY2015. The project had adhered to the policy principles of zero subsidies, focusing on Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) and investing in community mobilization, instead of the hardware. The MTE observed innovative communication of key messages on WASH behavior change practices through song and dance among the care group clients and VHWs. Fifty-six percent (56%) of the water sources tested were found fit for human consumption. Women were participating in water committees. Q2 of FY2016 reports that of the 997 trained in community-based management (operation and maintenance) of water sources from 129 water committees, 553 were female.

Care Group Client Trainings and Awareness

The care group's model provides an excellent opportunity to deliver direct peer-to-peer support to women for training on promoting and enabling maternal and child nutrition behavior change and child care practices, improving WASH practices, equitable participation of men and women and food security-related activities. The project was lagging behind in enrollment and training of Care Group Clients, but the revised registration campaign improved the situation for FY2016 target.

The group training model cascading to care group clients is helping to enhance skills updates. The ENSURE project provides monthly training updates to VHWs, who in turn train and give support to the care group clients at the village and household level. The VHWs also conduct monthly growth monitoring for the under-fives activities and report to the clinic. This provides a mechanism for surveillance of malnutrition and diarrhea cases in the community. The VHW and the care group leaders live in the same villages as the clients, making it easier for continuing support through closer supervision and support through home visits.

Use of Existing Government Structures Promotes Project Success

Use of existing government structures for service and delivery in health at the provincial and district ward and community level promotes project success, as does use of the MOHCC for the clinic centered service delivery.

[24] USAID Corn Soy Blend/Plus Commodity FACT Sheet (June 3, 2016)

The Health personnel EHT are engaged in the planning on environmental sanitation issues, and water point management. Nurses focus on the health care issues.

Technical Area- Agriculture 2/ SO2

Relevance

The ENSURE household incomes and food security component is appropriate in the context of the conditions that prevail in the natural agro-ecological regions (NR) IV and V. The quality of the land resource in Zimbabwe declines from NR I through NR V (Moyo, 2000; Vincent and Thomas, 1961).With annual rainfall of 450-650 mm, crop yields are extremely low and the risk of crop failure is high in one out of three years (Rukuni and Eicher, 1994). Generally, these are areas suitable for extensive cattle, goat production and game-ranching with cattle and goat production being major sources of cash income (FAO, 2006). People in the ENSURE districts have low incomes and conventional agricultural practices do not produce adequate yields, and high post-harvest losses further compromise the little that is harvested. The traditional crop varieties are no longer viable due to environment and climate related changes. Poor livestock production practices such as inbreeding have resulted in low production.

At the policy level, this ENSURE component aligns well with GoZ and USAID policies. On the part of government, the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimAsset) places Food Security and Nutrition as Pillar 1. It is also consistent with the USAID policy which says, "We partner to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing our security and prosperity"[25]. It also realizes that "poverty is multi-dimensional, requiring an approach to address hunger and food insecurity, illiteracy and innumeracy, ill-health, disempowerment, marginalization and vulnerability"[26].

Prevailing conditions in Zimbabwe over the past decade have also favored the introduction of such a component, the most notable being rising food insecurity. Food insecurity has come on the back of sustained declines in productivity and the collapse of the agricultural sector since the beginning of 2000. Agricultural markets that used to exist for communal and smallholder farmers, through linkages with commercial farms and parastatals such as the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) and the Agricultural Rural Development Authority (ARDA), have become non-existent. This has been exacerbated by low levels of farmer organization which has compromised the ability of farmers to lobby for better terms in the input and output markets. The subsequent decline in economic performance has, at the national level, resulted in low industrial capacity utilization (estimated at 36.3% in 2015[27]), increasing job losses and, therefore, declining household incomes. At least 4,610 companies have closed down, resulting in a loss of 55,443 jobs since 2009 (2015 Budget Statement). This has increased the more than 80% of productive people in the country who were already unemployed or underemployed in the informal sector[28].

The drought situation in the country has heightened the need for resilience related interventions such as Conservation Agriculture (CA) and livestock support. The negative impact of global warming and climate change has meant that conventional crop production practices continue to result in dwindling crop yields. Therefore, the need for irrigation based agriculture, CA practices, adoption of drought resistant crop varieties and small grains has become paramount. The Training of Trainer (lead farmer model and the concept of demo plots), the cascading concepts and the group approaches have been appropriate for less educated adults who prefer learning by seeing, doing and being motivated by peers in a region where the economically active youths have emigrated. Between September 2015 and March 2016 alone, 25,000 cattle are estimated to have died of starvation with Masvingo and Manicaland recording high deaths of 12,016 and 3,580, respectively (LPD, Herald April 22, 2016). These developments strengthen the need for additional livestock related support to ensure that farmers are able to cope with the El Nino induced dynamics. The VSL component has been instrumental in

[25] https://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/mission-vision-values
[26] https://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/mission-vision-values
[27] African Development Bank, http://www.afdb.org/en/countries/southern-africa/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-economic-outlook/
[28] African Development Bank, http://www.afdb.org/en/countries/southern-africa/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-economic-outlook/

improving income levels and financial discipline of the communities. Added to this is the voucher system, which has enabled the injection of cash into the agro-dealer industry, boosting viability, sustaining jobs and promoting recovery of the local private sector that will sustain project impacts.

Another element has been the capacity established in previous donor interventions. In Ward 21 in Zaka, the women had been participating in VSL groups under the Kupfuma Ishungu program introduced by CARE in 2010.The beneficiaries had the relevant background and the introduction of VSL under ENSURE further cemented skills and previous knowledge. Added to this has been the established presence of ENSURE implementing partners, who had extensive experience and established capacities in working with communities in these geographic regions. At a more programmatic level, the household incomes and food security component is the "conversion chamber" in which the outputs from the DRR component are inputted and converted into consumptive items (incomes/food and better nutrition) at the household and community levels in order to attain the overall program goal of reduction in stunting. Added to this has been the centrality of the household incomes and food security component in empowering women by giving them access to alternative production means and income generation initiatives in the context of the marginalization of these areas where the economic and social burden of daily household survival impacts heavily the women due to cultural, religious and other social norms.

Efficiency
The following interventions were assessed by the MTE.

Agricultural Practices of Farmers Improved
The number of private enterprises, producers' organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) that applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance are summarized in the following table:

Table 4: Agricultural Practices of Farmers

Intervention Activity	Cumulative or Non-cumulative	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
OVERALL	Non-Cumulative	2957	3116	105%
Private Enterprises (Agro dealers) (Continuing)	Cumulative	83	63	76%
Producer Associations (Producer groups) New	Non-Cumulative	150	270	180%
Producer Associations (Producer groups) Continuing	Cumulative	184	184	100%
CBO (VSL) groups New	Non-Cumulative	571	1251	219%
CBO (VSL) groups Continuing	Cumulative	580	580	100%
Water User Associations (Water point committees) New	Non-Cumulative	1000	402	40%
Water User Associations (Water point committees) Continuing	Cumulative	357	357	100%
CBO (Asset Management Committees) New	Non-Cumulative	12	9	75%

Overall, the targets were surpassed to reach 105% (3,116 beneficiaries from a target of 2,957). Highest successes were made with CBO (VSL) groups: New (219%) and Producer Associations (Producer groups) new (180%).

The number of farmers and others who have applied technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance are summarized in the following table, which indicates that the overall target of 3,513 farmers was surpassed by 196% to reach 6,879 beneficiaries.

Table 5: Farmer Participation

Intervention Activity	Cumulative or Non-cumulative	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Value chain actor: Agro dealers	Non-Cumulative	63	63	100%
Value chain actor: Producer group members	Non-Cumulative	3450	6816	198%
Technology type: Crop genetics	Non-Cumulative	1725	2176	126%
Technology type: Cultural practices	Non-Cumulative	3450	1473	43%
Technology type: Livestock management	Non-Cumulative	575	1901	331%
Technology type: Pest management	Non-Cumulative	3450	3605	104%
Technology type: Soil-related fertility and conservation	Non-Cumulative	1553	3194	206%
Technology type: Irrigation	Non-Cumulative	600	1997	333%
Technology type: Water Management - non irrigation based	Non-Cumulative	1121	2354	210%
Technology type: Climate mitigation and adaptation e.g. CA	Non-Cumulative	729	3209	440%
Technology type: Marketing and Distribution	Non-Cumulative	3450	3471	101%
Technology type: Post Harvest Handling and Storage	Non-Cumulative	3450	1791	52%
Technology type: Other i.e. improved record keeping, budgeting & financial management	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0
Sex: Male	Cumulative	1757	1550	88%
Sex: Female	Cumulative	1756	2055	117%
Total	Cumulative	3513	6879	196%

The number of individuals trained in post-harvest handling, storage and processing was underachieved at 52%, reaching out to 1,791 farmers out of a targeted 3,450. More women (69%) were reached when compared to men (35%). Targets were also missed in the number of targeted households participating in on-farm trials, where only 298 participated from a target of 900 resulting in 33% achievement (42% achievement among females and 24% achievement among males) of the target. This lack of achievement was attributed mainly to drought that affected crop production.

It should be noted that although most of the targets have been surpassed, droughts have affected the adoption of good agricultural practices. There have been challenges associated with the El Nino induced drought in ENSURE areas where it was reported that the dams and other water sources had become completely dry as early as mid-March 2016, as reported by ENSURE Masvingo Provincial Staff[29]. This has negatively affected the irrigation schemes in Chivi District and the results from ENSURE supported activities such as small livestock production, CA and groundnuts production. The prolonged and severe drought has meant that farmers were not able to practice CA, which has impacted production and incomes leading some of the producer groups in Chipinge and Buhera to dissolve. The farmers in the ENSURE program areas reported that

[29] Meeting with ENSURE Staff, Project Manager, MEL Specialist, VSL Specialist, Gender Specialist, Projects Engineer, Agriculturalist, Database Administrator and Project Secretary on 29th March, 2016

CA is difficult to undertake, particularly for men, and requires huge amounts of labor resulting in CA practice being dominated by women, therefore, highlighting achievements by the program towards gender parity. Increased mechanization could improve the uptake of CA practices, but mechanized CA is, however, expensive, i.e., a ripper costs at least US$100. In one reported situation, a lead farmer, who had returned from a workshop, immediately recruited 30 participants, but 17 of them subsequently pulled out citing the difficulties involved. Lead farmers also face transport constraints in mobilizing other farmers to undertake CA and to supervise and monitor activities. In particular, a lead farmer is supposed to visit other wards where CA is being practiced, but there is often lack of transport in districts such as Buhera and Chipinge due to the bad state of the roads as well as the high cost of such transport to facilitate their movement in light of the long distances. Providing bicycles or bus-fare allowances to lead farmers would ease their transport bottlenecks and would assist them address their transport challenges. ENSURE is already reducing the distances travelled by lead farmers by increasing the number of baby demo plots, and this is a long term solution.

The MTE also observed that in Manicaland Province there is prioritization of mother demonstration plots (managed by first level lead farmers) that are provided with inputs and fencing materials at the expense of baby demonstration plots (managed by second level lead farmers). For the program to have a bigger coverage and impact, the baby demonstration plots are going to be a key component and should be given adequate attention and support as the next level of cascading training to the farmers and communities.

The targeted number of producer groups trained on fruit, vegetables and animal source food production and processing, was also missed as summarized in the table below.

Table 6: Number of Producer Groups Trained

Intervention Activity	Cumulative or non-cumulative	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Commodity type: Vegetables	Non-Cumulative	16	3	19%
Commodity type: Fruits	Non-Cumulative	60	14	23%
Commodity type: Groundnuts	Non-Cumulative	62	33	53%
Commodity type: Goats	Non-Cumulative	17	8	47%
Commodity type: Sugar Beans	Non-Cumulative	16	38	238%
Commodity type: Groundnuts	Non-Cumulative	60	84	140%
Commodity type: Goats	Non-Cumulative	62	69	111%
Commodity Type: Sorghum	Non-Cumulative	17	27	159%
Commodity type: Indigenous Poultry	Non-Cumulative	29	52	179%

Relatively more was done on indigenous poultry (79% achievement) and groundnuts (53% achievement) value chains, with the lowest being the vegetable value chain (19% achievement).

The targeted number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training, was surpassed with a total of 6,587 producers participating from a target of 6,040 thus attaining a 109% success rate. There were significantly more females reached (4,224 out of 3,012 targeted (140% success) compared to men (2,363 out of 3,008 targeted (79% success). None of the targeted 20 institutional beneficiaries in the private sector (agro dealers) were trained. The number of producer groups who were supported by commodity training is presented in the table below.

The ENSURE program overachieved set targets for training on sugar beans (238%), indigenous poultry (179%) and sorghum (159%). The program fell just short on the number of committee members trained in

environmental management awareness and safety where 237 were reached relative to a target of 252, attaining a success rate of 94%. This success was overachieved for men (103%) compared to females (85%).

There was an overachievement regarding the number of agro dealers and lead farmers trained on safe handling and storage of chemicals in which 425 farmers participated from a target of 160 representing a 266% success rate. This success rate was higher for females (300%) compared to men (231%).

Access to and Management of Agricultural Assets Improved

ENSURE planned to rehabilitate existing/create new irrigation schemes on 23 sites for the first two years of which 15 were completed and are functional, a success rate of 65%.

The number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance was targeted at 1,524hectares for irrigation with 31 hectares being achieved.

The number of beneficiaries with access to rehabilitated or created irrigation schemes was reported to be 150 from a target of 220 in the initial year, representing a success rate of 68% (91% success rate for males and 45% success rate for females) of target. The under-achievement was a result of the delay in completion of productive assets which meant that not all targeted beneficiaries could be accommodated. Another reason was that the water holding capacities of the earth dams constructed did not allow large areas of land to be irrigated. The target for the FY15 was 780.

The number of rehabilitated/created irrigation infrastructures being functional was greatly underachieved as shown in the table below.

Table 7: Number of Rehabilitated/Created Irrigation Infrastructure Being Functional

Intervention Activity	Cumulative or Non-cumulative	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Type of irrigation scheme: Rehabilitated	Non-Cumulative	15	12	80%
Type of irrigation scheme: Created	Non-Cumulative	2	1	50%
Type of deep well: Rehabilitated	Non-Cumulative	21	3	14%
Type of deep well: Created	Non-Cumulative	26	8	31%
Type of nutrition garden: created	Non-Cumulative	5	3	60%

There was very high underachievement in the rehabilitation of wells (14% achieved) and creation of wells (31% achieved). There was better success in creation of nutrition gardens (60%) and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes (80%), because of the focus on water provision for irrigation.

The table below summarizes output results regarding the number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance. Achievements were mixed with livestock management (189%), soil-related fertility and conservation (117%), water management - non irrigation based (120%) and climate mitigation and adaptation (251%) overachieving set targets.

Table8: Number of Hectares Under Improved Technologies or Management Practices

Intervention Activity	Cumulative or Non-cumulative	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Technology type: Crop genetics	Non-Cumulative	4382	3155	72%
Technology type: Cultural practices	Non-Cumulative	8764	2136	24%
Technology type: Livestock management	Non-Cumulative	1461	2756	189%
Technology type: Pest management	Non-Cumulative	8763	5227	60%

Technology type: Soil-related fertility and conservation	Non-Cumulative	3945	4631	117%
Technology type: Irrigation	Non-Cumulative	1524	371	24%
Technology type: Water Management - non irrigation based	Non-Cumulative	2847	3413	120%
Technology type: Climate mitigation and adaptation e.g. CA	Non-Cumulative	1852	4653	251%
Sex: Male	Cumulative	4382	1550	35%
Sex: Female	Cumulative	4382	2055	47%
Total		8764	3605	41%

However, a lot more needs to be done on irrigation (24%), cultural practices (24%), pest management (60%) and crop genetics (72%). Overall, out of a target of 8,746 farmers, 3,605 were achieved representing a success rate of 41%. With regards to the number of beneficiaries with access to rehabilitated or created irrigation schemes, targets were surpassed. Overall 2,049 farmers participated out of a target of 780 representing a 263% success rate. The success rate was higher for males at 309% (963 attained from a target of 312) and 232% for females (1,086 participated from a target of 468).

Farmers' Access to, and Utilization of, Credit Increased

ENSURE is working closely with the Agro-Dealer Network of Zimbabwe (ADAZ-Trust) to facilitate linkages of agro dealers to financing institutions. The number of individuals accessing credit/loans from village savings and loan associations over-achieved its target of 8,083 by 135% to reach 10,898 individual farmers. Females had the highest percentage of 156% (9,597 out of a targeted 6,145) while males had a 67% success rate (1,301 out of a target of 1,938). This may suggest that the targets by the program were too conservative and may need to be revised upwards.

A number of targets were surpassed suggesting greater enthusiasm from communities than had been anticipated. The targets may also have been set too low and may require upward revision for the remaining period.

The number of VS&L members linked to financial services was greatly underachieved reaching only 5 of the target of 930 individuals. This warrants a downward revision of the target.

The outputs for value of agricultural and rural loans are summarized in the table below which shows that most of the targets have not been achieved.

Table 9: Outputs for Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans

Intervention Activity	Cumulative or Non-cumulative	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Total loan value	Non-Cumulative	$130,000	$46,517.00	36%
Type of loan recipients: Agro dealers	Non-Cumulative	$30,000	$22,763.00	76%
Type of loan recipient: Producers	Non-Cumulative	$100,000	$23,754.00	24%
Sex of recipient: Female	Non-Cumulative	$39,000	$13,955.00	36%
Sex of recipient: Male	Non-Cumulative	$91,000	$32,562.00	36%

The number of agro dealers receiving USG assistance to access financial services, at 24%, was greatly underachieved (20 agro dealers out of a targeted 83). The success rate was higher for males at 26% (16 from a target of 62) compared to females at 19% (4 from a target of 21).

The following table summarizes results for the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access credit/loans. Again targets were not attained, with only 19% being met.

Table 10: Number of MSMEs, Including Farmers, Receiving USG Assistance to Access Credit/Loans

Intervention Activity	Cumulative or Non-cumulative	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Overall	Non-Cumulative	2100	390	19%
Sex of owner: Female	Non-Cumulative	840	179	21%
Sex of owner: Male	Non-Cumulative	1260	211	17%
Sex of owner: Joint (Male and Female)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0
Size: Micro	Non-Cumulative	2100	390	19%
Size: Small	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0
Size: Medium	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0

Regarding the number of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the past 12 months, outputs were overachieved by 219% (7,271 farmers being assisted out of a target of 3,320). More success was with women, 372% (6,176 from a target of 1,660) compared to males, 66% (1,096 from a target of 1,660).

The overall success rate was higher than targeted for the number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term training in Village Savings and Lending at 135% (10,898 out of a target of 8,083). There was more success with females 156% (9,597 out of a target of 6,145) compared to males, 67% (1,301 out of a target of 1,938).

The targeted number of VS&Ls clients who received training on Income Generating Activity (IGA) selection, planning and management was not achieved (3,415 trained out of a target of 4,800 representing a 71% success rate). The success rate was higher for women, 80% (3,070 out of a target of 3,840) compared to men, 36% (345 out of a target of 960).

Equity in Men's and Women's Access to, and Control Over, Productive Agricultural Resources Improved

Theproportion of female participants in USG assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) was overachieved with the target of 40% being surpassed to 90% of the 10-19 years age group for female participants. For females from 30 years and above, the output was overachieved from a target of 60% to 80%.

The number of people registered in producer groups also exceeded expectations as the target was overachieved by 123% (6,816 from a target of 5,520). The achievements were higher for females, 124% (4,113 from a target of 3,312) compared to males, 122% (2,703 compared to a target of 2,208).

There were lower than expected results concerning the number of members in leadership roles in the producer and farmer groups for which 86% of the target was met (1,111 out of a target of 1,288). The success rate was higher for males, 88% (455 from a target of 515) compared to females, 85% (656 out of a target of 773).

Market Linkages and Information Improved

ENSURE facilitated multi-stakeholder platforms attended by a total of 265 stakeholders on value chain constraints and discussed value chain study reports up to the first quarter of FY2016. ENSURE focused on identifying and providing training for selected agro dealers in operational wards. A total of 63 (40 male: 23 female) agro dealers have been identified and trained, exceeding the target of 20.

In addition, ENSURE was to facilitate market agreements between producer groups and buyers and in this regard such agreements were established for 192 farmers against a target of 14 agreements that was set for the end of FY2015.

ENSURE sought to link agro dealers and producer groups to financial services and input suppliers by introducing 270 producer-group leaders to markets like Cairns and Mbare.

ENSURE focused on the establishment of market intelligence systems for the dissemination of market information and market opportunities by disseminating market information to 5,000 beneficiaries through a mobile Short Message Service (SMS) platform, eMkambo, engaged in FY2014 and FY2015. ENSURE is sending weekly marketing bulletins (ZFU, LMAC and AMA) to District staff for forwarding to producer groups. Contacts of available markets have been given to producer groups and farmer group representatives are being exposed to markets, e.g., meetings between producer group leaders and RLMS, IETC and Cairns in Mutare to discuss goat and bean marketing issues in 2015.

Marketing and Management Capacity of Value Chain Actors Improved

ENSURE undertakes the training of agro dealers and producer groups in input and output marketing by business proposal writing for financial linkages and accessing consignment stock. A total of 3,097 farmers participated in value chains capacity building, including chicken (1,481) and goat (129) value chains capacity building, while 1,487 farmers participated in the groundnuts (827), sugar/Michigan beans (605) and sorghum (55) value chains. This was against a total target of 1,930, therefore, achieving a success rate of 160%.

Outputs that need improvement include training producer groups and other value chain actors on documenting best practices and information sharing, training of producer groups on business support services and training of producer groups in farming as a business. Also included in this category is the facilitation and fund leadership strengthening and member mobilization for producer groups.

The livestock breeds in ENSURE districts are not up to the standards expected to produce sustainable positive returns in the livestock value chains for the farmers.Farmers can make positive returns from local breeds, but the margins will be small. When selling livestock, the prices are charged per kilogram. Local breeds attain small livestock with low weight. Improved breeds attain much higher weight therefore farmers can attain higher income.In Zaka, however, a group of farmers has been engaging in initiatives to import strong goat breeds such as Kalahari Red, Boer and Matabele breeds from Matabeleland. There has also been an introduction of new breeds of traditional chickens – 6,700 (Bushveld and White Sussex in Zaka) by producer groups. These initiatives are still restricted to a small number of wards and a few producer groups. Scaling up of activities would allow the project to have a bigger impact on livelihoods in the communities.

Equity in Men's and Women's Access to, and Control Over Financial Resources Improved

ENSURE has been highly successful in the equitable access of men and women to financial services; establishing Village Savings and Lending groups for pregnant and lactating women; incorporating gender in Village Savings and Lending training; and conducting gender training for men and women on equitable decision-making over income have all been undertaken. However, there is a need to improve on the reporting and tracking of achievements in relation to targets.

Technical Area- Resilience 3/ SO3

Relevance

Aiming at increasing community resilience to food insecurity is very relevant to the target communities, which are in agro ecological regions 4 and 5 of Masvingo and Manicaland provinces. The two regions receive low annual rainfall (below 450mm) and are prone to droughts and floods, both of which affect agricultural

production. These regions experience moderate droughts every 2 to 3 years and severe droughts every 5 to 10 years. In a bid to cope with droughts experienced in the last 10 years, many households disposed of their assets, thereby weakening their capacity to withstand any further shocks and reduced them to depending on relief aid. The region has had very few community assets, such as dams, irrigation schemes and deep well and most of those that exist have deteriorated over time. The objective to rehabilitate and create more productive assets, especially weir dams and irrigation schemes, is relevant and appropriate in enhancing food security for the regions.

The approach used by ENSURE, Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR), is the most effective approach for building community resilience and self-reliance. The approach emphasizes the importance of building the capacity of communities to identify hazards and analyze their vulnerabilities and capacities in order to determine risks around them, draft their disaster management plans, implement the plans and draft constitutions and by-laws. The community is given an opportunity to manage the whole process. The approach, which is bottom-up, enhances participation and ownership and, therefore, ensures sustainability. The design aims at improving, "*Equity in participation, leadership and decision-making related to disaster mitigation assets for men and women."* This is relevant because it recognizes the disproportionate impact of disasters on different gender groups, with women and children more vulnerable than men. It is, therefore, appropriate to actively involve women in vulnerability assessments and incorporate their views in disaster risk reduction planning and implementation. The design also seeks to increase environmentally-sensitive community natural resource management and climate change response practices. This objective is appropriate for environments that have largely been degraded because of population pressure and lack of enforcement of management systems.

Globally the incidence and severity of disasters as a result of drought, tsunamis, earthquakes, and epidemic has increased greatly in the past decades. This is happening at a time when economic recession is being experienced the world over, thereby reducing the capacity of donors to cope with the demand for relief aid. It has, therefore, become imperative to put more emphasis on building resilience at local levels. Building resilience at all levels was one of the priorities for the action of the United Nations Hyogo Framework of Action (Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2005-2015). It is also a priority for its successor, the Sendai Framework (2015-2030). In Zimbabwe, current legislation and policy provides for the setting up of Civil Protection Committees (DRR committees) at the national, district and ward level. However, because of resource constraints in government, some of the lower level committees have not been trained and some have also not been functional. Resuscitating or forming ward DRR committees and training them are very appropriate.

Efficiency
The following interventions were assessed by the MTE.

The table below provides a summary of activities that were planned and achievements up to FY2015.

Table 11: ENSURE Planned Activities and Achievements Through to FY15

Activity	Target FY2015	Cumulative Achievement	Comments
Establishment/ Strengthening of DMCs	66	66	Each ward has a DMC established. 18 were completed in FY2014 and 48 were targeted for FY2015. 66 is the LOA target.
Environmental Sub-Committees trained	16	17	17 were achieved out of an FY2015 target of 16
Community DM plans	66	66	Achieved all the 66 ward plans as per LOA target. Each ward has a plan in place. 18 were established in FY2014 and 48 were achieved in FY2015.
FFA workers	3,175	3,116	3,116 workers were achieved and the variance was a result of dropouts.

Activity	Target FY2015	Cumulative Achievement	Comments
Public wells constructed	34	34	There are water quality tests currently going on to assess the portability of the water. The main challenge being faced with deep wells is the issue of the hard rock that needs blasting. ENSURE is determining if they can implement blasting of deep wells, considering the costs as well.
Public latrines constructed	36	36	The target was achieved.
Small dam irrigation schemes	11	11	All the weir dams have been completed and currently finishing the irrigation schemes.
Water point user committee members trained	1,000 committees	1,090	759 committee members were trained in FY15 and 241 in FY16. 1,090 members were selected for the training.

Capacity Building of Communities and Government Staff Promotes Project Success

The project design is strong in that it seeks to build capacities of communities to take charge of building their own resilience. Communities identify interventions that can help to reduce disaster risk and implement them with support of government stakeholders at the district and ward level. All the DRR committees interviewed confirmed that they proposed the assets to be created (dams, irrigation schemes) and identified the sites with the participation of community members. Participation of government experts ensures full utilization of their time and skills which otherwise would be underutilized because of the lack of project funding by the government. They also monitor the quality of outputs and reduce the cost of hiring outside experts. Participation of beneficiary communities in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation and use of locally available materials in construction minimizes costs of labor and materials and ultimately overall project costs.

Low Morale of Government Experts Impedes Project Success

Project operations seem to be negatively affected by low motivation of government experts who do not receive allowances for the input they provide to the projects. This challenge is rampant throughout all districts at the provincial, district and ward level. Government staff would normally receive allowances whenever they go out of their offices on business. In all the districts visited by the MTE team, they complained that even when they embarked on long trips to cities where they spend long hours on the way, they don't get allowances for refreshments or telephone calls home. To make matters worse, they often travel in the company of ENSURE staff who do receive allowances. The ENSURE staff end up feeling obliged to provide refreshments out of their own resources to compensate the government workers. At the ward level, the AGRITEX Extension Workers and EHTs walk long distances to project sites, if they don't have their own motor bikes or bicycles. Unmotivated experts, especially at the provincial and district level, often assign interns to attend important training and meetings while they prioritize their presence in projects where they are given incentives or just stay at the offices. This brings negative effects to the project which fails to harness the expertise from experienced staff.

Inadequate Transport for Monitoring Impedes Project Success

Shortage of transport to carry all relevant stakeholders to project sites for monitoring was reported in all districts. In some cases, where it would be important to have a number of experts from different government ministries to monitor the project jointly, the vehicles have only been able to accommodate a few, leaving others. Some experts mentioned that some projects were completed before they had a chance to visit them even once.

Technical Hitches at Dam Sites Impedes Project Success

Challenges were experienced at some dam sites which proved to be difficult to work on. For example, in Chipinge, Ward 1, and Bikita, the sites had to be changed to new ones after failing to access the bedrock. At

Chemvuu Dam in Zaka, hard rock for footing was not reached on the right bank. As a result, the design of the weir dam was revised to include an earth embankment. In Musvinini ward, the bedrock was much deeper than anticipated and it took more time and effort to complete the activities. In Bikita, an irrigation plot had to be relocated after government officials condemned the site that had already been prepared. These challenges compromised efficient use of labor, time and financial resources.

Shortage of Tools, Inadequate Workers and Lack of Protective Clothing Impeded Project Success
There were shortages of tools at some sites in Masvingo because of late procurement. However, some tools were transferred from old sites where construction had been completed.

In some areas, a shortage of casual workers willing to participate in FFA was experienced and this reduced the pace of completion of the assets. According to the January-March 2016 Quarterly Program Performance Report for ENSURE, for example, "*at some FFA projects, there are still inadequate workers due to the fact that there are a few households within the 5km radius of the project site. FFA projects with inadequate numbers of workers staggered the implementation of activities*". This does not imply poor planning or poor site selection as the latter is determined by geographic features and selected by community. However, it should be stated that at many other sites there were more people that were willing to be engaged than the numbers required by the projects.

Lack of protective gear for FFA workers impeded progress at some of the sites. A serious injury was reported at the Weir Dam Project in Ward 1, Bangwe Maunganidze in Chipinge District. Lack of protective clothing was also mentioned as a constraint at Tarwira Dam site visited in Ward 19 Buhera (in picture).

Photo 1: (Left) Weir dam wall under construction at Simbumbu ward, Chivi. Photo 2: (Right) Women carrying stones at dam site in ward 19, Buhera and others working in the background. Workers have no protective clothing in both cases.

Differential Knowledge Levels Impeded Project Success
The concentration of training and awareness promotion in DRR committees without extending general awareness promotion to the rest of the casual workers led to disagreements between the two during implementation, which was reported to have retarded progress in the work. Late procurement of project materials and an inadequate number of trained builders also derailed progress at some sites. At all project sites visited, the Project Implementation Teams (PITs) were not aware of the holding capacities of their weir dams and the number of irrigation plots that could be supported. The issue brought anxiety and speculation among the community members.

Lack of Project Branded Material Impedes Project Success
DRR committees stated that it was difficult to reprimand defaulters and enforce by-laws throughout their wards because they did not have identity cards or T-shirts for DRR committee members. Whenever they reprimanded community members who engaged in practices that damaged the environment like stream-bank cultivation, the culprits would always tell them that they did not have authority to do so. The situation would be different if the DRR committee members had identity cards, T-shirts or reflective jackets indicating their role, and a strong link to the police for law enforcement. They also indicated that having the project branded material would also expedite passing on key DRR messages to the communities for awareness and behavior change. If DRR messages are printed on T-shirts that are worn by people who move around the community, they would help

to disseminate key information to all community members. Key messages printed on T-shirts could be; *Do not cross flooded rivers, Stop veld fires.*

Training of Committees Promotes Project Success
Training is vital to increase knowledge and building capacity in terms of planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. It, therefore, contributes towards greater program efficiency and quality of outputs. DRR committees in all of the targeted 66 wards of ENSURE received training on disaster risk vulnerability and capacity assessment (RVCA) and planning. Project implementation teams were elected by communities for all asset creation or rehabilitation projects, and were trained in scheduling of tasks, monitoring participation of workers, safekeeping tools, monitoring execution of different activities and ensuring that tasks are completed as scheduled. Some workers are trained in skills such as building, and they ensure that construction standards are met. The rest of the workers provide unskilled labor such as collection of stones, sand or water.

Collaboration with Government Stakeholders Promotes Project Success
The ENSURE program collaborates closely with government stakeholders throughout the project cycle of asset creation or rehabilitation. Government experts are highly qualified to provide technical guidance and supervision and are custodians of government standards in their respective sectors. Experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, particularly AGRITEX and the Department of Irrigation and Environmental Management Agency (EMA), participate in feasibility assessments of proposed asset sites for dams, irrigation plots or dip tanks, approve the technical designs, monitor the implementation process to ensure compliance to government standards and, finally, when the assets are completed, they certify quality of the output and commission them for use. This participation ensures greater efficiency and a good quality of assets created or rehabilitated. However, in light of the low morale as a result of lack of allowances mentioned above, this benefit of collaboration could not be fully harnessed. Some officers who are highly technical did not commit themselves fully to the projects. The projects, therefore, only benefited from the few times when they availed themselves. Nevertheless, the morale varied from one officer to the other with some committing themselves while others would not.

Collaboration with government stakeholders, particularly members of the District Civil Protection Committee on strengthening DRR systems and early warning systems was found to be good. The members participated in facilitating training, and DRR plans, constitutions and by-laws were reviewed and certified by the Rural District Council (RDC) or the District Administrator (DA), who is the chair of the DCPC. In Masvingo, EMA was supporting ward committees in enforcing by-laws, the Forestry Commission donated a variety of tree species for planting within weir dam catchment areas on national tree planting day in December, while the police responded immediately when bombs were discovered at Jorodhani dam and also helped guard against poaching of natural resources from Musvinini ward in Chivi. AGRITEX played an important role in early warning messages about the El Nino induced drought and advocated for cropping small grains and practicing CF. The committees had contact details of stakeholders at the district level whom they could contact in the event of a hazard. This good collaboration is an important factor in enhancing efficiency of processes.

Training of Communities Increases Acceptance of the Interventions by Targeted Communities
Some communities received DRR awareness issues and established early warning systems. Training communities continues. The ones that were trained became aware of the disaster risks around them and, therefore, appreciated and accepted all the activities aimed at reducing such risk.

Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Increases Acceptance of the Interventions by Targeted Communities
Communities are empowered and given an opportunity to identify hazards around them, assess risks, draw up plans to reduce risk, implement them with support of ENSURE (availing expertise and funds). The communities, therefore, accept the interventions which they spearheaded. They are highly motivated to implement them and ensure that they are successfully completed. In all wards visited, communities bragged that they were the ones who proposed the interventions and that nothing was imposed on them.

Positive Perceived Benefits Increase Acceptance of the Interventions by Targeted Communities
Construction or rehabilitation of dams and irrigation schemes brings tangible benefits of enhanced livelihoods and improved incomes. They are, therefore, highly regarded and accepted. Understanding the dangers of invasive species, deforestation and environmental degradation ensures acceptance and participation in environmental rehabilitation activities. In areas where communities removed *lantana camara*, the people realized that it paved the way immediately for growth of grass which is important for livestock grazing. This realization brought impetus to acceptance and participation in such activities.

6.1.4 EVIDENCE OF EARLY CHANGE

Technical Area Nutrition SO1
The MTE has noted early evidence of results that includes the following:

Achievement of Targets
There was mixed progress on indicators reflected in the reports. For some indicators, the level of achievement was extremely high, even above 400%, while for others it was lower than 50%. The over-achievements are not likely to be tied to the protective ration. It would appear that targets were set too low, with 20% being the target for many indicators. Target setting was highly conservative. This is likely to have been very close to the baseline. Achievement was very high due to the success of the nutrition education, and the collaboration with Village Health Workers, who had good training and experience on this subject.

Table 12: Indicators for Achievement on Outcome Indicators, ENSURE Project

	FY 2015 (Oct 2014 – Sept 2015)				
Indicator	**Disaggregation**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Achieved**
% of beneficiary women in union who make decisions over consumption of nutritious foods at household level	Overall	Not available	20%	84%	420%
	Joint Decision		20%	4%	21%
	Sole Decision		20%	80%	400%
% of beneficiary women consuming iron rich foods	None	30%	40%	77%	193%
% of beneficiary households storing water in safe storage containers	None	Not available	20%	31%	155%
% of beneficiary mothers or caregivers reporting receiving at least 3 of 5 targeted support activities to improve the consumption of nutritious food	None	Not available	20%	49%	245%

*Source: FY 2015 Annual Report. Indicators not available for the Q2 FY 2016 quarterly report

Gains in Knowledge
Monthly, 1,048 care group clients meet and receive education and awareness to support good nutrition behaviors among women and children. The lead mothers and CGCs interviewed in Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), as part of the MTE, reported several examples of new knowledge that they claimed community members had acquired as a result of the project. A high level, specifically amongst the Care Group Leaders [CGLs], was observed by the MTE team as evidenced by their use of technical language related to the program. There is, however, no indicator specifically for measuring knowledge levels.

Changes in Health Seeking Behaviors
The VHWs and lead mothers interviewed noted that positive health practices were already observed within the target population (Chipinge, Musina Clinic catchment area).

Changes on Malnutrition
According to one senior nurse interviewed, "in 2012 before ENSURE, the problem of child malnutrition in the clinic catchment area was severe with more than 20% of children under 5 years undernourished. In 2016, there are zero (0) cases of under-nutrition. In 2012, out of 50 children examined a month, on average 10 were undernourished children. In 2016, out of 104 children examined in a month, zero was undernourished, according to Weight For Age (WFA) measurements".

Changes in Ante-Natal Care (ANC)
Pregnant women were reported to be registering early for Ante-Natal Care (ANC) and clinic records checked show increases in early registration, as early as two months into the pregnancy. This is in line with the WHO guidance which stipulates that ANC should be as early as possible in pregnancy, preferably in the first trimester. The clinic records also show increases in service utilization for facility deliveries and post-natal care. Attendance by pregnant mothers, including early booking, almost doubled (80%).

Reduction in Diarrhea Cases
A comparison of clinic records (Bangure, Musina), for the period 2014 and 2015 shows fewer children being referred for diarrhea. The clinic growth monitoring master charts show more children within the recommended weight range.

Participation by Members of Religious Objector Churches
The FGD conducted with VHWs in Buhera district (Bangure ward) by the MTE noted increased participation by members of some Apostolic religious groups.

The Care Group Model Promotes Project Success
CGCs were of the opinion that the Care Group approach is an effective means of training because it allowed for peer-to-peer learning and enhanced group synergy.

The home visits were also seen as promoting better communication as the CGCs interacted more frequently with the care group leaders.

Trainings and Awareness Campaigns Promote Project Success
A senior nurse (Bangure Clinic)concluded that the training programs, education and awareness for mother/father, Care Group members, VHWs and the community as a whole had helped create demand for nutrition services being provided and increased awareness about breastfeeding, sanitation and hygiene, and growth monitoring. The nurse attributed the decrease in malnutrition and diarrhea in the community to the increase in knowledge about nutrition and breastfeeding. Washing hands before breast feeding babies was also observed.

Food Rations Are an Incentive for Participation and Promote Project Success
VHWs in the FGD (Buhera, Bangure ward) attributed the participation of religious objectors to the education and awareness from the project and the availability of the food rations as part of the incentive behind motivation.

Lack of Support to Encourage Government Staff Participation Has Impeded the Project Success
The project is constrained by limited resources of backup services within the Ministry of Health and Child Care (nutrition experts: one nutritionist at the provincial office and one per district, and transport). Lack of incentives for VHWs and other government officials has resulted in preference to support schemes with incentives.

Evidence of Early Changes: Technical Area Agriculture SO2
The MTE has noted early evidence of impact that includes the following:

Improved Farmer Knowledge of Improved Farming Methods
In ENSURE agricultural production has improved to some extent due to adoption of improved farming methods. The MTE observed among the few people who adopted CA, a high-level of understanding and ability to implement agricultural practices related to CA such as crop rotation, mulching, minimum soil disturbance and timeliness of operations as well as the adoption of mechanized CA. Consequently, yields are reported to have increased due to CA in those years when the droughts have been less severe. Communities observed that crops stay green and they can make up to four harvests per plant; plants are healthier, cobs are healthier and 3 to 4 times larger than normal. In terms of reach, 34 lead farmers have participated, with each farmer developing a mother demonstration plot. The 34 mother demonstration plots have become learning sites for 340 lead farmers who have established baby demonstration plots. The baby demonstration plots have in turn become learning schools for 3,187 farmers who make up 136 producer groups.

Improved Farmer Knowledge of Improved Livestock Practices
There has been improved livestock housing and use of improved quality of feed, e.g., velvet beans for goats, early vaccination and timely diagnosis and treatment of livestock. There has been a successful introduction of new breeds of traditional chickens – 6,700 (Bushveld and White Sussex in Zaka) by producer groups and there are initiatives to buy stronger goat breeds by Zaka livestock producer groups.

Improved VSL Adaptation
Through the gender dialogue training programs, VSL representatives confirmed that VSLs are giving women more flexibility and decision-making power over financial resources. Women reported being less dependent on men, with men actually looking up to the women for assistance in taking care of the essentials in the homes. The trickle down impact of this has included improved access to basic needs such as availability of nutritious foods, improved access to education by children and improved general well-being of the family. At Shindi primary school in Chivi, women indicated that after receiving their VSL loans they are able to visit Ngundu Township and buy essentials for the family including clothing and food. A group of 3 women at Chiromo Ward 21 in Zaka have started a bakery Income Generating Activity (IGA) and are producing bread and buns for sale from VSL money. At Mahazu Irrigation scheme in Ward 21 in Zaka, VSL money is being used to purchase agricultural inputs by the plot holders. The plot holders are also participating in groundnuts and chicken producer groups, further highlighting the extent to which VSL has been integrated in the other components of the program. The number of women owning livestock increased, mainly due to VSL, while the number of small livestock is also increasing. There has also been diversification from crop to livestock producer groups in

Buhera. More women are participating in leadership positions in VSL and producer groups. In Zaka, for example, women now constitute more than 80% of the VSL committees.

In ENSURE, VSL money is helping producer groups to purchase agricultural inputs, invest in WASH, pay school fees, and provide capital for IGAs (agricultural and non-agricultural). Goat farmers managed to purchase cattle through VSL (monthly savings vary from $1 per member to $50) in Manicaland. In Chivi, one of the groups bought four cattle for each of the four members in 2014. A woman in the group managed to buy two donkeys in 2015 and a teacher at a school managed to send his child to Bondolfi Teachers College from the money earned from the VSL.

There has been a positive impact from training on record keeping by VSL groups. In Chivi Ward 26 (Shindi School) and Ward 15 (Dewe School), women showed the team books in which they are keeping records for the VSL. In Zaka, Chiromo Ward 21, VSL groups have formed a Social Fund and have used it to paint classroom blocks and toilets and to create Early Child Education and Development (ECED) facilities at Chiromo Primary School and another primary school in the ward. It is significant to note that repayment of loans for funds borrowed by members in the context of ENSURE VSL groups has not been a challenge. Repayment terms for these loans were set at 30 days, with interest rates between 10 to 20% per month. By the end of FY2014, $154,532 in savings and loans had been mobilized by the VSL groups.

In Ward 15 (Dewe School), VSL members reported that they have been successfully conducting field days for the VSL groups. These are events where VSL members showcase the assets they had acquired using funds raised through VSL. The MTE was informed that these events have helped to market success stories and have enticed more community members to participate.

Improved Market Intelligence

Market intelligence initiatives have seen market information being disseminated to 5,000 beneficiaries through a mobile SMS platform (eMkambo), engaged by SNV in FY2014/2015. ENSURE is currently working on setting up extension market information systems at District centers. Chipinge has one set up already. In addition, weekly marketing bulletins (ZFU, LMAC and AMA) are being sent out to District staff and then are being forwarded to producer groups. ENSURE has also given contacts of available markets to producer groups and farmer group representatives are being exposed to markets, e.g., meetings between producer group leaders and RLMS, IETC and Cairns in Mutare, to discuss goat and bean marketing issues in 2015. In addition, farmer organizational capacity building initiatives focusing on governance and leadership and farming as a business have benefited 6,816 farmers and 270 producer groups. Producer group leaders have also been taken on accompaniment visits to Cairns and Mbare Musike. ENSURE also succeeded in facilitating a dialogue between Buhera RDC, farmers and livestock stakeholders on livestock levies which resulted in the RDC agreeing to review the levy downwards from 7% to 4%. Market and financial linkages for both individual farmers and producer groups have produced results already and, in FY2015, ENSURE priority value chains resulted in sales totalling over $670,000.

Increased Linkages to Markets

The farmers have also been linked to markets. One of the buyers, Tabika Tagocha Restaurant, is buying indigenous chickens from 15 livestock groups spread over 78 villages in Zaka. From June 2015 to April 2016, they had bought 1,500 indigenous chickens from the groups. The buyer demand is an average of 10 indigenous poultry per day, which allows him to serve his average market demand of 500 - 700 plates of sadza or chips or rice per day. Initially the groups failed to meet this demand due to low poultry numbers before they purchased the White Sussex and Boschveld improved breeds to increase their poultry flocks by augmenting the traditional breeds. Tabika Tagocha also signed a marketing agreement with the Musagaramaoko goat production group in Ward 18 in Zaka from which they have bought 40 goats at a rate of one goat per day. Other markets that have been secured for different producer groups include the auction for goats in Buhera and with Cairns for the beans from irrigation plots in Chipinge. There are also markets that have been secured for groundnuts producer groups in Chivi.

Evidence of Early Change: Technical Area Resilience 3/or SO3
The MTE has noted early evidence of impact that includes the following:

Early Warning Systems
The communities are now aware of other hazards apart from drought and floods, such as epidemics, bombs, crocodile attacks, downstream flooding and appreciation of CA, and the use of small grains for better agricultural production. In Shindi ward, Chivi, the DRR committee identified bombs while uprooting rocks for Jorodhani dam construction. They immediately informed the police which came and detonated them. They also alerted their community of crocodiles which were already in the dam under construction and warned households that were situated in the flood area of the dam downstream. These households were relocated. In the Musvinini ward of Chivi, the committee visited members whose houses were situated at the edges of rocky hills, warning them of the risk of rock falls or landslides in the event of heavy rains, which could destroy them. The communities have developed a sense of safety.

Asset Creation
DRR training has brought a sense of self-reliance. All committees interviewed indicated appreciation that they were responsible for their own development and should not continue to expect external aid. Inwards, where assets were created early, irrigation production has started and is yielding good results. In Mahazu ward, Zaka, dam construction and irrigation development was completed in 2014. Sixty households got plots where they produce a variety of vegetables.

Photo 3: (Left) Chitende Irrigation Plot. Photo 4: (Right) Blair latrine within the plot, Zaka

They have committees on asset management, agronomy and marketing. Their production has improved household food security and incomes through the sale of surplus produce. They also play an important social role, because they provide vegetables whenever there are gatherings like meetings or funerals in the ward. Plot holders indicated that they also participate in VS&L groups and therefore did not feel the impact of the current severe drought hazard.

Drought Encouraged Participation in Project
Although drought has overall negative impacts, the current drought experienced since last year has had a positive effect in participation in DRR activities in ENSURE targeted wards because it has brought awareness to communities that it is a real enemy to be fought against. Participation in asset creation activities takes place with a good understanding and sense of increasing ability to withstand the impact of drought. Secondly, the fact that there were food insecure households promoted availability of workers on the projects so that they could access food under FFA. The drought also provided an opportunity to demonstrate that the small grains are drought resistant and CA is appropriate for water and soil conservation and, therefore, promoted adoption. The early warning on the El Nino induced drought promoted by AGRITEX resulted in a number of

households resorting to small grains, which had better yields than maize. Those who practiced CA had better yields than those who practiced conventional farming. Better still, those who practiced CA on small grains had the best harvest.

Awareness of Hazards

The RF projected that by FY2015, 30% of the community members would be aware of hazards and receive early warning information through various platforms and that 50% would have access to at least one of the four DRR assets, and participate in watershed management, environmental management and conservation plans. The survey held at the end of FY2015 showed that the target on early warning was met and that only 38% had access to at least one of the DRR assets. The RF also targeted equal participation and representation in resilience committees between men and women. The same survey indicated that more women participated in FFA activities (60%), but fewer women were members of DRR committees (45%).

Technical Cross-Cutting – Gender Mainstreaming

The theory of change for the ENSURE program is based on gender equity. Gender is therefore mainstreamed into all the three strategic objectives. Gender dialogue training incorporating men and women is being done for all components across all the strategic objectives. The dialogues are unearthing all the cultural norms, beliefs and stereotypes that cause gender imbalance. The men and women are providing solutions to the imbalance and committing themselves to redressing them.

Technical Area SO1: Nutrition

At all the points that the MTE team met with beneficiary groups for interviews in Masvingo and Manicaland provinces, staff were welcomed with songs, dance and jubilation as they chronicled all the components of the program, and the changes that have taken place as a result. What was fascinating was how women sang confidently in the presence of men about the changes that have taken place on gender roles and access to food in the home. They mentioned that, in the past, women would be responsible for all household duties like cooking, washing dishes, fetching water from the water source, fetching firewood, changing baby nappies, feeding children and taking children to clinics when they got sick. It was rare for men to escort their wives to health centers for maternal health consultations or baby growth monitoring. Moreover, men would have to be allocated prime nutritious food like liver. All groups interviewed throughout Manicaland and Masvingo testified that things had changed remarkably. Men are now participating in household chores, change baby nappies, feed children, take them to clinics and escort their wives for maternal health consultations and collect food rations. Women, especially pregnant ones, are now being prioritized for food, especially liver, to provide iron to the unborn children.

Several men, who had escorted their wives to meet with the team, were observed at the clinic carrying the babies. Many indicated that escorting their wives was a change in their behavior. A man was observed in Zaka Ward 26 carrying a 20-literwater container on his head from a borehole. At a clinic in Chivi, discussions with care group clients went long into the day, and the interviewer requested to speed up the discussion so that the women could quickly go back home and cook for their families. They all responded with one accord that they would find food ready because their husbands would have cooked. This was remarkable.

The members of the men's forums who participated in FGDs confirmed the changes to be true. However, they underscored that men do those duties when their wives are not around or when they are sick or very tired. Under normal circumstances, women carry out household duties as before.

In Masvingo province, more women (75) than men have taken up leadership positions in Water Point Management Committees (WPMC). This is in recognition of women as the primary users of water points. As a result, it was reported that it is taking much less time to repair boreholes and other water systems.

Technical Area SO2: Agriculture

There are more women participating in CA and producer groups than men. For VS&L, men have recently formed their own groups. Participation of women in producer groups and VS&L has helped to improve incomes for women and increased their confidence and self-esteem. They chanted songs to the effect that they

no longer depend on their husbands for everything, including small things like salt, but they can now work hard to produce income. They now contribute significantly to household income and take care of their children's school fees and buy assets like cattle. This has resulted in the women gaining respect and love from their husbands, thereby bringing tranquility and stability in their families.

The CARE October to December 2015 Quarterly Report for Masvingo shows that, although participation of men in VS&L is just about 19%, their contribution to savings is about 48%. The program targets 20% participation of men. The same report states, "During a share out done in ward 21 Zaka this quarter, of the 10 cattle bought 8 belonged to women, of the 21 wheel barrows 18 were purchased by women; of the 12 ploughs bought 8 were bought by women". It is further asserted that women who own assets gain respect in their families and gain more power in negotiations and decision-making at all levels. After gender dialogue training, 20% of the trained producer group clients made commitments to increase workload sharing, 40% to improve communication in terms of household decision making and 30% of men agreed to allow their spouses to buy, own and keep high value crops and animals (such as maize, rapoko, and cow peas) at their homesteads instead of transferring them to their matrimonial homes. During the training, it was noted that in the community men were the perpetrators of physical abuse to women, thus 80% of the trained men promised to end gender-based violence and report any other forms of abuse occurring in their household and communities. Thirty percent (30%) of women showed that they received support from their husbands on household chores.

Technical Area SO3: DRR

More women were taking up leadership positions and participating in community decision-making processes. About 45% of the leadership positions in DRR, Environmental, Watershed and Natural Resources Management committees were taken up by women across all positions, including those of chairpersonship. There was a balance in women who took up higher-level positions like chairperson or vice chairperson, and those who took lower positions like secretary and treasurer. Before the project, there was a general attitude that women who take up leadership positions were not well behaved, but now their participation is positively viewed.

Whereas all valuable household assets such as cattle or scotch carts were regarded to belong to the man, now there is a recognition that they belong to both husband and wife. Many women professed that they can now sell cattle, in cases where the husband is away and probably not reachable, as long as there is a just cause to do so. Women can also now buy cattle and register them in their name. Some women who participate in VS&L groups have managed to buy such assets. Whereas in resilience committees, only 45% of members were women, more women (60%) worked on FFA projects than men.

Program Staff

The ENSURE program seems to be driving the gender agenda quite well, making use of the national strategy and developing tools. It was, however, a bit disturbing that the project staff at the national and district levels are highly skewed towards men. At the national level, both the COP and the DCOP are men. At the district level, where staff is the project interface with communities, most project staff is male. In Zaka, for example, the team had two group discussions with project staff and out of a total of 12 participants only one was a woman.

6.2 Amalima

6.2.1 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

This section describes the achievement of planned targets by strategic objective.

SO1 Agriculture

By the end of April 2016, with respect to agriculture and livelihoods, Amalima had exceeded the September 2016 target for "farmers trained in Animal Health, Nutrition and Breed Improvement" by more than 100% (12,812 trained versus a target of 6,310)[30]. In FY 2015 alone, the program trained 300 lead farmers (livestock), who then facilitated training to another 8,063 farmers, which was a very high multiplier ratio of 1:27. Adoption of improved animal husbandry practices such as pre-season deworming, dehorning, castration, dipping, roofed animal shelter, supplementary feeding and weighing, was high. About 47% of these lead farmers were subsequently trained to become paravets, and equipped with 60 paravet kits. Most of the kits were distributed in Tsholotsho District, since the other districts had kits distributed by an earlier USAID funded program. Given the sparse population, this is a significant achievement which also shows a good practice that can be shared with the ENSURE consortium partners as a successful model of livestock farmer training.

Beneficiary data as of April 2016 showed that a total of 521 farmers had adopted Artificial Insemination (AI) technology. Although there was no target set, the AI technology was introduced to address challenges of low bulling ratios, low calving rates and in-breeding, which were identified as major constraints that hindered smallholder farmers in the Amalima target districts from increasing the productivity and production of their livestock. AI was identified as the most viable option for introducing new genetic material of adaptable and desirable cattle breeds that are better suited for harsher physical environments at reasonable costs. However, the results achieved by this technology were severely compromised by drought-induced deterioration of animal health and eventual cattle mortality. Training was provided on the importance of good nutrition with a need for supplementary feeding in the event of natural grazing deterioration. Program staff was conscious of the potential hazards, including droughts in the environment where the program works. Necessary training and advice were given, but the decision to have a cow/heifer exposed to AI at any given time remained with the farmer, because actual contracts were between the service provider and the farmer. Farmers remained keen, especially as the grazing lands improved with rains, and animal nutrition and health correspondingly improved through better animal husbandry practices.

Due to the drought, the Amalima program decided to shift more effort to working with livestock farmers during the second quarter of FY16. The program plans to intensify CA training in Q4 (July – September), in preparation of the 2016/17 agricultural season. The MTE findings show that for CA and livestock management indicators, the training needs to be deepened and sustained in order to ensure the program achieves population level impact. The results achieved at mid-term are impressive, given the real challenges of sparse population distribution which imposes constraints on group training, due to the long distances staff, extension personnel and farmers have to travel to deliver or receive both livestock and crop training.

Amalima is way below its target for "sand abstraction systems rehabilitated". Performance as at April 2016 stood at 29 against a target of 62. However, good results have been achieved for dip tank rehabilitation where 20 such assets had been rehabilitated by April 2016. There was no target set.

Training of agro dealers in Business Management, Product Knowledge and Output Marketing stood at 62% (62 trained out of a target of 100). The low achievement was due to a prudent internal decision by Amalima consortium partners after one year to stop dedicated agro-dealer training due to lack of support from

[30] Source: "Amalima Results through April 2016", 7 June, 2016

input/finance suppliers. Amalima then focused on integrating agro dealers into other activities, e.g., Household Asset Voucher (HHAV). In this respect, the under-achievement is more of a design failure rather than one of implementation. Part of the challenge faced by Amalima was also attributable to constraints in the broader macro-economy which led to under-capitalization of the input suppliers, on one hand, and increased business risks, ultimately reducing the capacity of input suppliers to provide the envisaged support to agro dealers.

In relation to agricultural input fairs, the MTE is of the view that Amalima is on course to meeting its September 2016 target of 69 for agricultural input fairs, based on the planned activities.

Based on the MTE's inspection of the fields yet to be harvested and the crops already harvested by lead farmers, Amalima's support to lead farmers has been very successful. The benefits now need to be de-concentrated and made to trickle-down to the other members of the farmer groups served by the lead farmers during the remaining period of the program, if population-wide impact is to be achieved. Training of farmers should continue focusing on the second tier of the farmer groups, while refreshing the knowledge and skills of the lead farmers for continuity. This work should see the program providing more support to the work done by the government's extension workers who are working alongside the program's front-line staff recruited through ORAP. This should be further aided by simple training materials that have been developed by Amalima that are written in the local language, illustrated and laminated to enhance durability. These training materials that have been placed in the hands of lead farmers should help the lead farmers in training members of their groups (second tier) and achieving consistent messaging to all farmers that are trained. The training materials have also been shared with government stakeholders, who are supporting lead farmers in training other farmers in their localities.

SO2 Community Resilience

The formation and strengthening of VS&L groups is on target, at 363 groups trained by April 2016, against a cumulative target of 367 by September 2016. Twenty-five groups with a total of 374 members were formed in Q2 of FY2016 alone, which is a significant achievement given the sparse population density, emigration of most adult men to South Africa and Botswana, the drought which has depleted household savings in these communities, and the depreciation of the South African Rand, which is the main currency of trade in the Amalima districts. To counter these challenges, Amalima has intensified mobilization efforts through a newly recruited VS&L Facilitator. The MTE team finds this decision strategic and positive, contributing to adherence to schedules. Its impact has been noted by the amount of $27,064 which was saved in Q2 of 2016 compared to $18,442 saved in Q1 of FY2016. To date, $294,558 has been saved in the four districts against a target of $142,200. The September 2016 target had already been surpassed by more than 200%. These figures show an average cumulative savings of about US$54 per group member, which is a significant achievement considering the constrained macro-economic environment and conditions of food insecurity in the four districts.

Amalima data shows that, by the time of the MTE, targets for both the number of farmers trained in grazing land management and total grazing land area rehabilitated under conditional asset transfer had been exceeded, as performance stood at 11,560 against 1,400 farmers, and 1,161 against 1,100 hectares, respectively. Amalima is likely to exceed the September 2016 target for support to villages to develop and implement grazing plans. The number of grazing plans that had been produced and entered into the database by May 2016 was 74, leaving a balance of six to be produced between June and September across four districts.

The Amalima data do not show a target for community assets built or rehabilitated through the Cash for Asset approach, but by April 2016 a total of 49 assets had been rehabilitated in the four districts. The MTE found good quality assets at most of the sites the team visited (dipping facilities, dams scooped, dams constructed). The assets have been built to government standards and in accordance with USAID's environmental policies and protocols, which ensure environmental sustainability is mainstreamed. Amalima has established Asset Management Committees (AMCs), including dip tank committees, irrigation management committees, garden committees and water point management committees, to take charge of operations and maintenance issues around each asset. Amalima trains the AMCs on O&M, and assists them to develop constitutions that guide them on the day-to-day management of the assets, including ways of raising funds to ensure that maintenance works are not crippled by lack of funding. Thirteen AMCs (7 in Tsholotsho and 6 in Gwanda) were trained in

FY2016. However, there is scope for Amalima to de-concentrate the training to more users of the assets rather than limiting it to just the committees. This will result in improved management of the assets and, ultimately, sustainability.

There is potential for Amalima to expand the range of assets to work on and increase the number of community members participating in Cash for Asset activities.

SO3 Nutrition and Health

Output performance for distribution of supplementary feeding rations clearly shows that the Amalima program had, by April 2016, far exceeded its September 2016 targets as follows:

- Number of pregnant and lactating women receiving food rations – 164%
- Number of children 6-23 months receiving food rations – 215%

According to M&E data provided by Amalima to the MTE team, the program has reached 29,453 pregnant and lactating women and 41,322 children of age 6-23 months with food rations (as direct recipients) against September 2016 targets of 17,998 and 19,201, respectively. The MTE found that food distribution was a timely response to the severe food shortages in the Amalima districts, which were caused by two consecutive droughts, one of which was severe, contributing to massive crop failure and cattle deaths in the 2015/16 crop farming season[31].

Amalima has overcome the challenges arising from the long distances that recipients of food rations have to walk to collect their food, e.g., between 5-15 km in some wards that were visited by the MTE team[32]), by opening up 28 secondary food distribution points to augment the 59 primary FDPs situated at local clinics. The numbers were also enhanced by allowing men to participate and collect for their spouses, who were advanced in their pregnancy or had recently delivered a baby, or allowing lead mothers to collect for their care group mothers who could not collect for themselves. The decision to open secondary FDPs showed flexibility and good project management.

Under the activities addressing household maternal, infant and child feeding practices, the MTE found that by April 2016, Amalima had already achieved its cumulative targets for September 2016 for the training of care groups and lead mothers at 105% and 101%, respectively. The program had not achieved its target of 28,694 for the number of people trained on the "healthy harvest" approach, but was on course (at 85%) and was likely to achieve it by September. As the geographical areas covered by Amalima are sparsely populated, and the fact that Amalima has reached almost every household, a challenge the program has been encountering is that of young mothers' participation in the remaining households not yet reached.

The achievement of the target for "the number that has participated in cooking classes promoting nutritious, locally available foods" stood at 61% of the September 2016 target of 37,605, because only 22,994 had participated by April 2016. Amalima staff is confident that the target will be met from planned activities. The MTE does not doubt their ability to do so, if sufficient human and logistical resources are committed to this effort.

In relation to water and sanitation facility rehabilitation at rural health facilities, Amalima achieved support to 13 Rural Health Centers (RHCs) by April, against a target of 22 by September 2016. It is expected that Dabane Trust will be extended into FY2017 to complete this activity. The number of 3,635 individuals trained from program's inception to April 2016, on environmentally friendly, low cost, fuel efficient stove technology is too

[31] The severity of the impacts of the 2015/16 El-Nino-induced drought has led the Government of Zimbabwe to declare a state of national disaster with 2.8 million people considered to require food aid in the coming year (WFP, Situation Report #6, 11 April 2016).

[32]At Mupanedziba Clinic Tsholotsho some of the care group clients interviewed by the MTE team confirmed that they had travelled about 15 km to collect rations.[33] A USAID reviewer noted "CNFA has to follow the USG guidelines on payment of allowances to Government staff that participates in FFP funded trainings".

low to be optimistic that the current revised planned activities will ensure sufficient acceleration to achieve the target.

6.2.2 PROJECT DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION

Project Design

Amalima interventions have been strongly supported by evidence from formative research undertaken in the project areas. In addition, interventions under Nutrition and Health have a strong theory of change linked to global empirical evidence on stunting, and the national policy and strategic plan on nutrition, which emphasize that interventions should be targeted at children and their mothers in the first 1,000 days of the child's life, if stunting prevalence is to be reduced. The nutrition model addresses in the short term, both the immediate and the underlying causes of malnutrition, and in the longer term, the basic causes as well. Under agriculture, Amalima is promoting proven climate smart agriculture interventions for both crop and livestock farming, using appropriate technologies for resource poor households, with a special emphasis on sustainability of impacts. While providing direct nutrient-rich food handouts to children and their mothers to improve the dietary intake is not sustainable in the long run, it provides immediate relief to drought stricken households, while the other components of the program seek to build resilience of these target communities to such shocks, as well as improve their knowledge and capacities to produce a more diversified basket of food commodities at the farm level.

Since livestock production is the mainstay of the Amalima districts (cattle, goats, sheep and indigenous poultry), Amalima has placed a strong focus on building the knowledge and skills of farmers in livestock production, e.g., adoption of practices such as pre-season deworming, dehorning, castration, supplementary feeding using fodder banks, including banner and Napier grass, vaccination, dipping, improved animal housing, and breed improvement, among others, designed to strengthen the capacity of farmers to improve livestock production techniques.

Climate-smart agriculture practices, such as conservation agriculture, are at the core of the crop production component of Amalima and have been proven effective in Natural Regions IV and V, where mean annual rainfall is low and erratic. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the relevance of CA has become even more prominent in the 2015/16 season, which was severely affected by an El-Nino-induced drought. Some farmers, who practice CA, managed to harvest something compared to non-adoptees whose crops were a write-off. FGDs with CA farmers in Tsholotsho Ward 7, 9, and 19, and Bulilima Ward 1confirmed that CA had made the difference between harvesting a crop and not harvesting at all in 2016. Farmers in Ward 7 Tsholotsho, who grew sorghum, confirmed that they had been able to harvest the crop more than once, as long as there was moisture retained in the ground, the sorghum continued to produce more crop.

Amalima is conducting length-for-age measurements on a monthly basis to monitor stunting and, as of April 2016, 299 children had been measured.

Project Implementation

Most output targets for the core indicators of performance were found to be on track and likely to be accomplished, in spite of the grueling challenges of working in Matabeleland North and South regions. The population in these regions is sparsely distributed, distances to clinics (FDPs) are long, water supply for human consumption and livestock watering is limited, and the economy is closely linked to that of South Africa, resulting in a serious negative impact by the devaluation of the South African Rand. All these factors are beyond the project's control.

The efficiency of delivery is high, shortages of materials or inputs were not common, and the Amalima consortium was found to be conscious of the need to do more training to ensure sufficient trickle-down of impact from lead participants, e.g., lead farmers and lead mothers, to the wider target population. Training on animal husbandry needs to be deepened to offer more comprehensive knowledge to farmers on how to

diagnose livestock diseases, treat the animals, and put in place for disease prevention. Amalima's project implementation approach is integrated programming, which maximizes the synergy between the project components. For example, in the Amalima districts, the VS&L component is strongly integrated with livestock value chains and the groups are investing in poultry (both broiler and indigenous), goats and cattle pen fattening. VS&L is also strongly integrated with the WASH component, especially the activities of the CHCs to enhance the uptake of improved sanitation and construction of latrines. The nutrition component is also health facility-centered, making it possible for the children and mothers to utilize other health facility-based services critical for improved maternal and child health and nutrition.

The strong involvement of government stakeholders (AGRITEX, DLPD and DVS) in all crop and livestock training for lead farmers was confirmed by the MTE through meetings with the provincial and district food and nutrition security committees in the areas visited. Government stakeholders also support lead farmers in conducting peer-to-peer training. However, more could have been achieved, if Amalima been able to harmonize its approach on payment of allowances for government workers with that of other donor/NGO-funded programs which are more responsive to the needs of government workers.[33] The MTE found that government workers prioritized participating in programs of other donors/NGOs. The MTE team was informed that senior government officials at the province or district level often second junior staff to Amalima program, while they participate in other donor/NGO programs that offer relatively better allowances.

Project Management

The MTE found strong evidence of good decision-making and flexibility to adapt the project to respond to the challenges experienced on the ground. Examples include opening of secondary distribution points to reduce distances travelled by the clients of the project; allocating more resources for travel and logistics closer to where implementation is happening; revision of IPTT targets as necessary; de-emphasis of agro-dealer related activities due to difficulties in establishing relationships between agro dealers and input suppliers for credit and consignment stocking; discontinuation of the component linking agro dealers to financial service providers due to challenges of collateral; high interest rates; illiquidity and lack of trust between input suppliers and agro dealers; and reducing the workload on lead farmers so they can focus on training other farmers.

Work planning is held to a high standard, including development and implementation of detailed six monthly, monthly and weekly work plans, among others. The quality of progress reporting is high and aligned with the USAID technical guidance. Key decisions to inform programming through operational research have been made. Management meetings are held regularly including Project Management Unit (PMU), Senior Management Team (SMT), Steering Committee (SC) and SO Team Leaders meetings. M&E, reporting and research are strong features of Amalima. Information on indicator performance is being updated, and feedback to program teams provided. Outcomes are also being tracked, especially focusing on the behavior change aspects. M&E tools have been revised as necessary and internal data quality checks and verification are being done. Gender mainstreaming is monitored.

Project Communication and Collaboration

The fully integrated institutional structure of the Amalima Consortium has enabled the partners to work together under one roof with each partner seconding staff to the project. It is a challenge for different organizations to work together and jointly deliver as one entity under a common leadership and in the same place. Each partner has a specific area of focus and added value to the Consortium. For example, CNFA provides overall team leadership and budget control while ORAP employs the front-line staff in all districts. The main challenge with this arrangement is how to deal with differences in policy on allowances and other staff welfare conditions. Another challenge is that the CoP for CNFA will have to control field activities through delegated authority to ORAP management. The control over district staff who are recruited by another partner on terms and conditions different from those of CNFA presents a challenge, but one that did not necessarily

[33] A USAID reviewer noted "CNFA has to follow the USG guidelines on payment of allowances to Government staff that participates in FFP funded trainings".

have a significant impact on project effectiveness. That approach helped partners to build a trusted relationship with a more comprehensive set of skills than what one organization can bring and the relationship may help them form more partnerships in the future. Amalima Consortium organizes annual feedback and learning meetings with all program staff to share experiences of M&E challenges, successes, and lessons learned, and plan for the coming year. An annual stakeholder feedback meeting is also organized.

6.2.3 RELEVANCE AND EFFICIENCY

Technical Area- Agriculture SO1

Relevance

The Amalima household incomes and food security component is highly important in relation to the dry conditions and low rainfall levels in the natural agro-ecological regions (NR) IV and V. The Amalima districts experience erratic rainfall, suffering from both droughts and flash floods, which make agricultural production difficult and risky. Food insecurity is a major issue and many families rely on support from NGOs just to meet their minimum household dietary needs and struggle to cover additional household expenses such as school fees and clothing. One of these districts, Tsholotsho, has some of the highest rates of food insecurity and stunting in the country. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) report for Zimbabwe for April through September in 2014 indicated that communities in the Amalima districts still face challenges in four main pillars of food security: (1) availability of food, (2) access to food, (3) use of goods and (4) stability[34]. Community-level constraints, such as poor irrigation systems, roads and market access, and limited availability of agricultural extension services and input suppliers also exacerbate food security challenges.

Poor livestock production practices, such as inbreeding, have resulted in low production. Pests and diseases have also affected the health of the animals as highlighted in Gwanda where a Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) official in Ward 20 indicated that the national mass vaccinations of livestock that are normally done for foot and mouth, rabies, black leg and quarter evil by government are not being conducted due to lack of storage facilities for vaccines which has significantly increased the deaths of affected livestock "due to the preventable diseases"[35]. Between September 2015 and March 2016 high numbers of cattle died of starvation -- in Matabeleland North (4,637) and Matabeleland South (1,268) (LPD, Herald April 22, 2016).

Amalima has reinforced the capacity established in previous donor interventions. In Gwanda and Bulilima, the beneficiaries had participated in livestock, CA and VSL activities initiated under the Promoting Recovery in Zimbabwe (PRIZE) program. In addition, Amalima has reinforced the effectiveness of their implementing partners who already have had extensive experience and established capacities in working with communities in these geographic regions.

According to the findings of the baseline study for the program[36], 97 percent of the population lives in extreme poverty (less than the Total Consumption Poverty Line of USD $3.35 per day), which is substantially higher than the 62.6 percent that was estimated in 2012 for Zimbabwe as a whole[37]. Daily per capita expenditures were on average $0.50 at constant 2010 USD, and $1.22 in 2014 USD.

Many of these livelihood options are driven by availability of rains or irrigation and access to markets. Thus issues such as access to water for crop and livestock farming, market demand for crops produced, and support services that facilitate such diversified production base remain important factors for livelihood security despite the gains that have been achieved since the commencement of the program. Added to these factors is the fact

[34]Baseline Study of Title II Development Food Assistance Programs in Zimbabwe
[35] Interview with DVS Official, 21 April 2016, Nhwali Clinic (Ward 24)
[36]Baseline Study of Title II Development Food Assistance Programs in Zimbabwe
[37] According to the "Poverty and Poverty Datum Line Analysis in Zimbabwe 2011/12", Available at http://www.zw.undp.org/content/dam/zimbabwe/docs/Governance/UNDP_ZW_PR_Zimbabwe%20Poverty%20Report%202011.pdf

that the migration of able-bodied male members from these districts has had an adverse impact on the agricultural and livestock operations.

Efficiency
The following interventions were assessed by the MTE.

Management of Water Resources Improved
In FY2015, Amalima rehabilitated 11 sand abstraction systems in Bulilima (4) and Mangwe (7) and to date a total of 29 sand abstraction systems have been rehabilitated. Local communities participated in the rehabilitation activities by providing labor and supplying locally available materials such as gravel, river sand and pit sand. Rehabilitation works involved constructing pump heads, replacing or repairing pumping systems and piping and replacing worn out, movable parts. Works also involved repairs to cattle drinking troughs. A total of 440 households benefited from the rehabilitation and repairs. Amalima also constructed six 40m3 sub-surface tanks in wards 19 and 22 of Tsholotsho district. Beneficiaries of the six tanks participated in the construction works by providing labor and supplying locally available materials, especially sand. The program trained beneficiaries on the tank construction processes, operation and maintenance, environmental management and horticultural production. The tanks benefit six horticulture producer groups with a total membership of 20 households. Water Management and Governance training for households benefitting from rehabilitation of sand abstraction systems are ongoing while the construction of sub-surface tanks was suspended. The program opted to learn from the six constructed tanks, while exploring other avenues for providing water to the Tsholotsho communities, for example, sand abstraction systems, dam rehabilitation and borehole rehabilitation in FY2017.

A total of 1,314 farmers from a target of 450 were trained in irrigated crop production, achieving a success rate of 292%. Further, of the 15 committees targeted to be trained on maintenance and management of water, none were trained in 2015, while 13 asset management committees, 7 in Tsholotsho and 6 in Gwanda, were trained in FY2016. Also, twenty dip tanks were rehabilitated while four irrigation schemes were developed.

Knowledge and Skill on Livestock Production Improved
The calving rate target among the project beneficiaries was set at 60%, while 37% was achieved (62% of target). However, targets were surpassed with regards to the kidding rate of goats which was set at 70%, with a rate of 80% being realized (114% of target). The average weight of calves at 8 months was at 79% of the set target of 105kg, while that of lambs at 4 months surpassed the set target of 6.6kg by 102%.

The program trained 12,812 farmers in livestock management, surpassing the target of 4,500, achieving a success rate of 283%. In addition, 11,560 farmers were trained in grazing land management resulting in a success rate of 1,156%, over a target of 1,000 farmers. Overall training figures are up due to drought-economy related increased emphasis on direct training to farmers over higher-level marketing, with training priority on livestock.

In FY2014, 2,010 farmers received training focused on breed improvement through Artificial Insemination; disease surveillance, identification, prevention and control; and animal nutrition for both small and large stock. Another round of inseminations planned for May to June was suspended because the 2014/15 rainfall season ended earlier than normal and animal body conditions had started deteriorating. The cows and heifers that were artificially inseminated in June 2014 started giving birth in March 2015. Only 20% of the cows and heifers that had been confirmed pregnant by the service provider in FY2014 were reported by farmers to have calved in March. This prompted the Amalima Agriculture/Livestock Coordinator to conduct a fact finding exercise in order to understand why the calving rates for cows and heifers that were inseminated in FY2014 and calved in FY2015 were low. Following the assessment, Amalima assisted farmers to negotiate an agreement with the service provider to have all cows and heifers that did not conceive after AI in FY2014 re-inseminated at no additional costs, concurrently with FY2015 participants, when the animals were due to return to condition in 2016.

On animal health, 4,529 farmers were trained on safe use and disposal of veterinary products, and use of ethno-veterinary products to control flies, and treat wounds and diseases. The program also conducted awareness campaigns to discourage the use of unregistered livestock health products that are readily available on the local

market. Following the training, farmers adopted pre-rain season deworming (216), dehorning (194), castration (213), and supplementary feeding practices (115).

In FY2015, the program trained 300 Lead Farmers who then facilitated additional training to 8,063 members of their groups on good livestock management practices. One hundred forty (140) of the livestock Lead Farmers were subsequently trained as paravets. The program distributed 60 paravet kits to trained paravets in the four Amalima districts. The paravets use the kits as they offer services such as deworming, vaccination, dehorning and castration through practical training to farmers in their communities. To ensure sustainability, the paravets are encouraged to charge for the services rendered. As a result of the training, farmers adopted construction of roofed animal shelters (1,394), vaccination (4,590), dipping (2,940), castration (1,474), dehorning (2,527), supplementary feeding (1,543) and weighing practices (655).

Practice of Conservation Agriculture Increased

Amalima collaborated with AGRITEX to support Lead Farmers facilitated CA training to 22,300 farmers in CA against a set target of 20,584 farmers (108% success rate). CA trainings covered both mechanized and basin land preparation methods, application of manure and compost, planting, thinning and weeding, mulching, top dressing using the micro-dosing technology and integrated pest management. Target average yields could not be achieved in 2015 where, for irrigated maize, the realized average was 2.08 MT/Hectare compared to a target of 4 MT/Hectare. The same was the case with sorghum, where average yield was 0.24 MT/Hectare, representing 60% of a set target of 0.4 MT/Hectare. Millet yields did not perform any better, realizing 0.32 MT/Hectare from a targeted 0.65MT/Hectare, which was a 49% success rate. Targets were set based on expectations of average rains.

With regards to training, 18,515 farmers were trained on conservation farming/production of drought tolerant crops out of a target of 20,584, thus reaching 90% of the target up to the end of FY15.

In FY14, Amalima trained 437 farmers in irrigated crop production. Horticulture training covered seed selection, nursery management, transplanting, application of manures and mulches, integrated pest management and disease control. The following management practices had been adopted by the trained farmers by the end of the FY: a) manure application (136 farmers); b) mulching (84 farmers); c) mechanical weed control (106 farmers) and d) IPM (101 farmers).

In FY15, Amalima collaborated with AGRITEX to train 1,314 farmers on irrigated crop production. Irrigated crop production training focused on the agronomy of horticultural crops, including brassicas, tomatoes, onions, sugar beans, potatoes and green mealies. The following irrigated agriculture techniques promoted by the program were adopted by the end of the FY: a) soil fertility management (420 farmers); b) mulching (324 farmers); c) crop rotations (313 farmers); d) weeding (337 farmers); e) irrigated fodder production (24 farmers); f) use of improved seed varieties (308 farmers); g) intercropping (70 farmers); h) conservation of natural predators (24 farmers); i) use of green label chemicals (208 farmers); and j) use of plant and animal products in the control of pests (163 farmers).

Use of Improved Organic and Inorganic Fertilizers by Male and Female Farmers Increased

The target number of farmers purchasing inputs in advance through agro dealers was set out to be 200 of which the project achieved 129, representing a success rate of 65% for the program. This activity is dependent upon farmers having available cash after harvest. Due to the very poor harvest this year, fewer farmers than anticipated were able to purchase inputs.

The number of agro dealers trained was 62 out of a target of 100, while the number of agro dealers establishing formal relationships with input supplier or financial institution, targeted at 20, and reached at 28, represents a success rate of 140%. On the other hand, the value of agro dealer sales of agricultural inputs reached $51,248 from a projected $10,000 resulting in a 512% achievement rate.

Out of a targeted 20 input fairs attended, the program beneficiaries attended 28, representing a 140% success rate. Based on a poor season and FY2014 experience, Amalima de-emphasized direct training to agro dealers and focused on integrating trained agro dealers into other program activities. As input suppliers have been

unwilling/unable to establish consignment stock and credit with agro dealers, Amalima directly facilitated input fairs as a more effective means to give farmers access.

Cultivation of a Diverse Range of Improved Crop Varieties by Male and Female Agricultural Producers Increased

Availability and Accessibility of Planting Material Assured
Amalima facilitated access to agricultural loans for a group of 33 farmers, who are plot holders in the Moza irrigation scheme in Bulilima district. Inclusive Financial Services, a micro finance institution operating in Bulawayo and Harare, disbursed loans valued at $4,950 to the farmers on a six-month loan term stretching from April to September 2015. Beneficiaries accessed loans of $150 per plot holder at an interest rate of 6% per month to finance a sugar bean crop planted on a 0.5ha plot. Amalima organized an input fair which attracted the participation of two input suppliers (ZFC and Pannar Seeds P/L), one agro dealer, and 80 participants from the irrigation schemes, including the 33 plot holders who benefitted from the loan scheme. Plot holders participating in the fair bought horticultural inputs, including vegetable and sugar bean seeds, pesticides, insecticides and knapsack sprayers valued at $1,004.

VS&L groups played a key role in providing loans to members for agricultural purposes. In FY2014, a total of $55,818 in loans was disbursed by VS&L groups, of which some $22,327 was for agricultural purposes.

Knowledge, Skill and Attitude on Cultivation of Improved and Appropriate Crop Varieties Improved
Amalima collaborated with input suppliers and relevant government technical departments to train 62 agro dealers (35 female, 27 male) in product knowledge, as well as demonstration plot planning, implementation and management. Following the training, 12 agro dealers (10 Tsholotsho, 1 Mangwe and 1 Bulilima) established crop-based demonstration plots. However, demos were severely affected by the 2014/15 agricultural season drought. On assessing and allocating matching grants for grain mills to facilitate sorghum processing, the target number of groups benefiting from matching grants was 16, but none were provided since Amalima was dissatisfied with initial proposals for this activity. Amalima is revisiting the approach before issuing any grants.

In FY2015, the Amalima Environment and Resilience Specialist trained 32 field officers on sustainable horticulture production, including Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and use of cultural and biological methods for controlling pests. Field staff was issued pest management and crop production guidelines for horticultural crops and 31 CropLife Zimbabwe posters on "safe use of pesticides". Field officers facilitated the training for 4,000 farmers who now use IPM approaches to manage pests in irrigation schemes and gardens.

Agricultural Marketing Improved

Business Skills Improved for Men and Women
Business management or Farming as a Business (FaaB) training was conducted in which 1,299 beneficiaries participated versus a target of 1,240, resulting in a 105% achievement rate. During the second quarter of FY2016, 391 were trained. The FaaB training are targeted at farmers who have been trained on horticulture (gardens and irrigation schemes), conservation agriculture, livestock management, applicants for the matching grants and VS&L groups into agricultural income generating activities. The FaaB training is to enable them to participate in value chain activities for increased profitability.

Business Assets Improved for Men and Women
Amalima is implementing a Household Asset Voucher (HHAV) intervention to assist vulnerable households acquire assets such as small livestock (goats and chickens), pipes for irrigation, bee keeping, hay making equipment, ploughs and plough parts, CA implements and inputs. The main objective of the intervention is to improve the capacity of target communities to cope with food insecurity by improving productivity. HHAVs do not require a matching contribution and they are valued at $150 per beneficiary. Input vouchers are redeemable with Amalima trained or vetted agro dealers, while livestock vouchers are redeemable at livestock fairs organized by the project several times a year.

InFY2015, Amalima distributed 1,000 (886 female, 114 male) HHAVs to community members in the four districts of Tsholotsho (212 female, 38 male), Bulilima (235 female, 15 male), Mangwe (230 female, 20 male) and Gwanda (209 female, 41 male). The beneficiaries were selected in three wards per district. Three wards were targeted to achieve greater saturation and increase the impact of the intervention at the community level (ARR FY2015). Amalima used a phased approach so that redemption through agro dealers could be piloted and any issues resolved before a full rollout of the program. The training included: 1) Introduction to financial literacy; 2) Sources of finance/credit; 3) Profit calculation, and; 4) Managing financial resources.

Amalima collaborated with stakeholders to train 1,040 potential beneficiaries (927 female, 113 male) on financial literacy and business skills at the ward level before vouchers were distributed.

At the time of the MTE field work, no grants had been awarded, but significant efforts and activities have taken place to prepare for the first awards that were made in June 2016. Amalima conducted two-day stakeholder training sessions in Gwanda, Tsholotsho, and Plumtree in June 2015. The solicitation for grant applications was released at the same time and advertised throughout the targeted areas. The deadline for submissions was August 14, 2015 by which Amalima had received a total of 102 applications. After the initial administrative compliance review, 28 of those applications were deemed complete and reasonable for further technical review. The majority of the applications were for poultry and goat production, horticulture, and goat and cattle pen fattening projects. All of the applications received were considered Tier 1 applicants. Amalima technical and administrative staff conducted the risk assessment visits over the first quarter of FY16 and submitted their reports to the selection committee, which met in February of 2016. Based on the recommendation of the selection committee, 18 of the 28 applicants were selected to receive additional proposal development support from the Amalima district staff. Following proposal development support, the applicants resubmitted their proposals, which have been approved by the CoP for award. The grant agreements have been drafted and will be signed/awarded beginning in June 2016.

Market Linkages Improved for Men and Women

Amalima's initial marketing strategy hinged on building the capacity of agro dealers to deliver input and output marketing services to smallholder farmers through business and technical trainings, business exposure, mentoring and coaching. Between FY14 and FY15, the program collaborated with input suppliers and AGRITEX to train 62 agro dealers in business management and product knowledge. At program start-up, Amalima planned to train and work with 100 agro dealers (25 per district). However, the stagnant economic environment resulted in the reluctance of input suppliers and financial service providers to offer stocking arrangements and credit to agro dealers. After unsuccessfully attempting to facilitate these business connections, the program decided to de-emphasize training for new agro dealers as a discrete activity, but to continue working with those dealers who had already been trained in business management and product knowledge. In the 2014/15 agricultural season, 12 agro dealers (10 Tsholotsho, 1 Mangwe and 1 Bulilima) established crop-based demos using their own resources to promote the adoption of improved varieties of small grain crops for sale by the agro dealers. However, demos were severely affected by the drought that characterized that season. Tsholotsho agro dealers were able to establish more demo plots than those in other districts due to two distinct advantages: a) they were trained earlier than their counterparts in other districts, and b) they received more rain than other districts earlier on in the season.

Two hundred and forty-two farmers (209 female, 33 male) purchased crop inputs at Amalima input fairs, and 573 farmers (258 female, 315 male) purchased livestock feeds and veterinary products at the fairs. The total value of sales of inputs through 28 organized input fairs was $88,748. These results exceeded the target of 20 input sales by 33% and the target of $10,000 in agro-input sales by more than 800%. Sixty-two agro dealers were trained in Business Management, Product Knowledge and Output Marketing. Fifty-five agricultural input fairs were facilitated with a total of $102,674 in sales. On agricultural finance, Amalima facilitated access to agricultural loans for a group of 33 farmers (29 female, 4 male) who are plot holders in the Moza irrigation scheme in Bulilima district. Inclusive Financial Services, a micro finance institution operating in Bulawayo and Harare, disbursed loans valued at $4,950 (56% of the FY2015 target) to the farmers on a six-month loan term stretching from April to September 2015. Value of Incremental Sales (irrigated maize) – The value of

incremental sales for irrigated maize was much lower than anticipated in FY15. Seventy-five percent of the green maize produced at irrigation schemes was consumed as grain at the household level due to the severity of the drought.

Following de-emphasis of the agro dealer development activity, Amalima started organizing input fairs to increase access to agricultural inputs by the target communities. The assumption at project design was that the Zimbabwean economy would continue the recovery trend that had prevailed from 2009-12. Instead, growth slowed considerably between FY2014 and FY2015. As a result, there was much lower than anticipated willingness on the part of input suppliers and financial service providers to enter into business deals with agro dealers for supply of inputs on credit or consignment stock arrangements. However, input suppliers were more willing to enter into agreements with agro dealers for organized input fairs and the project consequently scaled up its emphasis on these events. In preparation for a fair, agro dealers mobilized a community, requested advance orders from client farmers, and placed orders with input suppliers. The suppliers delivered inputs to the fair and observed sales without playing an active role in the transaction. At the end of the fair, the agro dealer charged a commission for sales achieved and the input suppliers collected any inputs that remained unsold and took them back to their depot. This arrangement reduces risks to both parties: agro dealers do not have to keep inputs for extended periods of time, reducing risk of theft and profit losses, while the supplier is able to reduce risk of losses that might occur in a consignment stock arrangement by collecting their money immediately after a sale, paying commission and returning with the remaining inputs.

Overall, input fairs have proven to be effective events for agro dealers to reach a large market of local rural farmers, make sales and raise awareness about agro-input technology. In FY2015, Amalima conducted winter and summer input fairs at irrigation schemes and gardens to improve access to inputs by horticulture farmers. The program also conducted livestock stock feed fairs to improve farmers' access to both survival and pen fattening stock feeds, and veterinary products. Two hundred and forty-two (242) farmers purchased crop inputs at Amalima input fairs, and 573 farmers purchased livestock feeds and veterinary products at the fairs. The total value of sales of inputs through 28 organized input fairs was $51,248. These results exceeded the target of 20 input fairs held by 33% and the target of $10,000 in agro-input sales by more than 500%.

In Q1 of FY16, Amalima coordinated with several input suppliers and agro dealers to conduct three input fairs in the Gwanda, Bulilima and Tsholotsho districts. Participating input suppliers included Prime Seeds for the supply of small grain and vegetable seeds, Agricura for crop and livestock chemicals, and Agrifoods for stock feeds. The input fairs were attended by 189 farmers who bought livestock veterinary products, stock feeds, and small grain and vegetable seeds. Farmers from Ward 22 in Tsholotsho supplied standard grade small grain seed, produced through a seed multiplication program, to an input fair that catered to wards 4 and 5 of the same district. The standard grade seed sold was less expensive than its competitor, Prime Seeds, and ended in higher than expected sales. The total value of the input sales is approximately $2,000.

With regards to linking livestock producers with abattoirs, while 844 head of cattle were sold in FY2015, gross margins were low because of the need to buy survival feeds and veterinary medicines that were necessary to keep most animals alive following the drought. Amalima promoted strategic marketing of livestock to enable farmers to buy survival feeds and veterinary medicines to keep the majority of their livestock alive during the dry season. While cattle sales (844) were significantly higher than in FY2014 (347), the bulk of the revenue went into the purchase of stock feed, and this explains the reduced gross margins. Cattle sales volumes and returns per animal were also affected by the outbreak of the Foot and Mouth Disease, which resulted in the suspension of sales to markets outside the Amalima districts. In Q2 of FY2016, an Amalima trained agro dealer collaborated with Agrifoods to organize and conduct three livestock survival feed input fairs in Ward 10 of Mangwe district. Twenty-seven (27) MT of survival feed and 2.6 MT of standard feed were sold at the three fairs for a total value of $8,953. The input fair was attended by 61 farmers. In addition, the program collaborated with Agrifoods and an agro dealer to organize and conduct a livestock survival feed input fair covering wards 6 and 11 of Bulilima district. Ten MT of livestock survival feed valued at $2,720 were sold at the fair and 34 farmers participated.

Post-Harvest Losses Reduced

Post-harvest Handling of Agricultural Produce Improved
The program trained 8,846 farmers in Post-Harvest Handling (PHH) in collaboration with Lead Farmers, AGRITEX and the Department of Mechanization with the objective of building capacity to reduce crop losses during storage. Amalima exceeded the target of 2,058 by 430% due to a change in the PHH training strategy, which resulted in the PHH module being included as part of the CA modules. The target for the adoption of PHH practices was exceeded by more than 50%, with 1,493 farmers applying recommendations for reducing post-harvest crop losses, including treating grain with grain protectants, improving storage structures through rain, pest and rodent proofing and storage management practices such as stacking bags on pallets.

Technical Area – Resilience SO2

Relevance
The goal of increasing community resilience to shocks is very relevant to the target communities in Matabeleland North and South, which are in agro-ecological regions 4 and 5. The two regions receive low annual rainfall (below 450mm) and are prone to droughts, floods and veld fires, which pose threats to life and livelihoods. These regions experience moderate droughts every 2 to 3 years and severe droughts every 5 to 10 years. Tsholotsho district is particularly prone to floods almost on a yearly basis. The droughts experienced in the last 10 years eroded household assets, thereby weakening their capacity to withstand any further shocks and reduced them to depending on relief aid. Community assets, such as dams and dip tanks in the regions, have become dilapidated and largely unusable. The objective to rehabilitate and create more productive assets is relevant and appropriate in enhancing resilience to shocks.

The approach used by Amalima, Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction, is the most effective approach for building community resilience and self-reliance. The approach emphasizes the importance of building capacity of communities to identify hazards and analyze their vulnerabilities and capacities in order to determine risks around them, draft disaster management plans and implement them. The community is given an opportunity to manage the whole process. The project focuses on building leadership skills of local leaders and elected DRR committees so that they can spearhead DRR activities and enforce observation of by-laws. This bottom-up approach enhances participation and ownership and, therefore, improves the possibility of sustainability. Incorporating VS&L into the resilience agenda is highly relevant. It aims at encouraging saving money through community clubs and improving incomes and livelihoods through enhancing access to productive household assets and venturing in income generating activities. Poverty is one of the major causes of vulnerability. Improving access to incomes, therefore, works positively in improving resilience.

On a global scale, the incidence and severity of disasters as a result of drought, tsunamis, earthquakes, and epidemic have increased greatly in the past decade. The global economic recession has reduced the capacity of donors to cope with the demand for relief aid. As such, more attention has to be given to building resilience at the local level. Building resilience at all levels is one of the priorities for action of the United Nations Hyogo Framework of Action (Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2005-2015). It is also a priority for its successor the Sendai Framework (2015-2030). In Zimbabwe, the current legislation and policy provides for setting up Civil Protection Committees (DRR committees) at the National, District and Ward level. However, some of the lower level committees have not been trained and some have also not been functional. Resuscitating ward DRR committees and training them is very appropriate for Amalima.

Efficiency
The following interventions were assessed by the MTE.

Achievement of Targets
Since the inception of the program in 2013, Amalima has been carrying out activities aimed at building the resilience of communities to shocks. An outline of the achievements as of 30 April 2016 is presented in the following table.

Table13: Amalima Achievement of Targets Through April 2016

Activity	Cumulative Target to Sept 2016	Achievement as of April 2016	Comments
Individuals trained on environmentally friendly, low cost, fuel efficient stove technology	6,581	3,635	Ongoing, target will be met from planned activities
Village Savings and Lending (VS&L) groups formed or strengthened	367	363	Target to be achieved by end of year
Value of savings:	142,200	$294,558	Target surpassed
Farmers trained in grazing land management	1,400	11,560	Target surpassed
Grazing land area rehabilitated under conditional asset transfer	1,100	1,161	Target achieved
Villages developed and implemented grazing plans	80	52	Target to be achieved
Productive assets built or rehabilitated through Cash for Assets	No set targets	49	
Community members participating in Cash for Assets work	8,477	6,325	Target will be met from planned activities
Ward early warning committees strengthened	66	66	Target met
Community members trained on identifying risk and mitigation strategies	19,140	22,298	Target met

The table above shows that some activities were achieved, and some targets were greatly surpassed, while others are yet to be achieved in the remainder of FY16.

Adherence to Schedules

A number of factors promoted adherence to schedules. For Amalima, the good rapport that ORAP has had with all targeted districts helped in a Memoranda of Understanding that was signed with all districts as schedules and activities were started as planned. The program was also able to engage highly qualified and experienced staff who could ensure an efficient startup.

At the project level, various training was provided to DRR committees, workers, e.g., builders, and PITs. Amalima also facilitated participatory scheduling of activities, development of work norms and use of attendance registers. These ensured that implementation of activities was done smoothly and according to schedule. There were, however, instances when work was derailed by the non-availability of specified materials

on the market. For example, in Gwanda, dip tank construction was delayed by non-availability of specially treated poles on the market.

Challenges of the Overall Project Design, Implementation, Management, Communication and Collaboration

The project design is strong in that it aims to build capacities of communities and their leadership structures to take initiatives to reduce their vulnerability to shocks. Communities spearhead resilience building through identifying and implementing interventions with support of government stakeholders at the district and ward level. Government experts' participation ensures utilization of their time and skills which otherwise would be underutilized because of lack of project funding in government. They also monitor the quality of outputs and their participation reduces the costs of hiring external experts. Amalima staff indicated that they only hire experts when the skills are not available among themselves or in government departments. Participation of beneficiary communities in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and use of locally available materials in construction minimizes the cost of labor and materials and ultimately overall project costs.

Environmental protection issues were not stated in the project design. However, they are elaborated in the Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) document. Environmental mitigation activities are planned for each component and sub-component across all SOs. They are aimed at rehabilitating the degraded environment in order to reduce further soil erosion, as well as ensuring that the implementation of different activities does not expose the environment to degradation. This is relevant. A total of 1,100 hectares of land had been rehabilitated as of April 2016. Some silt traps were also observed in the catchment of Mbuyani dam in Gwanda. The project reports mention training of Asset Management Committees in order to ensure sustainability of assets.

Photo 5: (Left) Mbuyaneweir dam wall, Gwanda. Photo 6: (Right) Silt trap in the catchment area of Mbuyane dam.

Challenge Affecting Project Operations and Effective Collaboration and Cooperation Among Stakeholders

Factors Hindering or Promoting Project Operations

Low Motivation of Government Stakeholders

Project operations seem to be negatively affected by low motivation of government experts who do not receive allowances for the input they provide to the projects. This challenge was reported to the MTE team throughout

all districts at the provincial, district and ward levels. Government staff members normally receive allowances whenever they go out of their offices on business. At the ward level, the AGRITEX Extension Workers and EHTs walk long distances to project sites, if they don't have their own motor bikes or bicycles. Unmotivated experts, especially at the provincial and district level, often assign interns to attend important training and meetings, while they prioritize their presence to projects where they are given incentives or just stay at the offices. This brings negative effects to the projects, which fail to harness the expertise from experienced staff. Motivation for ward level government staff like AGRITEX Extension Workers and Livestock Officers is slightly better because they receive some incentives in the form of T-shirts and hats.

Inadequate Transport for Monitoring
Transport to carry all relevant government stakeholders to project sites for monitoring was highlighted to be a challenge in all districts visited. In some cases, a number of activities covering different SOs would be scheduled for one day in order to transport all relevant stakeholders in the one available vehicle. Some stakeholders would not want to spend the whole day out of the office when their tasks only needed a couple of hours. They normally opt not to go out under such circumstances.

Shortage of Labor, Lack of Protective Clothing and Non-Availability of Some Materials
In keeping with the guideline of drawing workers from a 5km radius of the construction sites, some sites failed to get the required numbers. This is because the population in Matabeleland is sparse and a great proportion of the productive age group has migrated to towns or to neighboring South Africa and Botswana. The workers also do have some protective clothing such as gloves, but do not have other items like shoes, helmets or overalls. Work at some dip tanks in Gwanda was delayed by the non-availability of specified treated poles on the market.

Lack of Visibility of Project Branded Material
DRR committees indicated that they did not have visibility from project branded material such as T-shirts, hats, reflective or flap jackets. Such branding would help to identify them and to pass on key messages on DRR as is done under nutrition.

Contributions to Greater Program Efficiency and Quality of Outputs

Training of Local Leaders and DRR Committees
The training that was provided to community leaders and DRR committees increased knowledge and built capacity in terms of planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. DRR in all the 66 targeted wards of Amalima received training on disaster risk assessment and planning. Project implementation teams were elected by communities for all asset creation or rehabilitation projects and were trained in scheduling of tasks, monitoring participation of workers, safekeeping tools, monitoring execution of different activities and ensuring that tasks are completed as scheduled. Some workers are trained in skills such as building and they ensure that construction standards are met. The rest of the workers provide unskilled labor such as collection of stones, sand or water.

However, it was noted that the training offered to DRR committees may not have been standard. Whereas the committees in Gwanda and Tsholotsho affirmed having received DRR training, and demonstrated their knowledge of the subject matter. The Bulilima Ward 1 committee said they were trained on self-reliance and the committee in Bulilima Ward 15 stated that they were involved in all the training at the ward level, which included CA or CHC. If committees are not well acquainted with subject matter issues, they may not be in a position to lead their communities in building resilience.

Collaboration with Government Stakeholders
The Amalima program collaborates closely with government stakeholders throughout the project cycle of asset creation or rehabilitation. Experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, particularly AGRITEX, the Department of Irrigation and Department of Livestock and Environmental Management Agency (EMA), participate in feasibility assessments of proposed asset sites for dams, irrigation plots, grazing lands or dip tanks, approve the technical designs, monitor the implementation process to ensure compliance to government standards and,

finally, when the assets are completed, they certify quality of output and commission them for use. This participation ensures greater efficiency and good quality of assets created or rehabilitated.

Collaboration with government stakeholders on DRR systems and early warning has not been as robust as for asset creation. Although some government experts from AGRITEX and the Department of Veterinary Services facilitated some aspects of ward DRR training, the ward committees in Gwanda and Bulilima indicated that they did not receive support of other important members of the District Civil Protection Committees (DCPC) such as EMA, the Forestry Commission or Fire Brigade. In Simbumbu ward, Gwanda, the committee bemoaned how they requested the support of EMA in the implementation of activities and enforcement of by-laws and never got it. They wondered why EMA would carry out training at schools in their ward and not invite them to participate. The same was reiterated in Bulilima where environmental issues that are taken to RDC by the ward counselor are always referred back to the ward for discussion by members. The committees felt let down by government agents who should support them. However, committees in Tsholotsho had a different story. They demonstrated strong linkages with the DCPC.

Training of Communities
Some communities were trained on DRR issues including self-reliance and the establishment of early warning systems. They became aware of the disaster risks around them and, therefore, appreciated and accepted all of the activities aimed at reducing such risk. However, the training has not yet reached all members of the targeted wards. Some trained ward committees indicated that they had plans to facilitate training to all villages in their wards in the next half-year period.

In wards where training had not yet reached villagers, there were conflicts between the DRR committee members and some community members. Such a conflict was experienced in Gwanda where the committee was advocating for destocking of livestock to meet land carrying capacity levels, but some members of the community were refusing to comply because they did not appreciate the benefits.

Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Approach
Communities are empowered and given a chance to identify hazards around them, assess risks, draw up plans to reduce risk and implement them with support of Amalima (availing expertise and funds). The communities, therefore, accept the interventions, which they spearheaded, and are highly motivated to implement them and ensure that they are successfully completed.

Perceived Benefits
Construction or rehabilitation of dams, irrigation schemes, dip tanks, and grazing lands brings tangible benefits of enhanced livelihoods and improved incomes. It is therefore highly regarded and accepted. Understanding the dangers of invasive species, deforestation and environmental degradation ensures acceptance and participation in environmental rehabilitation activities. In areas where communities removed *lantana camara*, the people realized that it paved the way immediately for growth of grass which is important for livestock grazing.

However, in areas where appreciation of benefits was low, communities were not motivated to participate. In Bulilima, for example, a community that was working on removing *lantana camara* stopped when the distribution of cash under CFA was stopped, that suggests low motivation for the community to work on assets which would negatively impact on sustainability. However, in this particular ward it was noted that the community had received inadequate training, which could be the reason why they did not fully appreciate the benefits.

Technical Area- Nutrition SO3

Relevance
The Amalima project aims to improve nutrition and health among pregnant and lactating women [PLWs] and children under 2 years of age [CU2]. Under this objective, the project distributes food rations to PLWs and CU2; promotes production and consumption of nutritious foods through Healthy Harvest training; and

promotes improved health and hygiene practices to ration beneficiary households [HH] using the Care Group model, and to community members through Community Health Clubs [CHC].

The implementation of the Amalima Nutrition, Health WASH component is in compliance with existing GoZ frameworks and policies that include the Nutrition Security Policy [NFNSP], which promotes a multi-sectoral approach to address identified issues of health and nutrition behavior change. This is consistent with the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation cluster, one policy that focuses on food security and nutrition.[38] The project design is informed by the theory of ***change*** for nutrition adopted for the NFNSP, the NNS and the global framework[39] which identifies three underlying causes of stunting, namely poor child care practices, inappropriate quality of diet and unhealthy living environment.

The Amalima project targets the rural districts that are more affected by stunting [average 33% of children], than the urban areas [average 28%].[40] The districts targeted are in agro region 4 and 5, which have low rainfall and are prone to drought. The Amalima project is also informed by the Annual Rural Livelihoods Assessment (ARLA), which was conducted by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC), as a primary basis to inform the program's understanding of the local operating environment.[41]

In October 2015, the Amalima program increased the ration size to address post-distribution monitoring findings that ration sharing was taking place, particularly in households with young children between 23 and 59 months.

The food ration sizes are aligned to the national guidelines on child nutrition programming that give a balanced diet fortified with adequate micronutrient requirements for the same target group. The ration composition of CSB provides the base for a balanced diet, and is adequate for the target population[42]. CSB Plus[43] is a complete protein and a good source of energy, carbohydrates, protein, fat and micronutrients for the target groups. It is used as a supplement to local complementary foods in programs that aim to prevent chronic malnutrition[44] ("1,000days approach"). The ration quantity (see Table3) is adequate for the target population.[45] However, in all FGDs and consultations, the beneficiaries still deemed the package as inadequate because of diminished residual food reserves and food insecurity induced by drought.

Table 14: Increase in Ration Sizes to Address Intra-household Sharing, Amalima Project

Original Ration Size: May 2014 – Nov 2015:	New Ration Size: from Dec 2015 – April 2016
PLWs CSB-5.5kg fortified vegetable oil-1 liter	PLWs CSB-5.5kg fortified vegetable oil-1.5litres
Children under 2 years CSB-2.75kg fortified vegetable oil-0.5 liters	Children under 2 years CSB-3.00kg fortified vegetable oil-1.0litres

*Source Amalima Project reports

In addition to increasing the ration size as indicated above, the project also introduced a lean season protective ration in response to the low 2014/2015 rainfall season, resulting in poor harvests. The protective ration was

[38] Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT). 2014. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014, Key Findings. Harare, Zimbabwe: ZIMSTAT.
[39] UNICEF conceptual framework for nutrition
[40] DHS 2011-2012 (Prevalence of stunting (27.6) for children under five (one in every three)
[41] Amalima FY 15 Prep
[42] USAID Corn Soy Blend/Plus Commodity FACT Sheet (June 3, 2016)
[43] USAID Corn Soy Blend/Plus Commodity FACT Sheet (June 3, 2016)
[44] WHO definition of Chronic malnutrition referred to as 'stunting' (http://www.who.int/childgrowth/en/
[45] ibid

given to HHs with PLWs and CU2 to avoid losing gains made by the project so far. However, mothers interviewed at Mpanedziba FDP indicated that, for many, the ration was lasting for only 2-3 weeks of the month and that intra-household ration sharing was still taking place, again demonstrating sustained acute food insufficiency at the HH level. The situation could have been worse if the protective ration had not been introduced.

During its inception year of2014, the Amalima project carried out formative research and reviewed the Social and Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) strategy that has informed implementation, and used the Selection of Interventions by Participants approach [SIPs] to ensure customization of the social and behavioral change messaging to the specific project target beneficiaries.[46]The Amalima project also recognized the lack of participation in care groups by young mothers, and in community health clubs by young people. The program introduced Community Health Clubs in October 2015, and introduced netball and cooking classes to attract young mothers into care groups' and health clubs 'activities.

The Amalima project seeks to improve health, hygiene and caring practices of PLW and caregivers of CU2. While Zimbabwe has nearly attained universal breastfeeding [at 98.1%], prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding for infants under 6 months of age is estimated at only 41%. Only 17.3% of breastfed children aged 6-23 months are estimated to have a minimum acceptable diet[47], therefore, activities that seek to improve knowledge and practices related to maternal, neonatal and child health practices, including feeding, are deemed appropriate.

The project identified and addresses poor male involvement in infant and young child feeding practices through the peer-to-peer Male Champions approach. The project carried out training to improve male knowledge about child health and nutrition among men. In addition, male involvement optimizes time available for child caring by pregnant and lactating women and caregivers. The use of the Eco stove that is wood-saving and provides shorter cooking time also makes more time for child care and other chores, because less time is spent looking for firewood, and a significant number of households have adopted its use. The MTE saw a demonstration Eco stove in Tsholotsho Ward 19. Members of the community health clubs interviewed about its use and efficiency were happy with its performance.

The Amalima project seeks to improve access to safe water and sanitation for pregnant and lactating women, boys and girls as a way to improve health and nutrition outcomes. In this regard, the project undertook rehabilitation of water, sanitation and washing facilities at primary health centers. Training on water purification and filtration at the household level and training of water point committees was also undertaken.

Efficiency
The following interventions were assessed by the MTE.

Adherence to Schedule
Some delay in startup was experienced as the implementing partner, Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (CNFA), was only able to register permanently as a PVO in Zimbabwe in November 2015.[48]After registration, it was then able to import goods for the project.

Routine program reports indicate that the Amalima project had adhered to schedules for most of its indicators. The distribution of the lean season protective ration was meant to be initiated in October 2015, but started in November due to delayed arrival of commodities.[49] A progress report for the Amalima project for the period up to April 2016, however, indicates that by April 2016the project had already achieved some of the targets for September. The project realized 164% reach of pregnant and lactating women receiving food rations; and 215% of the targeted number of children in the age group 6 - 23 months was receiving food rations.

[46] FY14 Amalima_DIP_Narrative_3_14
[47]ibid
[48] FY15 ARR
[49] Amalima Q1 FY 16 report

Performance Versus Set Targets
Measured against set targets, the project achieved above 100% in most expected nutrition related outputs, including the following: Care Group Volunteers trained by April FY 2016 (105%); Lead Mothers trained by April FY 2016 (101%); number of people trained in child health and the following indicators were above 100% target by end of FY 2015: nutrition through USG supported programs 195% (190% for females and 279% for males); number of men and women reached through care group activities 128%(122% females and 234% for males); number of people participating in health and nutrition integration meetings 109% (female 102%, male 122%). Targets were below 100% for the number of people trained on environment-friendly, low-cost, fuel-efficient stove technology (94%); functional care groups (30%); number of people trained in the Healthy Harvest Approach 91% (females 82%, males 260%); and number of people participating in cooking classes 76% (females 101%, males 20%) by the end of FY 2015.

Accessibility to and Effectiveness of Community Health and Hygiene Services
At the end of FY2015, the project performed above 100% in the following: number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility, 642% (females 660%; males 622%); and the number of Community Health Clubs functional (99%). The indicators under this intermediate result were mixed: number of people trained in participatory health and hygiene promotion (52%); number of health facilities with rehabilitated water and sanitation facilities (70%); number of improved water sources (boreholes and other) developed/rehabilitated (38%); and the number of improved toilets provided in institutional settings (47%).[50] Some of the reasons cited by key informants included difficult terrain and failure to raise resources to purchase inputs (zero-subsidy). Generally, the number of sanitation facilities is low, with need to re-examine the target setting for achievement of 660%.

Construction/Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitary Facilities at Public Institutions
Nurses and Environmental Health Technicians at the rehabilitated clinics are appreciative of the rehabilitation work. The Nkunzi clinic in Tsholotsho was on the verge of closure in 2014 due to the WASH facilities situation (latrine pits filling up), and the Amalima project was able to rehabilitate the WASH facilities, construct Blair Ventilated Pit (BVIP) toilets (12), and install a solar powered system to enable the clinic to have water, and a three-toilet flush system. Ndiweni clinic's WASH facilities in Bulilima were also rehabilitated. Prior to this rehabilitation work, patients and relatives were responsible for bringing water to the clinic to support the needs of the sick. The project has ensured sustainability of these assets through facilitating selection and training of asset management committees for toilets, and water-point committees for boreholes and deep wells. The training covered maintenance of the assets and fundraising to cover repairs when needed. These initiatives should ensure that water and sanitation facilities that have been constructed or rehabilitated can continue to function after the completion of the project.

Time Efficiency for Clients
Clinic staff [Mpanedziba clinic] reported increased attendance for clinic-based services on the ration distribution days, resulting in substantial savings to the clients in time and transport costs through avoiding additional visits.

Increase in FDPs Contributes to Greater Program Efficiency and Quality of Outputs
The Amalima project is distributing rations through 87 food distribution points (FDP) (59 primary clinic sites and 28 secondary[51]). The 28 secondary FDPs were introduced because the care group clients were travelling long distances to the FDPs to collect the food rations.

Training Contributes to Greater Program Efficiency and Quality of Outputs
In order to efficiently deliver on key outputs, the project carried out training for key personnel. The program trained Primary Health Care [PHC] nurses (15 male and 48 female) on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition [IMAM] in Bulilima, Mangwe and Gwanda districts using MoHCC standard national protocol on

[50] IPTT ARR FY 15
[51] Primary FDPs are clinic sites, and secondary FDPs are MoHCC mobile clinic outreach sites

IMAM. Not all staff involved was trained, as demonstrated by a junior nurse interviewed at a clinic in Ward 9 who was not familiar with some of the program's issues and coordination aspects. The other nurse had received training.

The project was designed to provide training to increase efficiency in program delivery, beneficiary knowledge and behavior change around nutrition, health, hygiene and caring practices of pregnant and lactating women, caregivers and boys and girls under 2.

Healthy harvest training looks at promotion of production and consumption of diverse food products. The Amalima project staff together with groups from key stakeholder departments from MoHCC, the Grain Marketing Board [GMB], the Ministry of Women Affairs and AGRITEX were trained on this concept. Rollout of training to the district and ward was through the Training of Trainers (ToT) approach. A total of 96 PHC nurses, 66 EHTs and 22 district level staff, which included Nursing, Nutrition and Environmental health departments, translated to 150% for primary care nurses; but underachieved for EHTs at 87%. The district level staff that received training on nutrition and integration was even less at 46%. The training contributed to strengthening stakeholder engagement, capacity around the 1,000 days approach, and community nutrition surveillance. Program ownership was enhanced as well.

Long Distances Impede Program Efficiency and Quality of Outputs
While introduction of secondary FDPs significantly reduced the distances that some of the beneficiary groups had to travel to collect their rations, distance remains a major constraint for some members. Some care group clients interviewed at Mpanedziba clinic and FDP (Tsholotsho) indicated that they had to travel over 15 km to get to the clinic and distribution sites with babies on their backs. However, the project staff also confirmed that, when a mother was heavily pregnant or had recently delivered, a proxy such as a relative, husband or the mothers' Lead Mother was allowed to collect the rations on her behalf.

Sparse Population Distribution Impedes Program Efficiency and Quality of Outputs
The project area with an average density of less than 12 people per km^2 translates to long distances to be covered by community volunteers and ordinary beneficiaries.

Low Male Involvement and Participation Impedes Program Efficiency and Quality of Outputs
Low male involvement in the health and nutrition activities has been observed and was attributed to the large number of men not at home due to migrant work, mostly in South Africa and Botswana, as well as traditional gender roles perceiving health and nutrition activities as roles for women.

Bureaucracy Impedes Program Efficiency
Some of the nutrition and WASH program activities started late after long discussions with stakeholders about site selection, community participation and contribution, technical supervision arrangements and staffing of new health centers). For example, there was a delay in activities at a new clinic in Ward 9 Tsholotsho because inspections at the completion of different stages were not done on time. Moreover, the community members at times did not avail themselves of local materials like sand and bricks on time.

Attrition Impedes Program Efficiency and Quality of Outputs
Although training of Lead Mothers is on target (101%), an attrition rate (15%) is significant and is a cause for concern. The 2nd quarter report for FY2016 plans to address this issue by introducing care group competitions, as a way of strengthening the motivation of Lead Mothers and also adding intrinsic motivation strategies to enhance the groups' recognition for instance through certification.

Perceived Benefits Promoted Program Efficiency and Quality of Outputs
The MTE noted that the beneficiaries and community leadership appreciated the program. The beneficiaries rated the program's benefits gained from food rations, training and knowledge as "very good". There was buy-in by the community leadership who also indicated that they kept track of the activities and the participation of beneficiaries.

6.2.3 EVIDENCE OF EARLY CHANGE

Technical Area Agriculture SO 1
The MTE has noted early evidence of impact that includes the following:

Increased Farmer Knowledge for Crops
Farmers show knowledge of CA practices such as early planting, use of organic and inorganic fertilizers, short season varieties such as Pioneer 2859 for maize, discontinuation of the use of retained seed for grains, inter-cropping of staples and legumes (cowpeas, promoting good nutrition, live mulching, conserving moisture, reducing weeds).

Table15: Number of Farmers Practicing CA Techniques and Good Agricultural Practices

CA Technique and Good Practices Adopted	# of farmers
Minimum tillage	8,073
Planting with first rains	8,866
Weeding 2-3 times	9,226
Micro-dosing with manure or fertilizer	7,796
Intercropping	3,455
Crop rotations	6,193
Mulching	3,378
Use of improved seed varieties	4,065
Conservation of natural predators	2,352
Use of green label chemicals	460
Use of plant and animal products for the control of pests	2,131
Total Practicing	55,995

Source: Amalima

By FY2015, the program had trained 1,200 lead farmers in CA, while 28,533 farmers had been reached through the Field Farmer Approach. An additional 4,265 were trained on CA at the beginning of FY2016.

The farmers show knowledge of post-harvest technologies such as using traditional means, including ash, storing sorghum or millet with the husks not removed, and use of chemicals such as *shumba, and ingwe*).

Practical training sessions through the training of trainer approach and demonstration plots have been effective. Groups have been formed and are functioning. Farmers take turns to work on individual members' fields in groups and the Amalima group approach facilitated labor-sharing.The groups make reports to Amalima on production and training. The CA groups comprise more women than men (in Gwanda and Bulilima) and the women have taken up the leading positions.

Increased Yields for Crops

There have been increased yields due to CA in those years when the droughts have been less severe. Farmers reported that crops stay green, up to four harvests per plant, and the plants are healthier, with healthier cobs up to 3-4 times larger. Reports of increased yield were received and confirmed in Ward 1 Bulilima and in the Wards 7 and 9 in Tsholotsho District.

Livestock Management Practices Improved

Livestock groups have also been formed and are functioning. Dipping knowledge has improved, especially in Gwanda with some individuals travelling 18km from Ward 20 to Ward 24 or 17 to have their livestock dipped. The breeds for goats are improving, especially with the availability of Kalahari Red, Matabele and Boer, which were introduced to the communities prior to the commencement of the Amalima intervention. However, the main challenge has been inbreeding which has compromised the quality of production. By FY2015, Amalima had reached out to 2,010 farmers and 300 lead farmers with 140 of these lead farmers being also trained as paravets (60 paravet kits were distributed to these) and an additional 8,063 farmers were reached out to by the trained lead farmers. As a result, a total of 15,861 were able to practice good livestock management practices by FY15. Another 521farmers adopted artificial insemination technology by April 2016.

Increased Farmer Knowledge for Horticulture

Under the horticulture sub-component in FY2014, Amalima trained 437 farmers and 427 went on to adopt the practices. In FY2015, the program trained 1,314 farmers on irrigated crop production and 2,191 farmers were able to adopt the practices. This gives a total reach of 2,618 farmers since the program started at the end of FY2015.

Increased VSL Activities

VSL activities are growing in popularity with community members in the Amalima target districts as they are seen as the most viable option for community members to save money for investment in livelihood activities and meeting other household needs, such as paying school fees. VSL activities also present group members with an opportunity to pool their financial resources and invest in larger, higher impact income-generating activities such as garment making, baking, pen fattening of cattle and goats, horticulture production and agro-dealerships. In FY2015, VSL groups saved $193,234 against a target of $65,000. The higher than anticipated savings are a reflection of more people joining VSL groups or forming new groups, rather than increases in monthly savings by group members. Typical VSL groups in the Amalima operational areas are small, averaging nine members per group, and achieve monthly savings ranging from 5 Rand (<$0.50 - for some new groups) to $10 per group member for the most active groups. In addition to making individual contributions to a communal fund, Amalima VSL groups loan out funds to members at prescribed interest rates, carry out IGAs, and conduct fund-raising activities. For a typical fund-raising activity, a VSL group invites neighboring VSL groups to a market fair, and collects participating fees from the groups that attend. The fair is an opportunity for attending groups to sell their IGA goods, e.g., poultry, clothing, crafts, goats, and vegetables. The hosting VSL also sells goods produced by their group members and meals to attendees. For example, in Q1 of FY2016fourfund-raising activities were conducted by Thuthukani, Siyaphambili, Masiyephambili and Sidakwa Sicabanga groups in Ward 18 of the Tsholotsho district, earning a combined net profit of $790 during the first quarter.

Two VSL groups, Vukuzenzele (Gwanda) and Masimbayedu-2 (Bulilima), ventured into agro-dealerships as an IGA in the first quarter of FY2016. The Masimbayedu-2 group is at an advanced stage of transforming their IGA into a formal business. They are now renting a storefront to stock and sell agricultural inputs. The Vukuzenzele group partnered with input suppliers to conduct two input fairs in Gwanda where they supplied 1,890 kg stock feeds valued at $635 to the communities. In addition, seven male members of a Tsholotsho based group called Sidakwa Sicabanga formed their own VSL at the end of 2015, having been invited to a women-initiated VSL fundraising activity. At the beginning of 2016, the group had acquired five goats of the Kalahari Red and Boer breeds for each group member and they are now considering going into large livestock. In a VSL group in Ward 15 Bulilima, one of the women has managed to build her own shop after initially renting one nearby where she uses VSL money to engage in local trading of clothes and other supplies. The integration of VSL is also seen in a VSL cluster facilitator in Ward 1 Bulilima who has managed to install electricity from ZESA grid at her homestead using VSL proceeds. She also has a thriving maize crop under CA and a healthy sorghum crop showing successes of small grain adaptation.

The table below summarizes the distribution of VSL groups and the savings made since the start of the program. The average growth rate of the savings in FY2015 was 25%, with the highest growth of 34% coming from Bulilima, and the least, 17%, being recorded in Mangwe.

Table16: Distribution of VSL Groups in Amalima

District	No of Groups	Females	Males	Total	% Female	Savings US$ (FY15)	%
Bulilima	39	361	31	392	92%	65,124	33.7
Mangwe	69	486	59	545	89%	33,795	17.5
Gwanda	115	753	79	819	92%	47,164	24.4
Tsholotsho	116	1108	83	1191	93%	47,151	24.4
Totals	339	2,708	252	2,947	92%	193,234	25.0

Source: Amalima

The average VSL group size is nine members, and women make up 92 % of the membership. The total value of savings was $193,234 up to FY2015 with each member having made savings worth $65.57.

Improvement and Growth of Value Chains

On the marketing side, Amalima has successfully facilitated enterprise development and the growth of the value chains. Amalima has managed to develop the input side and they have trained some agro dealers who are now working with the farmers. They have also linked agro dealers with input suppliers. A salt licks production pilot project in Mangwe is already producing favorable results. This is a venture in which burned bones (to sterilize for anthrax) are crushed and mixed with salt, okra and a bit of sand for the cattle and goats.

There is increased activity in the goats and cattle value chains where four abattoirs have increased activity in the region, the most prominent being Grills Abattoir, with networks that reach as far as Harare. The farmers sell their livestock at weekly public auctions, e.g., in Gwanda in Ward 20/24 auctions are conducted on every fourth Thursday, and although farmers are lamenting low prices, the practice has been strengthening the competitive bidding processes. At these auctions, the abattoirs pay farmers in U.S. dollars unlike private buyers who pay in rand.

Amalima is doing a lot of work to link producers and is currently promoting local marketing at the district level. For example, in Ward 7 in the Gwanda District local cattle producers have been linked with a buyer from Gwanda in a cattle fattening venture. The buyer intends to supply the farmers with inputs, including fencing materials, as part of the arrangement. Estimates are that 63% of the value of sales for cattle has been made through the formal marketing systems in FY2015 while preliminary indications are that this will reach 85% in FY16. For the goats, 41% of the sales in FY2015 were estimated to have been through formal arrangements, while estimates are that it will remain at that level for FY2016. Prior to the Amalima initiatives, less than 30% of the sales were being conducted through the formal marketing systems.

A new source for input supplies has been created through the development of agro dealers who have greatly benefited from the voucher distribution arrangement. A total of 62 agro dealers had been trained in Business Management, Product Knowledge and Output Marketing by April 2016. The voucher system has also improved the value of assets that are being held by the farmers and by April 2016 this sub-component had benefited 1,000 households with asset benefits valued at $150,000. Fifty-five (55) agricultural input fairs were facilitated with a total of $102,674 in value of sales by April 2016.

Output Marketing

In FY2015, Amalima collaborated with AGRITEX field officers to train 27 agro dealers on output marketing. The objective of the training was to build the capacity of agro dealers to act as aggregators that could improve access to markets for smallholder farmers by serving as the link between producers and external, regional markets in urban centers. The two-day training focused on basic selling and marketing principles, the concept of bulking and aggregation, different market linkage systems, agricultural marketing policy and channels, the Amalima output marketing model and funding opportunities for output marketing. The training resulted in agro dealers located close to irrigation schemes buying produce from plot holders and selling it in their shops or selling on behalf of plot holders on a commission basis. One agro dealer in Ward 7 of Tsholotsho aggregated 800kg of locally produced millet seed and sold it to farmers in 1kg and 2kg packs. Another two agro dealers from Tsholotsho (Ward 3) and Bulilima (Ward 14) bought goats and indigenous chickens, and sold these to HHAV beneficiaries at livestock fairs organized by Amalima.

In FY2016, Amalima facilitated the connection for livestock sales between a Mangwe VS&L group (Thuthukani Madlaziduli) engaged in pen fattening with Grills Abattoir, a Bulawayo abattoir. Grills bought two cows and two oxen at $4/kg for Super grade, $3.75/kg for Choice and Commercial grades and $3.05/kg for Economy grade. The total value of sales for the livestock was $2,942, at an average sale price of $736/animal. This direct approach eliminated the need for intermediaries, who often offer a reduced price of $300/animal to the livestock owner.

The program is also promoting strategic marketing of livestock through formal channels for increased marginal returns through encouraging farmers to participate in public auctions and facilitating linkages to abattoirs. The program shares marketing information on quality and prevailing prices to enable the farmer's decision making. Amalima facilitates aggregation of livestock at the local level and invites potential buyers, like abattoirs, to come and purchase livestock. Livestock fairs are organized at the local level where farmers with quality breeding stock are invited to come and sell to other farmers and voucher holders on a willing buyer-willing seller basis. In Q2 of FY2016, the program piloted two goat fairs with Grills Abattoirs, where 80 goats valued at $3,083 were sold.

The $150,000 total vouchers value was redeemed on Agricultural implements and accessories (70%), Vet chemicals (10%) and 6% on crops and vegetable seeds. A total of $16,581 worth of vouchers (15%) was spent by 226 voucher recipients (198 female, 28 male) to buy breeding goats (444) and breeding chickens (166) at Amalima organized livestock fairs, (FY15 ARR).

In FY2016, the program plans to distribute HHAV valued at $210,000 USD to 1,400 beneficiaries. The vouchers will not require a cost share contribution and beneficiaries will be selected from four to five wards in each of the four Amalima districts. A total of 2,279 (263 male and 2016 female) potential beneficiaries have been registered in 17 wards of Tsholotsho (4), Gwanda (4) and Mangwe (4) and Bulilima (5) districts, (Q2 FY16). Selected beneficiaries will also be trained in financial literacy and business before vouchers are distributed. Thirty-one (31) redemption centers have been selected, 16 Amalima trained, 5 VSL groups and 10 selected in wards with no Amalima trained agro dealers after being vetted by the program. The voucher redemption process is scheduled for the months of August and September to enable the voucher holders to access implements and seeds before the onset of the 2016/17 agricultural season.

Technical Area Resilience SO2

The MTE has noted early evidence of impact that includes the following:

Creation of Assets and Early Warning Systems

Training on leadership and DRR brought awareness of the hazards around them and an acknowledgement that they were responsible for solving their own problems. Some testified that it changed the way they perceived the environment. Because the community members now feel that they should be self-reliant, some have embarked on asset creation or rehabilitation without external aid. In Gwanda Nhwali ward, the community started rehabilitating their dip tank, while in Ward 1 Bulilima, they actually replaced a broken down windmill at a borehole with a bush pump using their own resources. The same community identified a dam site and started

clearing before feasibility studies and engineering designs were done and approved by the project and the Ministry in order to demonstrate their commitment and determination.

The Amalima Q2 FY2016 report indicates that 40 communities are implementing their DRR plans without CFA support. In Tsholotsho, 22 villages rehabilitated 16 dams, cleared 71 hectares of grazing land of invasive species and vegetated 15 hectares with locally adapted grasses. In Bulilima, three villages rehabilitated 13hectares of grazing land. In Mangwe, 10 villages rehabilitated six dams while, in Gwanda, one village removed *lantana camara* from 5.3 hectares and four villages are producing bona grass to feed nursing goats and their kids. This further supports a shift in attitude and behavior from dependency to self-reliance.

Some communities, however, are not yet in a position to complete the work without external support. For example, work on the dip tank in Nhwali ward, Gwanda, could not proceed because they could not buy the required treated poles due to unavailability of the poles.

Drought Promotes Participation
Although drought has overall negative impacts, the current drought experienced since last year has had a positive effect on participation in DRR activities in Amalima targeted wards. First, it has brought an awakening to communities that drought is a real enemy to be fought against. Participation in asset creation activities takes place with a good understanding and sense of increasing the ability to withstand the impact of a drought. Second, the fact that there were food insecure households promoted availability of workers on the projects so that they could access cash under CFA to purchase food. The drought also provided an opportunity to demonstrate that the small grains are drought resistant.

Water Shortages Impede Project Success
There is a big shortage of water for humans and livestock in both Matabeleland South and North. The available water sources are brackish, many boreholes have dried up as the water table has receded; some have broken down and some require major rehabilitation. People travel long distances to water sources (2-5km). There is sharing of borehole and dam water between communities, e.g., Ward 7 Tsholotsho. Water is central to most of the activities on crop and livestock production, horticulture and public health and hygiene.

Livestock Deaths Impede Project Success
The current drought led to massive cattle deaths in many areas. In Tsholotsho, the Veterinary Department and the District Food & Nutrition Security Committee reported 1,345 cattle valued at $4,000 died between October 2015 and February 2016. Individuals lost up to 13 cattle each. The poor quality of grazing and nutrition of animals reduced effectiveness of the breed improvement program, i.e., conception rate of 45%, and 20% of the calves died due to the poor condition of calves in Tsholotsho.

Wild Animals Impede Project Success
In Tsholotsho district, particularly Wards 7 and 9 that were visited, there is vulnerability to attacks by wild animals. Lions and elephants have killed people in Ward 7, while jackals have killed goats and calves, and elephants and buffaloes destroy crops in both wards.

Emigration and the Rand Devaluation Impede Project Success
The whole region covered by the program uses the South African rand for trade and commerce. It is adjacent to South Africa and Botswana and many young and middle aged people have migrated there for employment in various sectors. The remaining population depends largely on remittances from family members and, therefore, has more access to the rand than they do to the US dollar. However, the rand has lost great value against the dollar, ultimately reducing the value of savings. The VS&L groups find it difficult to access agricultural inputs and other food items that can only be accessed using the USD. Widespread emigration has resulted in a population structure that is dominated by the old and the very young. Some DRR committees were dominated by fairly old men, few middle-aged women and very few youth. This scenario may limit the handing over of knowledge from the aged to the younger generation.

Resilience building was also slowed by the depreciation of the South African rand which is the main source of remittances of family members working abroad, leaving Amalima communities with less disposable income.

Technical Area-NutritionSO3
The MTE has noted early evidence of impact that includes the following:

Positive Behavior Change in Areas of Exclusive Breastfeeding
There is positive behavior change in areas of exclusive breastfeeding as shown by clinic records examined (Ward19 Tsholotsho and Ward 9 Mpanedziba clinic). The LQAS survey findings looking at EBF in April showed that the EBF rate is at 92%. The most difficult practices to change were reported as resuming exclusive breastfeeding, frequency and quantity of complementary feeding at different ages. As an exception, women strongly recognized the value of breast milk for babies over formula, and most women agreed that babies should be fed with their own plate.

ANC Bookings Increased
Nurses from clinics and village health workers indicate mothers are presenting as soon as they discover that they are pregnant.

Quality of Complementary Feeding Quality Improved
Knowledge has improved around the importance of diverse and sufficient foods where communities make enriched porridge from nutritious locally available foods such as matemba, macimbi, and groundnuts. Indigenous yogurt is also made from locally available products that include indigenous fruit, baobab powder, and goat's milk. As evidence, recipe books are being compiled and this was confirmed in FGDs with mothers.

Implementation of Fuel Efficient Stoves by Trained Households
The number of people trained on environment-friendly, low-cost, fuel-efficient stove technology suggests a high level outcome from the training done. A total of 2,636 people were trained and 2,261(126%) HHs are using the technology, showing that many have acted upon the training. There is evidence of high levels of knowledge obtained from training community health clubs exhibited in songs, drama and role-plays. The evaluation team observed performances.

Health Clubs
By the end of 2015, the project had 149 functional CHCs. The groups with 7 to 10 Care Group Volunteers and Lead Mothers continue to play an active role in encouraging care group members to adopt positive behaviors. The program activities encourage graduated CHCs to continue to transition into income generating activities (IGAs) that include viable IGAs, e.g., piggery, goat, poultry, weaving, Village Savings and Lending, baking and nutrition gardens, general savings to construct self-supply latrines and undertaking post-graduation activities. One hundred and seventy-nine (179) graduated CHC members had constructed self-supply BVIP/upgradable BVIP toilets. Given the high cost of putting up a BVIP toilet to the target HHs, this demonstrates a significant commitment to and prioritization of improved hygiene.48

Construction and Use of Hygiene Enabling Facilities
Construction and use of hygiene enabling facilities is reported to have increased in all operational wards with, for instance, tippy taps (902 HHs), pot racks (1,095 HHs), refuse pits (615 HHs), small gardens (91 HHs), and eco stoves (129 CHC HHs).

Male Champion Initiative Promotes Project Success
A lot of enthusiasm has been demonstrated by the 60 Male Champions, with each having a network of 10 peers and promoting behaviors that include exclusive breastfeeding and child feeding in pilot districts (Tsholotsho and Bulilima) and prompting rapid scale up to the other districts (Mangwe and Gwanda). The high level of knowledge on issues of nutrition was noted in FGDs.

Tracking of Stunting
Amalima has made efforts to check progress on stunting through snapshots of the current situation periodically. As of the end of May, 390 children had been measured, with results showing a stunting rate of 25.9% --some

percentage points lower than ZIMVAC (2016) results that showed stunting levels of 32% in Bulilima and 30% in Tsholotsho. The team urges the project to continue this practice.

Technical Cross-cutting Area- Gender Mainstreaming

At program inception in 2013, Amalima trained all staff on gender mainstreaming so that gender could be emphasized in all components. They also did a gender assessment at the same time with formative research as a way to confirm the status on household chores, gender roles, decision-making processes, and participation of various groups on community activities and the influence of culture. It was found that the society is largely patriarchal with men possessing all decision-making powers. Women have to consult men for all things, including participation or attending meetings or workshops. If their husbands are away, male relatives would have to be consulted.

Amalima has made efforts to encourage equal participation of men and women in all activities. The first issue is that the population is dominated by women, since most men of working age have crossed borders in search of employment. The few men that are available would rather participate in livestock programs and not CHC or VS&L. Secondly, since the program started with a nutrition component where women would go to clinics and receive rations, men had a feeling that the program was targeting women.

Technical Area SO1: Agriculture

Participation in CA is more from women while men participate more in livestock producer groups, especially cattle. Men are not willing to engage in labor intensive activities like CA, but would rather engage where there are prospects of making significant amounts of money. Men are willing to participate in livestock producer groups and marketing. Women stated that they received training on livestock and were now acquainted with issues of animal dosing, removing ticks and other animal health care practices. They could now take care of their livestock in the absence of their husbands, which used to be the domain of men only. As such they felt greatly empowered.

Contrary to the general knowledge that traditionally women never used to own valuable assets such as cattle, the men in Gwanda stated that women have always owned cattle. They said that when a girl got married, upon joining the husband's family she would be given a heifer. All the cattle produced by the heifer would belong to her. On the other hand, women indicated that it was very rare for women to own assets. The women who own assets would have inherited them from their late husbands. They said there were rare cases when women cooperatively owned assets with their husbands.

Technical Area SO2: DRR

Participation of men in VS&L was found to be very low (8%). VS&L is largely still being considered as a domain for women. However, some women who are participating have succeeded in improving incomes. In Bulilima Ward 15, a VS&L member used loans from her group to initially rent a grocery shop. She managed to build her own shop with proceeds from the business. In the same ward, a VS&L cluster facilitator has managed to construct a deep well and a chicken run, installed electricity at her house, and bought furniture using proceeds from the VS&L. She is also able to buy agricultural inputs and has had good yields from a CA plot. VS&L has helped to improve incomes for women and raised their confidence and self-esteem.

In order to improve participation of men in VS&L, and CHC, Amalima is promoting it in the groups where men are participating, e.g., livestock producer and marketing groups are encouraged to form VS&Ls.

When CFA was introduced, men were keen to participate because it dealt with matters of their interest; dip tanks, grazing schemes, dams, irrigation and cash. However, their participation as workers is still outnumbered by women. Although there was no balance between men and women in the DRR and Grazing Land Management Committees, there was a reasonable number of women.

Technical Area SO3: Nutrition

FGDs and KII indicated that there has been a slight change in the roles and responsibilities between men and women. Men stated that they could do all the household duties like cooking, washing dishes, and cleaning, but

vowed that they will not change nappies. Moreover, they only do those duties in the absence of their wives, for the sake of the children.

Men were seen at an FDP in Gwanda and they affirmed that they had escorted their wives so that they could help them carry the food rations. In Bulilima, the MTE had an FGD with 33 women from two CHC groups. The two groups did not have male members. The women said that men were reluctant to join CHC because they considered issues of hygiene to be the domain of women. Men would rather participate in DRR or grazing land management than in CHC. Some women whose husbands have crossed borders were forbidden by their husbands from participating in any community activities.

In order to improve participation of men in program activities, Amalima has employed a strategy of identifying male champions. These men advocate and help to mobilize men to join and support different activities. The strategy is being piloted in Bulilima and Tsholotsho. Outreach to other men is achieved through sporting activities where discussions on gender and participation in Amalima activities are done in between matches.

Program Staff
The Amalima program seems to have made conscious efforts to balance staff according to gender at the program and district level. The Chief of Party is male while the Deputy CoP is female. The Manager for SO1 and SO2 is male while the manager for SO3 is female. Other technical staff at the program and district levels reflects efforts to balance the inclusion of both genders. However, the situation is different at the ward level. Although the Amalima Ward Coordinators for the four wards visited in Gwanda and Bulilima were all male, Amalima management indicated that gender balance had been achieved among staff at that level also.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Meta Level for DFAP Program

Program Design, Implementation and Management Conclusions

1. The design of interventions under all SOs of both programs is technically sound and highly relevant to the needs of the target population. The nutrition components of both Amalima and ENSURE are based on a solid understanding of the theory of change on nutrition and what works to reduce stunting in the short to medium term. The agriculture and income growth component is anchored on raising capacity of communities to implement improved agricultural practices to enhance productivity and incomes from both crop and livestock farming. Resilience interventions are appropriate in dealing with more structural and systemic causes of vulnerability, food insecurity and poverty. VSL and gender mainstreaming have proven to be strong, foundational stones and anchors for the success of all interventions across all SOs. They have become the bed-rock of these sustainable development initiatives aimed at promoting integrated rural development with positive spin-offs on household incomes and nutrition.
2. The focus on building self-reliance of communities, working in collaboration with the existing government institutions and community level change agents and institutional structures that are providing services at the community level, augers well for impact and sustainability of service provision across the three SOs.
3. While the macro-economic and climatic conditions that shape the operating environment for the two programs have deteriorated from the time, the programs were designed and the management teams of both programs, coupled with USAID flexibility and support, have been sufficiently adaptive to make decisions within their control that were needed to keep implementation of the two programs on-going and, by and large, on track.

4. The MTE evidence shows that the quality of both of the programs' management is high, benchmarked on USAID standards, complemented by specialized experience and a good track record of the consortium partners, and supported with necessary training and guidance to staff.
5. The programs are being implemented following Government of Zimbabwe and USAID policies and standards (in relation to food and nutrition security, environmental sustainability, gender equality, and food aid, among others), with activities being delivered and supervised by highly qualified and experienced personnel who are recruited or seconded by specialized partner institutions forming the implementing consortia.
6. The nutrition model has not been sufficiently adaptive to address the dilution of impact of rations caused by intra-household food distribution, i.e., sharing of food between children. The agriculture and income growth model has not been accompanied with a fully-fledged market development component, which is critical for driving the income growth objective. The DRR model lacks some critical institutional linkages and basic elements that empower the revived community level structures (EM, DRR, and Watershed Management Committees) to become more effective in executing the provisions of their constitutions.
7. Both programs have not been sufficiently equipped with human and logistical resources to fully deliver on their milestones, especially considering the large geographical coverage, low population densities in some districts and the poor state of most rural roads in the targeted districts. Adjustments of resources have been done, but these matters remain to be fully resolved.
8. While collaboration with government technical departments has been strong, both programs have been significantly affected by inconsistent support from senior technical staff of the government due to USAID policy which prohibits payment in cash for daily subsistence allowances for government officers in the non-health sectors. The impact has been felt mostly in interventions under the agriculture and resilience components of the two programs.
9. Opportunities for documentation and sharing of experiences, lessons learned and best practice approaches between ENSURE and Amalima program staff have so far not been fully exploited, yet both programs have strengths and successes that could immensely benefit the other.

Nutrition Conclusions

1. Using the Care Group model in training of the CGCs, Lead Mothers have gained new knowledge and awareness of quality diets, appropriate child feeding practices, hygiene and sanitation measures. The beneficiaries' preparation and consumption of nutritious food to prevent malnutrition have improved due to home visits, counseling cards and flips charts; so has the knowledge of the importance of good hygiene and sanitation practices in reducing the prevalence of diarrheal disease. While participation in Care Groups is unlikely to continue without the ration, especially due to the long distances travelled by mothers, and as children and their mothers exit the ration age groups, the changes in behavior are likely to be sustainable as the communities see the benefits of good nutrition practices, and improved hygiene and sanitation.
2. Beneficiaries have received training on good child care practices, quality diet and healthy living environment. Mothers are practicing good child care like exclusive breastfeeding for the children under the age of 6 months, and use of complementary foods to prevent malnutrition. The importance of washing hands at critical moments, prevention of contamination of potable water, and construction and use of improved latrines has been grasped by mothers and other caregivers of children.
3. Nutritional status of the children has improved. This is based on anecdotal information from MoH staff, CGVs, LMs, and care group beneficiaries…and Amalima LFA measurements which show an average stunting rate of 25.9% (sample size 390) versus Matabeleland South 30.8% in the ZDHS preliminary report.
4. Food rations have prevented a potential reduction in meal frequency and dietary diversity that could otherwise have occurred during the two consecutive drought years (2014/15 and 2015/16), which are immediate causes of stunting. Cases of diarrhea and child malnutrition have declined as evidenced by clinic records.

5. Care group training has improved health seeking behavior and increased utilization of health services. Pregnant women are registering early for ANC, and after delivery they are continuing to use PNC services. There is increased health facility delivery resulting in reduced complications of pregnancy and early referrals for complicated cases. Growth monitoring of children under the age of 6 months has also improved, together with early diagnosis and treatment of acute malnutrition cases.
6. The food ration has resulted in improved consumption of a healthy diet and the reduction of cases of child malnutrition presented at the clinics.
7. The projects' health center approach has strengthened the role of the government's health service system in delivering training and other interventions of the projects. It has ensured that the two projects are well integrated into government systems, complement each other and produce synergistic effects with the overall result of increased service utilization. There is increased post-natal care for mothers, child immunization, growth monitoring and treatment of minor ailments, even among the previously hard to reach members of the Apostolic religion sect.
8. Knowledge and awareness of the gender roles and gender-related behaviors increased. The male engagement strategy has increased male involvement and participation in nutrition, health and hygiene activities. Male forum groups have been formed and trained and there is evidence of significant positive behavioral changes in relations between men and women, involvement of men in child care and other basic household chores, participation of women in decision-making, and women's ownership and control over productive assets.
9. Systematic tracking of nutrition indicators using a sample survey of the targeted wards, starting at baseline then continuing at mid-line and ending at life of project (end-line), would have informed the two programs more effectively on the critical indicator underpinning their impact level goal. Weight for height and weight for age would have been more appropriate to systematically track in the short term, while height for age would be more appropriate to measure once every two years.
10. Knowledge and awareness of good sanitation and water safety has increased, though coverage of access to safe water remains low. There is increased participation of women in water management committees. There is still a lot of room for improving male involvement in program components traditionally perceived as women's domain.

Agriculture Conclusions

1. The strategic involvement of local leadership institutions in mobilizing communities has significantly aided confidence and ownership of the DFAP program by the participating communities. This has enabled the fusion of local practices, such as days culturally and traditionally set aside for communities to rest, with program activities.
2. The strategic engagement and use of existing government structures in the implementation of the activities of the DFAP program has ensured alignment of program activities with government policy and standards, and contributed to the achievement of the ZimASSET targets by the government agencies involved. Accordingly, the program was able to tap into existing knowledge in government and strategically direct it towards the attainment of program objectives through the involvement of departments such as AGRITEX, LPD, and DVS, and ministries such as Women Affairs Gender and Community Development, Youth, Indigenization and Economic Empowerment.
3. The DFAP program has complemented government resources at the provincial, district and ward levels in terms of availability of durable training materials, mobility of staff, and other types of support to undertake their activities. Government officers have been able to fulfill their own mandates of implementing activities in the communities and the monitoring of those activities. The training that the government officials have been receiving under the ToT activities has further sharpened their skills and these will benefit the government and communities they serve in the long term.
4. The strong emphasis that has been given to capacity building of group members in VSL, producer groups, and agro dealers has been instrumental in raising the profile of the program and quality of the outcomes. This is knowledge that is likely to benefit the communities over the long term. It is also knowledge that can be used as a foundation upon which future interventions by USAID, other donors, and private sector players or the government, including local authorities, can build.

5. The MTE concludes that the strong mainstreaming of gender in every aspect of the DFAP program and the subsequent empowerment of women has improved the quality of their lives. At the community level, the empowerment of women has gone a long way in addressing food insecurity and violence against women.
6. The fairs for agriculture and VSL that are conducted at the end of each cycle have been described by participants as important events for the marketing of the activities of the program.
7. There has been a lack of strong communication lines between government officials at the ward and provincial levels. This lack of proper coordination could have long-term negative implications on the performance and sustainability of the programs.
8. Some provincial level government officials felt that the senior government staff members who are directly involved with the program are not adequately briefed on performance of the program. This information flow should be strengthened, given the importance of transparency and accountability in program implementation and monitoring and potential support the provincial government staff can provide to the programs.
9. The lack of participation by young people below the age of 40 years in agriculture related activities could have long-term negative consequences of sustainability of outcomes. The participation of young people should be addressed, particularly in future program interventions.

Resilience Conclusions

1. Productive asset creation is an appropriate means for addressing long-term food security needs for the targeted wards in NR IV and V, thereby improving resilience. The assets (weir dams, irrigation schemes, deep wells, dip tanks, and grazing lands) that are being created are complemented with measures for environmental sustainability and have good prospects for delivering long-term benefits and, therefore, are greatly appreciated by community members.
2. The FFA and CFA selection criteria for workers targeted within a 5km radius of the asset miss those deserving cases outside the radius, but in the same wards. In many instances, the number of workers required was smaller than the number of people who met the selection criteria in a particular ward. The number of workers needed per site ranged from 150 to 250. In some wards, more people have become eligible because of the current drought situation.
3. The FFA payment of 50kg sorghum per 20 working days is not adequate for bigger households and does not address the energy requirements adequately.
4. The CFA payment of $30 per 15 working days is not adequate to access a full food basket of cereal, pulses and vegetable oil.
5. Other humanitarian food aid programs are not targeting the wards reached by Amalima and ENSURE.
6. The weir dams constructed are small, in accordance with the government policy which specifies that any bigger dams should be the responsibility of the government. However, where the weir dams should support irrigation schemes, the number of direct beneficiaries (that is, irrigation plot holders) has often been very small compared to the ward population or even the number of workers.
7. The inadequacy of protective clothing provided to workers is a major challenge for workers in both Amalima and ENSURE. Although for Amalima gloves were provided for workers on removing *lantana camara*, workers on other projects did not have adequate/proper shoes, helmets, safety belts and gloves. Both Amalima and ENSURE program staff confirmed that procurement was already underway. This was rather late. The projects have gone half way through implementation without these important items and some assets have already been completed.
8. The DRR committees did not have visibility from project branded material. They are, therefore, not easily recognized by the communities, and they are also challenged as to their credibility whenever they want to enforce by-laws. Visibility of project branded material can be used as a channel for conveying important messages on DRR, similar to nutrition, and it can bring awareness and behavior change. Both Amalima and ENSURE confirmed that procurement was already underway.
9. Operations were delayed at some project sites because of late procurement of project materials like cement or treated poles, too few trained builders and inadequate tools.

10. Communities were not informed of the water holding capacities of the new weir dams and the size of irrigation plots they could support. This resulted in a lot of speculation among the beneficiary communities.
11. Collaboration with government stakeholders - from project identification, feasibility studies, implementation, monitoring and evaluation - is appropriate to ensure quality assets, which are compliant with government standards, are used, and utilization of expertise which would otherwise be underutilized. However effective collaboration is challenged by lack of allowances or other incentives for them. The experts do not consistently participate.

7.2 ENSURE - Conclusions

SO1 Nutrition Conclusions

1. The provision of immediate food ration (CBS+) and promotion of consumption of nutritious foods intake focusing on the nutritional needs of children in the first 1,000 days of their life has resulted in the improvement of the nutritional status of the target groups. Without a protective ration, dilution of impact is common in the recipient household being influenced by intra-household ration sharing with children above 2 years, but under 5 years of age.
2. The project made positive gains in the utilization of the existing VHWs as change agents and trainers of the lead mothers. The approach was cost effective as it built on existing knowledge of VHWs and reduced startup time.
3. The Care Group Model[52] resulted in high levels of community participation and knowledge on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation. Beneficiaries adopted good practices in relation to child care, quality diet and environmental sanitation, although the magnitude of behavior change could not be quantified because the MTE adopted mostly a qualitative approach to data collection and analysis.
4. In the short period that the lean season protective ration was provided, it was effective in protecting the gains made in preventing malnutrition among children.
5. Hard to reach communities participated in project activities due to effective leadership dialogue and the relevance of food relief in a severe drought year. The Apostolic and Zionist religious groups, normally averse to medical care, registered for ANC and child growth monitoring as requirements for eligibility to food rations.
6. Strong awareness promotion on the benefits of improved WASH behaviors contributed to a notable decrease in the incidence of diarrhea, and the prevention of cholera outbreaks in the targeted wards. Even though the cases of diarrhea decreased, inadequate access to improved water supply sources remains a major challenge in some of the wards targeted by the project where access to improved water sources by households remains below 50%.
7. Training and participation in water point management has sustained access to clean water sources through better servicing, maintenance and repair of sources of potable water. More women than men are involved in water management committees, accounting for 58% of total membership.
8. The ENSURE project made significant progress in sensitizing women and men on the importance of safe storage of drinking water, hand washing at critical moments, the construction and use of latrines, among other sanitation measures. Access to safe drinking water remains a challenge and the project did not have adequate resources to invest in rehabilitation of existing boreholes, or drilling and installation of new boreholes for general household use. In addition, in health facilities that previously had piped water, it installed a lower type of water supply infrastructure (borehole). The project could have been more effective in setting some targets and capturing information that would more accurately reflect the success of the WASH component of the project.

[52]Care group Model Food Security and Nutrition Network SBC Task Force Endorsed Method/Tool Security and Nutrition Network Social and Behavior Change Task Force Endorsed Information product, Method or Tool (IMT)

9. The project has some indicators registering values of over 300% and 400% of target, for example, on decision making, meal frequencies and consumption of nutritious food. The MTE team concludes that some of the output indicators could have been set too low and may require revisiting, especially those where performance is above 200%.
10. The project has strong collaboration with MoHCC, is clinic-centered and utilizes the existing infrastructure at the provincial, district and clinic levels for implementation. The participation of the MoHCC in planning and support visits from the provincial and district levels is limited by resources and the inflexible allowance policy provision and mechanisms.

SO2- Agriculture Conclusions

1. The ENSURE agriculture initiatives have reached out to more women than men, thus contributing towards the empowerment of women and enhancing equality.
2. The ward level government officials in agriculture, notably AGRITEX, LPD and DVS, show a high level of dedication and commitment to working with the communities to achieve results. These officials will be key players in the sustainability of the program going into the future because of the massive knowledge that they have acquired through participating in the training activities of the program, and also through the continued interaction with the communities.
3. There is a positive impact of gender dialogue training where women have reported being less dependent on men compared to the period before ENSURE. This has resulted in the women being able to make decisions in terms of spending the income that they receive from the activities related to the program, such as VSL and participating in IGA.
4. While training targets have been often exceeded for most of the value chains, training on post-harvest handling and storage and producer groups have lagged behind.
5. Irrigation asset creation is behind schedule.
6. Interest in adopting good agricultural practices in cropping and livestock production remains very high as communities have witnessed successes that accrued to those farmers who have been participating in the program.
7. The lack of good communication between the various stakeholders participating in the program has generated negative sentiments and can de-motivate those that feel that they are being sidelined. Proper communication is a key driver to the smooth implementation of the programs, achievement of targets and the production of high quality services and products by the programs. Partners were said not to be sharing progress reports on a regular basis. The situation was compounded by the fact that different people, especially from government ministries, would attend coordination meetings at different times resulting in lack of consistency and continuity.
8. There was a lack of involvement of the private sector at the design and implementation stages of the program, negating effective provision of support services for implementation. This slows down the facilitation of the early buy-in of private sector stakeholders who are key players in promoting, as well as participating, in the development and cementing of the value chains.

SO3- Resilience Conclusions

1. DRR committees and sub-committees on environmental, watershed and natural resource management have been formed or strengthened in all 66 targeted wards. Various training has been offered to DRR committees and sub-committees on different aspects of DRR, such as risk capacity and vulnerability assessment (RCVA), asset management, environmental management, multiple uses of water systems (MUS), and developing early warning systems. Some of the training has been facilitated by the committees to village members. Although the training has gone a long way in bringing awareness and behavioral change, more training is needed for both committees and villagers.
2. All DRR committees complied with the requirement to have the ward level plans, constitutions and by-laws certified by Rural District Councils or the DA. There is strong support for the ward level DRR committees by the DA, Police, EMA and Forestry. Such support is important for sustainability of activities and benefits after termination of the project.

3. With population growth, the pressure on traditional leaders to allocate land in fragile environments to new settlers is mounting and enforcement of the DRR constitutions, by-laws and penalties has become critical. Incorporating traditional leaders into the committees is helping with enforcement and countering fraudulent allocation of land in watersheds and other fragile environments.
4. There is a gap in the promotion of fuel efficient technologies in order to reduce the need for firewood, thereby, conserving the wood biomass. Such a move will help to protect the environment.

Gender Mainstreaming Conclusions

1. ENSURE's gender mainstreaming strategy and choice of gender components to focus on is well-informed by evidence (Gender Analysis Report 2014 and Barrier Analysis Report) and well aligned with the National Gender Policy, the National Gender Based Violence Strategy, USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy and the US Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence.
2. The development of ENSURE Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment Strategy has been critical in shaping the pathways of messaging and influencing gender relations and outcomes. The models that ENSURE is using at the community level to engage men and women are working. These are the Social Analysis and Action Model, Gender Dialogues and the Male Engage Model.
3. The gender dialogue and related training (using Gender Training Guides developed for each SO and in collaboration with Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development staff at the district and community levels) have successfully mainstreamed gender equity and women's empowerment into every component of ENSURE's strategic objectives. They have helped to unearth fundamental issues that cause and perpetrate gender imbalances. Ordinary men and women, adolescent women, mothers in law, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and project staff, in addition to the primary focus on pregnant women, mothers of the index children, and lead fathers, are all being reached and making efforts to redress the imbalances.
4. Participation in the national, provincial and district gender forum meetings, the allocation of a specific budget for gender dialogues at the community level, and deployment of gender focal persons in all six districts, with the role to provide support to field level staff in implementing and reporting gender activities shows ENSURE's strong commitment to gender equality.
5. The involvement of targeted men and women in the development of community action plans and measures to address gender inequalities has been strong and increased the prospects for ownership and sustainability of gender equality outcomes.
6. There has been a remarkable positive change in gender balance and empowerment of women in the ENSURE targeted wards. This is evidenced by women taking up more leadership and decision-making positions in various committees on DRR, project implementation, asset, environmental and watershed management, women owning valuable assets and men participating in household and child care activities.
7. Participation of women in VS&L and producer groups has improved incomes earned and controlled by women, and their access to productive and household assets. They have, therefore, been able to contribute significantly to household income, e.g., taking care of children's school fees. As a result, they have gained respect from their husbands and communities, while their confidence and self-esteem have been boosted.
8. The ENSURE gender mainstreaming approach is applauded for yielding results over a very short period (2.5 years), something which could not have been achieved in many continents over decades or even centuries. It is likely because of the non-conflictive approach which they employed. However, more has to be explored for learning, as to why and how such great results were achieved.
9. ENSURE's gender process monitoring tools are effective in tracking progress on adoption of gender behavioral changes for men and women. The Gender Outcome Mapping exercise is complementing and strengthening the existing M&E framework (IPTT), especially by identifying progress markers or milestones of behavioral changes that men and women in the community are encouraged to adopt to achieve gender equality.

10. However, the ENSURE program has not managed to be exemplary to the communities that it is serving by striking gender balance among its program staff at all levels and especially at the district level where there is interface with ward communities.

7.3 Amalima - Conclusions

SO1 Agriculture Conclusions

1. The benefits of Conservation Agriculture have become much more apparent under the severe drought conditions experienced in 2015/16. New skills have been acquired and put to use by trained farmers and this has created demand for training by non-participants in farmer groups.
2. The acute shortage of water, not only for human consumption, but also livestock watering and irrigation in the Amalima wards, has the potential to reverse the gains that the program has made so far. The adoption of CA practices, adoption of post-harvest technologies, good livestock management practices, and integration of VSL into producer groups could be reversed, if adequate attention is not put into improving the situation by additional investments in water provision through FFA or CFA programs.
3. Due to the drought, water harvesting for livestock and crop related agricultural activities have become top priority livelihood interventions, and dam rehabilitation and construction projects are more important than at design.
4. In 2016/17, the crop area is likely to decline due to hunger and lack of money to purchase inputs, unless there are programs to supplement the food supplies and provide energy for farming, as well as agricultural inputs to famers in the Amalima districts. Food supplementation is required, especially given that Amalima districts have been affected by devaluation of the South African rand that is commonly used in the Amalima districts, and the hard work that is involved in the practicing of CA (particularly the establishment of the CA plots – preparing the planting stations).
5. Group training methods expanded Amalima's capacity to reach out to large numbers of farmers in a short space of time. The practice bodes very well for sustainability of program outcomes.
6. The active participation of ward level government staff and local leadership of the communities adds to instilling confidence in the program.
7. Amalima has developed durable training materials that are shared with lead farmers to guide the peer-to-peer training process by these community volunteers. The training materials are laminated for protection against water and other types of damage, and they are in local language.
8. VSL and gender mainstreaming have become the main anchors of success for the program.
9. The participation of men's livestock producer groups in the VSL activities has been a major breakthrough in enhancing the mainstreaming of VSL into other program components.
10. The voucher system that benefited 1,000 farmers has enabled the farmers to acquire productive assets such as livestock and farm implements and rejuvenated the enthusiasm in farmers.
11. CA is labor intensive and adoption is greater when farmers work as a group and not as individuals. Increased mechanization is going to be very critical in order to keep the interest of the existing farmers high in the face of increasingly erratic rainfall patterns and in an endeavor to attract interest from non-adopters of the CA farming approach, including men and the youth.
12. Young people will not stay in the community if projects have little financial rewards. Commercial poultry, goat and cattle production on a large scale could encourage them to stay in the communities, but only if they can own the projects themselves and get adequate and quick financial returns.

SO2 Resilience Conclusions

1. The training offered to DRR committees was effective. It resulted in some communities taking major self-reliance initiatives to repair or develop their own productive assets, e.g., scooping of earth dams. However, the level of knowledge of DRR issues varied markedly between wards, even in the same district. Some DRR committees (Ward 15 Bulilima) claimed that they did not receive specific training on DRR, but would participate in all the other training on CA or health and hygiene. Committees in

Tsholotsho demonstrated a good level of understanding of the concept of DRR and its importance and benefits by embarking on additional projects without the support of Amalima.

2. The linkage between the ward level DRR and District CPC was found to be strong in Tsholotsho, but not as much in Gwanda and Bulilima. In Gwanda and Bulilima, DRR committees sought support of EMA and DA, but it was not forthcoming, although they had rapport with AGRITEX and the Veterinary Department.

3. There is no consistent pattern where ward level DRR plans and constitutions are certified by Rural District Councils or the DA to strengthen the linkage with the DCPC. The plans and by-laws for Tsholotsho wards were certified by RDC, but not for the other districts. Staff indicated that plans for the previous years were certified and the ones for the current year were still being crafted.

4. Promotion of fuel-efficient eco-stoves is appropriate for reducing deforestation.

SO3 Nutrition Conclusions

1. Amalima utilized the 1,000 days approach to food ration distribution, food diversity and consumption of sufficient foods in the target groups.

2. The quantity of food rations while deemed adequate as complementary to avert stunting and malnutrition in children has become inadequate in the face of severe drought and resulted in intra-household sharing.

3. Communities have creatively developed some recipes for food supplementation with locally available food items. Food unavailability has affected the momentum in knowledge transfer on the use of local foods for a balanced child diet.

4. Male involvement in program components traditionally perceived as a women's domain remains low in Amalima wards. The project has successfully piloted the peer-to-peer Male Champion approach to promote male involvement.

5. Working with the Ministry of Health and Child Care and its structures has yielded mutual benefits for the project and for the Ministry. Access to health services improved and the National Nutrition Department has been able to get support from the project for supportive supervision of nutrition interventions in the Amalima districts.

6. Accessibility to improved hygiene and sanitation, clean water sources, and effectiveness of services is limited.

Gender Mainstreaming Conclusions

1. Amalima has made efforts to bring gender balance in the target communities through mainstreaming gender in all its activities.

2. Amalima has made some conscious efforts to balance gender among staff, especially at higher levels within its management structure and staff at national, provincial and district levels, and this shows strong commitment to gender equity and equality.

3. Women dominate activities, as most men aged 15 and more years have migrated to neighboring countries. More women have been trained on livestock and crop production and male participation in CA has increased through the use of mechanized CA. More women than men have also been trained in FaaB, and ownership of livestock, especially goats and chicken by women, has increased.

4. Participation of young mothers in care groups has increased through sporting and cooking classes which are appropriate for them.

5. Involvement of men in VS&L has also increased. Male Champions are having an impact as noted through increasing numbers of men in VS&L, but more can still be achieved through this strategy, if incorporated with the gender dialogues approach of ENSURE.

6. Gender mainstreaming efforts seem to have met some resistance because of the patriarchal nature of the Ndebele, Sotho and Kananga cultures of the local people. Changing cultural norms and values that impinge on gender equality and women's empowerment may need much more time of engagement with the communities.

7. The introduction of male champions is an appropriate strategy which, if given the correct emphasis, can yield even greater positive changes in gender balance than hitherto achieved. The strategy was recently introduced and has not had adequate implementation time to effect changes to full potential.

8. There is much more room for change in gender balance in the Amalima targeted wards than currently achieved. This is evidenced in part by a few women taking up leadership and decision-making roles in committees; few women able to own assets like cattle; men sharing just some of the household and baby caring roles with women; and, still lower than optimal participation of men in VS&L and CHC.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Meta Level for DFAP Program

Program Design, Implementation and Management Recommendations

1. USAID should approve (completed July 2016) additional resources for the Amalima program to continue the provision of a protective ration to the nutrition ration so as to retain the integrity of the theory of change in the wake of El-Nino induced food shortages. The exit should not necessarily be fixed on the basis of the time of the harvest, but should be informed by the quality of the 2016/17 rainfall season.

2. Both programs should intensify their campaigns for male involvement in nutrition and VS&L due to the good gender impacts observed to-date.

3. Both Amalima and ENSURE consortia should review and strengthen support to facilitate the work of critical change agents driving behavioral change in each of the SOs. These include EHTs, VHWs, Lead Mothers, baby demo plot holders, and DRR committees. The support should be informed by their needs and ensure that these groups do not cross-subsidize the programs. A joint workshop to exchange ideas on how to accomplish this in the remaining phase of implementation and within the available resources is strongly recommended for ENSURE, Amalima and USAID, and could bring other actors to share their experiences in relation to low-cost, but high-impact interventions that do not create a dependency syndrome.

4. USAID should harmonize its policy on allowances for government personnel with other development partners funding similar initiatives in the targeted districts so as to remove the current disincentive to participation.

5. USAID should consider allowing ENSURE and Amalima to pay in cash allowances that are half or equivalent to those paid to health sector staff to motivate participation by government staff from non-health sectors (AGRITEX, LPD, VET, DoI, MoWAGCD, MoYIEE) because this will reduce the likelihood of them cross-subsidizing the projects.

6. Both programs should further strengthen the ToT and group approaches to capacity building of farmer groups, care groups, and EM, DRR, Watershed Management Committees with the view to achieving continuity, sufficient depth of training and population-wide impact in the remaining two years. Increasing the level of support and supervision to enable the trained lead farmers, lead mothers, CHC leaders, and DRR committee members to train the next level of beneficiaries should be prioritized.

7. Given the deterioration of the macro-economic environment, and climatic conditions, interventions that have not produced results to-date should be scaled down in favor of those proven to be working so that efforts can be intensified on interventions that are producing impacts. Consortia partners for each of the two programs should sit and critically assess that which has worked and that which has not worked and come up with the necessary scale-up and scale-down plans in the next 6 months of the evaluation. The MTE recommends the following for scale-up: ration distribution to pregnant and lactating women with children under 6 months, and children under 2 years – complemented with a protective ration; CFA/FFA projects especially focusing on livestock and irrigation development, promotion of mechanized CA through lead farmer and baby demo model, graduated VS&L training approach, CHC model and competitions, training on improved animal husbandry practices, paravet training and equipping, and gender mainstreaming.

8. The agriculture and income growth model should be accompanied with a fully-fledged market development component, which is critical for driving the income growth objective. USAID should link ENSURE and Amalima programs to other larger and more comprehensive market development initiatives on-going, which may or may not be internally funded. USAID should ensure other market development programs, e.g., FINTRAC and LEAD, are targeted to the ENSURE and Amalima areas for synergy and impact.

9. Both the ENSURE and Amalima programs should immediately review the adequacy of human and logistical resources to fully deliver on their milestones, especially considering the large geographical coverage, low population densities in some districts and the poor state of most rural roads in the targeted districts. Further adjustments of resources appear necessary if depth, coverage and quality of interventions will produce the population-wide impact expected from the investment. At a minimum, both should reassess the adequacy of transport and logistics for field staff and government personnel from the critical technical departments needed to execute activities that will impact (Amalima) and expand coverage for population-wide impact (ENSURE).

10. Both Amalima and ENSURE Consortia Partners should document successes and challenges to-date and share lessons. Lesson sharing should include field visits for front-line staff of both programs. The following successes can be documented by Amalima and shared with ENSURE: agriculture and health education approach (encompassing development of training materials development, distribution of durable training materials and delivery of training; CHCs, competitions and certificates of achievement); dip rehabilitation (including institutional and financial mechanisms to sustain their use); value chain strengthening for cattle; nutrition (sports for young mothers, recipes and cooking approaches for locally available foods); and M&E tools development and use. ENSURE should document and share the following: gender mainstreaming strategy (barrier analysis, gender dialogues, and male champions); VSL model (training approaches, and graduation pathway); lead farmer and baby demo approach; irrigation projects; and value-chain strengthening (market linkages for horticultural crops and goats).

11. USAID should jointly, with FNC and the Nutrition Department in the Ministry of Health and Child Care, proactively convene a national dialogue on nutrition to share the experience and lessons from implementation of the Zimbabwe National Nutrition Strategic Plan (2014-2018) and the Food Security and Nutrition Pillar of ZimASSET. The two-day event would bring together a broad range of stakeholders implementing or researching on nutrition interventions and facilitate experience sharing. USAID will share the success stories, emerging good practices, lessons, gaps and implications for policy from the experience of the Amalima and ENSURE programs.

Nutrition Recommendations

1. Both programs should review the volunteer management approach in view of achieving impact, volunteer motivation and sustainability. ENSURE and Amalima should organize a joint workshop to brainstorm on solutions and, if possible, invite other organizations working in this field to share good practices.

2. For index households with children above 2 years and below 5 years, a protective ration should be provided for as long as necessary until the food security situation improves so that the wards are not identified by ZIMVAC as being food insecure and in need of humanitarian support.

3. Both programs should intensify capacity building of existing government and community-based structures which sustain clean water supply assets and social behavioral change on WASH (DDF, other DWSSC members, EHTs, VHWs, water point committees, and pump minders).

4. Both projects should strengthen participation of the MoHCC structures in planning and support visits from the provincial and district levels that are currently limited by resources and inflexible allowance policy provision and mechanisms.

5. Improve access to clean water sources and potable water sources through injection of additional resources to rehabilitate water sources and provide new water points as the impacts of drought intensify.

6. Put in place standard measures to monitor stunting to accurately determine the adequacy and effectiveness of the supplementary feeding. This is important in light of severe drought that has diminished the household food reserves and, in addition, limited availability of locally produced foods.

Agriculture Recommendations

1. Additional support should be given to CA activities in order to cement and consolidate the gains that have so far been made by the program. This support should be aimed at enhancing the mechanization of CA in order to encourage increased participation of men and the youth, as well as to free the women and elderly people from the high labor demands of conventional CA practices.

2. Enhance the monitoring capabilities of provincial level government officials and improvements in their capacity to communicate with ward level government officials. This could be done through increased access by the provincial level government staff to the vehicles of the program which would facilitate their movement in the absence of government vehicles.

3. Increase communication and feedback to provincial level government officials by program staff. This should be done through regular feedback meetings ideally through the Provincial Food Security and Nutrition Committee.

4. Agriculture and VSL fairs should be adequately supported by the program by providing prizes for the participating beneficiaries in order for the events to have the desired impact on the communities.

5. Increase support for the supplementary feeding for livestock during the period of pasture shortage between July and November.

6. Undertake measures that attract the participation of young people in agriculture activities. This could be done through the provision of incentives and rewards and also by scaling up the interventions to ensure that livelihood initiatives become actual enterprises.

Resilience Recommendations

1. In order to adequately respond to the food shortages resulting from the current El-Nino induced severe drought, there is a need to increase the number of workers to incorporate all the very food insecure households in the targeted wards for Amalima and ENSURE. More activities, such as gully reclamation and invasive species removal, can be added to incorporate areas currently not covered by CFA and FFA activities.

2. Increase investment in asset creation activities such as construction/rehabilitation of dams, irrigations and dip tanks so that more households or communities benefit directly.

3. Harness the enthusiasm and initiatives towards self-reliance and provide technical and, as much as possible, financial support without delay to all communities who have started working on asset creation activities, e.g., in Gwanda and Bulilima.

4. Strengthen monitoring of cement stocks at construction sites and ensure that the stocks are maintained at an adequate level to prevent shortages and consequent delays in project completion.

5. Complete all CFA and FFA works currently on-going before the next rains to give the program the benefit of at least two rainfall seasons to support downstream irrigated agriculture, cattle dipping and stock watering. This is in line with GoZ Drought Mitigation Strategy which specifies that CFA activities should not be done during the cropping season to give communities opportunity to work on their fields.

6. Inform communities of the water holding capacities of their weir dams and the corresponding irrigable area in order to prevent speculation on plot sizes and the number of beneficiaries.

7. Speed up the process of improving visibility of the project through electronic and print media, and branded material to showcase the successes and communicate key messages for awareness and behavioral change.

8. Attend to workplace safety as a primary concern at all construction sites by providing protective clothing such as helmets, boots, gloves, first aid kits, masks for dry concrete mixers, allocation of daily tasks commensurate with minimum labor standards, e.g. 50 stones in 4 hours travelling 1.5 km to source is too much.

8.2 ENSURE Recommendations

SO1 – Nutrition Recommendations

1. Continuously review the ration size for the targeted members of the households in the backdrop of a lean season with severe food shortages. Intra-household sharing of rations is reported even after increasing rations.

2. Include a protective ration to targeted households that also have children in the age group 24 to 59 months, until the food security situation improves to a level that the wards are no longer food insecure as per ZIMVAC assessment.

3. Measure nutritional status of children by tracking stunting in order to understand the impact of the supplementary feeding.

4. Provide nurses with training on the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) in all districts.

5. Consider rewarding the work being done by the VHWs under very difficult conditions in the target districts without promoting a culture of dependency.

6. Initiate sustainable means to promote household and environmental sanitation taking into account the zero subsidy approach to WASH, which is consistent with the provisions of the National Water Policy launched in 2013.

SO2- Agriculture Recommendations

1. Increased effort should be directed at those areas in which targets have not been achieved such as on-field trials, training of producer groups, asset creation with regards to irrigation, access to finance and support to agro dealers.

2. Strengthen the CA component of the program through increased support for baby demonstration plots so that they get equal attention and support as those provided to mother demonstration plots to achieve maximum effectiveness. In addition, the baby demonstration plots need to have their numbers increased so that they are within a 2 km radius of the catchment population of farmers they serve.

3. Increase support to livestock farmer groups by providing level-two training on the prevention, control and treatment of livestock diseases. There is a need for the ENSURE program to train and support additional livestock farmers as paravets and provide them with required practicing equipment. Above all, we recommend that the program enhance its efforts to provide farmers with access to more improved small livestock breeds and ensure that the adoption of such practices is done on a wider scale in the ENSURE districts in order to increase access to opportunities by farmers, reduce poverty on a bigger scale and enhance the outcomes and impact of the program.

4. Adopt, on an initially limited/pilot level, initiatives towards enhancing institutional building of producer groups in order to make them self- sustaining.

5. Provide more training on produce marketing, as well as non-agricultural IGAs, so as to grow businesses of VSL group members.

6. The VSL initiatives should be further strengthened through creation of new groups, refresher training for existing groups (where necessary) and provision of incentives such as hats, boots and T-shirts for VSL cluster facilitators.

7. Increase support for contract farming arrangements whereby the buyer of the produce also invests in the enterprise, which will also have the effect of establishing a ready market for the beneficiaries.

8. Consider supplementing SO2 staff with junior staff/interns that are trained in agronomy at the diploma or degree level in order to support implementation and supervision of training and other field level activities. While this initiative will help strengthen the human resources and improve the quality of the outputs, it will also be contributing towards the human development capabilities for future agricultural interventions in the ENSURE districts and the country at large.

9. ENSURE should include cattle in its livestock production support package drawing lessons from Amalima's model.

SO3- Resilience Recommendations

1. Continue to strengthen linkages of Ward DRR, Watershed Management and Catchment Protection Committees with the District Civil Protection Committee and, in particular, the EMA, Forestry, Police and Fire Brigade. This is important for sustainability beyond the lifespan of the program.

2. Promote fuel efficient technologies and live fencing of livestock housing to ensure that DRR does not hinder achievement of targets in nutrition (fuel energy for food preparation) and agriculture (trees for construction of fowl runs and goat housing).

3. Further DRR training should be offered to committees and all community members through the cascading approach. It may also be incorporated in other training on nutrition and agriculture.

Gender Mainstreaming Recommendations

1. ENSURE should make conscious efforts to balance staff according to gender at all levels, and particularly at the district level. All new recruitments and replacements for the remainder of the program period should give priority to women, if the recruitment policies of the ENSURE partners and the labor market conditions permit.

8.3 Amalima Recommendations

SO1 Agriculture Recommendations

1. Increase support for providing water in the Amalima districts in order to sustain the gains that have been made by the program up to this stage, and also expand the existing IGAs that rely on adequate water, such as irrigation schemes and livestock production. This should take the form of repairing and de-silting of existing dams, as well as the construction and rehabilitation of boreholes so that the communities can have access to safe drinking water to maintain and further enhance the health gains that have already been achieved by the program.

2. In addition, adequate investment should be made by Amalima towards the funding of prizes that should be presented to successful farmers at field days in order to enhance the value and impact of these events.

3. Expand the voucher system, drawing lessons from the successes and challenges that have so far been drawn from the previous limited intervention. The new approach should ensure that when the voucher is lost, the farmer should be able to request and be provided with a replacement voucher.

4. Provide more level-two training to farmer groups especially on the prevention, control and treatment of livestock diseases so that they are able to deal with treatable ones in their homes. This should be accompanied by increased support for paravets by providing paravet kits in order to ensure that more farmers have access to a paravet who is well equipped.

5. Improve the livestock breed improvement program to make it more appropriate for local conditions. This could include ensuring that a holistic approach is adopted to improve the effectiveness of AI by incorporating animal nutrition into the intervention, as well as improving local availability of breeding stock by linking farmers to those who have such breeds as this strategy will be more sustainable.

6. Implement an improved package of AI program based on the lessons from the experience gained so far. This should include the implementation of the program, first on a trial basis, in order to generate more knowledge of its applicability and challenges.

7. Develop measures and strategies that prevent inbreeding in the goat communities.

8. Enhance the role of the VSL sub-component of Amalima, as it is the foundational platform for success and sustainability of other components of the program. In particular, there is need for more capacity development activities for this subcomponent to allow for better understanding and appreciation of this sub-component.

9. Accelerate the establishment of IGAs, coupled with CFA programs (dam rehabilitation, borehole construction, irrigation scheme construction) in order to generate the cash to be invested in the VSL activities.

10. Training for agro dealers should be targeted at the owners, as well as their workers, in order to widen the knowledge base. The training should also be done closer to both the dealer/owner in a business-friendly manner and should be sequenced in order not to coincide with specific activities through the agricultural calendar such as planting, livestock auctions, among others, at which the agro dealers are supposed to be conducting more business.

11. Provide more training to the producer groups on market linkages and support them through mentor-based initiatives in order for them to be able to engage effectively with other market players.

12. Provide more market information to the farmers on a regular basis in order for them to have the market intelligence to be able to make effective and beneficial decisions on a regular basis.

13. Adopt a limited/pilot level initiative to enhance institutional building of producer groups in order to make them self- sustaining. The producer groups can be self-sustaining by providing services and payment for the services by their members.

SO2 Resilience Recommendations

1. Facilitate strengthening linkages of ward DRR Committees with District Civil Protection Committees and, in particular, the EMA, Forestry, Police and Fire Brigade. Consider refresher training for DCPC and then involve them in ward DRR training. This will be a major step in establishing relationships between ward DRR committees and DCPC. It is important for support in disaster response and sustainability after termination of the project.

2. Continue to promote fuel efficient technologies like the eco-stoves and live fencing of livestock housing to ensure that there is reduced demand for cutting down trees, thereby degrading the environment.

3. Further, Ward DRR committees training should be standardized in terms of content and duration and should involve DCPCs. DRR training should be provided to all members of the communities and facilitated by ward committees. It may also be incorporated in other training on nutrition and agriculture. The use of laminated posters on common hazards printed in the local language should be maintained.

4. All ward DRR plans and constitutions should be certified by the RDCs.

5. Strengthen environmental management activities to protect the created assets. Formation of DRR sub-committees on natural resources, environmental and watershed management is recommended in order to spearhead environmental conservation activities.

SO3 Nutrition Recommendations

1. Consider short-term measures to cushion the affected households during the next lean period to protect the gains made in food ration distribution. Within the context of the continuing drought season and severe food insecurity, consider a temporal lean season emergency/humanitarian food ration to cover children 23-59 months to prevent dilution impact in affected households.

2. Institute measures to track stunting for children under the age of 23 months to understand the impact of the supplementary feeding.

3. Expand the training of nurses in Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) in all districts.

4. Consider rewarding the work being done by the CGV/VHWs under very difficult conditions in the target districts without promoting a culture of dependency.

5. Expand initiatives to improve hygiene and sanitation and, in particular, access to potable clean water.

6. Explore and document the different communication methodologies, music, dance and role plays utilized in the CHC approach to communicate important messages and themes on health hygiene and sanitation issues.

7. Strengthen data collection on nutrition, health, WASH and management by strengthening the linkages between the project's M&E system and the health facility based information system. There is a need to improve data management to benefit the clinic and MoHCC decision-making.

Gender Mainstreaming Recommendation

In spite of the resistance, Amalima should intensify mainstreaming its gender training, drawing from the ENSURE approach to gender awareness promotion. Gender training should be part of every training program that is done under different components. More details can be found under recommendations for Amalima under gender.

9.0 Appendices

Appendix A: References

AID FFP-A-13-00003-00 Narrative Report ARR FY13

AID-FFP-A-13-00003-00 FY15 PREP - Attachment Eiia- IPTT

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ANNEX 7a_FY16 Amalima DIP Narrative_9.21.15 final

ANNEX 7a_FY16 Amalima DIP Narrative_9.21.15 final

Appendix 1 - ENSURE Results Framework

Appendix 2 - Amalima Results Framework

Appendix 3 - MTE Key Questions revised 10.13.15

Appendix 4 - MTE Draft Sampling Frame

Appendix 5 - MTE List of stakeholders to be interviewed

Appendix 6 - MTE Secondary data source list

Attachment E Amalima IPTT Data Source Descriptions_12.15.15

Attachment E IPTT Data Source Descriptions_12.15.15

CARE Oct-Dec15 Draft Quarterly Narrative Report 12_01_2016

ENSURE AID-FFP-A-13-00003-00 FY 15 PREP - Attachment Eiia - PMP Revised 6 June 2014

ENSURE AID-FFP-A-13-00003-00 FY 15 PREP - Attachment Eiib - DIP - Revised 25 June 2014

ENSURE AID-FFP-A-13-00003-00 FY 15 PREP- Narrative Revised 6 June 2014

ENSURE FFP-A-13-00003 FY16Q2 Quarterly Program Performance Report_20160429

ENSURE Fiscal Year 2013 Annual Results Report

ENSURE Midterm Evaluation Inception Workshop - 21 March 2016

Environmental Compliance Procedures Reg 216

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FY 16 PREP - IPTT_22.9.15

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MTE Gender mainstreaming at Amalima

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United States Agency for International Development
Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Office of Food for Peace

Fiscal Year 2016 Pipeline and Resource Estimate Proposal

World Vision International / Zimbabwe
Award Number: FFP-A-13-00003-00

Submission Date: June 1, 2015

World Vision HQ Contact:
[redacted]
Vice President
Resource Development and Management
[redacted]

World Vision Zimbabwe Contact:
[redacted]
Chief of Party
[redacted]

ATTACHMENT A
Scope of Work

The Contractor shall perform the following tasks and provide the deliverables listed below in accordance with the contractor's technical proposal which is incorporated into this Agreement as Attachment B. Attachment A includes the Scope of Work and Appendices 1-7.

ENSURE- Amalima Joint Midterm Evaluation Scope of Work

Overview

The USAID Food for Peace Title II Development Food Assistance Program currently being implemented in Zimbabwe is composed of two projects--ENSURE and Amalima. Both projects began in June 2013 and are scheduled to be completed in June 2018 and both share very similar objectives and activities, despite being in two separate geographical areas. The following is a brief description of each project.

ENSURE

The ENSURE Food Security Project is a World Vision-led intervention designed to impact vulnerable, food-insecure Zimbabweans in Manicaland and Masvingo Province. The project is a shared commitment by four partners and one service provider—World Vision, CARE, SNV, SAFIRE and ICRISAT. The project focuses primarily on empowering and capacitating poor, rural households to become more food secure. A project Results Framework is included in Appendix 1.

World Vision is the lead agency in the consortium and is responsible for overall program leadership and management, including monitoring and evaluation, lead implementation in Manicaland and provides technical leadership in the areas of nutrition, health, agriculture/livelihoods and WASH. CARE is the lead implementing partner in Masvingo province, coordinating all activities there and is responsible for district stakeholder engagements and provision of technical leadership for VS&L and gender mainstreaming. SNV provide technical support in value chain development and agricultural marketing and SAFIRE is responsible for technical support in disaster risk reduction and natural resource management. ICRISAT provides consulting services in agricultural adaptive research and the monitoring of agricultural interventions.

The ENSURE project is implemented in agro-ecological zones 4 and 5, covering 32 wards in the districts of Chimanimani, Chipinge and Buhera in Manicaland, and 34 wards in the districts of Chivi, Bikita and Zaka districts in Masvingo. These wards were targeted because of the high prevalence of chronic food insecurity, the proportion of vulnerable groups (i.e. pregnant, lactating women and children under two years), opportunities to leverage previous development activities, the partners' institutional strengths working in the selected project areas and the opportunities for partnerships with the GoZ and other development partners.

ENSURE has three strategic objectives: Improving nutrition among women of reproductive age and children under the age of five, increasing household income via improved agricultural production and marketing, and increasing resilience to food insecurity of communities via improved disaster risk reduction and natural resource management. These strategic objectives are complemented and informed by the cross-cutting objective of increased gender equity via improved mainstreaming.

ENSURE's maternal and child nutrition intervention (SO1) focuses on the First 1,000 Days of Life and includes distribution of CSB+ and vegetable oil to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under two years (CU2) combined with a behavior change component using the Care Group model. The agriculture and economic growth intervention engages marginalized rural households in a sequenced progression to economic empowerment focused on agricultural producer groups and village savings and lending associations. Under the community resilience intervention (SO3), the project works through community disaster management structures and committees to identify, anticipate, and mitigate known environmental risk factors to food and livelihood security.

The key challenges faced by the project to date include an underperforming national economy and its detrimental effects on agricultural input and output markets, central and local government's declining ability to deliver services, the 2014/2015 drought in the southern parts of the country, and a growing general malaise among the population. The degree to which these negative externalities are impacting the project is of interest to ENSURE, particularly the extent to which the prevailing economic downturn and the 2014/2015 drought are impacting the project's achievements and if current efforts to continue on the project path are adequate.

Amalima

The Amalima Food Security Project is a CNFA-led intervention designed to impact vulnerable, food-insecure Zimbabweans in Matabeleland North and South Provinces. The project is a shared commitment by six partners—CNFA, IMC, the Manoff Group, Africare, ORAP and Dabane Trust. The goal of Amalima is to sustainably improve household nutrition and food security and strengthen communities' resilience to shocks by leveraging communal initiatives to increase productivity, improve drought mitigation and adaptation, and enhance nutrition and hygiene practices. Amalima is working with households to provide a combination of capacity building, training and mentoring, food rations, vouchers, tools, matching grants, and community-based messaging and mobilization. A project Results Framework is included in Appendix 2.

The Amalima project is implemented in Tsholotsho district in Matabeleland North province and Gwanda, Bulilima and Mangwe district in Matabeleland South. CNFA, the consortium lead, provides strategic oversight and management to the entire Amalima team. Other partners include IMC, which leads the nutrition and health promotion activities, including WASH; The Manoff Group implements activities related to social and behavior change (SBC); Africare implements natural resource management (NRM) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities; ORAP is responsible for community mobilization and field-level technical assistance as well as ration distribution to PLWs and children under 2. Dabane Trust leads the development of community-managed water supply systems.

The program has three strategic objectives (SO). SO1 aims to improve household access to and availability of food. Under this objective, Amalima has focused on training and demonstrations in conservation agriculture, livestock production, horticulture production and post-harvest crop management to farmer producer groups as well as support on marketing of crop and livestock products.

SO2 seeks to improve community resilience to shocks. Under this objective, the project trains communities in DRR and supports them in identifying and mitigating shocks. Many activities in SO2 are implemented through community initiatives and/or CFAs activities. Other activities include the promotion of VS&L groups, distribution of household asset vouchers, and matching grants to selected producer groups to scale up value chain activities.

SO 3 aims to improve nutrition and health among PLWs and CU2. Under this objective, the project distributes food rations to PLWs and CU2, promotes production and consumption of nutritious foods through Healthy Harvest training, and promotes improved health and hygiene practices to ration beneficiary households using the Care Group model and to community members through community health clubs.

The key challenges faced by the project to date include poor and erratic rainfall in the 2014/15 season, which impacts household food production and livestock health, and the prevailing poor macroeconomic environment which severely limits market actors' (e.g. commercial buyers, input producers, financial service providers) ability and willingness to engage with smallholder rural producers and agro-dealers. As a result, the project has de-emphasized agrodealer training, and increased community asset production. The modality for the latter was shifted from food for assets (FFA) to cash for assets (CFA). Additionally, the Amalima districts border neighboring countries and have very high levels of economic out-migration, making demographic data unreliable and altering the economic and social framework, as many income earners, parents of young children, and household decision makers reside outside of the districts and therefore out of reach of the project.

Objectives of the Midterm Evaluation (MTE)

Within the context of the three respective strategic objectives of ENSURE and Amalima, the primary aims of this process evaluation are:

1. assessing the degree to which the DFAP program interventions (both ENSURE and Amalima) match the respective approved plans and
2. identifying factors that contribute to:
   a) greater or lesser program efficiency and quality of outputs and
   b) greater or lesser acceptance of the interventions by targeted communities.

The secondary purpose of the MTE is to examine evidence of early changes in the target communities--both positive and negative--and to compare them to the changes anticipated in the respective Results Frameworks (RFs). Further, the MTE should attempt to identify the factors in

program implementation or context that appear to promote or impede those early changes that have been identified.

With those aims and purposes in mind, the MTE must achieve the following objectives:

1. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of project implementation and the quality of outputs, in terms of adherence to terms agreed by FFP and of their acceptability and perceived value to target communities, identifying factors that appear to enhance or detract from the quality, acceptability and usefulness of implementation and outputs.
2. Present evidence of changes (intended and unintended) associated with project interventions and outputs, assess how well the observed changes reflect the RFs, and identify factors in the implementation or context that impede or promote the observed and intended changes.
3. Recommend adjustments to the RFs, project designs, resource allocation, project management, M&E Plans, or implementation that could improve the likelihood of achieving desired results by the program's end – based on the evidence collected and conclusions drawn for MTE objectives 1 & 2 above. It is important that the recommendations made be limited to actions that can be implemented within the remaining LOA time and budget.

To accomplish Objective 1, evaluators should examine not only the technical interventions, but also all other project implementation processes and approaches. For example, they must examine the internal project management of staff and resources, consortium management, internal and external communication and coordination, community participation, problem solving, the M&E system, and partnerships with other projects, among others. Measures taken to protect the local ecology, ensure gender integration, conform to FFP regulations, and avoid unintentional harm must also be considered.

Regarding Objective 2, given the short period of time that the program has been implemented, one does not anticipate finding large or widespread changes in behavior and circumstances. Nevertheless, evaluators should look for evidence of the degree to which members of target groups have changed their ideas, attitudes, intentions or practices in any way since program initiation and seek to understand why some beneficiaries have started to apply learning from the project or use project outputs, while others have not. They should also observe the local ecology for signs of change. Based on these initial findings, the evaluators should consider the accuracy and relevance of the pathways and critical assumptions of the projects' respective RFs.

Given the fact that this is a process evaluation, it is anticipated that the evaluators will devote more data collection time and effort to Objective 1 than Objective 2. In this regard, one expects to see strong evidence of this in the MTE plan and report. The following five categories of key evaluation questions will guide the inquiry for the required objectives.

Objective 1: To evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of project implementation and the quality of outputs, in terms of adherence to terms agreed by FFP and of their acceptability and perceived value to target communities, identifying factors that appear to enhance or detract from the quality, acceptability and usefulness of implementation and outputs	Category 1: How well have the program's interventions met the planned schedule, beneficiary numbers and outputs? What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to those plans? How were problems and challenges managed (related to planned schedules/ output targets)?
	Category 2: To date, what are the strengths and weaknesses/challenges of the overall project design, implementation, management, communication and collaboration? What factors appear to promote or challenge project operations or effective collaboration and cooperation among the various stakeholders?
	Category 3: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes? How well do implementation processes adhere to underlying principles and project protocols? What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality? Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to members of the target communities and why?
Objective 2: To present evidence of changes (intended and unintended) associated with project interventions and outputs, assess how well the observed changes reflect the TOC or RF	Category 4: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions? What factors appear to promote or deter the changes? How do the changes correspond to those hypothesized by

and identify factors in the implementation or context that impede or promote the observed and intended changes.	the project's ToC or RF?
Objective 3: To recommend adjustments to the TOC/ RF, project design, resource allocation, project management, M&E Plan or implementation that could improve the likelihood of achieving desired results by the project's end – based on the evidence collected and conclusions drawn for the evaluation objectives above."	Category 5: How could the project be modified to improve its acceptability to targeted communities or the efficiency and effectiveness of its implementation? How should the project's TOC or RF be refined or modified?"

A full set of detailed questions have been developed for each of the categories above and are included in Appendix 3.

Midterm Evaluation Methods

In conducting the MTE, the evaluators must utilize a qualitative methodology complemented by the review of secondary data related to the program. In the qualitative part of the evaluation, the evaluators will utilize a purposive sampling method that will include at least two districts in Manicaland province, two districts in Masvingo province, Tsholotsho district in Matabeleland north, and two districts in Matabeleland south, covering at least four wards per district and at least sixteen villages/communities in each of the four ward blocks (note that this is not sixteen villages/communities in each ward).

To maximize the diversity of ward selection, a draft ward-level sampling frame has been developed by ENSURE and Amalima based on the following criteria which differ across wards: agro-ecological zone, natural disaster risks, ethnicity & religious affiliation, population migration, program intervention coverage, and overlap with other NGO programs. This sampling frame should be reviewed and utilized (after any necessary changes) by the evaluators to purposively select wards that will be visited as part of the MTE. This draft sampling frame is included in Appendix 4.

Given that there can be great diversity within wards related to population density and dispersal, access to services, agro-ecology, land use, etc., the evaluators will develop a sampling frame of villages/communities within each ward based on these criteria and any others that the evaluators and ENSURE/Amalima teams feel are relevant.

Using the steps above, the evaluators must develop a fuller description of the proposed implementation of the qualitative survey that utilizes the following tools/techniques:

- Primary Tools/Techniques (Required):
  - key informants interviews,
  - focus groups discussions and
  - direct observation
- Secondary Tools/Techniques (Optional)
  - calendarization, diagramming, mapping, ranking and/or other tools/techniques as needed.

As part of the qualitative data gathering activity, the evaluators will be expected to interview a broad and deep group of individuals and groups. These will include, but not be limited to program beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, program staff, government staff, community leaders, elected district officials, and other external collaborators and stakeholders. An abridged list of expected interviewees is included in Appendix 5. Based on the key questions included in Appendix 3, it is understood that the evaluators may add to the list of interviewees as needed. In addition to interviews, the team is required to use direct observation particularly of key activities such as asset creation, trainings, food/cash distributions, meetings of Care Groups, producer groups, VSL groups, DRR groups, and other project-related groups/committees, and home visits conducted by VHWs and CGLs.

In addition to the above qualitative sampling methods, the evaluators will also access and review all relevant internal and external secondary data that directly and indirectly informs the program. The Key Questions in Appendix 3 will form the basis for deciding on which secondary sources need to be reviewed. An illustrative, but non-exhaustive list of sources of this data that are internal to the program include program proposals, budgets, baseline, strategies, plans, reports, studies, assessments, monitoring forms, implementation guidelines and policies, training manuals, and others. An illustrative, but non-exhaustive list of data sources that are external to the program include Zimbabwe DHS, GOZ food and nutrition security reports, GOZ food and nutrition security strategies, ZIMVAC, Zimbabwe census report, FAO reports, and others. An abridged list of secondary documents that should be reviewed is included in Appendix 6. It is understood that the evaluators may add to this list as needed. It is also understood that these documents should be used to development topical outlines and tools for the qualitative portion of the evaluation.

Contractor Responsibilities

The following are the responsibilities of the contractor which are necessary for the successful implementation of the evaluation.

The contractor will be responsible for logistics and support of the evaluation, including hiring of all evaluation staff, vehicle hire and transportation, translation services, printing and stationery, etc. The projects will provide office space as required in Harare, Bulawayo, and program areas. Project vehicles will NOT be available for use in data collection or transport of evaluation personnel. Projects will provide venue and associated costs for briefing and debriefing meetings and presentations.

Required Deliverables

- Draft(s) and final MTE plan, including site selection, topical outlines, sampling plan, illustrative schedule of activities, and qualitative tools. (The plan must explicitly state the limitations associated with the evaluation methodology [selection bias, recall bias, unobservable differences between comparator groups, etc.] and incorporate attention to gender relations in all relevant areas).
- Draft(s) and final MTE report including executive summary (Appendix 7 presents the format that must be used in the report)
    - Data collection instruments (English and all translations)
    - Lists of sites visited with types and numbers of informants at each site
    - Limitations to the study
- Transcripts of interviews, focus groups, and discussions; and notes or products of observations or other qualitative methods.
- Presentations for specified audiences (including USAID)
    - Preliminary Debriefing for each partner (Amalima in Bulawayo and ENSURE in Mutare or Masvingo)
    - USAID and partner debriefing in Harare
    - Post evaluation summary presentation for outside stakeholders (GoZ, NGOs, Donors, PIOs, etc.) in Harare

Illustrative Timeline

The contractor is expected to conduct the MTE from February 2016 to July 2016. Below is an illustrative timeline of the activities that will be completed within this period.

Table 1: Midterm Evaluation Deliverables Timeline

Tasks	Personnel	LOE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
			15 22 29	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
Planning									
Administrative Start-up									
Produce Evaluation Plan - March 11	Team Lead and Specialists	TL 5, Spec: 5							
Develop Data Collection Plan including sampling- March 11	Team Lead and Specialists	TL 5, Spec: 5							
Review and Comments by World Vision & CNFA - March 15									
Review Secondary Data - March 18	Team Lead	TL 5							
Team Lead Travel to Zimbabwe - March 15	Team Lead	TL 1							
Inception Meeting - Friday, March 18	Team Lead and Specialists	TL 1, Spec: 1							
Data Collection including Preliminary Consultations									
Interviews with ENSURE and Amalima consortium members	Team Lead	TL 5, Spec: 4							
Secondary data review of ENSURE and Amalima key documents	Team Lead and Specialists	TL 8, Spec: 5							
Consultation meeting with World Vision and CNFA based on secondary data preliminary findings	Team Lead and Specialists	TL 1, Spec: 1							
(Team Lead and Team Specialists travel from Harare to Zaka (Manicaland/ Masvingo))	Team Lead an d Specialists	TL 1, Spec: 1							
ENSURE fieldwork - March 28-April 22									
- Interviews key local ENSURE partners and staff	Team Lead and Specialists	TL 8, Spec: 10							
- Focus group interviews with selected ENSURE communities	Specialists	Spec: 18							
Team Lead travels ahead to Amalima (in N and S Matabeleland) for interviews									
Amalima Fieldwork - April 20-May 13									
Internal team debrief on ENSURE findings and look to inform evaluation approach in Amalima - April 18	Team Lead and Specialists	TL 1, Spec: 1							
- Interviews with Amalima local staff	Team Lead and Specialists	TL 8, Spec: 6							
Team Lead debriefs World Vision and CNFA on field findings before leaving the field and returning to the United States - April 29	Team Lead								
Team Lead returns to United States after Team Debrief	Team Lead	TL 1							
- Focus group interviews with selected Amalima communities	Specialists	Spec: 23							
Debrief World Vision and CNFA in-country staff via video conference - on or before May 10	Team Lead and Specialists								
Internal team debrief on Amalima findings before leaving the field - May 13	Specialists	Spec: 23							
Analysis and Reports									
Preparatory analysis of fieldwork - May 20	Team Lead and Specialists	TL 5, Spec: 6							
Preliminary Debriefing and Discussions with World Vision and CNFA - May 27	Team Lead	TL 1							
Data Analysis and Report Writing	Team Lead and Specialists	TL 18, Spec: 5							
Submit working draft report to World Vision & CNFA of preliminary findings and recommendations - June 7	Team Lead								
Finish draft report for Review - June 30	Team Lead	TL 1							
Internal Circulation of Report Draft & Feedback (World Vision & CNFA) July 1-14	None	None							
TMO Report revisions July 15-22nd									
Issue Final MTE Report - July 22	Team Lead	TL 1							
(Team Lead Travels to Zimbabwe)	Team Lead	TL 1							
Presentation & Discussion for Stakeholders - July 28th	Team Lead	Team Lead							
(Team Lead Returns to United States)	Team Lead	TL 1							

Completion of each successive activity as per the agreed timeline will be marked by the full submissions of the aforementioned deliverables as specified in the evaluation contract.

MTE Team Composition, Qualifications and Roles

The MTE team should consist of a team leader plus two to five technical specialists in food security, maternal-child health and nutrition, agricultural/livestock production and marketing, economic growth, DRR, gender and resilience. No member of the MTE team will have had any responsibility in the design or implementation of the project under evaluation. The team leader must be external to the project and all agencies involved in project implementation. The team as a whole should comprise expertise in all of the project's technical sectors and cross-cutting themes. All technical specialists must be external to the project, but a qualified individual who is affiliated with an implementing agency but who has never worked directly on the project's design or implementation may participate as a technical specialist.

To manage the perception of a biased evaluation and to avoid disruption of project implementation that could affect the evaluation results, the MTE team must not use project staff as translators, enumerators or supervisors. During data collection and analysis, the primary roles of project staff members are as informants and observers. They may review and provide comments on data collection tools and instruments before they are finalized. They may observe some of the MTE processes, but they will not collect primary data, or participate in translation, analysis or interpretation of these data.

Team leader qualifications

- Must possess a post-graduate degree (program evaluation, statistics, anthropology, applied research, organizational development, sociology, or organizational change)
- Must possess extensive evaluation experience using mixed methods in developing countries
- Must be knowledgeable in conceptual frameworks
- Must be experienced in evaluating food security programs, with strong preference toward FFP Title II development programs (MYAPs, DFAPs)

Team leader responsibilities

- Organize and lead the overall evaluation
- Ensure a thorough review & analysis of project and secondary data
- Lead the sample selection and outputs for primary data collection
- Ensure adequate triangulation and validation of evidence collected
- Evaluate the project's M&E processes and the integration of project sectors and interventions
- Ensure that 1) final report presentation is logical, well-written, and presented in a way that clearly separates the evidence collected, conclusions, and recommendations in different sections of the report, and 2) all evidence, conclusions and recommendations are based on the evidence presented in the report;

- Liaise with the World Vision, CNFA and USAID
- It would be preferable and advantageous for the Team Leader to also serve as one of the technical sector team members.

Team member qualifications

- Must possess substantial application of qualitative research skills in developing countries and qualitative analysis in one of the following areas (with all areas covered by the collective team) food security, maternal-child health and nutrition, agricultural/livestock production and marketing, economic growth, DRR, gender and resilience.
- Must have extensive practical experience in one of the following areas (with all areas needing to be covered by the collective team) food security, maternal-child health and nutrition, agricultural/livestock production and marketing, economic growth, DRR, gender and resilience.
- Must possess a postgraduate degree in the field related to one or more technical sectors of the project

Team member responsibilities

- Lead the collection and analyses of primary and secondary technical data related to his/her field(s) of expertise
- Document findings, draw conclusions and form recommendations for the sector(s)
- Evaluate the general aspects of the implementation of all interventions related to his/her sector(s)

ENSURE and Amalima Responsibilities

ENSURE and Amalima will support the MTE team during the evaluation process as follows:

Review of and Provision of Feedback/Approval on All Draft Deliverables

ENSURE and Amalima will conduct a review of and provide timely feedback on and approval of all draft deliverables listed above under contractor responsibilities.

Provision of Secondary Data

An illustrative list of secondary data is attached as Appendix 6. The documents in that list (and any others added to the list by agreement between the evaluators and ENSURE/Amalima) will be made available to the evaluators at least one month before the start of the qualitative data collection activity.

Provision of Village-level Sampling Frame

The partners will provide the sampling frame for wards within sampled districts and develop a sampling frame for villages after the evaluators select the wards to be visited.

Logistical and Administrative Advice and Support

ENSURE and Amalima will provide the following assistance and support to the evaluation team:

- Arranging meetings between the evaluation team and USAID--at a minimum at the beginning and end of the evaluation process
- Providing contact details for key partners' staff
- Advising about local protocols and permissions to gain entry to operational areas
- Providing advice related to travel (international travel, local vehicles and drivers for hire, etc.)
- Identifying local firms with potential to provide technical expertise--including translation--to the MTE team
- Providing office space in Harare, Bulawayo and the districts as needed for meetings, desk work, and presentations.

Note that ENSURE and Amalima will NOT arrange logistics (travel documents, health insurance, laptops, flights, and ground transport) for the evaluation team. Further, no ENSURE or Amalima vehicles are permitted for use in MTE activities.

Intellectual Property Rights

CNFA and World Vision will retain all rights to the Contractor's work under this Agreement, now and in the future regardless of the form in which the Contractor's works are produced or published. The Contractor agrees that the deliverables produced under this Agreement are work for hire and Contractor assigns to CNFA and World Vision an undivided ownership interest in the deliverables and any original data generated to produce the deliverables, included without limitation an undivided ownership in and to any and all copyrights and other rights of authorship therein, which assignment and transfer shall be effective immediately. As this assignment is completed using USAID funding, USAID reserves a royalty-free, worldwide, nonexclusive, and irrevocable right to use, disclose, reproduce, prepare derivative works, distribute copies to the public, and perform publicly and display publicly, in any manner and for any purpose, and to have or permit others to do so.

Ethical guidelines

The contractor and every member of the evaluation team must adhere to ethical guidelines as outlined in the American Evaluation Association's Guiding Principles for Evaluators http://www.eval.org/p/cm/ld/fid=51. These include, but are not limited to, an adherence to Systematic Inquiry, the employment and use of competent personnel, operating with integrity and honesty, and maintaining respect for people including the security, dignity and self-worth of respondents, project participants, clients, and other evaluation stakeholders. The evaluators must adhere strictly to the practice of obtaining informed consent for participation in the MTE and making sure that participants and clients understand the scope and limits of confidentiality.

Evaluators should articulate and take into account the diversity of general and public interests and values that may be related to the evaluation.

Appendix C: Team Composition and Responsibilities

[redacted] - Evaluation Team Leader

- Prepare and supervise implementation of Evaluation Plan
- Lead the Inception Briefing with the Client
- Stakeholder mapping, MTE strategy design, sample determination, and the development of data collection tools
- Interview Consortium Members on agriculture, food security, WASH, nutrition and gender mainstreaming aspects of their programs

  Interview other national and sub-national stakeholders working on agriculture, food security, WASH, nutrition and gender equality through key informant interviews, and focus group discussions
- In cooperation with team members lead the drafting of the draft report and revisions of the final report.
- Lead the presentation of the report to client

[redacted] - Zimbabwe Team Leader

- Coordinate the Zimbabwe Team
- Manage the budget for travel and logistics for the MTE Team
- Participate in Inception Briefing with the Client
- Contribute to stakeholder mapping, MTE strategy design, sample determination, and the development of data collection tools
- Interview Consortium Members on agriculture, food security, WASH, nutrition and gender mainstreaming aspects of their programs
- Interview other national and sub-national stakeholders working on agriculture, food security, WASH, nutrition and gender equality through key informant interviews, and focus group discussions
- Contribute to the drafting of the findings report and presentation of findings to the client

[redacted]

- Participate in Zimbabwe Team planning and coordination meetings
- Review literature on the two programs
- Participate in Inception Briefing with the Client

- Contribute to stakeholder mapping and the development of data collection tools
- Interview Consortium Members on DRR and Resilience aspects
- Interview other national and sub-national stakeholders working on disaster risk reduction and resilience through key informant interviews, and focus group discussions
- Contribute to the drafting of the findings report and presentation of findings to the client

[redacted]

- Participate in Zimbabwe Team planning and coordination meetings
- Review literature on the two programs
- Participate in Inception Briefing with the Client
- Contribute to sampling of districts, wards and villages
- Contribute to drafting of tools focusing on issues of maternal and child health, and nutrition through key informant interviews, focus group discussions and in-depth case studies of mothers receiving support
- Interview Consortium Members on health and nutrition-related aspects
- Interview other national and sub-national stakeholders working on maternal and child health, and nutrition
- Contribute to the drafting of the findings report and presentation of findings to the client

[redacted]

- Participate in Zimbabwe Team planning and coordination meetings
- Review literature on the two programs
- Participate in Inception Briefing with the Client
- Contribute to sampling of districts, wards and villages
- Contribute to drafting of tools focusing on issues of income growth and market availability and accessibility of nutritious foods
- Interview Consortium Members on income growth and market availability and accessibility of nutritious foods
- Interview other national and sub-national stakeholders working on income growth and market availability and accessibility of nutritious foods

- Contribute to analysis of gender mainstreaming and private sector development
- Contribute to the drafting of the findings report and presentation of findings to the client

[redacted]

- Mid-Term Evaluation Technical Manager, overseeing the quality control of the MTE
- Comment on the design of the qualitative fieldwork design and analysis of the community level fieldwork by JIMAT for the final report.

Appendix D: Evaluation Plan and Schedule

MID-TERM EVALUATION OF FOOD FOR PEACE (FFP)-FUNDED DEVELOPMENT FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN ZIMBABWE

WORLD VISION/CNFA #5050-HQ-FY16-002

Midterm Evaluation Plan

Submitted To:
WORLD VISION/CNFA

Submitted By:
The Mitchell Group, Inc.
1816 11th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
DUNS#: 17528-5121
TIN#52-1467119
Telephone: (202) 745-1919
Facsimile: (202) 234-1697
Website: www.the-mitchellgroup.com

April 22, 2016

April 22, 2016

Subject: World Vision/CNFA 5050-HQ-FY16-002, USAID/FFP: Mid-Term Evaluation of Food For Peace (FFP)-Funded Development Food Assistance Programs in Zimbabwe Evaluation Plan

[redacted]

Please find attached The Mitchell Group, Inc. (TMG's) Midterm Evaluation Plan and implementation schedule for the Mid-Term Evaluation of Food for Peace (FFP)-Funded Development Food Assistance Programs in Zimbabwe.

We have been pleased to work closely with WV and CNFA to revise the draft evaluation plan in accordance with your expectations and in the best interests of an effective and efficient Mid-term Evaluation.

We look forward to working closely with you in successfully accomplishing the objectives of the contract in a timely and cost-effective manner. Your earliest confirmation that this final evaluation plan meets your expectation and that of our contract would be appreciated.

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions or comments or require additional information on the Evaluation Plan.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

[redacted]
President
[redacted]

CC: [redacted]

Table of Contents

I. Background of Programs

The USAID Food for Peace Title II Development Food Assistance Program currently being implemented in Zimbabwe is composed of two projects--ENSURE and Amalima. Both projects began in June 2013 and are scheduled to be completed in June 2018 and both share very similar objectives and activities, despite being in two separate geographical areas.

The ENSURE Food Security Project is a World Vision-led intervention designed to impact vulnerable, food-insecure Zimbabweans in Manicaland and Masvingo Province. The project is a shared commitment by four partners and one service provider—World Vision, CARE, SNV, SAFIRE and ICRISAT. The project focuses primarily on empowering and capacitating poor, rural households to become more food secure.

The ENSURE project is implemented in agro-ecological covering 32 wards in the districts of Chimanimani, Chipinge and Buhera in Manicaland, and 34 wards in the districts of Chivi, Bikita and Zaka districts in Mashing. These wards were targeted because of the high prevalence of chronic food insecurity, the proportion of vulnerable groups (i.e. pregnant, lactating women and children under two years), opportunities to leverage previous development activities, the partners' institutional strengths working in the selected project areas and the opportunities for partnerships with the GoZ and other development partners. World Vision is the lead agency in the consortium and is responsible for overall program leadership and management, including monitoring and evaluation, lead implementation in Manicaland and provides technical leadership in the areas of nutrition, health, agriculture/livelihoods and WASH. CARE is the lead implementing partner in Masvingo province, coordinating all activities there and is responsible for district stakeholder engagements and provision of technical leadership for VS&L and gender mainstreaming. SNV provide technical support in value chain development and agricultural marketing and SAFIRE is responsible for technical support in disaster risk reduction and natural resource management. ICRISAT provides consulting services in agricultural adaptive research and the monitoring of agricultural interventions.

The Amalima Food Security Project is a CNFA-led intervention designed to impact vulnerable, food-insecure Zimbabweans in Matabeleland North and South Provinces. The project is a shared commitment by six partners—CNFA, IMC, the Manoff Group, Africare, ORAP and Dabane Trust. The goal of Amalima is to sustainably improve household nutrition and food security and strengthen communities' resilience to shocks by leveraging communal initiatives to increase productivity, improve drought mitigation and adaptation, and enhance nutrition and hygiene practices. Amalima is working with households to provide a combination of capacity building, training and mentoring, food rations, vouchers, tools, matching grants, and community-based messaging and mobilization.

The Amalima project is implemented in Tsholotsho district in Matabeleland North province and Gwanda, Bulilima and Mangwe district in Matabeleland South. CNFA, the consortium lead, provides strategic oversight and management to the entire Amalima team. Other partners include IMC, which leads the nutrition and health promotion activities, including WASH; The Manoff Group implements activities related to social and behavior change (SBC); Africare implements natural resource management (NRM) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities; ORAP is responsible for community mobilization and field-level technical assistance as well as ration

distribution to PLWs and children under 2. Dabane Trust leads the development of community-managed water supply systems.

II. Overlapping Strategic Objectives

Both projects have similar- but not identical- Strategic Objectives and an array of activities that will shape some of the evaluation:

A. NUTRITION (and Health)
ENSURE SO Improving nutrition among women of reproductive age and children under the age of five
AMALIMA SO3 Improve nutrition and health among PLWs and CU2.

B. AGRICULTURE
ENSURE SO 2) increasing household income via improved agricultural production and marketing.
AMALIMA SO1) aims to improve household access to and availability of food.

C. RESILIENCE
ENSURE SO 3) increasing resilience to food insecurity of communities via improved disaster risk reduction and natural resource management.
AMALIMA SO2 seeks to improve community resilience to shocks.

GENDER
These strategic objectives are complemented and informed by the crosscutting theme of increased gender equity via improved mainstreaming.

III. Objectives of the Midterm Evaluation (MTE)

- *The MTE will achieve the following objectives:* Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of project implementation and the quality of outputs, in terms of adherence to terms agreed by FFP and of their acceptability and perceived value to target communities, identifying factors that appear to enhance or detract from the quality, acceptability and usefulness of implementation and outputs.
- *Present evidence of changes* (intended and unintended) associated with project interventions and outputs, assess how well the observed changes reflect the RFs, and identify factors in the implementation or context that impede or promote the observed and intended changes.
- *Recommend adjustments* to the RFs, project designs, resource allocation, project management, M&E Plans, or implementation that could improve the likelihood of achieving desired results by the program's end – based on the evidence collected and conclusions drawn for MTE objectives 1 & 2 above.

Core Evaluation Questions

The following five categories of key evaluation questions will guide the inquiry for the required objectives.

Table 1: Core Evaluation Questions

Objective 1: To evaluate the **strengths and weaknesses of project implementation** and the quality of outputs, in terms of adherence to terms agreed by FFP and of their acceptability and perceived value to target communities, identifying factors that appear to enhance or detract from the quality, acceptability and usefulness of implementation and outputs	**Category 1:** How well have the program's interventions met the planned schedule, beneficiary numbers and outputs? What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to those plans? How were problems and challenges managed (related to planned schedules/ output targets)? **Category 2:** To date, what are the strengths and weaknesses/challenges of the overall project design, implementation, management, communication and collaboration? What factors appear to promote or challenge project operations or effective collaboration and cooperation among the various stakeholders? **Category 3:** What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes? How well do implementation processes adhere to underlying principles and project protocols? What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality? Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to members of the target communities and why?
Objective 2: **To present evidence of changes** (intended and unintended) associated with project interventions and outputs, assess how well the observed changes reflect the TOC or RF and identify factors in the implementation or context that impede or promote the observed and intended changes.	**Category 4:** What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions? What factors appear to promote or deter the changes? How do the changes correspond to those hypothesized by the project's ToC or RF?
Objective 3: **To recommend adjustments** to the TOC/ RF, project design, resource allocation, project management, M&E Plan or implementation that could improve the likelihood of achieving desired results by the project's end – based on the evidence collected and conclusions drawn for the evaluation objectives above."	**Category 5:** How could the project be modified to improve its acceptability to targeted communities or the efficiency and effectiveness of its implementation? How should the project's TOC or RF be refined or modified?"

3

IV. Evaluation Stakeholders

Stakeholders for the two programs are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Evaluation Stakeholders

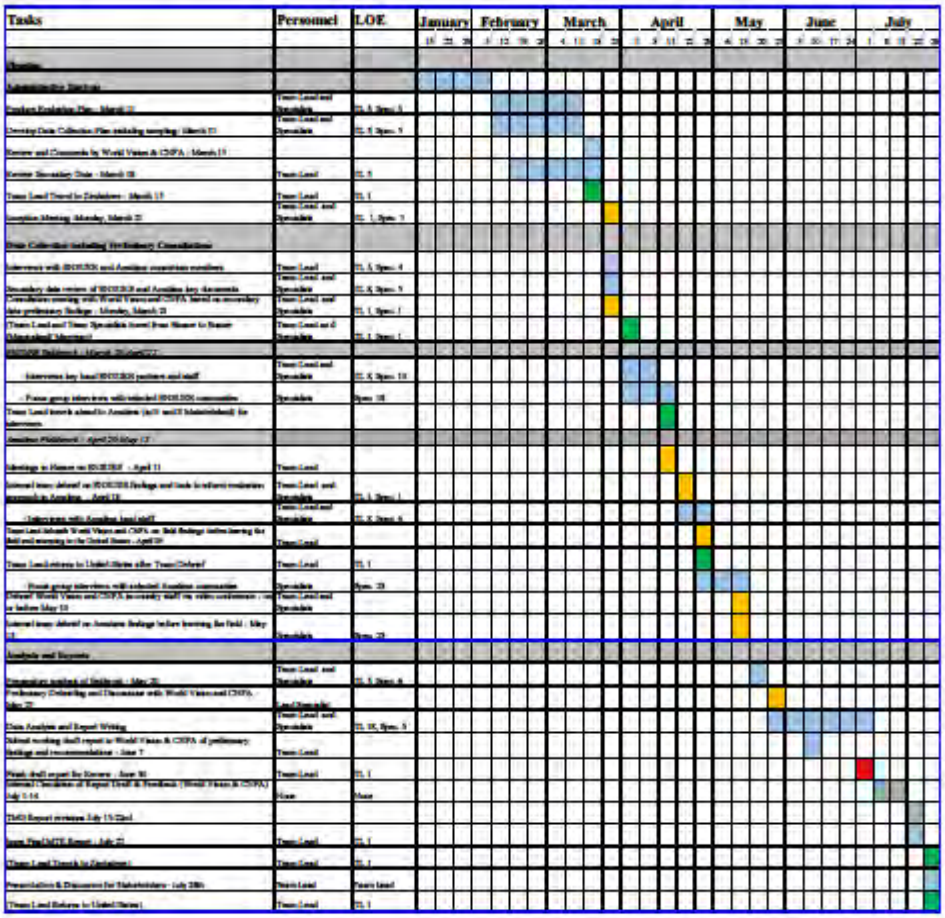
Level	Type
International Level	USAID and Project implementers (clients)
National level	Government, NGOs, National Project Implementers
Provincial level	Government, NGOs
District level	Government, private sector, NGOs
Ward level	Government, private sector, NGOs
Village/community level	Village/community, private sector, beneficiaries

A list of expected provincial, district and ward/villages interviewees is attached as a component of the Interview Schedule in Annexes A and B.

V. Reporting Requirements

The evaluation will report to the client and stakeholders as follows:

Table 3: Timeline and Reporting



VI. Evaluation Design

The Evaluation will be conducted in three stages:

1) **Review and Analysis of Secondary Data and Project Related Data**
Lessons from secondary data review, interviews with key stakeholders in Harare about the reasons and analysis of findings, shared with consortium leadership.

   The evaluation team will review all secondary data provided by the client which includes: Complete Results Frameworks, Annual Results Reports (ARRs), the Indicator Performance Tracking Tables (IPTT), Detailed Implementation Plans (DIP), the Baseline Evaluation and Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaires (SAPQs) for both projects as well as a document review of program and sectoral reports including implementation guidelines, training manuals, and others. Analysis of the data collected in Stage 1 will help shape fieldwork in Stage 2. By this we mean that a key objective of the MTE is assessing the degree to which the project is 'on track' to meeting its programmatic objectives along the proposed timeframes. Analysis of secondary data shows which sectors and resources have been implemented as planned or have surpassed targets, and others where activities (or resources such as food aid) have changed or have fallen behind schedule for a variety of reasons. The activities that documents such as the ARRs highlight as differing from planned implementation will be explored in greater depth during interviews with key informants (see below) and where necessary, during village fieldwork. The team may decide with WV and CNFA to purposively explore some of these sectoral activities and geographies that are showing the strongest and weakest results through further fieldwork at the ward-level.

2) **Non-Project Related Data**

   The MTE team will review pertinent data available from National and international organizations in order to understand fully the economic and environmental context within which the programs were designed, initiated and implemented. Such a review will include:

   - 2012 National Census, Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
   - Online Database, Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
   - World Bank, Zimbabwe Economic Update, Feb, 2016
   - DFID, Zimbabwe Livelihoods and Food Security Program
   - WFP, Situation Report, Zimbabwe 2015
   - Business Management Training Manuals
   - Agro-dealer Technical Training Manual
   - Agro-dealer training manual
   - Fruit & vegetable processing by UNIDO
   - Skills farmers need for organizing & managing groups by CRS
   - Keeping village poultry by FAO
   - FAO Conservation Agriculture
   - Small Holder Crop post production management training manual; maize small grains and groundnuts
   - Small Stock Management
   - National Food and Nutrition Security Policy

- Essential Nutriton Actions
- Zimbabwe Population Census 2012
- EMA state of the environment report 2013/14
- Field crops handbook by FAO
- Zimbabwe National Nutrition Survey 2010
- National Nutrition Strategy
- The 2012 Zimbabwe National Micronutrient Survey Report
- National WASH Strategy
- National Climate Change Framework
- ZIMASSET economic blueprint

3) Contribution of Secondary Data to Answering Evaluation Questions

Our review of secondary data has confirmed the value of this data in directly responding to numerous evaluation questions as well as indirectly supporting and confirming responses to other evaluation questions. An example of such confirmation follows.

Table 4: Evaluation Questions That Project Related Secondary Data Can Inform

Secondary data review sheds light on the following top-level and sub-level evaluation questions:

EVALUATION QUESTION 1:
How well have the project's interventions met: the **planned schedules** for FY14 and 15, beneficiary **numbers and type and outputs**?

EVALUATION QUESTION 1: What **factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules**?

EVALUATION QUESTION 1, CATEGORY 2 SUB-QUESTIONS
(What are **strengths/ weaknesses of design, implementation, mgmt and coordination**?)
4. How well have **gender and environmental considerations** been incorporated / integrated in the project design, management and implementation?
5. How appropriate are **targeting criteria** for selection of wards/ communities, beneficiaries, and interventions ?
6. How well did the project adhere to **targeting criteria** for selecting communities, beneficiaries and interventions? What is the extent of inclusion/ exclusion error in beneficiary participation?
7.How effectively are **findings and lessons** from formative research, project monitoring, and community-level complaint and response mechanisms shared and used for program improvement?
8. How well have **exit, graduation, and sustainability strategies** been developed and how prepared are partners to implement them?

EVALUATION QUESTION 1, CATEGORY 4
(How do the **changes** correspond to those **hypothesized by the project's Results Framework**?)
EVALUATION QUESTION 1, CATEGORY 3
(How well are **principles, regulations, protocols of USAID and GOZ** applied in implementation):
15.To what extent are the projects adhering to the approved EMMP and USAID gender policy and GoZ intervention-specific policy and guidance (FFA/ CFA, WASH, irrigation).
16. To what extent has the project standardized service delivery across geographic locations (e.g. distribution protocols, training curricula and models, beneficiary selection criteria)?

EVALUATION QUESTION 1, CATEGORY 3
(On program quality/ efficiency of outputs)
17. To what degree does the project have **adequate training materials**, an effective **training approach**, adequate human resources and sufficient duration of training in order to ensure high quality trainings?
18.To what extent is the **timing of training and input fairs and distribution** appropriately aligned to seasonal and geographic considerations?
19. To what degree does the project have **appropriate site selection, materials, skills**, to ensure community **assets and WASH infrastructure** that are in compliance to approved design and work norms. Do infrastructure outputs have appropriate **sustainability plans and management structures**?
20. To what degree is the **motivation, capacity, and available time** of ward-level government officers and community volunteers (e.g. Village Health Workers, lead farmers, lead mothers) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

EVALUATION QUESTION 1, CATEGORY 4
(What supports changes)
26. To what extent are the **project assumptions about causal logic** and the external environment supporting the implementation as planned?
27. To what extent do community members and stakeholders **perceive that project inputs** (training, assets, food) are **contributing to any noted change?**

While the fieldwork will triangulate the results found, the remainder of the evaluation questions will be answered through interviews and analysis.

8

Group and Key Informant Stakeholder Interviews

The evaluation team will undertake interviews with WV and CNFA senior project management and operations staff as well as key stakeholder partners in Harare, the provinces, districts and sampled wards and villages which will include government officials, NGOs, technical experts, project management, operations staff, beneficiaries and private sector.

Fieldwork in ENSURE and Amalima program areas will begin with interviews in the provinces, districts, wards and villages, with government stakeholders, local program staff, private sector participants and community leaders. The same will be done with the Amalima program evaluation. Sampling will be done via purposive and random sampling (outlined below) as well as key informant interviews and focus groups discussions according to the RFP guidelines.

VII. Sources and Methods of Data Collection

Information and data will be collected from stakeholders at the national level, in 4 provinces, 7 districts, and a sample of wards and villages as indicated below.

Group Discussions and Key Informant interviews

Interviews will be done with ENSURE and Amalima program management and operations staff, government officials, private sector stakeholders and beneficiaries at the national level and at the Provincial, District and Ward/village levels.

Probing will be done through key interviews to address issues the secondary data has raised, among others, such as how well the projects have implemented the formative studies (Amalima) and Gender studies (ENSURE and Amalima) recommendations, the revisions of food for assets to cash for assets and the addition of Amalima's new Emergency Drought Response activities.

Further, this will be followed by group meetings and key informant meeting by sector (e.g. 1- Health/Nutrition, 2- Agriculture/ Livelihood, 3- Resilience). Given the large number of key informants, we will further narrow down the original list of roughly 200 based on discussions with WV and CNFA. Group meetings will be held wherever relevant and feasible and advance planning will be done with support from WV and CNFA.

A proposed list of key interviews at the national level follows while a detailed list of proposed interviews appears as a component of Annexes A and B: Field Schedules for ENSURE and Amalima. Note that the field schedule for ENSURE is separated into two sections to facilitate the travel of two separate teams. The Amalima schedule is to be separated also into two teams after further consultation with Amalima staff April 11.

Proposed Interviews at National Level include:

- USAID/HAR
- Food and Nutrition Council
- MOHCC – Dept. of Nutrition
- MOA
- Min of Gender

- WFP
- ENSURE Steering Committee
- Min of Social Welfare
- Virl
- Africare
- Input Suppliers
- Zimahead

Details on proposed persons and dates of interviews are found in Annexes A and B.
During the visits the team will interview:

Province
- Provincial Administrator
- Provincial Food Security and Nutrition committee
- Provincial Nutritionist
- Provincial Medical Director
- Government Staff at Provincial level
- NGO staff at Provincial level

District
- District Administrator
- District Food Security and Nutrition Committee
- District Nutritionist
- Government Staff at District level
- NGO staff at District level

Ward/Village
- Local leaders/councilors
- Head Nurse at Clinic
- Health care workers
- Health care clients
- Asset Management Committee members
- DDR Committee members
- Lead mothers
- Care Group Leaders
- Care Group clients
- VSL group members
- Agriculture Production group
- Water Management committee
- Marketing committee
- Conservation Agriculture Group members
- Cash for Asset workers
- Food for Asset workers
- Virl Microfinance

- Cairns agribusiness
- Local agribusiness leaders

VIII. Data Collection and Analysis

All data will be collected by paper using structured interview guides and checklists and inputted directed into a web based Googledoc database where internet is available or temporarily into an excel spreadsheet until internet is available. All the data will be available and accessible in electronic format for cleansing and analysis.

There are two types of data to be collected: the key informant interviews with ENSURE and CNFA stakeholders and the village level data which will be undertaken primarily with one individual or representation from a specific organization with one voice only. The stakeholder interviews' answers to the evaluation questions will be entered directly into an online database developed especially for the evaluation.

The second type of data will be from group meetings/focus groups which will represent many voices and possibly differing responses to the evaluation questions. Where possible the groups will be segregated into gender or activity specific groups and responses collected separately for each. The groups will be counted and separated by gender where possible.

Where possible responses to the evaluations questions will be ranked on a scale of 1-4: 1- very good, 2- good, 3 – poor, 4- very poor. There will be no Medium level in order to require the responder to make a thoughtful decision.

Data will be entered into the online database for management and analysis which has been developed for this evaluation using Google Forms (GoogleDocs) and is composed of all KEY questions and sub-questions, data on which is collected by corresponding questionnaires (tools) applied to specific data collection points as per the Evaluation Matrix. Each collection point (interview site) is identified by the type of interview (individual, group), tool used (Key and sub questions), location (district, ward), number in interview, gender of interviewees, project (ENSURE, Amalima), SO, Project component. This is an online database that is easy to use and also makes real time monitoring, quality checks and improvement possible.

After entry, the data will be transferred to a worksheet format where it will be cleaned and all logical data checks performed. Analysis will be done using the STATA application. The analysis will be undertaken by KEY question and supporting sub-questions. Each KEY question and sub-questions will be analyzed by SO, nutrition, agriculture and DRR. Each data collection point (interview site) will be designated to 1 or more SOs, and information of Findings, Successes, Challenges, Lessons, Conclusions and Recommendation will be aggregated. A disaggregation by gender will also be undertaken. Each of the sub-questions that were ranked by the interviewee will be aggregated across data collection points. Analysis will include linking specific questions to key indicators and evaluation questions and generating relevant tables and charts to enable interpretation.

IX. Sampling Approach for the Evaluation

A detailed discussion on sampling was undertaken with WV and CNFA which concluded with the following criteria being employed:

Selection of Districts Criteria

- Two districts per province as per RFP
- Consideration of program interventions (3 SOs)
- Cover completed and on-going asset projects (C/FFA)
- Consider overlaps with other interventions
- Consider hazards (flooding, human disease, wild animal)
- Stratified random sampling to reduce biases (mix of remote and accessible wards)
- Consider agro-ecology (e.g., Chivi, NR V + Zaka NR IV)
- Consider socio-economic characteristics (ethnicity, migrant sending areas)
- Cover wide range of program interventions
- Follow the money (e.g., Chipinge, *more outputs*)
- Consider overlaps with other interventions
- Consider hazards (flooding, human disease, wild animals)

Selection of Wards Criteria

- At least two, maximum 3 wards per district
- Represent both agro-ecological zones (NR IV, V)
- Consider socio-economic characteristics (ethnicity, migrant sending areas, types of livelihoods)
- Cover full range of activities

This has led to eight wards being selected for ENSURE and nine for Amalima, details below.

Table 5: Wards Selected for ENSURE Program

District	Ward No.	Ward Name
Buhera	19	Bangure
	25	Mutiusinazita
Chipinge	1	Mashingaidze/Bangwe
	4	Tanganda
Chivi	26	Shindi
	15	Musvinini
Zaka	21	Chiromo
	25	Mahazu

Table 6: Wards Selected for Amalima Program

District	Ward No.	Ward Name
Bulilima	1 15 21*	Tjankwa Vulindlela Ndiweni
Gwanda	7 20 24*	Simbumbumbi Mkhaliphe Nhwali Clinic
Tsholotsho	7* 9 19*	Pumula Mpanedziba Tshefunye

*Wards to be included as substitutes for primary wards should travel conditions prohibit Visits to priority wards.

Selection of Villages Criteria
Individual villages were not selected due to the difficulty of identifying beneficiaries by village and the often overlap and integration of villages among themselves and throughout the wards. However, specific wards were randomly selected within each district and a purposive selection of representative activities in all 3 SOs were identified as data collection points.

X. Evaluation Schedule

After discussions with both World Vision and CNFA, a detailed evaluation schedule was prepared for both ENSURE and Amalima. The ENSURE schedule (Annex A) covers the period March 28 to April 8 while the Amalima (Annex B) schedule covers April 18 -29. The schedules are presented in Annex A and B.

XI. Evaluation Matrix

An Evaluation matrix has been prepared which identifies each proposed type of interviewee, the target group with whom the tools with be used, and the evaluation questions for which they will be able to provide data. The evaluation matrix is presented in Annex C.

XII. Evaluation Tools

Evaluation tools, questionnaires and interview guides have been prepared for all individual and group interviews planned as follows:

- USAID Staff Interview Checklist
- M&E Staff Interview Guide

- Steering Committee Members interview checklist
- Chief of Party interview Guide
- Provincial Staff Meeting checklist
- District Team Leader Interview Guide
- District NGO Staff interview Guide
- District NGO Staff Meeting checklist
- Government Officials Interview Guide and Checklist
- Agenda Thematic areas for DCM
- Agenda Thematic Areas for PCM
- Beneficiary groups FGD Guides
- Care Group Members FGD Guide
- Community Level Trainer FGD Guide
- Literature Review Checklist
- Ward Level Gov. Staff Interview Guide

XIII. Evaluation Staff Roles and Responsibilities

[redacted] - **Evaluation Team Leader**

- Prepare and supervise implementation of Evaluation Plan
- Lead the Inception Briefing with the Client
- Stakeholder mapping, MTE strategy design, sample determination, and the development of data collection tools
- Interview Consortium Members on agriculture, food security, WASH, nutrition and gender mainstreaming aspects of their programs
  Interview other national and sub-national stakeholders working on agriculture, food security, WASH, nutrition and gender equality through key informant interviews, and focus group discussions
- In cooperation with team members lead the drafting of the draft report and revisions of the final report.
- Lead the presentation of the report to client

[redacted] - **Zimbabwe Team Leader**

- Coordinate the Zimbabwe Team
- Manage the budget for travel and logistics for the MTE Team
- Participate in Inception Briefing with the Client
- Contribute to stakeholder mapping, MTE strategy design, sample determination, and the development of data collection tools
- Interview Consortium Members on agriculture, food security, WASH, nutrition and gender mainstreaming aspects of their programs
- Interview other national and sub-national stakeholders working on agriculture, food security, WASH, nutrition and gender equality through key informant interviews, and focus group discussions
- Contribute to the drafting of the findings report and presentation of findings to the client

[redacted]

- Participate in Zimbabwe Team planning and coordination meetings
- Review literature on the two programs
- Participate in Inception Briefing with the Client
- Contribute to stakeholder mapping and the development of data collection tools
- Interview Consortium Members on DRR and Resilience aspects
- Interview other national and sub-national stakeholders working on disaster risk reduction and resilience through key informant interviews, and focus group discussions
- Contribute to the drafting of the findings report and presentation of findings to the client

[redacted]

- Participate in Zimbabwe Team planning and coordination meetings
- Review literature on the two programs
- Participate in Inception Briefing with the Client
- Contribute to sampling of districts, wards and villages
- Contribute to drafting of tools focusing on issues of maternal and child health, and nutrition through key informant interviews, focus group discussions and in-depth case studies of mothers receiving support
- Interview Consortium Members on health and nutrition-related aspects
- Interview other national and sub-national stakeholders working on maternal and child health, and nutrition
- Contribute to the drafting of the findings report and presentation of findings to the client

[redacted]

- Participate in Zimbabwe Team planning and coordination meetings
- Review literature on the two programs
- Participate in Inception Briefing with the Client
- Contribute to sampling of districts, wards and villages
- Contribute to drafting of tools focusing on issues of income growth and market availability and accessibility of nutritious foods
- Interview Consortium Members on income growth and market availability and accessibility of nutritious foods
- Interview other national and sub-national stakeholders working on income growth and market availability and accessibility of nutritious foods
- Contribute to analysis of gender mainstreaming and private sector development
- Contribute to the drafting of the findings report and presentation of findings to the client

[redacted]

- Mid-Term Evaluation Technical Manager, overseeing the quality control of the MTE

- Comment on the design of the qualitative fieldwork design and analysis of the community level fieldwork by JIMAT for the final report.

XIV. Evaluation Details

Travel and Logistics including Evaluation Team Organization

In order to minimize travel to ENSURE districts, we have clustered the sampled 4 districts into two clusters with one team visiting Chivi and Zaka Cluster in Masvingo, and the other team visiting Buhera and Chimamani cluster in Manicaland. The team that covers Zaka and Chivi could put up in Masvingo. We will need to determine which wards and communities are selected so this array is likely to change. We are using this as an illustration of our potential travel based on logistical feasibility.

Each team will need 4 hours to travel from Harare to the nearest district in the Cluster, and 3 hours to travel from one of the districts in the cluster to another in the same cluster.
Likewise, in order to minimize travel time to and within Amalima we have organized the interview schedule based on the following travel timing:

- Harare to Bulawayo is 6 hours
- Bulawayo to Tsholotsho is 3 hours.
- Bulawayo to Gwanda is about 2 hours
- Bulawayo to Bulilima is 1.5 hours

Consequently, we have organized both teams to join together while undertaking Gwanda District interviews and then separate at Bulawayo proceeding to their respective districts (Tsholotsho and Bulilima). Detailed logistics have been prepared as part of f the Evaluation schedule that is found in Annex C.

We propose to separate the evaluation members into 2 teams of 3 members each, team leader plus 2 experts.

For ENSURE the 2 teams will operate separately, each with specific districts, wards and villages to cover:

- Zaka and Chivi (29 March – 8 April): Team 1
- Chimanimani and Buhera (29 March – 8 April): Team 2

For Amalima, we propose that we can change the composition of the teams but harmonize our approaches and harness synergies in our expertise by covering Gwanda District together first, and then splitting into the two new teams, one covering Tsholotsho and the second going to visit Bulilima District:

- Gwanda and Bulilima (18 – 26 April): Team 1
- Gwanda and Tsholotsho (18 - 26 April): Team 2

XV. Limitations of the Evaluation

1. A qualitative midterm evaluation has limits in terms of representativeness and depth to which a team can go into, given the scale of evaluation questions and only 4 weeks of field time, given that there are 11 implementing agencies and numerous national partners

2. Context (as stated in the RFP): The key challenges faced by the project *and the evaluation* which may limit programming outcomes and the evaluation results as these barriers may affect participation and perceptions of actual program results:
   a. An underperforming national economy and its detrimental effects on agricultural input and output markets, central and local government's declining ability to deliver services
   b. The 2014/2015 drought in the southern parts of the country, and
   c. A growing general malaise among the population.

3. The array of project interventions differ across the 11 implementers, which complicates instrument creation and comparability across similar Strategic Objectives

4. Selection bias may arise from limitations to the evaluation duration, which relies on random and purposive sampling of only a subset of districts and wards (outlined above) and limited time for partner interviews and site-selection based on logistical ease of reaching local partners and participants. This need to balance feasibly/ time-effectiveness with representativeness and ability to analyze qualitative responses will be a limitation.

5. No control groups have been considered for comparison

6. Notwithstanding some implementation delays, the program has been underway for more than 2 years so there may be slight recall biases in nutrition and agriculture and credit activities

7. The number of stakeholders is very large and the MTE's need to do purposive sampling will lead to some gaps in our understanding of the full performance of the program

8. Notwithstanding our efforts to select areas which have few similar programs underway, in some wards, the analysis of impacts of the two programs might be confounded by interventions with similar goals implemented by other organizations in the same

9. Other limitations may be uncovered during our discussions and interviews in Zimbabwe.

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XVI. Annexes

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Annex A: ENSURE Itinerary

ENSURE PROJECT MASVINGO PROVINCE MTE ITINERARY

Date	District	Ward	Venue of meeting	Time of meeting	Intervention	Target group/site	Activity	Distance from Masvingo
[illegible]	Travel from Harare to Masvingo							[illegible]
	Masvingo		PA's Office	[illegible]	Meeting with the PA	Masvingo PA	Discussion with the PA on the ENSURE project	
	Masvingo		PMD's Office	[illegible]	Meeting with the Provincial Medical Director	PMD for Masvingo Province	Discussion with CARE ENSURE Provincial Staff	
[illegible]	Masvingo		PA' Office	[illegible]	Stakeholder Meeting	PA, MoHCC, AGRITEX, Department of Social Services, DDF, LPD, Mechanisation, Irrigation Department, WFP, [illegible], DDF, Women Affairs, EMA, Vet Department, Forestry Commission	Discussion with all stakeholders on the ENSURE project	
	Masvingo		CARE Office	[illegible]	Meeting with ENSURE staff	Project Manager, M&E Specialist, VS&L Specialist, Gender Specialist, Projects Engineer, Agriculturalist, Database Administrator, Project Secretary	Discussion with CARE ENSURE Provincial Staff	
	Travel from Masvingo town to Chivi DA's Office							[illegible]
	Chivi		DA' Office	[illegible]	Meeting with the DA	Chivi District Administrator and RDC	Discussion with the DA and RDC CEO on the ENSURE project	
[illegible]	Chivi		DA' Office	[illegible]	Stakeholder Meeting	DA, RDC, MoHCC, AGRITEX, Department of Social Services, DDF, LPD, Mechanisation, Irrigation Department, WFP, [illegible], DDF, Women Affairs, EMA, Vet Department, Forestry Commission (District Drought Relief Committee)	Discussion with all stakeholders on the ENSURE project	
	Chivi		Chivi CARE Office	[illegible]	Meeting with ENSURE staff	District Coordinator, M&EA, VS&L PFA, DRR PFA, [illegible] PFA, Agriculture PFA, Food Monitor	Discussion with CARE ENSURE District Staff	
	Travel back to Masvingo							[illegible]
Date	District	Ward	Venue of meeting	Time of meeting	Intervention	Target group/site	Activity	Distance from Masvingo
	Travel from Masvingo town to Chivi - [illegible] Ward [illegible] - [illegible] Clinic							[illegible]
[illegible]	Chivi	[illegible]	[illegible] Clinic	[illegible]	SO1 - Nutrition	MoHCC Health staff (Nurses, EHT)	Key Informant Interview with the Councillor Key Informant Interview with the MoHCC staff Focus Group Discussion with the Care Group members Focus Group Discussion with Men's Fora	
						Village Health Workers		
						Care group leaders and clients		
						Male advocates and Men's Fora members		
	Travel from [illegible] Clinic to [illegible] Dam							[illegible]
[illegible]	Chivi	[illegible]	[illegible] FFA site	[illegible]	SO3 - Resilience	Asset Management Committee	FGD with AMC and PIT	
						Project Implementation Team		
						FFA workers	FGD with FFA workers	
						Disaster Management Committee, Environmental Sub committee, [illegible]	FGD with Resilience Committee	
	Travel from [illegible] Clinic to [illegible] Primary							[illegible]
[illegible]	Chivi	[illegible]	[illegible] Primary	[illegible]	SO2 - Agriculture	Producer Groups	FGD with PG and VS&L groups	
						Village Savings and Lending groups		
						Agro dealer	Key Informant Interview with the Agro Dealer	
	Travel from Producer Group to Masvingo town							[illegible]
	Travel from Masvingo to Ward [illegible] - [illegible]							[illegible]
Date	District	Ward	Venue of meeting	Time of meeting	Intervention	Target group/site	Activity	Distance from Masvingo
[illegible]	Chivi	[illegible]	[illegible] Clinic	[illegible]	SO1 - Nutrition	MoHCC Health staff (Nurses, EHT)	Key Informant Interview with the Councillor Key Informant Interview with the MoHCC staff Focus Group Discussion with the Care Group members Focus Group Discussion with Men's Fora	
						Village Health Workers		
						Care group leaders and clients		
						Male advocates and Men's Fora members		
	Travel from [illegible] Clinic to [illegible] Dam							[illegible]
[illegible]	Chivi	[illegible]	[illegible] Dam	[illegible]	SO3 - Resilience	Asset Management Committee	FGD with AMC and PIT	
						Project Implementation Team		
						FFA workers	FGD with FFA workers	
						Disaster Management Committee, Environmental Sub committee, [illegible]	FGD with Resilience Committee	
	Travel from [illegible] Dam to [illegible] Primary							[illegible]
[illegible]	Chivi	[illegible]	[illegible] Primary	[illegible]	SO2 - Agriculture	Producer Groups	FGD with PG and VS&L groups	
						Village Savings and Lending groups		
	Travel from Ward [illegible] to Masvingo town							[illegible]
	Travel from Masvingo to Zaka District							[illegible]
	Zaka		DA' Office	[illegible]	Meeting with the DA	Zaka District Administrator and RDC CEO	Discussion with the DA and RDC CEO on the ENSURE project	
[illegible]	Zaka		DA' Office	[illegible]	Stakeholder Meeting	DA, RDC, MoHCC, AGRITEX, Department of Social Services, DDF, LPD, Mechanisation, Irrigation Department, WFP, [illegible], DDF, Women Affairs, EMA, Vet Department, Forestry Commission (District Drought Relief Committee)	Discussion with all stakeholders on the ENSURE project	
	Zaka		Zaka CARE Office	[illegible]	Meeting with ENSURE staff	District Coordinator, M&EA, VS&L PFA, DRR PFA, [illegible] PFA, Agriculture PFA, Food Monitor	Discussion with CARE ENSURE District Staff	
Travel from Zaka to Masvingo Town								[illegible]
	Travel from Masvingo town to Zaka Ward [illegible] - [illegible]							[illegible]

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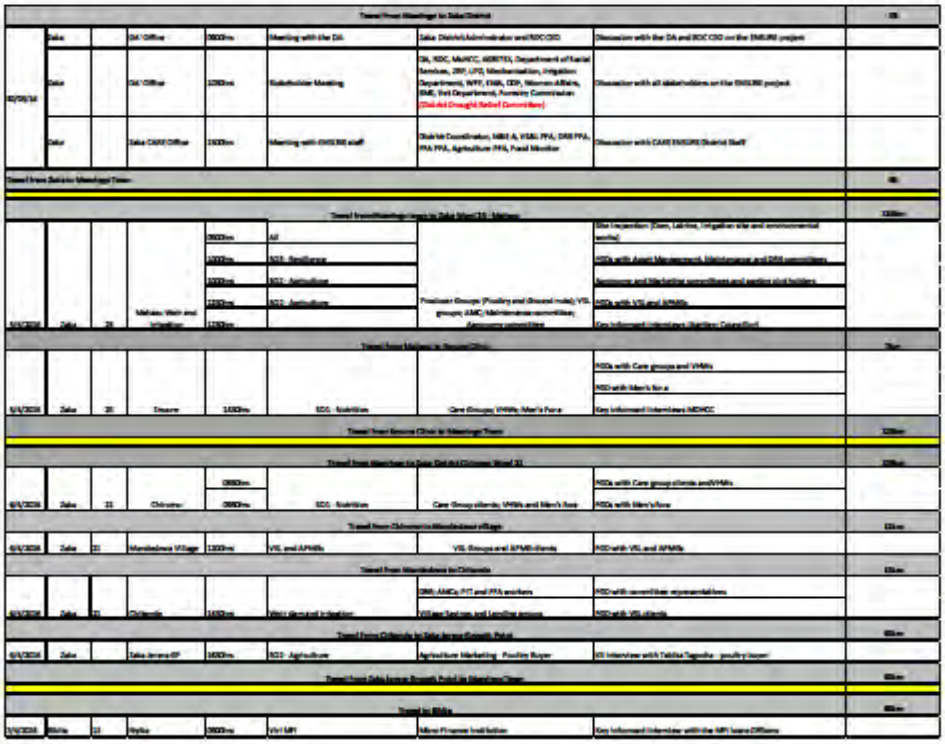
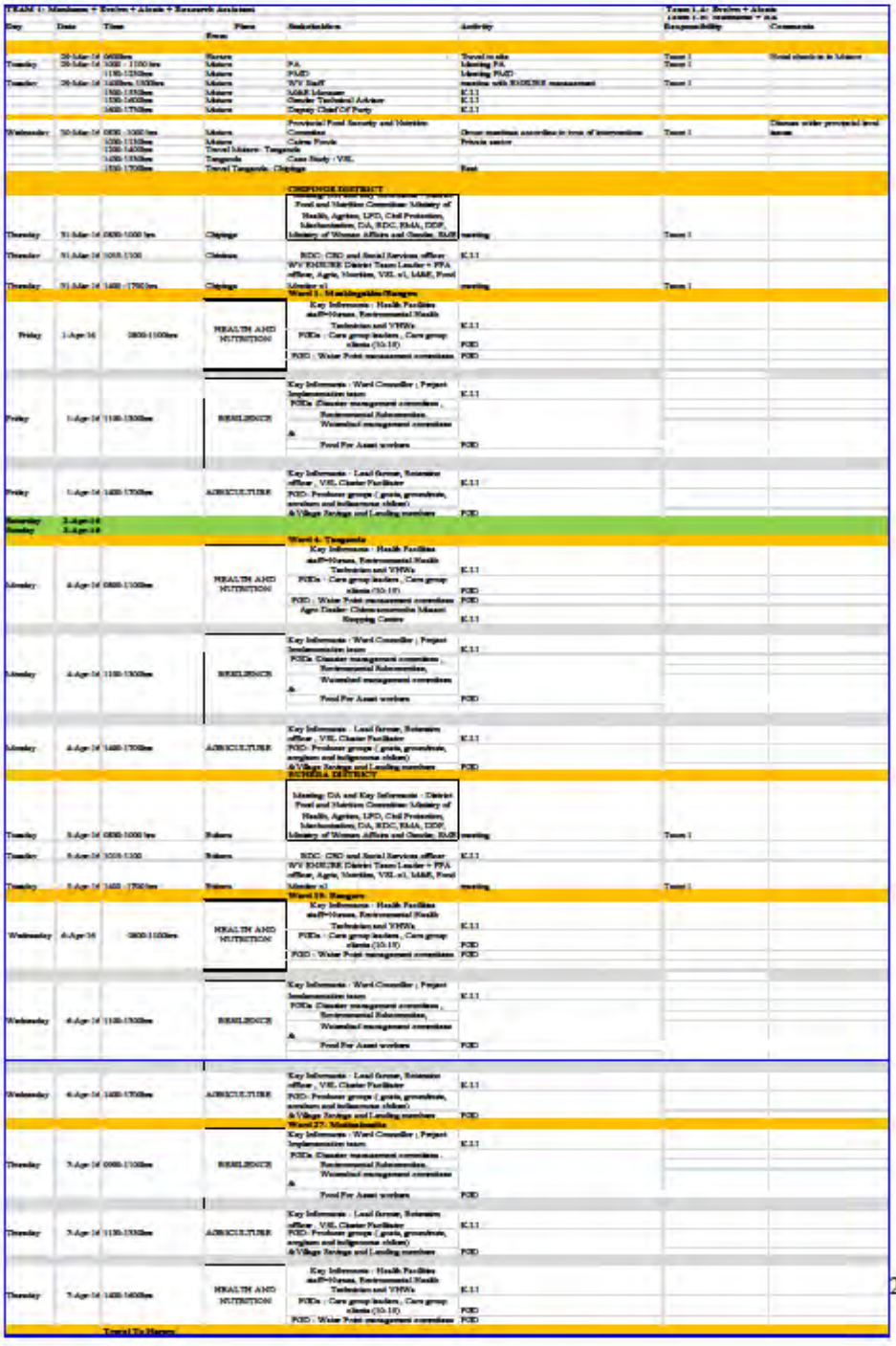
Annex A: ENSURE Itinerary



Annex B: AMALIMA Itinerary



Annex C: Evaluation Matrix

Day	Date	Time	Place		Stakeholders	Key Programme Features	Activity	Responsibility	Comments
ALL Teams									
			From	To					
Tuesday	19-Apr-16	0700 hrs	Harare	Gwanda	-		Travel to site	Team 1	
Tuesday	19-Apr-16	1500 hrs	Gwanda	Gwanda	AMALIMA Staff		Courtesy call on AMALIMA Staff	Team 1	
Tuesday	19-Apr-16	1530 hrs	Gwanda	Gwanda	PA		Courtesy call on the Provincial Administrator	Team 1	
Tuesday	19-Apr-16	1600 hrs	Gwanda	Gwanda	DA/CEO		Courtesy call on the District Administrator		
Tuesday	19-Apr-16	1700 hrs	Gwanda	Gwanda	AMALIMA Staff		Discuss ENSURE programme activities in the Province and the Districts, discuss logistics for Provincial Stakeholders meeting	Team 1	
Wednesday	20-Apr-16	0900 hrs	Gwanda	Gwanda	Provincial Food & Nutrition Security Committee, including Provincial Medical Director, Civil Protection Unit		Group meetings according to type of interventions	Team 1	Discuss wider provincial level issues
Wednesday	20-Apr-16	1400 hrs	Gwanda	Gwanda	District Food & Nutrition Security Committee + District AMALIMA TEAM		Group meetings according to type of interventions		
Thursday	21-Apr-16	0900 hrs/1200 hrs	Gwanda: Mkhalipha (Ward 20)	Gwanda	Care Group Leaders (Lead Mothers)	Meet the clinic staff first: Ndiweni Clinic (Ward 24), Also Bandana/John Dip Secondary Food Distribution Center	FGD		
					Care Group Clients/Village Health Workers				
Thursday	21-Apr-16	1400 hrs			Visits to Households & other facilities				
Thursday	21-Apr-16	0900 hrs	Gwanda: Mkhalipha (Ward 20)	Gwanda	Livestock Groups, Dip Tank Committee, VS&R Groups, DRR Committee	Livestock Central Place			
		1400 hrs			Visits to agriculture projects				
Friday	22-Apr-16	0900 hrs/1200 hrs	Gwanda: Sizhubhumbi (Ward 7)	Gwanda	Care Group Leaders (Lead Mothers)	At Sizhubhumbi Clinic for Nutrition and WASH Issues, Eco-Stoves, CHCs	FGD	Team 1.A	
					Care Group Clients/Village Health Workers				
Friday	22-Apr-16	1400 hrs			Visits to Households & other facilities				
Friday	22-Apr-16	0900 hrs/1200 hrs	Gwanda: Sizhubhumbi (Ward 7)	Gwanda	Livestock Groups, Dip Tank Committee, VS&R Groups, DRR Committee	Dam + Livestock Training	FGD	Team 1.B	
		1400 hrs			Visits to agriculture projects				
Saturday	23-Apr-16								
Sunday	24-Apr-16								
TEAM 1: Peter, Evelyn, James, Research Assistant									
Monday	25-Apr-16	0800 hrs	Bulilima	Bulilima	DA/CEO				
		0900 hrs			DFNSC				
		1400 hrs			Amalima Staff and Ndiweni Clinic (in Ward 21)	Ndiweni Clinic			
Tuesday	26-Apr-16	0900 hrs	Bulilima: (Ward 15)	Bulilima	Care Group Leaders (Lead Mothers)	Clinic (WASH), Grazing Projects, CPA	FGD	Team 1.A	
					Care Group Clients/Village Health Workers				
Wednesday	27-Apr-16	0900 hrs	Bulilima: (Ward 1)	Bulilima	Livestock Groups, Dip Tank Committee, VS&R Groups, DRR Committee				
					Visits to agriculture projects				
TEAM 2: Mushamo, Ellen, Alexis, Research Assistant									
Monday	25-Apr-16	0800 hrs	Tsholotsho	Tsholotsho	PA		Courtesy call on the DA	Team 1	
Monday	25-Apr-16		Tsholotsho	Tsholotsho	Provincial Meeting				
Monday	25-Apr-16	1400 hrs	Tsholotsho	Tsholotsho	DA				
Monday	25-Apr-16	1500 hrs	Tsholotsho	Tsholotsho	Provincial Food & Nutrition Security Committee, including Provincial Medical Director, Civil Protection Unit				
Tuesday	26-Apr-16	0830 hrs-1100 hrs	Tsholotsho	Tsholotsho	District Food & Nutrition Security Committee + District AMALIMA TEAM			Team 1	
Tuesday	26-Apr-16	1400 hrs	Tsholotsho: Mpanedziba (Ward 9)	Tsholotsho		Dams, Second Phase Asset Vouchers, CHCs, Training, CA		Team 1	
Wednesday	27-Apr-16	0900 hrs	Tsholotsho: Pumula (Ward 7)	Tsholotsho		Dip Tank, Dam, IIH Asset Vouchers, Food Distribution, Livestock			
Thursday	28-Apr-16	0900 hrs	Tsholotsho: Tshefunye (Ward 19)	Tsholotsho					
Friday	29-Apr-16	0900 hrs	Tsholotsho	Bulawayo	AMALIMA Stakeholders		De-briefing and Feedback		
Saturday	30-Apr-16	0900 hrs	Bulawayo	Harare				ALL TEAMS (1 & 2)	

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Appendix E: Evaluation Tools

List of Tools for the Zimbabwe MTE ENSURE and Amalima Programmes

Tool #1: Chief of Party, KII

Tool #2: Community Level Trainers, KII

Tool #3: District Food Security and Nutrition Committee

Tool #4 Government Staff at National Level, KII

Tool #5: M&E Manager, KII

Tool # 6: Project Staff at District Level, Consultation Meeting Checklist

Tool #7a: *(VS&L)* Village Savings and Lending Groups, FGD

Tool #7b: Conservation Agriculture Member Groups, FGD

Tool #7c: Beneficiary Groups – Irrigation Plot Holders, FGD

Tool #7d: Cash for Asset Workers, FGD

Tool #7e: Food for Asset Workers, FGD

Tool #7f: Beneficiary Groups – Livestock Producer Groups, FGD

Tool #7g: Care Group Clients, FGD

Tool #7h: Care Group Leaders, FGD

Tool #7i: Beneficiary Groups: Lead Mothers, FGD

Tool # 9- Local Leaders

Tool #10: Project Staff at Provincial Level, Consultative Meeting

Tool #11: Provincial Consultation Meeting, Group work Guidelines

Tool #12 – Steering Committee Meeting

Tool #14 Local Leaders (Councilors and Village Headmen), KII

Tool #16 Community Level Water Point Management Committee, FGD

Tool # 18 Project Implementation Team KII, FGD

Tool #19: Virl Micro Finance, KII

Tool #21: Cairns, KII

Tool #23 Government Staff at Provincial Level: PMD, KII

Tool #25 Village Health Worker, KII

Tool #26: District Administrator, KII

Tool #28: Senior Nurse, KII

Tool #32 Government Staff at Ward Level: Environmental Health Technician (Water point, Latrines), KII

Tool #33: Resilience Committees i.e. DRR Committee, Environmental Management and Watershed Management Sub-Committees, FGD (for all committees combined)

Tool #34 Lead Farmers Conservation Agriculture, KII

Tool #37- APMG & VS&L Members

Tool #39: Clinic Records, Checklist

Tool #40 Government Staff at Provincial Level: Provincial Nutritionist, KII

Tool #41 Government Staff at Provincial Level: District Nutritionist, KII

Total 35

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 1: Chief of Party

Data collection format: KII Guide

High level and Interview Questions are the same.

KQ1: How well have the project's interventions met: the planned schedules for FY14 and 15, beneficiary numbers and type and outputs?

Interview Q – same as above

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

Interview Q – same as above

KQ4: To date, what are the strengths and challenges of the overall project design, implementation, management communication and collaboration?

Interview Q – same as above

1. How appropriate are targeting criteria for selection of wards/ communities, beneficiaries, and interventions?

1a. How well have exit, graduation, and sustainability strategies been developed?

1b. How well are partners prepared to implement exit, graduation, and sustainability strategies?

KQ4A: What has been the extent of internal (consortium) and external (government partners, private sector) collaboration?

KQ5: What factors appear to promote or challenge: project operations or effective collaboration and cooperation among the various stakeholders?

2. How do the consortium structure and consortium partner allowances, management of project assets, procurement policy, staffing policies promote/inhibit implementation, communication and collaboration?

2a. To what extent are resources available and sufficient for program implementation (staffing, assets, vehicle, financial) at the aggregate level?

2b. To what extent are resources available and sufficient for program implementation (staffing, assets, vehicle, financial) for consortium partners?

3. What is the extent of and how effective has been collaboration between consortium members and external partners (government, private sector, NGOs, PIOs) to avoid overlaps, and leverage on resources and efforts.

KQ7: How well do implementation processes adhere to underlying principles and regulations (USAID and GoZ) and project protocols?

4a. To what extent are the projects adhering to the approved USAID gender policy? (FFA/ CFA, WASH, irrigation)?

4b. To what extent are the projects adhering to the approved Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) policy? (FFA/ CFA, WASH, irrigation).

4c. To what extent are the projects adhering to the approved EMMP policy? (FFA/ CFA, WASH, irrigation).

5a. To what extent has the project standardized distribution protocols across geographic locations?

5b. To what extent has the project standardized training curricula and models across geographic locations?

5c. To what extent has the project standardized beneficiary selection criteria across geographic locations?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL #2: Community Level Trainers

Data collection format: KII Guide

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

3a. What are the barriers to participation in project activities (particularly, care group participation by mothers or caregivers receiving rations; training delivery by community-level trainers)?

3b. To what extent are the care group mothers able to participate in key project activities.

3c. To what extent were the project activities schedule planned in a participatory manner

3d. To what extent is the timing for receiving rations aligned to the needs of the car group mothers

3e. To what extent is the training programme aligned to the needs of the beneficiary groups (lead mothers, care group mothers, lead fathers)

3f. To what extent are the decisions on scheduling of programme activities discussed to reach consensus among all beneficiary groups (men and women)

4a. What are the incentives to participation in project activities (particularly, care group participation by mothers or caregivers receiving rations; training delivery by community-level trainers)?

4b. To what extent are the lead mothers, care group mothers, lead fathers motivated to participate in the care group activities

4c. What could be done differently to motivate the beneficiary groups to participate in project activities

DATA COLLECTION TOOL #4: Government Staff at National Level

Data collection format: KII Guide

KQ7: How well do implementation processes adhere to underlying principles and regulations GoZ and project protocols?

15. To what extent are the projects adhering to GoZ intervention-specific policy and guidance (FFA/ CFA, WASH, irrigation).

Interview Questions

15a. Does the GoZ have specific polices and guidelines for international projects with respect to Food for Assets, Cash for assets, water , sanitation and health and irrigation?

15b. Are the projects following G of Z policies on Food for Assets, Cash for assets, water, sanitation and health and irrigation?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL #5: M&E Manager

Data collection format: KII Guide

KQ1: How well have the project's interventions met: the planned schedules for FY14 and 15,

beneficiary numbers and type and outputs?

1. How well have the project management and monitoring systems informed or impacted project implementation progress for all consortium members?

KQ4: To date, what are the strengths and challenges of the overall project design, implementation management communication and collaboration?

7a. How are findings and lessons from formative research shared with programme staff for programme improvement? Is this systematic and effective?

7b. How are findings and lessons from project monitoring shared with programme staff for programme

improvement? Is this systematic and effective? Give examples.

7C. How are findings and lessons from community-level complaint mechanisms shared with programme

staff to improve implementation? Is this systematic and effective? Give examples.

7D. How are the findings and lessons from the complaints response mechanisms shared to improve

program implementation? Give examples.

7E. How were the results of the baseline shared with programme staff? To what extent were the results

of the baseline survey used for programming?

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

14A. What are the strengths of the program monitoring system (all components: SO1, SO2 and SO3) in

relation to:

a) Monitoring of registrations,

b) Monitoring pre-distribution processes,

c) Monitoring of distributions,

d) Post-distribution monitoring

14B. What are the challenges of the program monitoring system (all components: SO1, SO2 and SO3) in

relation to:

a) Monitoring of registrations,

b) Monitoring pre-distribution processes,

c) Monitoring of distributions,

d) Post-distribution monitoring.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 6: Project Staff at District Level

Data collection format: Consultation Meeting Checklist

KQ1: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

Interview Questions

1. What has helped the most in helping implement each activity of the project?

2. What factors have caused the greatest problem in implementing each activity of the project?

KQ2: How were problems and challenges managed? [Related to planned schedules/ output targets]

Interview Questions

1. What are the incentives to participation in project activities?

1a. What are the incentives to participate in: agriculture, nutrition and disaster risk management?

1b. What are the barriers to participation in project activities?

2. What are the barriers to participate in: agriculture, nutrition and disaster risk management?

2a. What are the incentives to participation in-care groups by mothers or caregivers receiving rations; training delivery by community-level trainers?

3. What are the incentives for mothers to participate in care groups, receive rations or participate in training?

3a. What are the barriers to participation in-care groups participation by mothers or caregivers receiving rations; training delivery by community-level trainers)?

4. What is stopping mothers from participating in care groups, receiving rations or receiving training by community trainers?

5. What are the main problems in implementing the care group activities, attracting mothers, giving rations and providing training?

Have the targets for number of mothers, number of rations and number of mothers trained been met? If not, why not?

KQ3: To date, what are the strengths and challenges of the overall project design, implementation, management communication and collaboration?

1a. How effectively are findings and lessons shared and used for programme improvement from formative research?

Interview Questions

1b. Are findings and lessons learned documented from other projects and used in the planning and implementation of project activities?

1c. How effectively are findings and lessons shared and used for programme improvement from project monitoring?

9D Interview Q Are findings and lessons learned documented in the ENSURE/Amalima project? Are these shared with all staff members of the projects?

9E. How effectively are findings and lessons shared and used for programme improvement from community-level complaint?

9F Interview Q Are findings and lessons learned at the community level documented and regularly shared and used by project staff for improvement at the community level?

9G. How effectively are findings and lessons shared and used for programme improvement from response mechanisms?

9H Interview Q Are findings and lessons learned from response mechanisms documented and regularly shared and used by project staff for improvement at the community level?

KQ4: What factors appear to promote or challenge: project operations or effective collaboration and cooperation among the various stakeholders?

10A. Interview Q What are the main challenges to the implementation of project and collaboration among stakeholders?

10B. Interview Q What are the main factors that help to implement project and collaboration among stakeholders?

12. What factors are contributing to development of relationships with government of Zimbabwe technical departments?

14a. What are the strengths of the system of managing registrations?

14b. What are the strengths associated with managing the frequency of distribution frequency?

14c. What are the strengths of the pre-distribution processes?

14d. What are the strengths of monitoring and reporting of the distribution process?

14e. What are the strengths of post distribution monitoring) mechanism?

14f. What are the challenges of the system of managing registrations?

14g. What are the challenges associated with managing the frequency of distribution frequency?

14h. What are the challenges of the pre-distribution processes?

14i. What are the challenges of monitoring and reporting of the distribution process?

14j. What are the challenges of post distribution monitoring) mechanism?

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

15A. Interview Q How well is the project using its human and capital resources?

15B. Interview Q How could theses resources be used more efficiently?

16. To what extent are efforts to integrate technical sectors creating synergy between the technical components (DRR with agriculture and Nutrition; WASH interventions into care groups/care group model).

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

17A. Interview Q What factors contribute most to using human and capital resources efficiently?

17B. Interview Q What factors make the use of resources more efficient?

17C. Interview Q What factors make the use of resources less efficient?

18a. To what degree is the duration of training sufficient in order to ensure high quality trainings?

18b. To what degree does the project have adequate training materials?

18c. To what degree does the project have an effective training approach?

18d. To what degree does the project have adequate human resources?

19a. To what degree does the project have appropriate site selection to ensure community assets and WASH infrastructure that are in compliance to approved design and work norms?

19b. To what degree does the project have appropriate materials to ensure community assets and WASH infrastructure that are in compliance to approved design and work norms?

19c. To what degree does the project have appropriate skills to ensure community assets and WASH infrastructure that are in compliance to approved design and work norms?

19d. Do infrastructure outputs have appropriate sustainability plans and management structures?

20. To what extent is the timing of training and input fairs and distribution appropriately aligned to seasonal and geographic considerations?

21a. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level government officers (e.g. Village Health Workers) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

21b. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level community volunteers (e.g. lead farmers, lead mothers) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

22A. Interview Q Which interventions are most acceptable and valued by members of target community? Why?

22a. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on decision-making processes for community asset selection?

22b. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on ration size and composition?

22c. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on transfer modalities (Cash for Assets/Food for Assets)?

22d. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on frequency of distribution?

22e. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on *cascading training approach?*

22f. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on group training approaches?

23. What factors facilitate or hinder community buy in?

KQ11: What factors appear to promote or deter the changes?

24A. Interview Q What are the main factors that promote change? Why?

24B. Interview Q What are the main factors that deter change? Why?

25a. To what extent are the project assumptions about causal logic supporting the implementation as planned?

25b. To what extent are the project assumptions about the external environment supporting the implementation as planned?

26c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that project inputs (training, assets, and food) are contributing to any noted change?

KQ12: How do the changes correspond to those hypothesized by the project's RF?

27. To what extent do the communities and stakeholders perceive that the program is responsive to food insecurity in the targeted communities?

KQ13: How could the project be modified to improve its acceptability to targeted communities or the efficiency and effectiveness of its implementation?

28A. Interview Q What changes should be made to project to make it improve its acceptability to community?

28B. Interview Q What changes should be made to improve more efficient use of resources?

28C. Interview Q What changes should be made to make the project more effective?

District Team Leader Question

KQ3: How were problems and challenges managed? [Related to planned schedules/ output targets]

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 7A: Village Savings and Lending Groups

Data collection format: FGD Guide

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

14a. What are the strengths of the system of managing registrations?

14a.1 How were you selected to participate?

14.a.2 Who conducted the registration?

14.a.3 What steps were involved in the registration process?

14.a.4 Where did the registration take place?

14.a.5 What documents were required for the registration?

14b. What are the strengths associated with managing the frequency of distribution frequency?

14b.1 How are the loans allocated to members?

14b.2 What are the loan sizes?

14b.3 What purposes are the loans used for?

14c. What are the strengths of the pre-distribution processes?

14c.1 How much is saved by each member at any time?

14c.2 What steps are followed for a member to get a loan?

14d. What are the strengths of monitoring and reporting of the distribution process?

14d.1 What is the interest on the loans?

14d.2 Who benefits from the interest from the loans?

14e. What are the strengths of post distribution monitoring) mechanism?

14e.1 What are the terms of the loans?

14.e.2 What is done to ensure that members pay back the loans?

14e.3 What happens if a member fails to pay back the loan?

14f. What are the challenges of the system of managing registrations?

14.f.1 Were you happy with the registration process?

14.f.2 Which areas of the registration process should be improved?

14g. What are the challenges associated with managing the distribution frequency?

14g.1 How many times can a member access funding in a year?

14g.2 What are the sizes of the loans?

14h. What are the challenges of the pre-distribution processes?

14h.1 What steps are taken before a member access the loan?

14h.2 Are these steps working well?

14h.3 What are some of the problems being encountered?

14h.4 What are some of the things that are working well in this process?

14i. What are the challenges of monitoring and reporting of the distribution process?

14i.1 Who follows up on the members' usage of the funds?

14i.2 After what period are members followed up on?

14j. What are the challenges of post distribution monitoring) mechanism?

14j.1 What problems are being faced in following up on the borrowers?

14j.2 Which aspects to you think needs to be improved on the following up of members?

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

17a. To what degree is the duration of training sufficient in order to ensure high quality trainings?

17a.1 Have members been trained on the Village Savings and Lending concepts?

17a.2 Who conducts the training?

17a.3 Where is the training done?

17a.4 How long is the training?

17a.5 How many training modules/subjects were covered?

17b. To what degree does the project have adequate training materials?

17b.1 Were you given training materials for every module/course during the training?

17d.2 Were you allowed to take the training materials with you back home?

17c. To what degree does the project have an effective training approach?

17c.1 What methods were used in the training?

17c.2 Did you fully understand the concepts with the use of these methods?

17c.3 What methods do you think would have made you understand the issues much better?

17d. To what degree does the project have adequate human resources?

17d.1 How many members constitute the committee?

17d.2 How many of them are female?

17d.3 What are the roles of these members?

17d.4 Are they always available when you need them?

18. To what extent is the timing of training and input fairs and distribution appropriately aligned to seasonal and geographic considerations?

18a. What time of the year are the lending activities undertaken?

18b. How does this timing assist in your production activities?

20a. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level government officers (e.g. Village Health Workers) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

20b. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level community volunteers (e.g. lead farmers, lead mothers) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

21. To what extent does the community have a clear understanding about the services offered by the project and who are eligible to receive them?

21.a. What key time frames were you given to implement the activities by ENSURE/WV?

21.b Are you going to meet these time lines?

21.c What are the reasons for not meeting the time lines?

21.d what are the reasons why you managed to keep the time lines?

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

22a. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on *cascading training approach?*

22b. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on group training approaches?

22b.1 Are community members happy to trained in groups?

22b.2 Have group training methods been used in the communities before?

22b.3 Do you think he group training methods should continue to be used?

22b.4 Why should these methods be continued?

22c. What factors facilitate or hinder community buy in?

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23a. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition is changing?

23b To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that agricultural production & productivity is changing?

23c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that engagement in marketing systems is changing?

24a.To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that leadership roles are changing for men and women?

24b. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household division of labour is changing for men and women?

24c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that decision-making roles are changing for men and women?

24d. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that access and control of resources are changing for men and women?

25. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that communities and households are more resilient in the face of shocks and stressors?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 7b: Conservation Agriculture Member Groups

Data collection format: FGD Guide

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

2. To what extent does the community have a clear understanding about the services offered by the project and who are eligible to receive them?

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

14a. What are the strengths of the system of managing registrations of conservation members?

14b. What are the challenges of the system of managing registrations?

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

17a. To what degree is the duration of training sufficient in order to ensure high quality trainings?

17b. To what degree does the project have adequate training materials?

17c. To what degree does the project have an effective training approach?

17d. To what degree does the project have adequate human resources?

18. To what extent is the timing of training and input fairs and distribution appropriately aligned to seasonal and geographic considerations?

20a. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level government officers (e.g. Agritex Extension Workers) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

20b. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level community volunteers (e.g. lead farmers,) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

21a. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on cascading training approach?

21b. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on group training approaches?

22. What factors facilitate or hinder community buy in?

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23a. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition is changing?

23b. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that agricultural production & productivity is changing?

23c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that engagement in marketing systems is changing?

24a.To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that leadership roles are changing for men and women?

24b. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household division of labour is changing for men and women?

24c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that decision-making roles are changing for men and women?

24d. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that access and control of resources are changing for men and women?

25. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that communities and households are more resilient in the face of shocks and stressors?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 7C: Beneficiary Groups – Irrigation Plot Holders

Introduction: for AMALIMA irrigation intervention includes resuscitation, formation, and training of Water and Irrigation Management Committees on Leadership and Governance and Good Water management Practices and infrastructure maintenance. Rehabilitation of water and irrigation infrastructure (Circles of support - Amalima). Study to understand why previous water committees are no longer functional was also commissioned. River basin studies to identify sites for water abstraction points. Objectives of water for production include water for irrigation, safe water for drinking, and water for livestock watering. Food for assets interventions also targeted rehabilitation of irrigation assets.

For ENSURE: Construction of sanitation facilities at irrigation schemes and nutrition gardens to stop disease transmission, as part of productive community assets, construction of deep wells at irrigation facilities, linking farmers to microfinance (Virl), agro-processors Cairns Foods (192 farmers linked), linking MFI to FL agro-dealer and agro-dealers to farmers to supply input. Farmers producing sugar bean and Michigan Pea Beans on irrigated plots.

Data collection format: FGD Guide

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

SQ 2. To what extent does the community have a clear understanding about the services offered by the project and who are eligible to receive them?

2A. When did your irrigation project rehabilitation or construction start?

2B. What types of support have you received so far from the project? List all.

2C. Are there other types of support you are aware of that the project informed you about, but you have not yet received? Which ones?

SQ5. How appropriate are targeting criteria for selection of wards/ communities, beneficiaries, and interventions?

SQ6. How well did the project adhere to targeting criteria for selecting communities, beneficiaries and interventions? What is the extent of inclusion/ exclusion error in beneficiary participation?

2B. How were you selected to join the project (criteria, process)?

2B.1. Are there other people who qualify for inclusion into this project but have been excluded?

2B1.1 What is the **extent of exclusion error**? *1=very high 2= high 3=low 4= very low*

2B.2. Are there other people who did not qualify for inclusion into this project but were included?

2B2.1 What is the **extent of inclusion error**? *1=very high 2= high 3=low 4= very low*

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

SQ17. 17. To what degree does the project have adequate training materials, an effective training approach, adequate human resources and sufficient duration of training in order to ensure high quality trainings?

17A. Has the Irrigation Management Committee received any training from the project?

17B. Using a scale of 1=Very Good, 2=Good, 3=Poor and 4= Very Poor, how would you rate the following aspects of the training and why?

Criteria	Rating for **Gover**	Re aso n

	nance and Leade rship Traini ng	for Rat ing
a) Content of the training?	17B.A 1	17 BA. A2
b) Timing of training vis-à-vis seasonal and geograp hic consider ations?	17B.B 1	17 B.B 2
c) Duration of training?	17B.C 1	17 B.C 2
d) Training approac h and compete ncy of the trainers?	17B.D 1	17 B.D 2

Criteria	Rating for **Good Water Manag ement**	Re as on for Ra

	Practices	ting
e) Content of the training?	17B.A1	17BA.A2
f) Timing of training vis-à-vis seasonal and geographic considerations?	17B.B1	17B.B2
g) Duration of training?	17B.C1	17B.C2
h) Training approach and competency of the trainers?	17B.D1	17B.D2

Criteria	Rating for **Training on Infrastructur**	Reason

	e Maintenance	for Rating
i) Content of the training?	17B.I1	17BA.I2
j) Timing of training vis-à-vis seasonal and geographic considerations?	17B.J1	17B.J2
k) Duration of training?	17B.K1	17B.K2
l) Competency and quality of delive	17B.L1	17B.L2

ry of the training by trainers?		
m) Usefulness of training to farmers	17B.M1	17B.M2

20. Using the same scale as above, to what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of the following ward-level government extension officers sufficient to support and sustain implementation? Give an overall score for the support received (motivation, capacity and availability) for each of the following:

a) Agritex extension workers at ward level?

b) Department of Irrigation officers?

c) ZINWA officer?

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

21A. To what extent were decision-making processes for community asset selection in line with community preferences?

21B. In the case of irrigation schemes rehabilitated / constructed using the FFA or CFA approach, to what extent were the ration size, composition and frequency in line with the community preferences? *1=very good, 2=good, 3=poor 4=very poor*

21C. Also, in the case of FFA/CFA, to what extent were the transfer modalities (Cash for Assets/Food for Assets) in line with community preferences in terms of the modality of payment for work done?

1=very good, 2=good, 3=poor 4=very poor

21D. To what extent was group training approach in line with community preferences?

1=very good, 2=good, 3=poor 4=very poor

21E. To what extent was cascade training approach in line with community preferences?

1=very good, 2=good, 3=poor 4=very poor

22. What factors facilitated or hindered community buy-in and participation in these activities?

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23A. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition is changing? *1= significant improvement 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse.* ***Explain.***

23B. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that agricultural production & productivity is changing? *1= significant improvement 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse.* ***Explain.***

23C. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that their engagement in marketing systems is changing? *1= significant improvement 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse. Explain.*

24A.To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that leadership roles are changing for men and women? *1= significant improvement*

in participation of women in leadership roles 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4= situation has become worse. Explain.

24B. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household division of labour is changing for men and women? *1= significant improvement 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse.* ***Explain.***

24C. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that decision-making roles are changing for men and women? *1= significant improvement women's participation in decision-making 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse.* ***Explain.***

24D. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that access and control of resources are changing for men and women? *1= significant improvement in access and control by women 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse.* ***Explain.***

25. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that communities and households are more resilient in the face of shocks and stressors? *1= significant improvement in resilience 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse (vulnerability has increased).* ***Explain.***

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 7d: Cash for Asset Workers

Data collection format: FGD Guide

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

2. To what extent does the community have a clear understanding about the services offered by the project and who are eligible to receive them?

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

14a. What are the strengths of the system of managing registration of workers?

14b. What are the strengths of the pre-distribution processes?

14c. What are the strengths of monitoring and reporting of the distribution process?

14d. What are the challenges of the system of managing registrations?

14e. What are the challenges of the pre-distribution processes?

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

17a. To what degree is the duration of training sufficient in order to ensure high quality trainings?

17b. To what degree does the project have adequate training materials?

17c. To what degree does the project have an effective training approach?

17d. To what degree does the project have adequate human resources?

17e. To what extent do you have adequate tools for the work?

18. To what extent is the timing of training and distribution appropriately aligned to seasonal and geographic considerations?

20. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level local leaders (e.g. councilors, chiefs) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

21a. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on decision-making processes for community asset selection?

21b. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on amount of cash distributed to a person per month?

21c. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on transfer modalities (Cash for Assets/Food for Assets)?

21d. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on frequency of distribution?

21e. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on group training approaches?

22f. What factors facilitate or hinder community buy in?

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23a. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition is changing?

23b. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that agricultural production & productivity is changing?

23c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that engagement in marketing systems is changing?

24a.To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that leadership roles are changing for men and women?

24b. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household division of labour is changing for men and women?

24c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that decision-making roles are changing for men and women?

24d. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that access and control of resources are changing for men and women?

25. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that communities and households are more resilient in the face of shocks and stressors?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 7e: Food for Asset Workers

Data collection format: FGD Guide

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

2. To what extent does the community have a clear understanding about the services offered by the project and who are eligible to receive them?

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

14a. What are the strengths of the system of managing registrations?

14b. What are the strengths of the pre-distribution processes?

14c. What are the challenges of the system of managing registrations?

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

17a. To what degree is the duration of training sufficient in order to ensure high quality trainings?

17b. To what degree does the project have adequate training materials?

17c. To what degree does the project have an effective training approach?

17d. To what degree does the project have adequate human resources?

18. To what extent is the timing of training and distribution appropriately aligned to seasonal and geographic considerations?

20a. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level government officers (e.g. Agritex) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

20b. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level community volunteers sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

21a. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on decision-making processes for community asset selection?

21b. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on ration size and composition?

21c. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on transfer modalities (Cash for Assets/Food for Assets)?

21d. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on frequency of distribution?

21e. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on cascading training approach?

21f. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on group training approaches?

22. What factors facilitate or hinder community buy in?

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23a. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition is changing?

23b. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that agricultural production & productivity is changing?

23c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that engagement in marketing systems is changing?

24a.To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that leadership roles are changing for men and women?

24b. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household division of labour is changing for men and women?

24c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that decision-making roles are changing for men and women?

24d. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that access and control of resources are changing for men and women?

25. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that communities and households are more resilient in the face of shocks and stressors?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 7F: Beneficiary Groups – Livestock

Producer Groups

Introduction: Intervention description for AMALIMA (only) includes:

1) Training farmers and field officers on livestock management.

2) Training of field officers and paravets (lead farmers) on various livestock management options to be able to train other farmers.

3) Promoting the stocking of veterinary medicines and other livestock inputs by agro-dealers,

4) Developing a capacity building program for agro-dealers.

5) Training on rangeland management and soil & water conservation techniques.

6) Visits to premises of input suppliers by grant recipients.

7) Strengthening existing livestock marketing models.

8) Tending each other's livestock.

9) Cattle, poultry, sheep and goats.

10) Pull resources to purchase animal medicines and treating animals.

11) Animal disease surveillance and vaccination, dehorning.

12) Corporate activities of grazing management.

13) Breed improvement programme through AI.

14) Construction of improved small stock housing.

15) Animal nutrition management including supplementation in winter for increased milk production.

16) Training and support for production of fodder and marketing. For marketing, organize livestock input fairs to be hosted by agro dealers in partnership with relevant inputs manufacturers and distributors.

Data collection format: FGD Guide

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

SQ 2. To what extent does the community have a clear understanding about the services offered by the project and who are eligible to receive them?

2A. When was your livestock producer group start?

2B. What types of support have you received so far from the project? List all.

2C. Are there other types of support you are aware of that the project informed you about, but you have not yet received? Which ones?

1 Training will focus on management of poultry, goats, sheep and cattle, including general maintenance, housing, disease surveillance and control, vaccinations,

deworming, dehorning, goat housing and castration following the livestock calendar. Amalima will also train field staff and paravets on breed improvement through artificial insemination, animal nutrition and feed supplementation to increase dry season milk production. Trainings will be cascaded to farmers by field officers and lead farmers

SQ5. How appropriate are targeting criteria for selection of wards/ communities, beneficiaries, and interventions?

SQ6. How well did the project adhere to targeting criteria for selecting communities, beneficiaries and interventions? What is the extent of inclusion/ exclusion error in beneficiary participation?

2B. How were you selected to join the livestock producer group (criteria, process2)?

2B.1. Are there other people who qualify for inclusion into livestock producer groups but have been excluded?

2B1.1 What is the extent of exclusion error? 1=very high 2= high 3=low 4= very low

2B.2. Are there other people who did not qualify for inclusion into the livestock producer groups but were included?

2B2.1 What is the extent of inclusion error? 1=very high 2= high 3=low 4= very low

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

SQ17. 17. To what degree does the project have adequate training materials, an effective training approach, adequate human resources and sufficient duration of training in order to ensure high quality trainings?

17A. Has the livestock producer group received any training from the project? 1=Yes 2=No

17B. Using a scale of 1=Very Good, 2=Good, 3=Poor and 4= Very Poor, how would you rate the following aspects of the training and why?

Criteria Rating for Training on Reason for Rating rangeland management and soil & water conservation techniques

17B.B1 17B.B2

a) Content of the training?

17B.A1 17BA.A2

b) Timing of training vis-à- vis seasonal and geographic considerations?

c) Duration of training?

17B.C1 17B.C2

d) Training approach and competency of the trainers?

17B.D1 17B.D2

Criteria Rating for Training on Reason for Rating

2 Project document says Beneficiaries of the livestock interventions are households that own livestock (poultry, cattle, goats, and/ or sheep), households willing to participate in value chain activities and households/ individuals that are bankable. Animal Nutrition and Supplementation (production and use of fodder) 17B.B1 17B.B2

a) Content of the training? 17B.A1 17BA.A2

b) Timing of training vis-à- vis seasonal and geographic considerations?

c) Duration of training? 17B.C1 17B.C2

d) Training approach and competency of the trainers?

17B.D1 17B.D2

Criteria Rating for Training on Breed

a) Content of the training? 17B.A1 17BA.A2

b) Timing of training vis-à- vis seasonal and geographic considerations?

c) Duration of training? 17B.C1 17B.C2

d) Competency and quality of delivery of the training by trainers?

e) Usefulness of training to farmers 17B.A1 17BA.A2

Reason for Rating

Improvement Program

17B.B1 17B.B2

17B.D1 17B.D2

Criteria Rating for Training on

a) Content of the training? 17B.A1 17BA.A2

b) Timing of training vis-à- vis seasonal and geographic considerations?

c) Duration of training? 17B.C1 17B.C2

d) Competency and quality of delivery of the training by trainers?

e) Usefulness of training to farmers 17B.A1 17BA.A2

Reason for Rating

Livestock Marketing

17B.B1 17B.B2

17B.D1 17B.D2

20. Using the same scale as above3, to what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of the following ward-level government extension officers sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

Give an overall score for the support received (motivation, capacity and availability) for each of the following:

a) Project Field Officers?

b) Livestock Production Department Officers at ward level?

c) Paravets (Lead farmers)?

20A. Using the same scale as above4, to what degree is motivation, capacity, and available time to stock and price veterinary medicines and other livestock inputs and explain to farmers the correct use of livestock inputs which they stock, sufficient to support and sustain implementation? Give an overall score for the support received (motivation, capacity, availability, stocking levels) for each of the following:

a) Stocking of veterinary medicines, other livestock inputs and livestock tools and equipment?

b) Pricing of veterinary medicines, other livestock inputs and livestock tools and equipment?

c) Giving farmers relevant information to ensure the correct use of the above?

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

21A. To what extent were decision-making processes for rangelands selection in line with community preferences?

21B. In the case of rangelands rehabilitated / constructed using the FFA or CFA approach, to what extent were the ration size, composition and frequency in line with the community preferences? 1=very good, 2=good, 3=poor 4=very poor

21C. Also, in the case of FFA/CFA, to what extent were the transfer modalities (Cash for Assets/Food for Assets) in line with community preferences in terms of the modality of payment for work done? 1=very good, 2=good, 3=poor 4=very poor

21D. To what extent was group training approach in line with community preferences? 1=very good, 2=good, 3=poor 4=very poor

21E. To what extent was the cascade training approach (e.g., training of lead farmers as paravets to train other farmers on livestock production) in line with community preferences? 1=very good, 2=good, 3=poor 4=very poor

22. What factors facilitated or hindered community buy-in and participation in these activities?

3 1=Very Good, 2=Good, 3=Poor and 4= Very Poor

4 1=Very Good, 2=Good, 3=Poor and 4= Very Poor

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23A. To what extent do community members5 and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition is changing? 1= significant improvement 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse. Explain.

23B. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that agricultural production & productivity is changing6? 1= significant improvement 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse. Explain.

23C. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that their engagement in marketing systems is changing? 1= significant improvement 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse. Explain.

24A.To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that leadership roles are changing for men and women? 1= significant improvement in participation of women in leadership roles 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4= situation has become worse. Explain.

24B. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household division of labour is changing for men and women? 1= significant improvement 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse. Explain.

24C. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that decision-making roles are changing for men and women? 1= significant

improvement women's participation in decision-making 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse. Explain.

24D. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that access and control of resources are changing for men and women? 1= significant improvement in access and control by women 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse. Explain.

25. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that communities and households are more resilient in the face of shocks and stressors? 1= significant improvement in resilience 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse (vulnerability has increased). Explain.

5 Start with members of the producer groups and their households, then other community members.

6 (e.g., more livestock, healthier livestock and better breeds of livestock)

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 7G: Care Group Clients

Data collection format: FGD Guide

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

2a. To what extent does the community have a clear understanding about the services offered by the project and who are eligible to receive them?

2b. To what extent were the communities oriented and have clear understanding of the project services offered to them?

2c. To what extend is the community aware of the eligibility criteria for the different services

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

14. What are the strengths of the system of managing registration of care group clients?

14a. How are the care group clients registered (File Register)?

14b. To what extent are the eligible care group clients involved in the registration vetting process?

14a. What are the strengths of the pre-distribution processes?

14b. What are the strengths of the registration process?

14c. What are the strengths of monitoring and reporting of the distribution process?

14d. What are the strengths of monitoring and reporting on the file registers for care group clients?

14e. What are the challenges of the system of managing registrations?

14f. What are the challenges of the system of managing the care group client registration process?

14g. What are the challenges of the pre-distribution processes?

14h. Are all registered clients accessing the services?

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

17a. To what degree is the duration of training sufficient in order to ensure high quality trainings?

17b. To what degree is the duration of training of care group clients sufficient to ensure high quality training?

17c. To what extent are the care group clients familiar with the training programs.

17d. To what extent are the care group clients participating in the training programs

17e. To what degree does the project have adequate training materials?

17f. Are the care group client familiar with the training materials?

17g. Does the training program have a written training manual? (ask for a copy)

17h. To what degree does the project have an effective training approach?

17i. To what extent are the care group clients benefiting from the training approach?

17j. What training topics do care group clients consider most useful?

17k. To what degree does the project have adequate human resources?

17l. How frequently are the training programs held?

17m. How frequently do the community trainers follow-up on the care group clients?

17n. To what extent do you have adequate tools for the work?

18. To what extent is the timing of training and distribution appropriately aligned to seasonal and geographic considerations?

20. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level local leaders (e.g. councilors, chiefs) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

21a. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on decision-making for care group client selection?

21b. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on food rations distributed to the client per month?

21c. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on food ration distribution modalities (Cash for Assets/Food for Assets)?

21d. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on frequency of distribution?

21e. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on group training approaches?

22f. What factors facilitate or hinder care group participation and buy in to program activities?

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23a. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition is changing?

23b. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that food ration distribution is helping to improve the health and nutrition levels of the beneficiaries?

23c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that participation and project activities are helping to improve the quality of the health and nutrition of the community?

24a.To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that leadership roles are changing for men and women?

24b. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household division of labour is changing for men and women on issues of health and nutrition?

24c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that decision-making roles are changing for men and women on household, food and nutrition issues?

24d. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that access and control of resources are changing for men and women?

25. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that communities and households are more resilient in the face of shocks and stressors?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 7H: Care Group leaders

Data collection format: FGD Guide

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

2a. To what extent does the community have a clear understanding about the services offered by the project and who are eligible to receive them?

2b. To what extent were the communities oriented and have clear understanding of the project services offered to them?

2c. To what extend is the community aware of the eligibility criteria for the different services

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

14a. What are the strengths of the system of managing identification and registration of care group leaders ?

14b. What are the strengths of the training programme and orientation process for care group leaders?

14c. What are the strengths of monitoring and reporting of on the activities of the care group leaders?

14d. What are the challenges of the system of managing identification and training of care group leaders?

14e. What are the challenges of the registration and orientation processes for the care group leaders?

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

17a. To what degree is the duration of training of care group leaders sufficient in order to ensure high quality trainings?

17b. To what degree does the project have adequate training materials for the care group leaders?

17c. To what degree does the project have an effective training approach for the care group leaders?

17d. To what extent are the care group leaders aware of the key topics in the training programme?

17e. To what degree does the project have adequate human resources?

17f. To what extent are the care group leaders supervised and frequency of visits

17g. To what extent do you have adequate IEC materials for the work?

18. To what extent is the timing of training of the care group leaders appropriately aligned to seasonal and geographic considerations?

20. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level local leaders (e.g. councilors, chiefs) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

20a. What is the degree of participation of the community leaders in supporting care group leaders?

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

21a. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on decision-making processes for care group leaders' selection process?

21b. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on the roles and support activities of the care group leaders?

21c. To what extent are the care group leaders' activities in line with community expectations and preferences for the nutrition and health programme activities)?

21d. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on frequency of service support by care group leaders?

21e. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on care group leaders training approaches?

22f. What factors facilitate or hinder community buy in?

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23a. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition is changing?

23b. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that agricultural production & productivity is changing?

23c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that engagement in marketing systems is changing?

24a.To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that leadership roles are changing for men and women?

24b. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household division of labour is changing for men and women?

24c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that decision-making roles are changing for men and women?

24d. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that access and control of resources are changing for men and women?

25. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that communities and households are more resilient in the face of shocks and stressors?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 7I: Beneficiary Groups:

LEAD MOTHERS

Data collection format: FGD Guide

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

2a. To what extent does the community have a clear understanding about the services offered by the project and who are eligible to receive them?

2b To what extent are the lead mothers aware and have a clear understanding of the services offered by the project and their role in delivery of service?

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

14a. What are the strengths of the system of managing recruitment of lead mothers and their registrations?

14b. What are the strengths associated lead mother role in managing the frequency of distribution frequency of food rations?

14c. What are the strengths of the pre-distribution processes facilitated by lead mothers?

14d. What are the strengths of the lead mothers' role in monitoring and reporting of the distribution process?

14e. What are the strengths of post distribution monitoring) mechanism maintained by lead mothers?

14f. What are the challenges of the system of managing registrations for food rations?

14g. What are the challenges associated with managing the frequency of distribution frequency?

14h. What are the challenges of the pre-distribution processes facilitated by lead mothers?

14i. What are the challenges of monitoring and reporting of the distribution process?

14j. Are lead mothers effectively engaged in the distribution process

14k. What are the challenges of post distribution monitoring) mechanism maintained by lead mothers?

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

17a. To what degree is the duration of training sufficient in order to ensure high quality trainings of lead mothers?

17b. To what degree does the project have adequate training materials and training manual for lead mother activities?

17c. To what degree does the project have an effective training approach?

17d. Are lead mothers familiar with the topics taught in the training sessions? What topics do the lead mothers deem as most useful

17e. To what degree does the project have adequate human resources?

18a. To what extent is the timing of training and input fairs and distribution appropriately aligned to seasonal and geographic considerations?

18b. Are lead mothers involved in the decisions on distribution schedules?

18c Are the distribution schedules aligned to seasonal and geographic considerations?

20a. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level government officers (e.g. Village Health Workers) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

20b. How frequently do the ward level supervisors support the lead mothers?

20c To what extent do community members consider sustainability of programme activity and the continuing role of lead mothers?

20d. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level community volunteers (e.g. lead farmers, lead mothers) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

21a. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on decision-making processes for community asset selection?

21b. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on ration size and composition?

21c. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on transfer modalities (Cash for Assets/Food for Assets)?

21d. Do lead mothers participate in the decision making processes on community preferences for food for assets activities?

21e. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on frequency of distribution?

21f. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on cascading training approach for lead mothers?

21g. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on group training approaches for lead mothers?

22h. What factors facilitate or hinder community buy in?

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23a. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition is changing?

23b. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that agricultural production & productivity is changing?

23c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that engagement in marketing systems is changing?

24a.To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that leadership roles are changing for men and women?

24b. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household division of labour is changing for men and women?

24c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that decision-making roles are changing for men and women?

24d. Do lead mother perceive as being effectively engaged in decision making processes at the same level as their male counterparts?

24e. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that access and control of resources are changing for men and women?

25a. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that communities and households are more resilient in the face of shocks and stressors?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 9: Local Leaders

To be asked:

1. **Ward Councilor**
2. **Village Head**

Data collection format: KII

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

21a. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on decision-making processes for community asset selection?

21b. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on ration size and composition?

21c. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on transfer modalities (Cash for Assets/Food for Assets)?

21d. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on frequency of distribution?

21e. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on cascading training approach?

21f. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on group training approaches?

22. What factors facilitate or hinder community buy in?

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

27. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that project inputs (training, assets, and food) are contributing to any noted change?

KQ12: How do the changes correspond to those hypothesized by the project's RF?

28a What changes in the food security situation have been brought about by the ENSURE programme?

28b To what extent do the communities and stakeholders perceive that the program is responsive to food insecurity in the targeted communities?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 10: Project Staff at Provincial Level

Data collection format: Consultative meeting

KQ5: What factors appear to promote or challenge: project operations or effective collaboration and cooperation among the various stakeholders?

A. Interview Q What factors support/promote efficient and effective project operations

B. Interview Q What factors deter efficient and effective project operations

C. Interview Q What factors support/promote effective collaboration and cooperation among stakeholders?

D. Interview Q What factors deter /interfere with effective collaboration and cooperation among stakeholders?

1. How do the consortium structure and consortium partner allowances, management of project assets, procurement policy, staffing policies promote/inhibit implementation, communication and collaboration?

2. To what extent are resources available and sufficient for program implementation (staffing, assets, vehicle, financial) for consortium partners?

3. To what extent are resources available and sufficient for program implementation (staffing, assets, vehicles, financial) at the aggregate level?

4. What is the extent of and how effective has been collaboration between consortium members and external partners (government, private sector, NGOs, PIOs) to avoid overlaps, and leverage on resources and efforts?

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

Interview Q How well is the project using its human and capital resources?

5. Interview Q How could theses resources be used more efficiently?

6. To what extent are efforts to integrate technical sectors creating synergy between the technical components (DRR with agriculture and Nutrition; WASH interventions into care groups/care group model)?

KQ7: How well do implementation processes adhere to underlying principles and regulations (USAID and GoZ) and project protocols?

7a. Interview Q Have the project implementation processes been designed with USAID and GOZ principles and regulations in mind?

7b Interview Q Do the project processes adhere to USAID and GOZ principles and regulations?

7c. To what extent has the project standardized distribution protocols across geographic locations?

7d. To what extent has the project standardized training curricula and models across geographic locations?

7e. To what extent has the project standardized beneficiary selection criteria across geographic locations?

Provincial Consultation Meeting

GROUPWORK GUIDELINES – 45 minutes

1. Participants get into groups mixed by their backgrounds or themes
2. Each groups chooses a chairperson and rapporteur

Group 1: Design

KQ4: To date, what are the strengths and challenges of the overall project design? In relation to design, the group will discuss the following issues:

a) adequacy of components (including any missing elements/interventions from the various components),

b) appropriateness of institutional arrangements and roles and responsibilities assigned to actors, including NGO partners, government technical departments, private sector and community level committees (do the roles match their mandates and capacities?),

c) how well activities were sequenced in the design,

d) adequacy of time allocated to specific activities,

e) appropriateness of resource allocation between components,

f) adequacy of project duration in relation to the impact to be achieved,

g) relevance of the target groups (are the selected districts, wards, villages, and individuals benefitting from the interventions the right ones vis-à-vis local needs,

h) are the intervention approaches (e.g., use of change agents) the right approach,

i) is the mix between software and hardware elements of the program the right balance,

j) adequacy of type and quantify of support in relation to results to be achieved (e.g., type of food rations, cash wages, trainings, non-food items, etc.),

k) relevance of training packages,

l) how well the program has mainstreamed gender at all stages of the project cycle (design, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)

m) how well the program has mainstreamed environmental sustainability at all stages of the project cycle (design, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)

What recommendations can you make to improve project design, implementation, management and communication?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 11: Provincial Consultation Meeting

GROUPWORK GUIDELINES – 45 minutes

1. Participants get into groups mixed by their backgrounds or themes
2. Each groups chooses a chairperson and rapporteur
3.

Group 2: Collaboration of stakeholders

KQ4A: What has been the extent of internal (consortium) and external (government partners, private sector) collaboration?

12A.1 What is your overall rating for collaboration with Government technical departments? *(Use a rating scale of 1=Very Good, 2=Good, 3=Poor, 4=Very poor)*

12B.1 What is your overall rating for collaboration and cooperation with the private sector? *(Use a rating scale of 1=Very Good, 2=Good, 3=Poor, 4=Very poor)*

KQ5: What factors appear to promote or challenge: project operations or effective collaboration and cooperation among the various stakeholders?

12A.2 What factors are contributing to development of good working relationships and collaboration with Government of Zimbabwe technical departments in the implementation of the various components of the programme? What factors are hindering good collaboration and cooperation?

12B.2 What factors are contributing to good collaboration and cooperation with the private sector **(e.g., financial services, and produce buyers)?** What factors are hindering good collaboration and cooperation?

What recommendations can you make to improve stakeholder collaboration and cooperation?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 12: Steering Committee Meeting

Data collection format: Consultative meeting

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

KQ4: To date, what are the strengths and challenges of the overall project design, implementation, management communication and collaboration?

8a. How well have exit, graduation, and sustainability strategies been developed?

8b. How well are partners prepared to implement exit, graduation, and sustainability strategies?

KQ5: What factors appear to promote or challenge: project operations or effective collaboration and cooperation among the various stakeholders?

11. What is the extent of and how effective has been collaboration between consortium members and external partners (government, private sector, NGOs, PIOs) to avoid overlaps, and leverage on resources and efforts.

12. What factors are contributing to development of relationships with government of Zimbabwe technical departments?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 13: Non Participating Community Members

To be used for:

- **Non Participants in VS&L Groups**
- **Non Participants in Conservation Agriculture**

- **Non Participants in Irrigation Plot Holders**
- **Non Participants in Cash for Assets Workers**
- **Non Participants in Food for Assets**
- **Non Participants in Livestock Production Groups**

Data collection format: FGD Guide

3a. Why are you not participating?

3b. What could make you participate?

3c. Are you enjoying any benefits even though you are not in the groups?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL #14 Local Leaders (Councilors and Village Headmen)

Data collection format: KII

KQ9: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

a) To what extent has the project brought some changes in your community?

b) To what extent has the projects (food and nutrition, disaster risk reduction and village savings and loans) brought notable change in the community?

c) To what extent has the food rations helped to improve the community's nutrition?

d) To what extent has the VSL improved the livelihoods of its members?

KQ10: What factors appear to promote or deter the changes?

27. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that project inputs (training, assets, and food) are contributing to any notable change community wellbeing?

27a) Are you aware of the benefits of the ENSURE project in the community?

27b) To what extent has had the projects benefited the target communities?

27c) Which projects components do you perceive as most beneficial to the target groups?

27d) What has been the key hindrances to the project reaching the target population?

27e) To what extent do you receive feedback from the implementers on the progress of project?

27f) What change would you wish to see to help improve access to project benefits

KQ11: How do the changes correspond to those hypothesized by the project's Result Framework?

28. To what extent do the communities and stakeholders perceive that the program is responsive to food insecurity in the targeted communities?

28a) To what extent are you aware of the target groups of the supplementary feeding and food rationing?

28b) Are the people who are benefitting the ones you expected to benefit?

28c) To what extent is the program responding to the challenges the community is facing?

28d) Are there any hindrances to the implementation of the program?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 16 Community Level Water point Management Committee

Data collection format: FGD Guide

Key Q 7: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

20a**.** To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level government officers and community volunteers (e.g. Village Health Workers, lead farmers, lead mothers) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

20b. To what extent do the community members value the management of the water point and ensure efficiency in the water point management

20c. To what extent are the committee members oriented for effective management of the water point. 20d. To what extent are the members aware of their roles and responsibilities

20e. What is the governance structures for the water point management committees? Does it have a constitution? Check member composition (gender, age, etc.) and functionality. Does the group maintain records?

20f. What challenges has the committee faced in maintaining and overseeing the water point?

20g. Have the committee members received any training on the management of the and level of satisfaction with the training?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 18: Project Implementation Team

Introduction: Managing project implementation (FFA/CFA).

Data collection format: FGD Guide

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

SQ 2. To what extent does the community have a clear understanding about the services offered by the project and who are eligible to receive them?

2A. When was the Project Implementation Team formed?

2A1. What is the gender composition of your Team?

2B. What types of support have you received so far from the ENSURE/AMALIMA project? List all.

2C. Are there other types of support you are aware of that the project informed you about, but you have not yet received? Which ones?

SQ5. How appropriate are targeting criteria for selection of wards/ communities, beneficiaries, and interventions?

SQ6. How well did the project adhere to targeting criteria for selecting communities, beneficiaries and interventions? What is the extent of inclusion/ exclusion error in beneficiary participation?

2B. How were you selected to join the PIT (criteria, process[53])?

2B.1. Are there other people who qualify for inclusion into this project but have been excluded?

2B1.1 What is the **extent of exclusion error**? *1=very high 2= high 3=low 4= very low*

2B.2. Are there other people who did not qualify for inclusion into the project but were included?

2B2.1 What is the **extent of inclusion error**? *1=very high 2= high 3=low 4= very low*

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

14A. What are the strengths of the system of managing registration of workers?

14B. What are the strengths of the pre-distribution processes?

14C. What are the strengths of monitoring and reporting of the distribution process?

14D. What are the challenges of the system of managing registrations?

14E. What are the challenges of the pre-distribution processes?

[53] Project document says Beneficiaries of the livestock interventions are households that own livestock (poultry, cattle, goats, and/ or sheep), households willing to participate in value chain activities and households/ individuals that are bankable.

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

SQ17 To what degree does the project have adequate training materials, an effective training approach, adequate human resources and sufficient duration of training in order to ensure high quality trainings?

17A. Has the PIT received any training from the project? 1=Yes 2=No

17B. Using a scale of 1=Very Good, 2=Good, 3=Poor and 4= Very Poor, how would you rate the following aspects of the training and why?

Criteria	Rating for **Training of PIT Members**	Reason for Rating
n) Content of the training?	T1	T1A
o) Timing of training vis-à-vis seasonal and geographic considerations?	T2	T2A
p) Duration of training?	T3	T3A
q) Training approach and competency of the trainers?	T4	T4A

17C. Using a scale of 1=Very Good, 2=Good, 3=Poor and 4= Very Poor, how would you rate the adequacy of the following aspects of the contribution expected from the community as well as the project in terms of timeliness, adequacy and quality of inputs?

Criteria	Rating	Reason for Rating

a) Unskilled labour	P1	P1A
b) Skilled labour	P2	P2A
c) Cement	P3	P3A
d) Local materials needed for works (e.g., sand, stones, water)	P4	P4A
e) Tools	P5	P5A
f) Food items to pay workers	P6	P6A
g) Cash to pay workers	P7	P7A
h) Participation of women	P8	P8A
i) Participation of male youths	P9	P9A
j) Participation of female youths	P10	P10A
k) Participation of the elderly (>60 years)	P11	P11A
l) Participation of those with disabilities	P12	P12A

20. Using the same scale as above[54], to what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of the following district and ward level technical officers sufficient to support and ensure efficient implementation and high quality of outputs? Give an overall score for the support received (motivation, capacity and availability) for each of the following:

Criteria	Rating	Reason for Rating
d) Environmental Management Agency?	S1	S1A
e) Rural District Council engineers?	S2	S2A
f) Department of Irrigation and Mechanization Officers?	S3	S3A
g) Livestock Production Department Officers?	S4	S4A
h) AGRITEX?	S5	S5A

[54] 1=Very Good, 2=Good, 3=Poor and 4= Very Poor

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

21A. To what extent were decision-making processes for Asset and site selection in line with community preferences?

21B. To what extent were the ration size, composition and frequency in line with the community preferences? *1=very good, 2=good, 3=poor 4=very poor*

21C. To what extent were the transfer modalities (Cash for Assets/Food for Assets) in line with community preferences in terms of the modality of payment for work done? *1=very good, 2=good, 3=poor 4=very poor*

21D. To what extent was group training approach in line with community preferences? *1=very good, 2=good, 3=poor 4=very poor*

21E. To what extent was the cascade training approach in line with community preferences? *1=very good, 2=good, 3=poor 4=very poor*

22. What factors facilitated or hindered community buy-in and participation in these activities?

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23A. To what extent do community members[55] and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition is changing? *1= significant improvement 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse.* ***Explain.***

23B. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that agricultural production & productivity is changing[56]? *1= significant improvement 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse.* ***Explain.***

23C. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that their engagement in marketing systems is changing? *1= significant improvement 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse. Explain.*

24A.To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that leadership roles are changing for men and women? *1= significant improvement*

[55] Start with members of the producer groups and their households, then other community members.
[56] (e.g., more livestock, healthier livestock and better breeds of livestock)

in participation of women in leadership roles 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4= situation has become worse. Explain.

24B. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household division of labour is changing for men and women? *1= significant improvement 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse.* ***Explain.***

24C. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that decision-making roles are changing for men and women? *1= significant improvement women's participation in decision-making 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse.* ***Explain.***

24D. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that access and control of resources are changing for men and women? *1= significant improvement in access and control by women 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse.* ***Explain.***

25. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that communities and households are more resilient in the face of shocks and stressors? *1= significant improvement in resilience 2=small improvement 3=no improvement yet 4=situation has become worse (vulnerability has increased).* ***Explain.***

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 23 Government Staff at Provincial Level: PMD

Data collection format: KII Guide

KQ7: How well do implementation processes adhere to underlying principles and regulations GoZ and project protocols?

15a. To what extent are the projects adhering to GoZ intervention-specific policy and guidance (Supplementary feeding/ food rations, WASH)?

15b. To what extent are the government officials in the health sector involved in the ENSURE programme at provincial level?

15c. Is the PMD office represented in the National Nutrition Food and security committee

15d. To what extend did the project maintain the multi sectoral approach principles of the national response?

15e. What factors have enabled collaboration and cooperation (motivation, capacity, resources and availability of relevant technical staff)?

15f. What factors have hindered collaboration and cooperation (motivation, capacity, resources and availability of relevant technical staff)?

15g. Are there areas in the programme operations they would like to see modified post mid-term review of the project?

15h. What are the barriers to implementation and collaboration with other partners in similar programmers?

15i. What policy changes do you envisage to reduce barriers to effective collaboration and implementation of the ensure projects

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 25 Village Health Worker

Data collection format: KII

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

3. What are the barriers to participation in project activities (particularly, care group participation by mothers or caregivers receiving rations; counseling and care services) by village health workers?

3a.To what extents are the care group mothers and clients able to participate in key project activities supported by VHWs?

3b. To what extent were the project activities implemented by VHWs schedule planned in a participatory manner i.e. home visits, education sessions, counseling sessions, growth monitoring follow up, participation by pregnant mothers at ANC and PNC care, supplementary feeing activities at village level?

3c. To what extent is the timing for receiving rations aligned to the needs of the care group mothers?

3d. To what extent are the education and awareness sessions aligned to the needs of the beneficiary groups (lead mothers, care group mothers, lead fathers)?

3e. To what extent are the decisions on scheduling of programme activities discussed to reach consensus among all beneficiary groups (men and women)?

4. What are the incentives to participation in project activities (particularly, care group participation by mothers or caregivers receiving rations; training delivery by community-level trainers)?

4a. To what extent are the lead mothers, care group mothers, lead fathers motivated to participate in the care group activities

4b. What could be done differently to motivate the beneficiary groups to participate in project activities

5c. What are the incentives for continued village health worker participation in the project activities?

6a. What support do the village health workers get from the clinic and project staff?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 26: District Administrator

Data collection format: KII

Introduction:

Thank the DA for giving the MTE Team his precious time. Explain the purpose of the evaluation (3 Main Evaluation Objectives). Explain the Team Composition TMG and JIMAT and names and specializations of the team. Explain the itinerary and when the final report will be available for sharing with stakeholders (31 July). Inform DA about visit first to the province and the meetings held there and the planned activities in the district, including the planned Workshop with the District Food and Nutrition Security Committee. Inform him you have just a few big picture questions.

Questions

KQ4: To date, what are the strengths and challenges of the overall project design? In relation to design, the group will discuss the following issues:

EQ1: How relevant is the ENSURE programme to the food and nutrition insecurity and disaster management situation and needs of the district?

EQ2: To what extent is the ENSURE programme complementing government initiatives in the province to address the same challenges?

KQ4A: What has been the extent of internal (consortium) and external (government partners, private sector) collaboration?

EQ1: How satisfactory is the collaboration between the ENSURE Consortium members and government technical departments (members of the provincial

food and nutrition security committee, drought relief committee, and the civil protection committee)?

Conclusion

Would you allow us to visit some of the project sites (share the itinerary with the DA)?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 28: Senior Nurse

Data collection format: KII

KQ9: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23a. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition, for children under five is changing?

23a. How serious is the problem of child malnutrition in your clinic catchment area?

23c. To what extent has the trainings, education and awareness for mother/ father, care group members, VHWs and to the community as a whole helped create demand and increased awareness on:

i. On Breastfeeding

ii. On Sanitation and hygiene

iii. On Growth Monitoring

iv. Others: Diversification of food (the six food groups), HIV, ETC

23d. What actions is the clinic taking to promote breastfeeding and other nutrition and health initiatives among the target groups

23e. To what extent is data on key under five indicators, ANC, and breast feeding utilized to guide programming

KQ10: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

27a. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that project inputs (training, assets, food) are contributing to any noted change?

27b. Does the clinic have adequate materials for carrying out growth monitoring egg. working weighing scales?

27c. To what extent does the clinic have adequate IEC materials and information to support education and awareness on health and nutrition for the pregnant and lactating mothers.

KQ11: How do the changes correspond to those hypothesized by the project's RF?

28a. To what extent do the communities and stakeholders perceive that the program is responsive to food insecurity in the targeted communities?

28b. To what extent are you involved in the health and nutrition program in the community to address the problem of malnutrition?

KQ12. How could the project be modified to improve its acceptability to targeted communities or the efficiency and effectiveness of its implementation?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 32 Government Staff at Ward Level: Environmental Health Technician (Water point, Latrines)

Data collection format: KII Guide

KQ7. What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

19a. To what degree does the project have appropriate site selection, materials, skills, to ensure community assets and WASH infrastructure that are in compliance to approved design and work norms. Do infrastructure outputs have appropriate sustainability plans and management structures?

19b. To what extent are the beneficiaries involved in site selection for latrines and water point with technical advice from EHTs?

19c.To what extent are the communities involved in the management and maintenance of the water points?

20a. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level government officers and community volunteers (e.g. Village Health Workers, lead farmers, and lead mothers) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

20b. To what extent are the EHTs available to support communities in education and awareness for hygiene and sanitation Prioritise latrine construction in their homes. (Men to assist with the construction – providing labour)?

20c. To what extent to communities prioritise using own resources for example VS&L money to finance latrine construction, hand washing facilities in their households?

20d. To what extent are households aware of the importance of hand washing and enforce hygiene habits at critical times by younger family members?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 33: Resilience Committees, i.e. DRR Committee, Environmental Management and Watershed Management Sub-Committees

Data collection format: FGD Guide (for all committees combined)

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

2. To what extent does the community have a clear understanding about the services offered by the project and who are eligible to receive them?

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

14a. What are the strengths of the system of managing participation of community members?

14b. What are the challenges of the system of managing participation of community members?

14c. What are the challenges of monitoring and reporting of the asset creation or asset management activities?

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

17a. To what degree is the duration of training sufficient in order to ensure high quality trainings?(*hazard mapping, capacity assessment, vulnerability assessment, risk analysis and mapping, preparation of disaster risk management plans and disaster preparedness plans*)

17b. To what degree does the project have adequate training materials?

17c. To what degree does the project have an effective training approach?

17d. To what degree does the project have adequate human resources?

18. To what extent is the timing of training and distribution appropriately aligned to seasonal and geographic considerations?

20. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of district-level government officers (e.g. District Civil Protection Committee, EMA) sufficient to support and sustain implementation of DRM plans?

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

21a. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on decision-making processes for community asset selection?

21b. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on ration size and composition?

21c. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on transfer modalities (Cash for Assets/Food for Assets)?

21d. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on frequency of distribution?

21e. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences *on cascading training approach?*

21f. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on group training approaches?

22. What factors facilitate or hinder community buy in?

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23a. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition is changing?

23b. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that agricultural production & productivity is changing?

23c. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that engagement in marketing systems is changing?

24d. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that leadership roles are changing for men and women?

24d.1 How many men and how many women are committee members?

24e. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household division of labour is changing for men and women?

24f. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that decision-making roles are changing for men and women?

24g. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that access and control of resources are changing for men and women?

25a. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that communities and households are more resilient in the face of shocks and stressors?

25.b To what extent are the community members aware of the hazards around them?

25.c Do you have disaster management and disaster preparedness plans for your ward?

25.d Have you started implementing them?

25.e Do you have functional early warning systems?

25.f How would you rate your ability to respond to the current drought disaster compared to the time before ENSURE programme started?

23.g What do you think is needed to make your community more resilient to shocks.

A. Do you have any recommendations for improving the functionality and effectiveness of your resilience committees?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL #34 Lead Farmers Conservation Agriculture

Data collection format: KII

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

2. To what extent does the community have a clear understanding about the services offered by the project and who are eligible to participate in them?

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

14.a What are the strengths of recruitment of participants for conservation agriculture?

14.b What are the strengths of monitoring adherence to CA practices?(e.g. digging of standard holes, spacing of holes, mulching, use of organic manure, use of appropriate seed varieties, crop rotation etc.)

14.c What are the challenges associated with recruitment of CA participants?

14.d What are the challenges associated with monitoring adherence to CA practices? (e.g. digging of standard holes, spacing of holes, mulching, use of organic manure, use of appropriate seed varieties, crop rotation etc.)

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

17.a To what degree is the duration of training sufficient in order to ensure high quality trainings?

17.b To what degree does the project have adequate training materials?

17.c To what degree does the project have an effective training approach?

17.d To what degree does the project have adequate human resources?

18. To what extent is the timing of training and input fairs and distribution appropriately aligned to seasonal and geographic considerations?

20.a To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level government officers (e.g. Agritex Extension Workers) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

20.b To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of ward-level community volunteers (e.g. lead farmers,) sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

21.a To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on *cascading training approach?*

21.b To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on group training approaches?

22.c What factors facilitate or hinder community buy in?

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23.a To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition is changing?

23.b To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that agricultural production & productivity is changing?

23.c To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that engagement in marketing systems is changing?

24.a To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that leadership roles are changing for men and women?

24.b To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household division of labour is changing for men and women?

24.c To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that decision-making roles are changing for men and women?

24.d To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that access and control of resources are changing for men and women?

25. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that communities and households are more resilient in the face of shocks and stressors?

25.a To what extent have CA farmers adopted CA principles like the digging of holes and use of mulch etc?

25.b Has there been improvement in yields and production for the practicing farmers?

25.c What is the adoption rate of CA by community members since the project began?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 36: VS&L Cluster Facilitator

Data collection format: KII

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

2a. To what extent does the community have a clear understanding about the services offered by the project and who are eligible to receive them?

2b. When did the VS&L programme start in your Ward/Village? When did you start your participation as a member? As a Facilitator?

2c. How many groups have been formed in this Ward/Village?

2d. What number of groups were supposed to have been created at the stage of the programme? What are the reasons behind your answer?

2e. What major activities have the groups achieved since the start of the programme?

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

14a. What are the strengths of the system of managing participation of community members?

(e.g. constitution, regular meetings, penalties, rewards, interest rates)

14b. What are the challenges of the system of managing participation of community members?

14c. What are the challenges of monitoring and reporting of the savings and lending activities?

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

17a. To what degree is the duration of training sufficient in order to ensure high quality trainings (*selection plan & management*, *utilization of funds, reporting of results, keeping of records)*?

17b. To what degree does the project have adequate training materials?

17c. To what degree does the project have an effective training approach?

17d. To what degree does the project have adequate human resources?

18. To what extent is the timing of training and distribution appropriately aligned to seasonal and geographic considerations?

20. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of district-level government officers (e.g. District Agricultural Extension Officers) sufficient to support and sustain implementation of VS&L plans?

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

21a. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on decision-making processes for group savings and lending?

21b. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on *cascading training approach?*

21c. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on group training approaches?

22d. What factors facilitate or hinder community buy in?

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23a. To what extent have household income levels increased/decreased?

23b. What is the size of the groups savings in the ward/village and what was the size at the beginning of 2015? And beginning of 2016? What are the factors behind the changes?

23c. What is the number of participants in the VS&L groups in the ward/village and what was the number at the beginning of 2015? And beginning of 2016? How many were women? What are the factors behind the changes?

23d. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition is changing?

23e. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that agricultural production & productivity is changing?

23f. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that engagement in marketing systems is changing? What are the specific changes that have occurred? What would be the situation of ENSURE did not come about?

24a. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that leadership roles are changing for men and women?

24b. How many men and how many women are committee members?

24c. What is the extent of participation of Pregnant and Lactating Women in the VSL groups?

24d. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household division of labour is changing for men and women?

24e. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that decision-making roles are changing for men and women?

24f. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that access and control of resources are changing for men and women?

25. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that communities and households are more resilient in the face of shocks and stressors?

A. Do you have any recommendations for improving the functionality and effectiveness of your resilience committees?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 36: Agriculture Producer & Marketing Groups (APMG) [Poultry & G/nuts] & VS&L Members

Data collection format: FGD

KQ2: What factors promoted or inhibited adherence to schedules?

2a. To what extent does the community have a clear understanding about the services offered by the project and who are eligible to receive them?

2b. When did the APMG/VS&L programme start in your Ward/Village? When did you start your participation as a member?

2c. How many APMG/VS&L groups (& how many members) have been formed in this Ward/Village?

2d. What number of APMG/VS&L groups (& how many members) were supposed to have been created at the stage of the programme? What are the reasons behind your answer?

2e. What major activities have the APMG/VS&L groups achieved since the start of the programme?

KQ6: What are the strengths/challenges to the efficiency of processes?

14a. What are the strengths of the system of managing participation of community members? *(e.g. constitution, regular meetings, penalties, rewards, interest rates)*

14b. What are the challenges of the system of managing participation of community members?

14c. What are the challenges of monitoring and reporting of the savings and lending activities?

KQ8: What factors in the implementation and context are associated with greater/lesser efficiency in producing outputs of higher/lower quality?

17a. To what degree is the duration of training sufficient in order to ensure high quality trainings? (*selection plan & management*, *utilization of funds, reporting of results, keeping of records)*

17b. To what degree does the project have adequate training materials?

17c. To what degree does the project have an effective training approach?

17d. To what degree does the project have adequate human resources?

18. To what extent is the timing of training and distribution appropriately aligned to seasonal and geographic considerations?

20. To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of district-level government officers (e.g. District Agricultural Extension Officers) sufficient to support and sustain implementation of VS&L plans?

KQ9: Which interventions and implementation processes are more or less acceptable to and valued by members of the target communities and why?

21a. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on decision-making processes for group savings and lending?

21b. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on decision-making processes for APMG members?

21c. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on *cascading training approach?*

21d. To what extent are the project processes in line with community preferences on group training approaches?

22a. What factors facilitate or hinder community buy in?

KQ10: What changes do community members and other stakeholders associate with the project's interventions?

23a. To what extent have household income levels increased/decreased?

23b. What is the size of the groups savings in the ward/village and what was the size at the beginning of 2015? And beginning of 2016? What are the factors behind the changes?

23c. What has been the value of sales/tons made by the APMG in the ward/village and what was the value at the beginning of 2015? And beginning of 2016? What are the factors behind the changes?

23d. What is the number of participants in the VS&L groups in the ward/village and what was the number at the beginning of 2015? And beginning of 2016? How many were women? What are the factors behind the changes?

23e. What is the number of participants in the APMG groups in the ward/village and what was the number at the beginning of 2015? And beginning of 2016? How many were women? What are the factors behind the changes?

23f. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household nutrition is changing?

23g. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that agricultural production & productivity is changing?

23h. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that engagement in marketing systems is changing? What are the specific changes that have occurred? What would be the situation of ENSURE did not come about?

24a. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that leadership roles are changing for men and women? How has this changed in the APMG? VS&L?

24b. How many men and how many women are committee members?

24c. Extent of participation of Pregnant and Lactating Women in the APMG? VSL groups?

24d. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that household division of labour is changing for men and women?

24e. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that decision-making roles are changing for men and women?

24f. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that access and control of resources are changing for men and women?

25. To what extent do community members and stakeholders perceive that communities and households are more resilient in the face of shocks and stressors?

A. Do you have any recommendations for improving the functionality and effectiveness of your resilience committees?

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 39: Clinic Records

Data collection format: Checklist

KQ1. How well have the project's interventions met: the planned schedules for FY14 and 15, beneficiary numbers and type and outputs?

Review Clinic Records and reports to get statistics and trends tracking children under five service statistics and growth monitoring nutrition. For trends and behavior change in child care practices:

1a. Check clinic records and charts on proportion of breast feeding mothers on exclusive Breastfeeding

1b. Maps on availability of water points, On Sanitation

1c. Charts on Growth Monitoring; availability of growth monitoring cards, availability of working weighing scales for both children and adults

1d. Materials on meal plans, diversification of food (the four food groups), HIV; counseling sessions

1e. Record for incidence of diarrhea diseases outbreaks and prevalence

1f. Records for ANC visits and postnatal visits, infant feeding

1g. Availability of educational materials on health and nutrition in the local language

1f. schedules for community support visits for VHWs, care group members

1g. Maps of toilets and public sanitation facilities

1h Maps and records for care group locations and schedules of meetings

1i. Training programmers for the various cadres (VHW, care group members, and community trainers

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 40 Government Staff at Provincial Level: PROVINCAL NUTRITIONIST

Data collection format: KII Guide

KQ7: How well do implementation processes adhere to underlying principles and regulations GoZ and project protocols?

15a. To what extent are the projects adhering to GoZ intervention-specific policy and guidance (Supplementary feeding/ food rations, WASH)?

15b. Is the PMD office represented in the National Nutrition Food and security committee

15c. To what extent is the Provincial nutritionist involved in the ENSURE programme? What has been the provincial Nutritionist main role in the programme?

15d. To what extent is there good collaboration between ENSURE staff PMD, Provincial Nutritionist and other relevant members of the PMD provincial team?

15e. What factors have enabled collaboration and cooperation (motivation, capacity, resources and availability of relevant technical staff)?

15f. What factors have hindered collaboration and cooperation (motivation, capacity, resources and availability of relevant technical staff)?

15g. To what extend did the project maintain the multi sectoral approach principles of the national response

15h. How has the nutrition situation changed from what it was in 2012 in the province and in 4 ENSURE districts in particular?

15i. How adequate is the ENSURE nutrition package for achievement of the program impact (stunting)?

15j. What is missing from the intervention package which will reduce its impact?

15k. What changes have you noted through your field visits or HMIS data or surveys that are notable in the ENSURE districts, which are not occurring in the non-ENSURE districts, and are most likely to be attributable to ENSURE?

15l. Who else is implementing food and nutrition security, WASH and DRR interventions in the province?

15m. How are their approaches and intervention packages different from the ENSURE programme and which ones are likely to have more impact and why?

15n. To what extent has the ENSURE Consortium engaged the Ministry of Health and Child Care on strategies to ensure sustainability post-exit. How well has the provincial office (PMD) been involved in planning, implementing of the ENSURE programme and discussing what is needed for successful sustainability?

15o. As a result of what you have told us, what is your overall impression of the strengths and weaknesses of project design and implementation and the quality of results ENSURE Program is accomplishing in this province? · What could the project do better? How?

15p. Are there areas in the programme operations you would like to see modified post mid-term review of the project?

15q. What are the barriers to implementation and collaboration with other partners in similar programmers?

15r. What policy changes do you envisage to reduce barriers to effective collaboration and implementation of the ensure projects

DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 41 Government Staff at Provincial Level: DISTRICT NUTRITIONIST

Introduction on Purpose of the Evaluation

This is a mid-term Evaluation of the ENSURE Program being implemented in 4 districts in Masvingo Province by CARE and partners. It is a USAID funded programme whose main aim is to reduce stunting in under age children. The programme has three strategic objectives or key result areas:

1. Improvement in nutrition
2. Agriculture production
3. Resilience to shocks

We would like to hear from you on your views on a number of aspects related to the implementation of the programme and the participation of beneficiary communities.

Data collection format: KII Guide

KQ7: How well do implementation processes adhere to underlying principles and regulations GoZ and project protocols?

15a. To what extent are the projects adhering to GoZ intervention-specific policy and guidance (Supplementary feeding/ food rations, WASH)?

15b. Is the PMD office represented in the National Nutrition Food and security committee?

15c. To what extent is the Provincial nutritionist involved in the ENSURE programme? What has been the provincial Nutritionist main role in the programme?

15d. To what extent is there good collaboration between ENSURE staff PMD, Provincial Nutritionist and other relevant members of the PMD provincial team?

15e. What factors have enabled collaboration and cooperation (motivation, capacity, resources and availability of relevant technical staff)?

15f. What factors have hindered collaboration and cooperation (motivation, capacity, resources and availability of relevant technical staff)?

15g. To what extend did the project maintain the multi sectoral approach principles of the national response?

15h. How has the nutrition situation changed from what it was in 2012 in the province and in 4 ENSURE districts in particular?

15i. How adequate is the ENSURE nutrition package for achievement of the program impact (stunting)?

15j. What is missing from the intervention package which will reduce its impact?

15k. What changes have you noted through your field visits or HMIS data or surveys that are notable in the ENSURE wards, which are not occurring in the non-ENSURE wards, and are most likely to be attributable to ENSURE?

15l. Who else is implementing food and nutrition security, WASH and DRR interventions in the province?

15m. How are their approaches and intervention packages different from the ENSURE programme and which ones are likely to have more impact and why?

15n. To what extent has the ENSURE Consortium engaged the Ministry of Health and Child Care on strategies to ensure sustainability post-exit. How well has the district office (PMD) been involved in planning, implementing of the ENSURE programme and discussing what is needed for successful sustainability?

15o. As a result of what you have told us, what is your overall impression of the strengths and weaknesses of project design and implementation and the quality of results ENSURE Program is accomplishing in this province? What could the project do better? How?

15p. Are there areas in the programme operations you would like to see modified post mid-term review of the project?

15q. What are the barriers to implementation and collaboration with other partners in similar programmers?

15r. What policy changes do you envisage to reduce barriers to effective collaboration and implementation of the ensure projects

Appendix F: Schedule and List of Sites Visited

Team 1: Masvingo Province ENSURE

DATE	DISTRICT	WARD	PLACE
29/03/2016	Masvingo City		Provincial Government Offices
			Masvingo CARE Office
30/03/2016	Chivi	District Centre	District Administrator's Office
			District CARE Office
31/03/2016	Chivi	Shindi	Shindi Clinic
			Jorodhani Dam
			Shindi School
01/04/2016	Chivi	15 Musvinini	Musvinini Clinic
			Weir Dam
			School
04/04/2016	Zaka	District Centre Jerera	District Administrator's Office
			District CARE Office
05/04/2016	Zaka	25 Mahazu	Ward irrigation plot
			Svuure Clinic
			Weir Dam
06/04/2016	Zaka	21 Chiromo	Chiromo School
			Weir dam & irrigation plot
07/04/2016	Zaka	District Centre	Restaurant/ take away
	Bikita	District Centre	Virl Micro-finance

Team 2: Manicaland Province ENSURE

DATE	DISTRICT	WARD	PLACE
21/03/2016	Mutare City		Provincial Government Offices
			ENSURE Office
30/03/2016	Chipinge	District Centre	DA's Office
			ENSURE Office
31/03/2016	Chipinge	1 Bangwe	
			Changazi B/C
			Changazi Dam
			Maunganidze B/C
01/04/2016	Chipinge	Tanganda	Tanganda
			Birirano
05/04/2016	Buhera	District Centre	DA Office
			ENSURE Office
06/04/2016	Buhera	Mutiusinazita	Mutiusinazita

			Chisveto
			Dzaramba
07/04/2016		19 Bangure	

Team 1: Matabeleland South Province AMALIMA

DATE	DISTRICT	WARD	PLACE
19/04/2016	Bulawayo City		Amalima Office
	Gwanda Town		District Administrator's Office
			ORAP Office
20/04/2016	Gwanda		Stanmore Clinic
			Lodge: venue for DFNSC
21/04/2016	Gwanda	20/24 Nhwali	Clinic
			Ward Centre
			Mkhalipe
			Irrigation plot
			Dam site
22/04/2016	Gwanda	7 Simbumbumbu	CA facilitator homestead
			Simbumbumbu Clinic
			Mbuyani dam
25/04/2016	Bulilima	District Centre	District Administrator's Office
			Amalima District Office
			Clinic
25/06/2016	Bulilima	15 Vulindlela	Ward centre
			Business centre VS&L
			Agrodealer
27/03/2016	Bulilima	1 Nkwana	Ward centre
			Dam site
			CHC meeting place
			Clinic
			Garden
			VS&L facilitator's homestead

Team 2: Matabeleland North Province AMALIMA

DATE	**DISTRICT**	**WARD**	**PLACE**
25/04/2016	Lupane		
	Tsholotsho	District Centre	DA Office
			Amalima Office
26/04/2016	Tsholotsho	Ward 9	Siyabandela village Mpunzi Dam
			Mpumelelo village
			Mpumelelo Clinic

			Ngadzi Dam
			Malindi village
27/04/2016	Tsholotsho	Ward 7	Mpilo village
			Pumula village
			Ukhuhlala yikuzwana sizane village
28/04/2016	Tsholotsho	Ward 19	Dugwe Dip tank
			Phaphamani Tshavanda village
			Denge village
			Dikili East village
29/04/2016	Lupane		Provincial government office
03/05/2016	Tsholotsho	Ward 9	Mupanedziwa clinic
			Amalima District Office
04/05/2016	Tsholotsho		DA's office
			Warehouse
			Amalima District Office
05/05/2016	Bulawayo		Amalima Office

Appendix G: List of Key Informants and Communities Visited

National Stakeholders

OORGANISATION	POSITION	TYPE OF INTERVIEW
USAID	Team	FGD
World Vision	CoP	KII
CNFA	CoP	KII
ENSURE/ Amalima	Steering Committee	FGD
MAMID	Director of Irrigation	MII
MWAGD	National Coordinator-Council for Domestic	KII
MHCC	Deputy Director Nutrition	KII
FNC		KII
Africare		KII

FIELD VISITS

Team 1: Masvingo Province ENSURE

DATE	DISTRICT	WARD	PLACE	KI/ FG
29/03/2016	Masvingo City		Provincial Government Offices	1. Provincial Nutrition Officer 2.PFSNC 3.Provincial Medical Director
			Masvingo CARE Office	4. Technical Managers 5. M&E Assistant
30/03/2016	Chivi	District Centre	District Administrator's Office	6. DA 7. DFSNC
			District CARE Office	8. ENSURE staff group 1 9. ENSURE staff group 2
31/03/2016	Chivi	Shindi	Shindi Clinic	10. Care Group Clients 11. Care Group Leaders 12. VHW 13. EHT 14. Senior Nurse 15. Men's Forum
			Jorodhani Dam	16. AMC 17. FFA workers 18. Resilience Committees 19. Irrigation Plot holders 20. Dam beneficiaries

			Shindi School	21. Producer Groups 22. Agro dealer 23. Councillor 24. VS&L
01/04/2016	Chivi	15 Musvinini	Musvinini Clinic	25. Care Group Clients 26. VHW 27. Senior Nurse 28. EHT 29. Care Group Leaders 30. Men's Forum
			Weir Dam	31. FFA workers 32. Councillor & Chief 33. AMC 34. Resilience Committees 35. AMC
			School	36. VS&L 37. CA Lead Farmer 38. Producer Groups
04/04/2016	Zaka	District Centre Jerera	District Administrator's Office	39. DA & CEO 40. DFSNC 41. District Nutritionist
			District CARE Office	42. 2 groups of staff
05/04/2016	Zaka	25 Mahazu	Ward irrigation plot	43. AMC 44. Irrigation plot holders 45. Producer group 46. VS&L 47. Local leaders 48. Agritex Extension Worker
			Svuure Clinic	49. Care group clients 50. Care group leaders 51. EHT
			Weir Dam	52. DRR
06/04/2016	Zaka	21 Chiromo	Chiromo School	53. Care group clients 54. Care group leaders 55. DRR 56. CA lead farmer 57. CA members 58. Councillor 59. Producer groups 60. VS&L
			Weir dam & irrigation plot	61. PIT 62. Irrigation Plot holders 63. Agritex Extension Worker

07/04/2016	Zaka	District Centre	Restaurant/ take away	64. Buyer of traditional chickens
	Bikita	District Centre	Virl Micro-finance	65. Loans officer

Team 2: Manicaland Province ENSURE

DATE	DISTRICT	WARD	PLACE	KI/ FG
29/03/2016	Mutare City		Provincial Government Office	1. PMD 2. PFNSC
			ENSURE Office	3. DCoP 4. M&E Manager 5. Gender Officer 6. Technical Staff
30/03/2016	Chipinge	District Centre	DA's Office	7. CEO 8. DFNSC
			ENSURE Office	9. Technical staff
31/03/2016	Chipinge	1Bangwe		10. Local leader/ Village head/ councilor 11. Lead farmer
			Changazi B/C	12. CGC
			Changazi Dam	13. DRR
			Maunganidze B/C	14. VS&L 15. CGC 16. Water point Management Committee
01/04/2016		Tanganda	Tanganda	17. Local leaders 18. PIT 19. VHW 20. Nurse aid 21. Senior Nurse
			Birirano	22. Water point committee 23. DRR 24. Agritex Extension Worker 25. Village head 26. PIT 27. Producer Group 28. CGC 29. FFA workers

05/04/2016	Buhera	District Centre	DA Office	30. DFNSC 31. DA
			ENSURE Office	32. Technical Staff
06/04/2016	Buhera	Mutiusinazita	Mutiusinazita	33. Local leader / Councillor 34. VHW 35. Producer Group
			Chisveto	36. CGL 37. VS&L
			Dzaramba	38. PIT 39. FFA workers 40. Lead farmer 41. CGC
07/04/2016		19.Bangure		19 PIT 20 VS&L facilitator 21 CGL 22 DRR 23 APMG 24 Agritex Extension Worker 25 CGC

Team 1: Matabeleland South Province Amalima

DATE	DISTRICT	WARD	PLACE	KI/ FG
19/04/2016	Bulawayo City		Amalima Office	1. CoP 2. DCoP 3. SO Managers 4. M&E Manager 5. Technical staff
	Gwanda Town		District Administrator's Office	6. DA & CEO
			ORAP Office	7. District Coordinator 8. Amalima Program staff
20/04/2016	Gwanda		Stanmore Clinic	9. Care group clients 10. Care group leaders 11. Distribution staff
			Lodge: venue for DFNSC	12. DFNSC 13. PFNSC
21/04/2016	Gwanda	20/24 Nhwali	Clinic	14. EHT 15. Senior nurse 16. CHC
			Ward Centre	17. Care group clients 18. Care group volunteers

				19. DRR 20. CA lead farmers
			Mkhalipe	21. VS&L 22. Livestock group 23. DRR 24. Irrigation plot holders 25. Local leadership
			Irrigation plot	26. Irrigation plot holders
			Dam site	
22/04/2016	Gwanda	7 Simbumbumbu	CA facilitator homestead	27. CA lead farmer 28. CA members
			Simbumbumbu Clinic	29. Care group clients 30. Care group leaders 31. Senior Nurse 32. EHT 33. VS&L 34. DRR
			Mbuyani dam	35. AMC
25/04/2016	Bulilima	District Centre	District Administrator's Office	36. DA 37. DFNSC 38. District Nutritionist
			Amalima District Office	39. District Coordinator 40. Amalima District staff 41. M&E officer
			Clinic	42. Care group clients 43. Care group volunteers
25/06/2016	Bulilima	15 Vulindlela	Ward centre	44. DRR 45. CA members 46. Agritex Extension Worker 47. CA lead farmers 48. Land Management Committee 49. CGVs 50. Care lead mothers
			Business centre	51. VS&L
			Village	52. Agro dealer
27/03/2016	Bulilima	1 Nkwana	Ward centre	53. CA farmers 54. DRR 55. Traditional leaders 56. Councillor 57. Care lead mothers & fathers
			Dam site	

			CHC meeting place	58. CHC
			Clinic	59. Care lead mothers
			Garden	60. Garden plot holders
			VS&L facilitator's homestead	61. VS&L cluster facilitator

Team 2: Matabeleland North Province Amalima

DATE	DISTRICT	WARD	PLACE	KI/ FG
25/04/2016	Bulawayo			1. Agrodealer Way off Suppliers
	Tsholotsho	District Centre	DA Office	2. DA 3. DFNSC
			Amalima Office	4. Project staff
26/04/2016	Tsholotsho	Ward 9	Siyabandela village Mpunzi Dam	5. CFA 6. DRR 7. CGV 8. Local leaders
			Mpumelelo village	9. EHT 10. CHC 11. DRR
			Mpumelelo Clinic	12. EHT
			Ngadzi Dam	13. DRR 14. Local leaders 15. Community level trainer
			Malindi village	16. CGC 17. CA group
27/04/2016	Tsholotsho	Ward 7	Mpilo village	18. DRR 19. CA farmers 20. CHC
			Pumula village	21. Agro-dealer 22. Voucher Scheme Beneficiaries
			Ukhuhlala yikuzwana sizane village	23. CHC
28/04/2016	Tsholotsho	Ward 19	Dugwe Dip tank	24. AMC 25. EHT 26. DRR
			Phaphamani Tshavanda village	27. VS&L & CGC 28. CHC

				29. CA & VS&L
			Denge village	30. CGC 31. CHC 32. CA & VS&L
			Dikili East village	33. CGC
29/04/2016	Bulawayo		Provincial government office	34. PMD 35. Provincial Nutritionist
03/05/2016	Tsholotsho	Ward 9	Mupanedziwa clinic	36. Senior Nurse 37. VHW 38. FDP Committee member 39. VHW 40. CGC 41. VHW
			Amalima District Office	42. SO3 Team leader 43. District Coordinator 44. Commodity Distribution Assistant 45. Data Tracking System Assistant
04/05/2016	Tsholotsho		DA's office	46. DA
			Warehouse	47. CTS Assistant
			Amalima District Office	48. Monitoring Evaluation & Learning Officer
05/05/2016	Bulawayo		Amalima Office	49. SO3 Manager 50. Community Mobiliser Coordinator
			Mat North Provincial Office	51. PFNSC

Appendix H: Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)

ENSURE IPTT

ENSURE INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE

Indicator #	Program Indicators	Disaggregation	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Cumulative or non cummulative	Baseline	Fiscal Year 1 Target	Fiscal Year 1 ENSURE Actual	Fiscal Year 1 % of Target Achieved	Fiscal Year 2 Target	Fiscal Year 2 ENSURE Actual	Fiscal Year 2 % of Target Achieved	Fiscal Year 3 Target	Fiscal Year 4 Target	Fiscal Year 5 Target	Life Of Award LOA Target
						July 2013-September 2014			October 2014-September 2015			October 2015-September 2016	October 2016-September 2017	October 2017-September 2018	July 2013-June 2018
PROGRAM GOAL : Food security of targeted communities and households in Manicaland and Masvingo Provinces improved by 2018															
SO1 : Nutrition among women of reproductive age and children under 5 years improved															
[illegible]															
1.1	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	Overall	(-)	Non -Cumulative	28.10%										20%
		Male	(-)	Non -Cumulative	31.00%										20%
		Female	(-)	Non -Cumulative	25.10%										20%
1.2	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Overall	(-)	Non -Cumulative	8.60%										5%
		Male	(-)	Non -Cumulative	8.20%										5%
		Female	(-)	Non -Cumulative	8.90%										5%
1.3	Prevalence of underweight women	None	(-)	Non -Cumulative	5.90%										4%
IR 1.1 Consumption of nutritious food improved															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
1.1.1	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	Overall	(+)	Non-cumulative	5.40%										20%
		Male	(+)	Non-cumulative	4.40%										20%
		Female	(+)	Non-cumulative	6.40%										20%
1.1.2	Women dietary diversity score: mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (WDDS)	None	(+)	Non-cumulative	3.3										6
1.1.3	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	Overall	(+)	Non-cumulative	35.60%										80%
		Male	(+)	Non-cumulative	31.80%										80%
		Female	(+)	Non-cumulative	39.40%										80%
SIR 1.1.1 Availability of nutritious food to households improved															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
1.1.1.1	Percentage of beneficiary children 6-23 months of age who receive foods from 4 or more food groups	Overall	(+)	Non-cumulative	30.70%	32%	0%	0%	45%	24%	53%	50%	55%	60%	60%
		Male	(+)	Non-cumulative	30.70%	32%	0%	0%	46%	23%	51%	50%	55%	60%	60%
		Female	(+)	Non-cumulative	30.70%	32%	0%	0%	46%	27%	60%	50%	55%	60%	60%
1.1.1.2	Percentage of beneficiary children 6 – 23 months that receive the minimum meal frequency	Overall	(+)	Non-cumulative	27.80%	32.8 %	0%	0%	40%	49%	123%	50%	60%	70%	70%
		Male	(+)	Non-cumulative	27.80%	33%	0%	0%	40%	50%	125%	50%	60%	70%	70%
		Female	(+)	Non-cumulative	27.80%	33%	0%	0%	40%	49%	123%	50%	60%	70%	70%
1.1.1.3	Percentage of beneficiary women consuming iron-rich foods	None	(+)	Non-cumulative	30%	30%	0%	0%	40%	77%	193%	50%	85%	90%	95%
OUTPUT INDICATORS															
1.1.1.4	Number of pregnant and lactating women receiving food rations	Overall	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	13400	12789	95%	15000	21341	142%	15000	12544	1679	48417
		Pregnant women	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	6700	6394	95%	8437	12363	147%	8120	7160	957	33154
		Lactating women	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	6700	6396	95%	6663	8978	137%	6880	6384	722	13363
1.1.1.5	Number of children 6-23 months receiving food rations	Overall	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	17139	23947	140%	25929	29638	114%	27406	21644	2883	89150
		Male	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	8912	11858	133%	12705	14633	115%	13458	10557	1413	45580
		Female	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	8227	12089	147%	13224	15035	114%	14008	10887	1470	43570
1.1.1.6	Number of households receiving food rations	None	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	15425	31671	205%	35626	41831	117%	21963	17217	2304	92525
1.1.1.7	Percentage of recipient households sensitized on food storage and refuse disposal	None	(+)	Cumulative	0	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SIR 1.1.2 Household maternal, infant and young child feeding practices improved															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
1.1.2.1	Percentage of beneficiary children under six months of age on exclusive breastfeeding	Overall	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	30%	0%	0%	50%	61%	121%	60%	70%	80%	80%
		Male	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	32%	0%	0%	50%	58%	116%	60%	70%	80%	80%
		Female	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	39%	0%	0%	50%	63%	126%	60%	70%	80%	80%
OUTPUT INDICATORS															
1.1.2.2	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	Overall	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	1468	11901	499%	32530	33518	103%	47648	77882	93000	252528
		Male	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	47	78	166%	2295	3154	137%	2295	2295	2295	9227
		Female	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	1421	11823	832%	30235	30364	100%	45353	75587	90705	243301
1.1.2.3	Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs	Overall	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	23187	23947	104%	45000	35004	78%	51750	59400	28350	207687
		Male	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	11130	11888	107%	22050	17279	78%	25358	29106	13892	101536
		Female	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	12057	12059	100%	22950	17725	77%	26392	30294	14458	106151
1.1.2.4	Number of Care Groups established	None	(+)	Cumulative	0	999	1048	105%	3700	2763	102%	5290	4100	4100	4100
1.1.2.5	Care Group Clients reached through behaviour change promotion activities	None	(+)	Non -Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	43500	45000	45000

SIR 1.1.3 Equitable participation and decision making by women and men in household consumption of nutritious foods improved															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
1.1.3.1	Percentage (%) of beneficiary mothers or caregivers reporting receiving at least 3 of 5 targeted support activities to improve the consumption of nutritious food	None	(+)	Cumulative	0	10%	0%	0%	20%	49%	245%	70%	60%	60%	60%
1.1.3.2	Percentage of beneficiary women in union who make decisions over consumption of nutritious foods	Joint decision living apart	(+)	Cumulative	0	10%	0%	0%	20%	2%	10%	30%	75%	80%	80%
		Joint decision living together	(+)	Cumulative	0	10%	0%	0%	20%	2%	10%	30%	75%	80%	80%
		Sole Decision Living apart	(+)	Cumulative	0	10%	0%	0%	20%	40%	201%	30%	25%	20%	80%
		Sole Decision living together	(+)	Cumulative	0	10%	0%	0%	20%	40%	200%	30%	25%	20%	80%
OUTPUT INDICATORS															
1.1.3.3	Number of people trained on equitable participation and decision making in household consumption of nutritious foods	Overall	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	10988	10826	92%	32530	26283	81%	59808	73360	73360	246647
		Male	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	999	826	83%	2295	3115	136%	5328	660	6660	15940
		Female	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	9990	10000	100%	30235	23168	77%	53280	66600	66600	226705
IR1.2 Prevalence of diarrhea in children under 5 reduced															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
1.2.1	Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	Overall	(+)	Non-cumulative	24.70%										18%
		Sex: Male	(+)	Non-cumulative	25.50%										17%
		Sex: Female	(+)	Non-cumulative	23.90%										19%
SIR 1.2.1 Water, sanitation and hygiene practices improved															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
1.2.1.1	Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility	None	(+)	Non-cumulative	28.90%										50%
1.2.1.2	Percent of children under five years old with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)	Overall	(+)	Non-cumulative	79%										87%
		Male	(+)	Non-cumulative	77.60%										85%
		Female	(+)	Non-cumulative	80.10%										88%
1.2.1.3	Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	None	(+)	Non-cumulative	44.20%										50%
1.2.1.4	Percent of households with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members	None	(+)	Non-cumulative	2.60%										25%
1.2.1.5	Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source	Overall	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	750	0	0%	2550	0	0%	2550	0	0	5050
		Male	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	367	0	0%	1275	0	0%	1275	0	0	2917
		Female	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	383	0	0%	1275	0	0%	1275	0	0	2933
1.2.1.6	Percentage (%) of water point user committees that are functional	None	(+)	Cumulative	0	17%	0%	0%	42%	65%	131%	92%	100%	100%	100%
1.2.1.7	Percentage of beneficiary households storing water in safe storage containers	None	(+)	Cumulative	0	10%	0%	0%	20%	31%	155%	25%	30%	35%	35%
1.2.1.8	Percentage of beneficiary households with a hand washing facility with a cleansing agent and water at/by the latrine	None	(+)	Cumulative	0	15%	0%	0%	20%	18%	90%	25%	30%	35%	35%
OUTPUT INDICATORS															
1.2.1.9	Number of water management committees trained on environmentally-sensitive water and sanitation practices	None	(+)	Cumulative	0	800	367	45%	1000	1080	108%	1200	570	0	1200
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
1.2.1.10	Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	643	0	0%	743	315	42%	1343	2000	0	4629
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	123	0	0%	223	164	74%	523	1000	0	1869
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	420	0	0%	520	151	29%	820	1000	0	2760
SIR 1.2.2 Equitable participation and leadership of men and women in implementation of WASH activities															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
1.2.2.1	Percentage of men and women reporting having key leadership roles responsibilities in water management committees	Male	(-)	Non-Cumulative	0	90%	60%	66%	60%	40%	67%	80%	35%	30%	30%
		Female	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	10%	60%	600%	40%	60%	150%	20%	65%	70%	70%
OUTPUT INDICATORS															
1.2.2.2	Percentage of men and women participating in water management committees	Male	(-)	Non-cumulative	0	70%	50%	71%	60%	35%	58%	60%	55%	50%	50%
		Female	(+)	Non-cumulative	0	30%	50%	167%	40%	65%	163%	40%	45%	50%	50%
SO2 Household income increased															
IMPACT INDICATORS															
2.1	Average Household Dietary Diversity score (HDDS)	None	(+)	Non-cumulative	5										7
2.2	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) Score : Resources Module -Ownership of assets	None	(+)	Non-Cumulative	84.5										90

3.3	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) Score - Resources Module Purchase, sale or transfer of assets	None	(+)	Non-Cumulative	87.9										75
3.4	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) Score: Resources Module Access to and decisions on credit	None	(+)	Non-Cumulative	29.6										37
IR 2.1 Agricultural productivity and production increased															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
		Gross Margin $/ha Sugar and Navy Beans Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	**$1,028.06**	**$ 1,094.70**	**$**	**$**	**$155.00**	**$1,028.06**	**663%**	**$1,028.06**	**$1,028.06**	**$1,028.06**	**$1,028.06**
		Commodity type: sugar and navy beans: hectares planted: Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	331.08	0	0	0%	300	331.08	110%	331.08	331.08	331.08	331.08
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	150	165.54	110%	165.54	165.54	165.54	165.54
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	150	165.54	110%	165.54	165.54	165.54	165.54
		Commodity type: sugar and navy beans: total production: Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	853.36	0	0	0%	800	853.36	106%	853.36	853.36	853.36	853.36
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	300	326.68	109%	326.68	326.68	326.68	326.68
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	300	326.68	109%	326.68	326.68	326.68	326.68
		Commodity type: sugar and navy beans:value of sales: Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 547,647.00	0	0	0%	$ 596,251	$ 546,647	92%	$ 547,647.00	$ 547,647.00	$ 547,647.00	$ 547,647.00
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 298,125.50	$ 273,824	92%	$ 273,824	$ 273,824	$ 273,824	$ 273,824
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 298,125.50	$ 273,824	92%	$ 273,824	$ 273,824	$ 273,824	$ 273,824
		Commodity type: sugar and navy beans:quantity of sales: Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	550.09	0	0	0%	551.09	550.09	100%	550.09	550.09	550.09	550.09
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	275.55	275.05	100%	275.05	275.05	275.05	275.05
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	275.55	275.05	100%	275.05	275.05	275.05	275.05
		Commodity type: sugar and navy beans:purchased input costs: Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 310,088.00	0	0	0%	$ 307,525.00	$ 310,088.00	101%	$ 310,088.00	$ 550.09	$ 310,088.00	$ 310,088.00
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 153,762.50	$ 155,044.00	101%	$ 155,044.00	$ 156,044.00	$ 155,044.00	$ 155,044.00
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 153,762.50	$ 155,044.00	101%	$ 155,044.00	$ 156,044.00	$ 155,044.00	$ 155,044.00
		Gross Margin $/ha Groundnuts/Roundnuts Overall	**(+)**	**Non-Cumulative**	**$ 125.45**	**$ 125.45**	**$**	**0%**	**$ 127.00**	**$ 125.45**	**99%**	**$ 125.45**	**$ 125.45**	**$ 125.45**	**$ 125.45**
		Commodity type: groundnuts hectares planted	(+)	Non-Cumulative	317.91	0	0	0%	300	317.91	106%	317.91	317.91	317.91	317.91
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	150	158.955	106%	158.955	158.955	158.955	158.955
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	150	158.955	106%	158.955	158.955	158.955	158.955
		Commodity type: groundnuts total production	(+)	Non-Cumulative	99.98	0	0	0%	800	99.98	12%	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	400	49.99	12%	49.99	49.99	49.99	49.99
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	400	49.99	12%	49.99	49.99	49.99	49.99
		Commodity type: groundnuts:value of sales	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 15,158	0	0	0%	$ 114,980	$ 15,158	13%	$ 15,158	$ 15,158	$ 15,158	$ 15,158
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 57,490	$ 7,579	13%	$ 7,579	$ 7,579	$ 7,579	$ 7,579
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 57,490	$ 7,579	13%	$ 7,579	$ 7,579	$ 7,579	$ 7,579
		Commodity type: groundnuts:quantity of sales	(+)	Non-Cumulative	29.64	0	0	0%	240.00	29.64	12%	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	120.00	14.82	12%	14.82	14.82	14.82	14.82
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	120.00	14.82	12%	14.82	14.82	14.82	14.82
		Commodity type: groundnuts: purchased input costs	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 11,249.00	0	0	0%	$ 10,862.00	$ 11,249.00	103%	$ 11,249.00	$ 11,249.00	$ 11,249.00	$ 11,249.00
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 5,441.00	$ 5,624.50	103%	$ 5,624.50	$ 5,624.50	$ 5,624.50	$ 5,624.50
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 5,441.00	$ 5,624.50	103%	$ 5,624.50	$ 5,624.50	$ 5,624.50	$ 5,624.50
		Gross Margin $/ha Sorghum Overall	**(+)**	**Non-Cumulative**	**$ 449.06**	**$ 449.06**	**0**	**0%**	**$ 86.00**	**$ 449.06**	**510%**	**$ 449.06**	**$ 449.06**	**$ 449.06**	**$ 449.06**
		Commodity type: sorghum hectares planted	(+)	Non-Cumulative	144.48	0	0	0%	140	144.48	103%	144.48	144.48	144.48	144.48
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	70	72.24	103%	72.24	72.24	72.24	72.24
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	70	72.24	103%	72.24	72.24	72.24	72.24
3.11	Gross margin per unit of land, kilogram or animal of selected products (crops/animals): (Per Annum) in USD	Commodity type: sorghum total production	(+)	Non-Cumulative	240.75	0	0	0%	50	240.75	482%	240.75	240.75	240.75	240.75
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	25	120.375	482%	120.375	120.375	120.375	120.375
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	25	120.375	482%	120.375	120.375	120.375	120.375
		Commodity type: sorghum:value of sales	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 6,682	0	0	0%	$ 6,682	$ 6,682	100%	$ 6,682	$ 6,682	$ 6,682	$ 6,682
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 3,341	$ 3,341	100%	$ 3,341	$ 3,341	$ 3,341	$ 3,341
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 3,341	$ 3,341	100%	$ 3,341	$ 3,341	$ 3,341	$ 3,341
		Commodity type: sorghum quantity of sales	(+)	Non-Cumulative	24.09	0	0	0%	24.09	24.09	100%	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	12.04	12.04	100%	12.04	12.04	12.04	12.04
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	12.04	12.04	100%	12.04	12.04	12.04	12.04

		Commodity type: sorghum purchased input costs	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 1,926.00	0	0	0%	$ 1,751.00	$ 1,926.00	110%	$ 1,926.00	$ 1,926.00	$ 1,926.00	$ 1,926.00
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 875.50	$ 963.00	110%	$ 963.00	$ 963.00	$ 963.00	$ 963.00
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 875.50	$ 963.00	110%	$ 963.00	$ 963.00	$ 963.00	$ 963.00
		Gross Margin $/animal Goats Overall	**(+)**	**Non-Cumulative**	**$ 21.39**	**$ 21.39**	**0**	**0%**	**$ 15.00**	**$ 21.39**	143%	**$ 21.39**	**$ 21.39**	**$ 21.39**	**$ 21.39**
		Commodity type: goats total production	(+)	Non-Cumulative	6709	0	0	0%	150	6709	4473%	6709	6709	6709	6709
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	75	3354.5	4473%	3354.5	3354.5	3354.5	3354.5
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	75	3354.5	4473%	3354.5	3354.5	3354.5	3354.5
		Commodity type: goats value of sales	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 53,822.00	0	0	0%	$ 60,000.00	$ 53,822.00	90%	$ 53,822.00	$ 53,822.00	$ 53,822.00	$ 53,822.00
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 30,000.00	$ 26,911.00	90%	$ 26,911.00	$ 26,911.00	$ 26,911.00	$ 26,911.00
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 30,000.00	$ 26,911.00	90%	$ 26,911.00	$ 26,911.00	$ 26,911.00	$ 26,911.00
		Commodity type: goats quantity of sales	(+)	Non-Cumulative	2501	0	0	0%	2000	2501	125%	2501	2501	2501	2501
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	1000	1250.5	125%	1250.5	1250.5	1250.5	1250.5
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	1000	1250.5	125%	1250.5	1250.5	1250.5	1250.5
		Commodity type: goats purchased input costs	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 877.00	0	0	0%	$ 1,019.76	$ 877.00	86%	$ 877.00	$ 877.00	$ 877.00	$ 877.00
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 509.88	$ 438.50	86%	$ 438.50	$ 438.50	$ 438.50	$ 438.50
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 509.88	$ 438.50	86%	$ 438.50	$ 438.50	$ 438.50	$ 438.50
		Gross Margin $/animal Poultry Overall	**(+)**	**Non-Cumulative**	**$ 5.46**	**$ 5.46**	**0**	**0%**	**$ 2.86**	**$ 5.46**	190%	**$ 5.46**	**$ 5.46**	**$ 5.46**	**$ 5.46**
		Commodity type: poultry total production	(+)	Non-Cumulative	36354	0	0	0%	800	36354	4419%	36354	36354	36354	36354
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	400	17677	4419%	17677	17677	17677	17677
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	400	17677	4419%	17677	17677	17677	17677
		Commodity type: poultry value of sales	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 47,026.00	0	0	0%	$ 65,000.00	$ 47,026.00	72%	$ 47,026.00	$ 47,026.00	$ 47,026.00	$ 47,026.00
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 32,500.00	$ 23,513.00	72%	$ 23,513.00	$ 23,513.00	$ 23,513.00	$ 23,513.00
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 32,500.00	$ 23,513.00	72%	$ 23,513.00	$ 23,513.00	$ 23,513.00	$ 23,513.00
		Commodity type: poultry quantity of sales	(+)	Non-Cumulative	8096	0	0	0%	29000	8096	28%	8096	8096	8096	8096
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	14500	4048	28%	4048	4048	4048	4048
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	14500	4048	28%	4048	4048	4048	4048
		Commodity type: poultry purchased input costs	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 12,358.00	0	0	0%	$ 6,675.46	$ 12,358.00	185%	$ 12,358.00	$ 12,358.00	$ 12,358.00	$ 12,358.00
		Sex of farmer: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 3,337.74	$ 6,179.00	185%	$ 6,179.00	$ 6,179.00	$ 6,179.00	$ 6,179.00
		Sex of farmer: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative		0	0	0%	$ 3,337.74	$ 6,179.00	185%	$ 6,179.00	$ 6,179.00	$ 6,179.00	$ 6,179.00
SIR 2.1.1 Agricultural practices of farmers improved															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
2111	Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past 12 months	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	19.40%										85%
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	19.10%										85%
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	17.70%										85%
2112	Percentage of farmers who used at least five (5) sustainable agriculture (crop/livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months.	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	7.65%										80%
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	72.60%										80%
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	63.40%										80%
		Type of practice: Crop	(+)	Non-Cumulative	40.70%										60%
		Type of practice: Livestock	(+)	Non-Cumulative	24.30%										80%
		Type of practice: NRM	(+)	Non-Cumulative	19.20%										50%
2113	Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.	OVERALL	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	2445	1194	16%	1753	3114	105%	4170	4356	4356	15585
		Private Enterprises (Agro-dealers) (New)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	20	63	315%	20	0	0%	31	0	0	71
		Private Enterprises (Agro-dealers) (Continuing)	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	0	63	100%	97	138	138	138
		Producer Associations (Producer groups) New	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	135	184	147%	180	270	180%	68	89	0	432
		Producer Associations (Producer groups) Continuing	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	0	182	100%	316	411	500	500
		CBO (VS&L) groups New	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	80	580	1160%	671	1291	219%	471	326	0	1418
		CBO (VS&L) groups Continuing	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	0	580	100%	812	979	1305	1305
		Water User Associations (Water point committees) New	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	7250	357	5%	1000	402	40%	1000	0	0	9250
		Water User Associations (Water point committees) Continuing	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	0	357	100%	1357	2357	2357	2357
		CBO (Asset Management Committees) New	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	12	0	0%	10	36	0	58
		CBO (Asset Management Committees) Continuing	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	0	9	100%	8	20	56	58

OUTPUT INDICATORS															
2.1.1.4	Number of farmers and others who have applied technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	Value chain actor: Agro-dealers	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	63	63	100%	63	138	138	422
		Value chain actor: Producer group members	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	3450	3605	104%	3450	7200	9375	23475
		Technology type: Crop genetics	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	1725	2176	126%	3600	5625	6094	17044
		Technology type: Cultural practices	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	3450	1473	43%	3450	7200	9375	23475
		Technology type: Livestock management	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	575	1901	331%	1560	2031	2168	6354
		Technology type: Pest management	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	3450	3605	104%	3450	7200	9375	23475
		Technology type: Soil-related fertility and conservation	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	1553	3194	206%	1260	2531	3352	8696
		Technology type: Irrigation	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	600	1997	333%	1260	1960	2690	6510
		Technology type: Water Management - non irrigation based	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	1121	2354	210%	3600	3656	3961	12338
		Technology type: Climate mitigation and adaptation e.g. CA	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	729	3209	440%	2340	2377	2575	8021
		Technology type: Marketing and Distribution	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	3450	3471	101%	3450	7200	9375	23475
		Technology type: Post Harvest Handling and Storage	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	3450	1791	52%	3450	7200	9375	23475
		Technology type: Other i.e. improved record keeping, budgeting & financial management	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	3450	7200	9375	20025
		Sex: Male	(+)	Cumulative	0	2300	0	0%	1757	1550	88%	2300	3600	4688	4688
		Sex: Female	(+)	Cumulative	0	2300	0	0%	1756	2055	117%	2300	3600	4688	4688
		Total	(+)	Cumulative	0	4600	0	0%	3513	3605	103%	4600	7200	9376	9376
2.1.1.5	Number of individuals trained in post-harvest handling, storage and processing	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	523	523%	3450	1791	52%	3450	7200	9500	24125
		Male (New)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	334	334%	1725	603	35%	1725	3600	4750	12062
		Female (New)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	189	189%	1725	1188	69%	1725	3600	4750	12061
2.1.1.6	Number of targeted households participating in on-farm trials	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	12	12%	900	298	33%	1000	900	800	3600
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	8	8%	450	109	24%	500	450	400	1800
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	4	4%	450	189	42%	500	450	400	1800
2.1.1.7	Number of producer groups trained on fruit, vegetables and animal-source food production and processing	Commodity type: Vegetables	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	16	0	0%	16	3	19%	16	16	0	64
		Commodity type: fruits	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	16	0	0%	60	14	23%	60	60	0	196
		Commodity type: Groundnuts	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	16	60	375%	62	33	53%	62	62	0	202
		Commodity type: Goats	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	16	17	106%	17	8	47%	17	17	0	67
		Commodity type: Indigenous Poultry	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	16	29	181%	29	23	79%	29	29	0	103
2.1.1.8	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative		5040	6822	135%	6040	6587	109%	6590	5060	270	23000
		Sex: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	3720	1297	35%	3024	4224	140%	3304	2531	135	12714
		Sex: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	1320	5525	421%	3016	2363	78%	3286	2529	135	10286
		Type of individuals: Producers	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	5020	6822	136%	6020	6587	109%	6545	5060	270	22915
		Type of individuals: People in private sector firms (Agro-dealers)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	20	0	0%	20	0	0%	45	0	0	85
		Type of individuals: People in civil society (VS&L)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2.1.1.9	Number of producer groups supported	Commodity type: sugar beans	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	16	60	375%	16	38	238%	16	16	33	97
		Commodity type: Groundnuts	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	16	67	308%	60	84	140%	60	60	125	321
		Commodity type: Goats	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	6	17	283%	62	69	111%	62	62	129	321
		Commodity Type: Sorghum	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	6	16	267%	17	27	159%	17	17	35	92
		Commodity type: Indigenous Poultry	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	12	29	242%	29	52	179%	29	29	61	160
2.1.1.10	Number of committee members trained in environmental management awareness and safety	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	168	56	34%	252	237	94%	316	36	0	772
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	84	26	31%	126	130	103%	158	18	0	386
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	84	30	36%	126	107	85%	158	18	0	386
2.1.1.11	Number of agro-dealers and lead farmers trained on safe handling and storage of chemicals	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	160	163	102%	160	425	266%	160	0	0	480
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	80	100	125%	80	185	231%	80	0	0	240
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	80	63	79%	80	240	300%	80	0	0	240
SIR 2.1.2 Access to and management of agricultural assets improved															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
2.1.2.1	Number of rehabilitated/created irrigation infrastructure functional	Type of irrigation scheme: Rehabilitated	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	6	1	17%	15	12	80%	13	3	0	37
		Type of irrigation scheme: Created	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	2	1	50%	4	2	0	8
		Type of deep well: Rehabilitated	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	16	16	100%	21	3	14%	20	0	0	57
		Type of deep well: Created	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	13	2	15%	26	8	31%	20	0	0	59
		Type of nutrition garden: created	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	2	1	50%	5	3	60%	3	0	0	10
2.1.2.2	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	Technology type: Crop genetics	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	4382	3155	72%	9144	14288	15480	43294
		Technology type: Cultural practices	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	4382	2136	49%	8763	18288	23813	55246
		Technology type: Livestock management	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	1365	0	0%	4382	2756	63%	3962	5159	6557	20425
		Technology type: Pest management	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	1365	0	0%	4382	5227	119%	6763	10200	23614	56612
		Technology type: Soil-related fertility and conservation	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	768	0	0%	4382	4631	106%	3200	6429	8514	23293
		Technology type: Irrigation	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	597	31	0%	4382	371	8%	3200	4978	6832	19989
		Technology type: Water Management - non irrigation based	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	1366	0	0%	4382	3413	78%	9144	9286	10060	34237
		Technology type: Climate mitigation and adaptation e.g. CA	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	1366	0	0%	4382	4653	106%	5944	6037	6640	24268
		Sex: Male	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	4382	2248	51%	5842	9144	11907	11907
		Sex: Female	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	4382	2055	47%	5842	9144	11907	11907
		Total	(+)	Cumulative	0	1365	31	0%	8764	4303	49%	11684	18288	23814	23814
2.1.2.3	Number of beneficiaries with access to rehabilitated or created irrigation schemes	Overall	(+)	Cumulative	0	220	150	68%	780	2049	263%	2152	2592	2592	2592
		Male	(+)	Cumulative	0	88	80	91%	312	963	309%	808	984	984	984
		Female	(+)	Cumulative	0	132	78	59%	468	1086	232%	1344	1608	1608	1608
SIR 2.1.3 Farmers' access to and utilization of credit increased															

OUTCOME INDICATORS															
2.1.3.1	Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the past 12 months	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	14.20%										70%
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	16.30%										60%
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	12.50%										80%
OUTPUT INDICATORS															
2.1.3.2	Number of individuals accessing credit/ loans from village savings and loan associations	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	214	3566	845%	8083	10898	135%	8500	8500	8500	33297
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	157	2125	1353%	6145	9897	156%	1700	1700	1700	11402
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	157	531	338%	1938	1301	67%	6800	6800	6800	22495
2.1.3.3	Number of VS&L members linked to financial services	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	254	0	0%	930	5	1%	764	63	45	2057
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	127	0	0%	465	3	1%	600	13	9	1214
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	127	0	0%	465	2	0%	164	50	7	813
2.1.3.4	Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans	Total loan value	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	$300,000	$0.00	0%	$30,000	$22,763.00	76%	$40,000	$60,000	$40,000	$460,000
		Type of loan recipient: Agro-dealers	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	$300,000	$0.00	0%	$30,000	$22,763.00	76%	$40,000	$50,000	$40,000	$460,000
		Type of loan recipient: Producers	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	$427,466	$0.00	0%	$130,000	$46,517.00	36%	$60,000	$60,000	$60,000	$757,466
		Sex of recipient: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	$213,744	$0.00	0%	$39,000	$13,955.00	36%	$20,000	$30,000	$20,000	$322,744
		Sex of recipient: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	$213,744	$0.00	0%	$91,000	$32,562.00	36%	$40,000	$50,000	$40,000	$434,744
2.1.3.5	Number of agro - dealers receiving USG assistance to access financial services	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	60	0	0%	83	20	24%	30	30	10	213
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	30	0	0%	62	16	26%	30	25	7	154
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	30	0	0%	21	4	26%	30	5	3	89
2.1.3.6	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access credit/loans	Overall		Non-Cumulative	0	157	0	0%	3100	590	19%	2100	2100	2100	8552
		Sex of owner: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	1260	211	14%	1260	1260	1260	5040
		Sex of owner: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	840	179	21%	840	840	840	3360
		Sex of owner: Joint (Male and Female)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
		Size: Micro	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	2100	390	19%	2100	2100	2100	8400
		Size: Small	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	157	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	157
		Size: Medium	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2.1.3.7	Number of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the past 12 months	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	2124	0	0%	3320	7272	219%	3718	3096	666	13926
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	1062	0	0%	1660	1096	66%	1859	1549	333	6463
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	1062	0	0%	1660	6176	372%	1859	1549	333	6463
2.1.3.8	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term training in Village Savings and Lending	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	2656	4646	175%	8083	10898	135%	4121	2910	0	17770
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	531	463	87%	1938	1301	21%	600	485	0	14216
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	2125	4183	197%	6145	9897	67%	3521	2425	0	3554
2.1.3.9	Number of VS&Ls clients who received training on IGA selection, planning and management	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	3600	0	0%	4800	3415	71%	2400	2400	1200	14400
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	2880	0	0%	960	345	60%	480	480	240	2880
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	720	0	0%	3840	3070	320%	1920	1920	960	11520
SIR 2.1.4 Equity in men's and women's access to and control over productive agricultural resources improved															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
2.1.4.1	Proportion of female participants in USG assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)	Proportion by age of female participants: 10-29 years	(+)	Cumulative	0%	30%	0%	0%	40%	88%	220.0%	45%	50%	50%	50%
		Total Number of males and females 10-29 years	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0%	0%	1200	1131	94%	2500	2500	2500	8700
		Proportion by age of female participants: >30 years	(+)	Cumulative	0%	70%	0%	0%	60%	77%	128.3%	55%	50%	50%	50%
		Total Number of males and females participants ≥30 Years	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0%	0%	14000	16347	116%	14000	14000	14000	56000
		Overall proportion of female participants	(+)	Cumulative	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	83%	165.00%	50%	50%	50%	50%
		Overall total of male and female participants	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0%	0%	15200	16478	108%	16500	16500	16500	64700
OUTPUT INDICATORS															
2.1.4.2	Number of people registered in producer groups	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	1000	4870	487%	6920	6816	125%	9900	12900	12900	41170
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	400	1815	454%	2208	2703	122%	3040	5000	5000	16448
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	600	3055	509%	3312	4113	124%	5760	7500	7500	24672
2.1.4.3	Number of members in leadership roles in the producer and farmer groups	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	188	599	357%	1288	1111	86%	2688	3500	3500	11144
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	87	210	241%	516	465	90%	1075	1400	1400	4457
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	101	389	385%	773	666	86%	1613	2100	2100	6687
IR 2.2 Increased net revenue from targeted value chains															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
2.2.1	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm level) attributed to USG implementation	**Value of incremental sales ($): Groundnuts**	(+)	Non-Cumulative	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0**	**0**				
		Commodity Type: Groundnuts Baseline Sales ($)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 15,158.00	0	0	0%	$ 120,000.00	$ 15,158.00	0%	$ 15,158.00	$ 15,158.00	$ 15,158.00	$ 15,158.00
		Number of direct participants	(+)	Non-Cumulative	827	0	0	0%	800	827	0%	850	850	850	850
		Reporting Year Sales ($)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 15,158.00	0	0	0%	$ 120,000.00	$ 15,158.00	0%	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
		Volume of Sales (MT)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	29.64	0	0	0%	240	29.64	0%	30	30	30	30
		Value of incremental sales ($): Sugar Beans	(+)	Non-Cumulative	**0**										
		Commodity type: Sugar Beans Baseline Sales ($)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 547,647.00	0	0	0%	$ 547,647.00	$ 547,647.00	0%	$ 547,647.00	$ 547,647.00	$ 547,647.00	$ 547,647.00
		Number of direct participants	(+)	Non-Cumulative	605	0	0	0%	605	605	0%	1000	1000	1000	1000
		Reporting Year Sales ($)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 547,647.00	0	0	0%	$ 547,647.00	$ 547,647.00	0%	$ 700,000.00	$ 700,000.00	$ 700,000.00	$ 700,000.00
		Volume of Sales (MT)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	550.09	0	0	0%	550.09	550.09	0%	1000	1000	1000	1000
		Value of incremental sales ($): Sorghum	(+)	Non-Cumulative	**0**			**-1**							
		Commodity Type: Sorghum Baseline Sales ($)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 6,682.00	0	0	0%	$ 6,682.00	$ 6,682.00	0%	$ 6,682.00	$ 6,682.00	$ 6,682.00	$ 6,682.00
		Number of direct participants	(+)	Non-Cumulative	55	0	0	0%	55	56	0%	150	150	150	150
		Reporting Year Sales ($)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 6,682.00	0	0	0%	$ 6,682.00	$ 6,682.00	0%	$ 6,682.00	$ 6,682.00	$ 6,682.00	$ 6,682.00
		Volume of Sales (MT)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	24.00	0	0	0%	25.00	24.02	0%	71.13	71.13	71.13	71.13

		Value of incremental sales ($): Goat	(+)	Non-Cumulative												
		Commodity type: Goats Baseline Sales ($)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 53,822.00	0	0	0%	$ 60,000.00	$ 53,822.00	0%	$ 53,822.00	$ 53,822.00	$ 53,822.00	$ 53,822.00	
		Number of direct participants	(+)	Non-Cumulative	129	0	0	0%	160	129	0%	129	129	129	129	
		Reporting Year Sales ($)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 53,822.00	0	0	0%	$ 60,000.00	$ 53,822.00	0%	$ 53,822.00	$ 53,822.00	$ 53,822.00	$ 53,822.00	
		Volume of Sales (Number of animals)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	2501	0	0	0%	2000	2501	0%	2500	2500	2500	2500	
		Value of incremental sales ($): Poultry	(+)	Non-Cumulative												
		Commodity type: Poultry Baseline Sales ($)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 47,026.00	0	0	0%	$ 65,000.00	$ 47,026.00	0%	$ 47,026.00	$ 47,026.00	$ 47,026.00	$ 47,026.00	
		Number of direct participants	(+)	Non-Cumulative	1481	0	0	0%	600	1481	0%	1481	1481	1481	1481	
		Reporting Year Sales ($)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	$ 47,026.00	0	0	0%	$ 65,000.00	$ 47,026.00	0%	$ 47,026.00	$ 47,026.00	$ 47,026.00	$ 47,026.00	
		Volume of Sales (Number of animals)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	8096	0	0	0%	29000	8096	0%	8096	8096	8096	8096	
		SIR 2.2.1 Market linkages and information improved														
		OUTCOME INDICATORS														
2.2.1.1	Number of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the program in the past 12 months	Overall	(+)	Cumulative	77.50%											83%
		Male	(+)	Cumulative	77.50%											83%
		Female	(+)	Cumulative	77.50%											83%
		Use of improved Inputs	(+)	Cumulative	77.50%											83%
		Post harvest handling	(+)	Cumulative	77.50%											83%
		Value added processing	(+)	Cumulative	77.50%											83%
		Marketing/ Trading	(+)	Cumulative	77.50%											83%
		OUTPUT INDICATORS														
2.2.1.2	Number of producer groups that have made market agreements with buyers	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	14	12	86%	120	90	0	224	
		Commodity type: Beans	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	1	5	500%	27	20	0	48	
		Commodity type: sorghum	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	2	0	0%	27	20	0	49	
		Commodity type: Ground/Round nuts	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	5	0	0%	26	20	0	51	
		Commodity type: Goats	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	20	15	0	36	
		Commodity type: Poultry	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	5	6	120%	20	15	0	40	
		SIR 2.2.2 Marketing and Management Capacity of Value Chain Actors Improved														
		OUTCOME INDICATORS														
2.2.2.1	Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance	Type of organization: Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	182	827	454%	2857	1168	39%	3764	3179	3874	13956	
		Private Enterprises (Agro dealers) (New)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	60	63	105%	20	0	0%	31	0	0	111	
		Private Enterprises (Agro dealers) (Continuing)	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	83	0	0%	97	139	139	139	
		Producer Organizations (New)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	62	184	297%	150	86	57%	68	89	0	369	
		Producer Organizations (Continuing)	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	184	0	0%	316	411	500	500	
		VS&L groups (New)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	60	500	967%	571	671	118%	401	362	0	1474	
		VS&L groups (Continuing)	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	500	0	0%	912	979	1305	1305	
		Water Association (Water Point User Committee) New	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	7280	367	5%	1000	400	40%	1200	1200	570	11220	
		Water Association (Water Point User Committee) Continuing	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	357	0	0%	759	0	0	759	
		CBO (Asset Management Committees) New	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	12	9	75%	10	35	0	58	
		CBO (Asset Management Committees) Continuing	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	9	0	1361	1361	
		OUTPUT INDICATORS														
2.2.2.2	Number of agro dealers and producer group members trained in input and output marketing	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	146	113	77%	619	691	109%	874	1635	3900	6375	
		Agro-dealers: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	14	51	364%	62	0	0%	83	0	0	159	
		Agro-dealers: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	6	14	233%	21	0	0%	58	0	0	92	
		Producer groups: Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	88	36	30%	515	379	74%	515	1075	1400	3603	
		Producer groups: Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	38	32	59%	271	512	232%	221	461	600	1541	
2.2.2.3	Percentage of beneficiary households that report having received market information	None	(+)	Cumulative	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	52%	130%	50%	65%	65%	65%	
2.2.2.4	Number of producer groups and other value chain actors that have received training on documenting best practices and information sharing	Producer groups	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	62	0	0%	120	0	0%	118	0	0	300	
		Agro-dealers	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	60	0	0%	83	0	0%	60	60	60	323	
		VS&L groups	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	60	0	0%	100	0	0%	100	100	0	360	
		SIR 2.2.3 Equity in men's and women's access to and control over financial resources improve														
		OUTPUT INDICATORS														
2.2.3.1	Number of members in leadership roles in the VSL groups	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	2096	1029	51%	3993	2235	56%	2040	3993	3993	17115	
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	826	164	20%	800	314	39%	800	800	800	4191	
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	1240	865	70%	3193	1921	60%	1240	3193	3193	12924	
		IR 2.3 Percentage increase of household income from economic enterprises														
		OUTCOME INDICATORS														
2.3.1	Income from on-farm and off-farm enterprises increased	**Value of incremental income**	(+)	Non-Cumulative	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**					
		Base income from enterprises	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%					
		Income from enterprises	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%					
		No of households	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2900	2900	4300	6800	
		SO3 Resilience to food insecurity of communities improved														
		IMPACT INDICATORS														
3.1	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	Overall	(-)	Non-Cumulative	26.9										15	
		Gendered Household type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM)	(-)	Non-Cumulative	25.3										15	
		Gendered Household type: Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF)	(-)	Non-Cumulative	20.5										12	

		Gendered Household type: Adult Male and Adult Female (M&F)	(-)	Non-Cumulative	27.7										21.7
		Gendered Household type: Child no Adults (CNA)	(-)	Non-Cumulative	39.5										18
3.2	Coping Strategies Index	Overall	(-)	Non-Cumulative	28.6										21
		Gendered Household type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM)	(-)	Non-Cumulative	28.6										21
		Gendered Household type: Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF)	(-)	Non-Cumulative	28.6										21
		Gendered Household type: Adult Male and Adult Female (M&F)	(-)	Non-Cumulative	28.6										21
		Gendered Household type: Child no Adults (CNA)	(-)	Non-Cumulative	28.6										21
IR3.1 Community Disaster Management and Preparedness Capacities Improved															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
3.1.1	Percentage of men and women reporting receiving risk and early warning information from source (e.g., media, print format)	Overall	(+)	Cumulative	0	4%	0%	0%	30%	30%	100%	30%	50%	80%	80%
		Male	(+)	Cumulative	0	2%	0%	0%	30%	29%	97%	30%	50%	80%	80%
		Female	(+)	Cumulative	0	5%	0%	0%	30%	31%	103%	30%	50%	80%	80%
SIR 3.1.1. Community disaster preparedness and management practices improved															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
3.1.1.1	Number of communities with disaster early warning and response (EWR) systems working effectively	None	(+)	Cumulative	0	12	0	0%	18	0	0%	18	66	66	66
OUTPUT INDICATORS															
3.1.1.2	Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	500	1168	234%	2520	3436	136%	2520	3600	0	9140
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	250	573	229%	1260	1792	142%	1260	1800	0	4570
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	250	595	238%	1260	1834	130%	1260	1800	0	4570
3.1.1.3	Number of wards with plans that have identified the different priority needs of male and female beneficiaries	None	(+)	Cumulative	0	12	18	150%	66	48	73%	66	66	66	66
3.1.1.4	Number of people participating in community disaster preparedness planning	Overall	(+)	Cumulative	0	500	1168	234%	2520	3686	146%	2520	3600	3600	3600
		Male	(+)	Cumulative	0	300	573	191%	1260	2002	159%	1260	1800	1800	1800
		Female	(+)	Cumulative	0	200	595	298%	1260	1684	134%	1260	1800	1800	1800
3.1.1.5	Number of households participating in disaster risk preparedness activities	None	(+)	Cumulative	0	1000	0	0%	2660	4060	153%	2660	000	3720	3970
3.1.1.6	Number of Households that have been trained in at least 2 resource management/Disaster risk reduction practices	None	(+)	Cumulative	0	1000	0	0%	2360	4060	173%	2360	2700	3300	3300
SIR 3.1.2 - Equity in participation, leadership and decision making related to risk management practices for men and women improved															
OUTPUT INDICATORS															
3.1.2.1	Number of people in leadership roles in disaster preparedness and response committees	Overall	(+)	Cumulative	0	112	118	105%	210	353	168%	210	350	420	420
		Male	(+)	Cumulative	0	56	59	105%	105	181	172%	105	175	210	210
		Female	(+)	Cumulative	0	56	59	105%	105	172	164%	105	175	210	210
IR3.2 Access to and Management of Disaster Risk and Mitigation Assets Improved															
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
SIR 3.2.1 - Community disaster mitigation and risk reduction assets increased															
3.2.1	Percentage of targeted households having access to one of the four measures (or disaster risk reduction (Watershed Management, Conservation Plans, Assets)	None	(+)	Cumulative	0	10%	0%	0%	30%	38%	127%	30%	50%	80%	80%
OUTCOME INDICATORS															
3.2.1.1	Number of created or rehabilitated assets related to disaster plans, risk management, NRM and water conservation, within GoZ environmental safety and sustainability standards	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	18	19	119%	19	21	111%	19	24	0	78
		Rehabilitated	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	18	18	100%	18	5	50%	10	12	0	48
		Created	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	3	300%	9	16	178%	9	12	0	30
OUTPUT INDICATORS															
3.2.1.2	Number of FFA workers receiving food rations	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	4733	4841	102%	6974	5581	80%	6974	8680	0	27367
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	2583	1943	82%	3487	2313	66%	3487	4340	0	13683
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	2370	2898	122%	3487	3268	94%	3407	4340	0	13684
SIR 3.2.2 Community management of public assets improved															
OUTPUT INDICATORS															
3.2.2.1	Number of natural resource management plans	None	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	5	0	0%	10	19	190%	10	15	29	69
3.2.2.2	Number of watershed management plans developed	None	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	5	0	0%	10	15	150%	10	15	29	69
3.2.2.3	Number of targeted households covered by watershed management plans	None	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	1000	0	0%	1450	1980	136%	1450	1600	1800	7300
SIR 3.2.3 Equity in participation, leadership and decision making related to disaster mitigation assets for men and women improved															
OUTPUT INDICATORS															
3.2.3.1	Number of community members in leadership roles and decision making related to disaster mitigation assets	Overall	(+)	Cumulative	0	102	118	105%	210	377	180%	210	350	420	420
		Male	(+)	Cumulative	0	56	59	105%	105	267	273%	105	175	210	210
		Female	(+)	Cumulative	0	56	59	105%	105	330	319%	105	175	210	210
SIR 3.2.4 - Environmentally sensitive community natural resource management and climate change response practices increased															
OUTPUT INDICATORS															
3.2.4.1	Number of functional environmental sub committees established at ward level	None	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	5	0	0%	8	41	513%	8	8	0	29
3.2.4.2	Number of ESC trained on natural resource management and gender equity in natural resources	None	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	5	0	0%	8	41	513%	8	8	0	29

4.1	Number of people benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programming	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	4834	36736	760%	40569	60914	150%	40930	43486	4959	142389
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	2435	11668	479%	13773	30027	218%	12705	11709	1229	43850
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	2399	24878	1037%	32826	50887	155%	28225	31756	3330	98539
4.2	Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	1500	4841	323%	38950	27909	72%	7670	7670	0	56190
		Type of Asset strengthened: community assets	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	1500	4841	323%	38950	19150	49%	7670	7670	0	55190
		New	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	1500	4841	323%	38950	23362	61%	7670	7670	0	55190
		Continuing	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	0	250	100%	0	0	0	0
		Male	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	1300	1043	80%	18340	13584	87%	3088	3088	0	22676
		Female	(+)	Non-Cumulative	0	300	3898	999%	20110	14511	63%	4807	4807	0	32514
4.3	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance	Overall	(+)	Cumulative	0	5300	31571	596%	35636	52231	147%	35626	38261	104955	104910
		Duration: New	(+)	Cumulative	0	5300	31571	596%	4055	20880	515%	4055	2635	0	4055
		Duration: Continuing	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	31571	31571	100%	31571	35626	104955	104955
		Gendered HH type: M&F	(+)	Cumulative	0	1200	0	0%	25295	42292	167%	25295	27165	77617	77617
		Gendered household Type: FnM	(+)	Cumulative	0	800	0	0%	8806	10638	121%	8806	9865	23690	23690
		Gendered household Type: MnF	(+)	Cumulative	0	3000	0	0%	1069	1315	123%	1069	1148	3195	3195
		Gendered household type: (CNA)	(+)	Cumulative	0	300	0	0%	356	116	33%	356	383	1053	1053
4.4	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	Overall	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	35636	52231	147%	35626	38261	104955	104955
		Duration: New	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	4055	20880	515%	4055	2635	0	0
		Duration: Continuing	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	31571	31571	100%	31571	35626	104955	104955
		Gendered HH type: M&F	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	25295	42292	167%	25295	27165	77617	77617
		Gendered household Type: FnM	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	8806	10638	121%	8806	9865	23690	23690
		Gendered household Type: MnF	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	1069	1315	123%	1069	1148	3195	3195
		Gendered household type: (CNA)	(+)	Cumulative	0	0	0	0%	356	116	33%	356	383	1053	1053
5.1	Depth of Poverty: The Ratio percent shortfall relative to the $1.25 poverty line	Gendered Household type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM)	(+)	Cumulative	61.8										60
		Gendered Household type: Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF)	(+)	Cumulative	44.4										42
		Gendered Household type: Adult Male and Adult Female (M&F)	(+)	Cumulative	63.9										62
		Gendered Household type: Child no Adults (CNA)	(+)	Cumulative	52.9										51
5.2	Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG assisted areas	Overall	(+)	Non-Cumulative	1.29										2.1
		Gendered Household type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	1.34										2.2
		Gendered Household type: Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	2.8										2.5
		Gendered Household type: Adult Male and Adult Female (M&F)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	1.27										2.1
		Gendered Household type: Child no Adults (CNA)	(+)	Non-Cumulative	1.59										2.1
5.3	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.25/day*	Gendered Household type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM)	(+)	Cumulative	95.4										94
		Gendered Household type: Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF)	(+)	Cumulative	82.4										80
		Gendered Household type: Adult Male and Adult Female (M&F)	(+)	Cumulative	96.5										96
		Gendered Household type: Child no Adults (CNA)	(+)	Cumulative	100										100

Amalima IPTT

FY 2013 Annual Indicator Performance Tracking Table
Applicant name: CNFA
Proposed host country: Zimbabwe
Name of proposed food aid program: Amalima
Proposed life of award: 5 years

	Indicator	Source of Indicator	Indicator Requirement	Desired direction of change	Disaggregated by		Cumulative Yes/No	Baseline/Rio at OR Annual indicator	Data Collection Method	Baseline/ program start-up value	FY 13			FY 14			FY 15			FY 16			FY 17			FY 18			LOA		
											Target	Achieved	% Target Met	Target	Achieved	% Target Met	Target	Achieved	% Target Met	Target	Achieved	% Target Met	Target	Achieved	% Target Met	Target	Achieved	% Target Met	Target	Achieved	% Target Met
	Goal: Household food security and nutrition improved in Mangwe, Bulilima, Gwanda and Tsholotsho districts by 2018.																													
Indicator Number (FFP)	**SO 1: HH access to, and availability of food improved**																													
1. (FFP 29)	Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HHDS)	FFP	R	+		None		BL/FE		5.1																	9.0%		
2. (FFP 28)	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (Household Hunger Scale -HHS)	FFP	R	-		Overall		BL/FE		29.3																	15.8%		
					Gendered HH type	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)				32.0																	18.4%		
						Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)				21.9																	11.2%		
						Male and Female Adults (MB/F)				28.9																	14.3%		
						Child No Adult (CNA)				15.8																	8.1%		
	IR 1.1 Agricultural Production and Productivity Improved																													
3	Irrigated maize yields (Grain) (MT/hectare)	Custom	P	+		None	No	Annual	Farmer records		5.0	3.6	72%	4			5			5.5			6			6				
4	Sorghum yields (MT/hectare)	Custom	P	+		None	No	Annual	Farmer records		-	0.2	#DIV/0!	0.4			0.5			0.6			0.65			0.65				
5	Millet yields (MT/hectare)	Custom	P	+		None	No	Annual	Farmer records		-	0.6	#DIV/0!	0.65			0.7			0.75			0.8			0.8				
6	Calving rate among project beneficiaries	Custom	P	+		None	No	Annual	Farmer records		55%	53%	93%	60%			65%			70%			75%			75%				
7	Kidding rate among project beneficiaries	Custom	P	+		None	No	Annual	Farmer records		65%	61%	94%	70%			73%			75%			80%			80%				
8	Average weaning weight of calves among project beneficiaries (kg/calf at birth)	Custom	P	+		None	No	Annual	Farmer records					60			70			80			85			85				
	IR 1.1.1 Access to water resources for agricultural production improved																													
9	Number of HH with improved access to water for agriculture and productive use	Common	P	+		Overall	No	Annual	Project records		80	354	443%	400			500			-			-			1,254				
					Gendered HH type	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)					28		0%	140			175			-			-			343				
						Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)					8		0%	40			50			-			-			98				
						Male and Female Adults (MB/F)					40		0%	200			250			-			-			490				
						Child No Adult (CNA)					4		0%	20			25			-			-			49				
	IR 1.1.2 Livestock management improved																													
	IR 1.1.3 Soil fertility and soil moisture improved																													
	IR 1.1.3.1: Knowledge and practice of conservation agriculture increased																													
	IR 1.1.1.1: Management of water resources improved																													
10. (4.5.2.2) (FFP -15)	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	FTF/I	RIA	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Farmer records		500	849		5,240			9,560			10,000			10,000			10,000				
					Technology type	Crop genetics					100	70		940			1,932			2,000			2,000			2,000				
						Animal genetics					0																				
						Pest management					0	20		100																
						Disease management					0																				
						Soil related (fertility, conservation etc)					380	805		4,138			7,540			7,892			7,892			7,892				
						Irrigation					35	13		62			108			108			108			108				
						Water management					0			0			0			0			0			0				
						Post harvest handling and storage					-			-			-			-			-			-				
						Processing					-			-			-			-			-			-				
						Climate mitigation or adaptation					-			-			-			-			-			-				
					Duration	New					500	849		4,355			4,120			440										
						Continuing								885			5,240			9,560			10,000			10,000				
					Sex	Female					345	684		3,638			6,637			6,945			6,945			6,945				
						Male					150	195		1,577			2,868			3,000			3,000			3,000				
						Association applied					5	-		50			55			55			55			55				
11. (4.5.2.5) (FFP-9)	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	FTF/I	RIA	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Farmer records		6,700	2,209		18,451			23,057			28,100			29,465			29,465				
					Sex	Female					6,090	1,712		11,515			16,140			19,732			20,626			20,626				
						Male					2,610	497		4,935			6,917			8,448			8,840			8,840				
					Duration	New					6,700	2,209		14,242			6,607			5,103			1,368			-				
						Continuing								2,209			16,451			23,057			28,100			29,465				
12. (FFP 14)	Percentage of farmers who used at least five sustainable agriculture (crop/ livestock and/ or NRM) practice/s and/or technologies in the past 12 months	FFP	RIA	+		Overall		BL/FE		56.8																	80.0%		
					Sex	Female				55.4																	78.0%		
						Male				58.6																	82.4%		
13	Percentage of targeted farmers who used at least five sustainable agriculture (crop/ livestock and/ or NRM) practice/s and/or technologies in the past 12 months	Custom	P	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Farmer records		15%	3%		10%			20%			30%			40%			80%				
					Sex	Female					25%	2.4%		7%			14%			24%			28%			28%				
						Male					5%	0.6%		3%			6%			6%			12%			12%				
						Overall	Yes	Annual	Farmer records		570	166	29%	284			522			631			664			664				
						Private enterprises (for profit)					130	-	0%	89			98			108			117			117				

14. (4.5.2-28) (FFP-10)	Number of private sector enterprises, producer organization, water user associations, women groups, trade and business associations, and CBOs, that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	FTF/F	RiA	+	Type of organisation	Producer organisations				250	14	6%	31	36	45	45	45
						Water users associations				110		0%	-	-	-	-	-
						Women's groups				80		0%	-	-	-	-	-
						Trade and business associations				10		0%	-	-	-	-	-
						CBOs				-	152	-	273	390	462	507	507
					Duration	New				570	166	29%	218	138	89	53	-
						Continuing				-		-	166	384	522	611	
	IR 1.1.3.2: Use of improved organic and inorganic fertisers by male and female farmers increased																
	IR 1.1.4.1: Availability and accessibility of planting material assured																
	IR 1.1.2.2: Access to livestock inputs improved																
15	Number of farmers purchasing inputs in advance through agrodealers	Custom	P	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Agrodealer records	40	-		200	400	800	1,000	1,000
					Sex	Female				28	-		140	280	560	700	700
						Male				12	-		60	120	240	300	300
					Duration	New				40	-		200	200	400	200	-
						Continuing				-	-		-	200	400	800	-
16	Number of agrodealers establishing formal relationships with input supplier or financial institution	Custom	P	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Key informant interviews	75	-		20	30	50	75	75
					Sex	Female				5	-		10	15	25	38	38
						Male				20	-		10	15	25	37	37
					Duration	New				25	-		20	10	20	25	-
						Continuing				-	-		-	20	30	50	-
17	Number of agrodealers trained in business management techniques					Overall	Yes	Annual	Program records	50	42	84%	100	120	130	140	140
					sex	Female				10	29	290%	50	60	65	70	70
						Male				40	13	33%	50	60	65	70	70
18	Number of agrodealers trained in technical Skills	Custom	P	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Program records	50	-	0%	50	75	100	120	120
						Female				10	-	0%	25	38	50	60	60
					Sex	Male				40	-	0%	25	37	50	60	60
19	Agrodealer sales of agricultural inputs, collected by value	Custom	P	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Agrodealer records	29,000	-	0%	10,000	15,000	30,000	40,000	95,000
					Type of input	Seed				14,500	-	0%	5,000	7,500	15,000	20,000	47,500
						Fertilizer				8,700	-	0%	3,000	4,500	9,000	12,000	28,500
						Crop chemical				2,900	-	0%	1,000	1,500	3,000	4,000	9,500
						Livestock chemical				2,900	-	0%	1,000	1,500	3,000	4,000	9,500
20	Number of input fairs held	Custom	P	+		None	Yes	Annual	Program records	25	-	0%	20	24	28	32	104
21	Number of exhibitors at input fairs	Custom	P			Overall	Yes	Annual	Exhibitor registers	375		0%	1,140	1,905	2,700	3,500	3,500
					sex	Female				263	-	0%	798	1,334	1,890	2,450	2,450
						Male				112		0%	342	571	810	1,050	1,050
					Type of input	Seeds				349	-	0%	1,061	1,773	2,513	3,257	3,257
						Fertilizers				8	-	0%	24	41	58	75	75
						Crop chemicals				5	-	0%	15	25	36	47	47
						Livestock chemicals				8	-	0%	24	41	58	75	75
						Livestock feed				5	-	0%	15	25	36	47	47
	IR 1.1.4 Cultivation of a diverse range of improved crop varieties by male and female agricultural producers increased																
22	Number of HH growing small grain cereal crops under CA on more than 0.3ha as a result of USG assistance	Custom	P	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Farmer records	-	1,704		10,400	14,720	18,720	18,720	18,720
					Gendered HH type	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)				-			1,512	2,140	2,722	2,722	2,722
						Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)				-			88	125	158	158	158
						Male and Female Adults (M&F)				-			8,700	12,355	15,640	15,840	15,840
						Child No Adult (CNA)							100	100	200	-	-
					Duration	New				-			10,400	4,320	4,000	-	
						Continuing				-			-	10,400	14,720	18,720	18,720
23	Number of hectares under small grain production as a result of USG assistance	Custom	P	+		None	Yes	Annual	Farmer records	-	3,025		3,640	5,152	6,600	6,600	6,600
24	Number of producers growing a crop combination rich in energy, fat, protein, vitamin and minerals		P	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Farmer records	100	5		2,700	3,850	4,900	4,950	4,950
					Production system	Dryland producers				-	5		2,500	3,600	4,600	4,600	4,600
						Horticulture producers				100			200	250	300	350	350
					Sex	Female				70	4		1,890	2,695	3,430	3,465	3,465
						Male				30	1		810	1,155	1,470	1,485	1,485
	IR 1.1.2.1: Knowledge and skill on livestock production improved																
	IR 1.1.4.2: Knowledge, skill and attitude on cultivation of improved and appropriate crop varieties improved																
	IR 1.2.1: Business skills improved for men and women																
						Overall	Yes	Annual	Training attendance registers	11,600	10,060	87%	21,934	30,743	37,546	39,287	39,287

25. (4.5.2-7) (FFP-11)	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	FTF/F	RiA	+	Type of individual	(1) farmers					11,520	10,018	87%	21,834	30,623	37,416	39,147	39,147
						Conservation farming/production of drought tolerant crops					11,240	10,060	90%	20,584	28,193	31,496	34,787	38,787
						Livestock management					1,200	2,010	168%	4,500	8,500	13,500	15,000	15,000
						Irrigated crop production					180	437	243%	450	450	360	360	1,800
						(2) people in government												
						(3) people in private sector firms					80	42	53%	100	120	130	140	140
					Sex	Female					8,120	8,229	101%	15,354	21,520	26,282	27,501	27,501
						Male					3,480	1,831	53%	6,580	9,223	11,264	11,786	11,786
26. (4.5.2-11) (FFP-12)	Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organization, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance	FTF/F	RiA	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Program records		865	239	28%	438	593	693	753	753
					Type of organisation	Private enterprises (for profit)					180	42	23%	100	120	130	140	140
						Producer organisations					280	75	9%	35	40	50	50	50
						Water users associations					280		0%	-	-	-	-	-
						Women's groups					100	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
						Trade and business associations					25	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
						CBOs					-	172	-	303	433	513	563	563
					Duration	New					865	239	28%	199	155	100	60	-
						Continuing								239	438	593	693	-
27	Number of committees trained on maintenance and management of water resources	Custom	P	+		None	Yes	Annual	Program records		5	13	260%	15	20	25	28	28
	IR 1.2 Agricultural marketing improved																	
	IR 1.2.3 Market linkages improved for men and women																	
28. (FFP-21)	Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the past 12 months	FFP	RiA	+		Overall	Yes	BL/TE		5.4								60
					Sex	Female				6.5								60
						Male				5.3								60
29. (4.5.2-29) (FTP-33)	Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans	FTF/F	RiA	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Borrower records		10,800	-	0%	8,017	24,300	36,953	48,333	48,333
					Type of loan recipient	Producers					7,900	-	0%	1,000	1,500	2,500	4,000	4,000
						Local traders/assemblers					1,900	-	0%	7,917	22,800	34,453	44,333	44,333
						Wholesalers/Processors					1,000	-	0%					
					Sex	Female					3,240	-	0%	5,350	14,580	22,172	29,000	29,000
						Male					2,160	-	0%	2,675	7,290	11,086	14,500	14,500
						Joint					5,400	-	0%	892	2,430	3,695	4,833	4,833
30. (FFP-22)	Percentage of farmers who practiced value chain activities promoted by the project in the past twelve months	FFP	RiA	+		Overall	Yes	BL/TE		71.8								90
					Sex	Female				74.4								90
						Male				67.8								90
31	Percentage of large stock sold through formal market systems	Custom	P	+		None	Yes	Annual	Farmer records		0	37.4%		40%	45%	50%	55%	55%
32	Percentage of small stock sold through formal market systems	Custom	P	+		None	Yes	Annual	Farmer records		0	15.2%		20%	25%	30%	35%	35%
33. (4.5.2-23) (FFP-16)	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm level) attributed to USG implementation	FTF/F	RiA	+		*Irrigated grain maize*	Yes	Annual	Farmer records		-	-		106,790	121,490	134,090	134,090	134,090
						Baseline Value of Sales				12,910		12,910						
						Reporting Year Sales						12,910		119,700	134,400	147,000	147,000	147,000
						Volume of Sales								120	134	147	147	147
						Sorghum	Yes	Annual	Farmer records		-			1,296	2,559	4,003	4,003	4,003
						Baseline Value of Sales				6,267	150,000	6,267						
						Reporting Year Sales					-	6,267		7,565	8,826	10,270	10,270	10,270
						Volume of Sales					-			13.2	15.4	17.9	17.9	17.9
						Horticulture	Yes	Annual	Farmer records		-	-		111,807	131,807	142,807	142,807	142,807
						Baseline Value of Sales				5,193		5,193						
						Reporting Year Sales					-	5,193		117,000	137,000	148,000	148,000	148,000
						Volume of Sales					-			117	137	148	148	148
						Millet	Yes	Annual	Farmer records		-			1,475	1,758	2,056	2,056	2,056
						Baseline Value of Sales				1,170	150000	1,170						
						Reporting Year Sales					-	1,170		2,645	2,928	3,226	3,226	3,226
						Volume of Sales					-			5.6	7.3	8.0	8.0	8.0
						Cattle	Yes	Annual	Farmer records		325,000	-		109,247	136,260	166,000	201,345	201,345
						Baseline Value of Sales				57,660	2,250,000	57,660						
						Reporting Year Sales					2,475,000			166,907	193,920	223,660	259,005	259,005
						Volume of Sales					15,000			347	384	422	465	465
						Goat	Yes	Annual	Farmer records		-	-		5,183	11,922	18,978	28,146	28,146
						Baseline Value of Sales				14,842	300,000	14,842						
						Reporting Year Sales					390,000	14,842		21,025	26,664	33,820	42,988	42,988
						Volume of Sales					20,000			734	808	890	977	977
						Irrigated grain maize	No	Annual	Farmer records		5,015	2,280.96		2,800	3,000	3,200	3,200	3,200
						Hectares planted					200	9		45	48	50	50	50
						Total Production					1,000,000	33,530		171,000	192,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
						Value of sales					935,440	12,910		119,700	134,400	147,000	147,000	147,000
						Quantity of sales (kg)					880,000	19,110		119,700	134,400	147,000	147,000	147,000
						Purchased input cost					50,000	2,123		45,000	48,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
						Horticulture	No	Annual	Farmer records		100.00	175.48		3,400	3,750	3,900	3,900	3,900
						Hectares planted					200	37		45	48	50	50	50
						Total Production					900,000	7,025		157,500	184,800	200,000	200,000	200,000
						Value of sales					445,500	5,819		117,000	137,000	148,000	148,000	148,000
						Quantity of sales					810,000	5,193		117,000	137,000	148,000	148,000	148,000

34. (4.5-4) (FFP-8)	Gross margin in production per unit of land, kilogram, or animal of selected product	FTF/F	RiA	+		Purchased input cost					475,000	1,379		4,500	4,800	5,000	5,000	5,000
						Sorghum	No	Annual	Farmer records		0	164.03		172.13	183.59	195.17	195.17	195.17
						Hectares planted						855.9		1,000	1,100	1,210	1,210	1,210
						Total Production						270,256		330,000	385,000	448,000	446,000	448,000
						Value of sales (USD)					-	6,267		7,565	8,826	10,270	10,270	10,270
						Quantity of sales						10,935		13,200	15,400	17,920	17,920	17,920
						Purchased input costs						14,496		17,000	18,700	20,600	20,600	20,600
						Millet	No	Annual	Farmer records		0	47.46		109.01	115.00	121.02	121.02	121.02
						Hectares planted						2,169		2,280	2,400	2,520	2,520	2,520
						Total Production						596,746		661,200	732,000	806,400	806,400	806,400
						Value of sales (USD)						1,170		2,645	2,928	3,226	3,226	3,226
						Quantity of sales						5,570		6,612	7,320	8,064	8,064	8,064
						Purchased input cost						14,178		15,960	16,800	17,640	17,640	17,640
						Cattle	No	Annual	Farmer records		103.75	138.48		147.56	155	162.75	171.20	171.20
						Number of animals					75,000	2,487		2,800	3,100	3,400	3,750	3,750
						Total Production					24,750	761		868	961	1,054	1,163	1,163
						Value of sales (USD)					5,625,000	57,660		166,907	193,920	223,860	259,005	259,005
						Quantity of sales					15,000	126		347	384	422	465	465
						Purchased input costs					1,500,000	3,852		4,337	4,801	5,266	5,808	5,808
						Goat	No	Annual	Farmer records		18.33	5.54		10.81	12.52	14.73	17.48	17.48
						Number of animals					60,000	2,526		2,780	3,060	3,370	3,700	3,700
						Total Production					24,000	1,105		1,223	1,346	1,483	1,623	1,623
						Value of sales (USD)					1,000,000	14,842		21,025	26,664	13,820	42,988	42,988
						Quantity of sales					20,000	777		734	808	890	977	977
						Purchased input costs					100,000	7,118		5,560	6,120	6,740	6,740	6,740
	IR 1.2.2 Business assets improved for men and women																	
35	Number of trained households redeeming asset vouchers	Custom	P	+		Overall	No	Annual	Program records		-	-		1,000	1,400	400	320	3,120
					Gendered HH type	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)					-	-		240	336	96	77	749
						Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)					-	-		60	84	24	19	187
						Male and Female Adults (M&F)					-	-		690	966	276	221	2,153
						Child No Adult (CNA)					-	-		10	14	4	3	31
36	Number of trained households (trained in financial literacy and business skills) receiving vouchers for technical skills training	Custom	P			Overall	No	Annual	Program records		-	-		1,000	1,400	400	320	3,120
					Type of group	Women's groups								-		-		-
						Producer Groups					-	-		1,000	1,400	400	320	3,120
					Sex	Female					-	-		700	980	280	224	2,184
						Male					-	-		300	420	120	96	936
37	Number of groups benefiting from matching grants	Custom	P	+		Overall	No	Annual	Program records		0	0		16	16	8	0	40
					Type of group	Women's groups					0	0		0	0	0	0	28
						Producer Groups					0	0		16	16	8	0	12
38	Percent who achieve adequacy in ownership of assets	Custom	P	+	Sex	Female		BL/TE		80.9								92
						Male				91.6								93
39a	Percent who achieve adequacy in decision-making for purchase, sale or ownership of assets	Custom	P	+	Sex	Female		BL/TE		80.8								84
						Male				82.9								85
39b	Percent who achieve adequacy in decision on credit	Custom	P	+	Sex	Female		BL/TE		37.3								39
						Male				30.6								34
40. (GNDR-2) (FFP-60)	Proportion of female participants in USG assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (Assets, Credit, income or employment)	F	R	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Program records		70%	90%	128%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
					Age	10-29 years					144	114	79%	715	1,335	1,155	1,335	1,335
						30 and over					576	1,002	174%	2,859	4,539	4,619	5,339	5,339
						Numerator					504	1,000	198%	2,502	3,972	4,042	4,672	4,672
						Denominator					720	1,116	155%	3,574	5,674	5,774	6,674	6,674
	IR 1.3 Post harvest losses reduced																	
	IR 1.3.1: Post harvest handling of agricultural produce improved																	
41. (FFP-17)	Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past twelve months	FFP	S			Overall		BL/TE		15.0								50.0
					Sex	Female				14.0								46.7
						Male				16.5								54.3
42	Percentage of targeted farmers who used improved storage practices in the past twelve months	Custom	P			Overall	Yes	Annual	Farmer records		15%	38%		42%	47%	50%	55%	50%
					Sex	Female					11%	30%		29%	33%	35%	39%	50%
						Male					5%	8%		13%	14%	15%	17%	50%
	SO 2: Community Resilience to Shocks Improved																	
43	Consumption coping strategy index	Mission	R			None	No	BL/TE		33.8								45
44. (4.5.2-14) (FFP-34)	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG interventions	FTF/F	RiA			Overall	Yes	Annual	Program records		13,096	24,665	188%	29,423	38,225	48,020	50,510	50,510
					Gendered HH type	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)					4,584	8,677	189%	10,298	13,379	16,807	17,678	17,678
						Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)					1,310	2,290	175%	2,942	3,822	4,802	5,051	5,051
						Male and Female Adults (M&F)					6,548	13,688	209%	14,712	19,112	24,010	25,255	25,255
						Child No Adult (CNA)					655	10	2%	1,471	1,911	2,401	2,525	2,525
					Duration	New					13,096	24,665	188%	4,758	8,801	9,796	2,489	-
						Continuing						-		24,665	29,423	38,225	48,020	50,510
45. (3.3.3-15) (FFP-33)	Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets	FTF/F	RiA	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Program records		-	-	0%	4,474	4,003	4,003	-	12,480
					Type of asset strengthened	Community asset					-	-	0%	4,474	4,003	4,003	-	12,480
						Human asset/capital							0%	-	-	-	-	-
						HH assets					-	-	0%	-				
					Duration	New						-	0%	4,474	4,003	4,003	-	12,480
						Continuing							0%	-	-	-	-	-
					Sex	Female					-	-	0%	3,132	2,802	2,802	-	8,736
						Male					-	-	0%	1,342	1,201	1,201	-	3,744
46. (3.3.3-9)	Number of people benefiting from USG supported social assistance programming	F	RiA	+		Overall	No	Annual	Program records		10,000	17,433	174%	35,294	47,624	58,905	54,707	54,707
					Type of vulnerable people	Food insecure					7,000	-	0%	24,706	33,337	41,234	38,291	38,291
						HIV affected					800	-	0%	-				

	programming				vulnerable people	Other targeted vulnerable people					200	17,433	8717%	29,580	41,981	54,382	54,382	54,382
					Sex	Female					7,657	12,356	161%	24,706	33,337	41,234	38,291	38,291
						Male					2,343	5,077	217%	10,588	14,287	17,672	16,411	16,411
	IR 2.1 Agricultural basic infrastructure and other production assets developed/rehabilitated																	
47	Number of sand abstraction points installed/rehabilitated	Custom	P			None	No	Annual	Program records		8	10	125%	20	25	-	-	55
48	Number of irrigation schemes developed/rehabilitated	Custom	P			None	No	Annual	Program records		2	-	0%	4	4	-	-	8
49	Number of sub-surface tanks constructed/rehabilitated	Custom	P			None	No	Annual	Program records		12		0%	6				6
50	Number of villages participating in grazing land rehabilitation	Custom	P	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Observation		24	16	67%	30	38	47	59	59
					Duration	New					24	16	67%	14	8	9	12	-
						Continuing					-	-		16	30	38	47	-
51	Number of Villages implementing grazing management plans	Custom	P	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Observation		20	22	110%	40	80	110	110	110
					Duration	New					20	22	110%	18	40	30	-	-
						Continuing					-	-		22	40	80	110	-
52	Grazing land area rehabilitated under food for assets	Custom	P	+		None	Yes	Annual	Program records		2,000	-	0%	400	700	900	500	2,500
	IR 2.2 Community social capital leveraged																	
	IR 2.2.2: Local social support mechanisms functional																	
	IR 2.2.3: Local group leadership structures in place and effective																	
53	Number of households actively participating in local social support structures	Custom	P	+		None	Yes	Annual	Scheme Records		16,065	923	6%	2,212	3,673	4,618	5,461	5,461
54	Number of functional and effective group leadership structures	Custom	P	+		None	Yes	Annual	Records		52	156	358%	144	300	380	450	450
	IR 2.2.1: Access to savings improved, particularly for women																	
55	Number of individuals participating in saving and loan groups	Custom	P	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Group records		720	1,074	149%	2,574	4,274	5,374	6,354	6,354
					Sex	Female					504	971	193%	1,802	2,992	3,762	4,448	4,448
						Male					216	103	48%	772	1,282	1,612	1,906	1,906
					Duration	New					720	1,074	149%	1,500	1,700	1,100	980	-
						Continuing					-	-		1,074	2,574	4,274	5,374	-
56	Total value of savings through savings groups	Custom	P	+		None		Annual	Group records		7,200	55,818	775%	120,818	192,818	246,818	290,200	290,200
57	Number of savings groups established or strengthened	Custom	P	+		Overall		Annual	Program records		120	117	98%	237	357	447	497	497
					Duration	New					120	117	98%	120	130	80	50	50
						Continuing					0	0		117	237	367	447	447
	IR 2.3 Community-managed disaster risk reduction (CMDRR) systems strengthened																	
58. (5.2.1-2) (FFP-31)	Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG Assistance	F	RiA	+		Overall	No	Annual	Training attendance lists		10,400	9,495	91%	4,740	4,000	-	-	19,140
					Sex	Female					7,280	6,622	91%	3,318	2,800	-	-	13,398
						Male					3,120	2,873	92%	1,422	1,200	-	-	5,742
					Disability status	Disabled					104	0	0%	5	10	0	0	119
						Not disabled					10,296	9,495	92%	4,735	3,990	-	-	19,021
					Displacement status	IDP					312	0	0%	0	0	0	0	312
						Host					10,088	-	0%	-	-	-	-	10,088
59	Number of communities with disaster early warning and response (EWR) systems working effectively	FFP	RiA	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Key informant interviews		52	55	106%	66	66	66	66	66
					Duration	New					52	55	106%	11	0	0	0	0
						Continuing					0	0	0%	55	66	66	66	66
60	Number of community early warning committees in place	Custom	P	+		Overall	Yes	Annual	Program records		52	55	106%	66	66	66	66	66
					Duration	New					52	55	106%	11	0	0	0	0
						Continuing					0	0	0%	55	66	66	66	66
	SO3: Nutrition and health among pregnant and lactating women and boys and girls under 2 improved																	
61. (3.1.9-13) (FFP-7)	Prevalence of underweight women (of reproductive age)	FTF/F	RiA	-		None		BL/FE		13.9								10.5
62. (3.1.9-11) (FFP-6)	Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age	FTF/F	R	-		Overall		BL/FE		31.7								25.4
					Sex	Female				28.6								22.9
						Male				34.6								27.8
63. (3.1.9-16) (FFP-1)	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	FTF/F	RiA	-		Overall		BL/FE		14.6								12.5
					Sex	Female				13.7								11.6
						Male				15.4								13.4
	IR 3.1 Consumption of diverse and sufficient foods for pregnant and lactating women; boys and girls under 2 improved																	
64. (3.1.9.1-2) (FFP-36)	Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS): mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (WDDS)	FTF/F	RiA	+		None		BL/FE		2.8								5.5
65	Food Consumption Score	Mission	Mission	+		None		BL/FE										
	Percentage of households with Food Consumption Score (FCS)=< 21 (Poor)	Mission	Mission							4								2
	Percentage of households with Food Consumption Score (FCS) >21 and FCS=<35 (Boarderline)	Mission	Mission							31.4								26
	Percentage of households with Food Consumption Score >35 (Adequate)	Mission	Mission							64.6								72
	IR 3.1.1 Availability of diverse and sufficient foods for pregnant and lactating women; and boys and girls under 2 improved																	
66	Number of PLWs receiving rations	Custom	P	+		Overall	yes	annual	program monitoring tools		4,987	7,158	144%	12,325	17,492	22,659	22,659	22,659
					Duration	New					4,987	7,158	144%	5,167	5,167	5,167	-	-
						Continuing								7,158	12,325	17,492	22,659	-
					Age	<16years					99	62	63%	107	152	196	196	196
						16-44years					4,888	6,997	143%	12,048	17,099	22,149	22,149	22,149
						>44years						99		170	242	313	313	313
67	Number of children under 2 receiving rations	Custom	P	+		Overall	yes	annual	program monitoring tools		4,987	10,275	206%	17,255	24,489	31,723	31,723	31,723
					Duration	New					4,987	10,275	206%	6,980	7,234	7,234	-	-

					Duration	Continuing					-			10,275			17,255			24,489			31,723			-		
					Sex	Male					2,343	5,077	217%	8,109			11,509			14,909			14,909			14,909		
						Female					2,644	5,198	197%	9,146			12,980			16,814			16,814			16,814		
	IR 3.1.1.1: Knowledge and skills on diverse crops by PLWs and caregivers improved																											
68	Number people trained in the Healthy Harvest Approach	Custom	P	+		Overall	No	annual	program monitoring tools		4,987	8,311	167%	13,164			15,039			18,914			18,914			18,914		
					Sex	Female					4,738	8,195	173%	12,506			14,287			17,968			17,968			17,968		
						Male					249	118	47%	658			752			947			946			3,552		
					Age	<16years					100	136	136%	263			301			378			378			1,420		
						16-44years					4,389	665	15%	11,584			13,234			16,644			16,644			62,496		
						>44years					499	1,512	303%	1,316			1,504			1,891			1,891			7,102		
69	Number of people participating in cooking classes	Custom	P	+		Overall	No	annual	program monitoring tools		7,480	8,928	119%	15,164			14,961			14,961			3,740			56,306		
					Sex	Female					5,236	8,785	168%	10,615			10,473			10,473			2,618			39,414		
						Male					2,244	143	6%	4,549			4,488			4,488			1,122			16,892		
					Age	<16years					3,740	150	4%	200			7,481			7,481			1,870			20,771		
						16-21 years					2,244	7,127	318%	4,549			4,488			4,488			1,122			16,892		
						>21years					1,496	1,651	110%	3,033			2,992			2,992			748			11,261		
	IR 3.2: Health and hygiene and caring practices of pregnant and lactating women, caregivers and boys and girls under 2 improved																											
70. (3.1.9.1-4) (FFP-37)	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age	FTF/F	BIA	+		Overall		BL/TE		44.9																60		
					Sex	Female				44.7																60		
						Male				45.5																60		
71. (3.1.9.1-1) (FFP-35)	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	FTF/F	BIA	+		Overall		BL/TE		3.4																6.8		
					Sex	Female				2.8																5.6		
						Male				4.0																8		
72	Average number of antenatal care visits by pregnant women	Custom	P	+		None		BL/TE		4.7																4.7		
73	Number of months pregnant at first ANC visit																											
	No antenatal care									4																2		
	Less then 4									23.2																50		
	4 to 5									42.4																30		
	6 to 7									21.3																13		
	8+									9.1																5		
74. (3.1.9-15) (FFP-57)	Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs	FTF/F	R	+		Overall	No	annual	program monitoring tools		9,984	23,568	236%	34,510			48,978			63,446			63,446			63,446		
					Sex	Female					5,292	10,301	195%	15,875			25,958			33,626			33,626			33,626		
						Male					4,692	13,267	283%	18,635			23,020			29,820			29,820			29,820		
	IR 3.2.1: Knowledge and skills of child health & maternal nutrition by care givers improved																											
	IR 3.2.2 Male involvement in child health and maternal nutrition improved																											
	IR 3.2.2.1 Knowledge on child health and nutrition amongst men improved																											
	IR 3.2.4 Community based management of malnutrition among PLWs; and boys and girls under 2 improved																											
	IR 3.2.4.1 Knowledge and skills on NACS improved among VHWs																											
75. (3.1.9-1) (FFP-55)	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG supported programs	FTF/F	R	+		Overall	No	annual	program monitoring tools		10,300	24,735	240%	47,724			31,132			21,034			124,625			234,815		
					Sex	Female					9,682	24,234	250%	44,861			29,264			19,772			118,131			221,710		
						Male					618	501	81%	2,863			1,868			1,262			6,494			13,106		
					Type of trainee	District level health workers					20		0%	20			20			20			60			140		
						PHC health workers					100	132	132%	100			100			100			432			832		
						Village Health Workers					250	1,215	486%	1,049			918			918			4,100			7,235		
						Lead Mothers					2,450	5,583	228%	10,494			9,180			9,180			34,437			65,741		
						Other community members					7,480	17,805	238%	36,061			20,914			10,816			85,596			160,867		
76	Number of functional care groups	Custom	P	+		Overall	yes	annual	program monitoring tools		49	1,278	2608%	1,343			1,428			1,530			1,530			1,530		
					Duration	New					49	1,278	2608%	65			85			102			-			0		
						Continuing					-			1,278			1,343			1,428			1,530			1,530		
77	Number of men and women reached through care group activities	Custom	P	+		Overall	Yes	annual	program monitoring tools		7,480	11,034	148%	19,396			26,097			34,291			34,291			34,291		
					Sex	Female					7,106	10,317	145%	18,426			24,792			32,576			32,576			32,576		
						Male					374	717	192%	970			1,305			1,716			1,715			1,715		
					Duration	New					7,480	11,034	148%	8,362			17,735			16,556			17,735					
						Continuing					-			11,034			8,362			17,735			16,556			17,735		
					Age	<16years					150	340	227%	388			522			686			686			686		
						16-44years					6,583	10,110	154%	17,068			22,965			30,176			30,176			30,176		
						>44years					748	231	31%	1,940			2,610			3,429			3,429			3,429		
	IR 3.2.3 Time available for child caring by PLWs and caregivers optimized																											
	IR 3.2.3.1 Uptake of labour saving and environment friendly fuel efficient stove technology improved																											
78	Number of households using fuel efficient environment friendly stove technology	Custom	P	+		Overall	Yes	annual	program monitoring tools		-	-		1,792			2,091			2,708			2,708			2,708		
					Duration	New					-	-		1,792			299			617			-			2,708		
						Continuing					-	-		-			1,792			2,091			2,708			-		
79	Number of households constructing fuel efficient stoves	Custom	P	+		Overall	Yes	annual	program monitoring tools		-	-		2,108			2,460			3,187			3,187			3,187		
					Duration	New					-	-		2,108			352			727			-			-		
						Continuing					-	-		-			2,108			2,460			3,187			3,187		
	IR 3.2.3.1.1 Knowledge on environment friendly, low cost, fuel efficient stove technology improved																											
80	Number of people trained on environment friendly, low cost, fuel efficient stove technology	Custom	P	+		Overall	Yes	annual	program monitoring tools		490	749	153%	2,811			3,280			4,249			4,249			4,249		
						Female					343	704	205%	1,968			2,296			2,974			2,974			2,974		