Annex 2.1: Annual and Semi-Annual Project Report

Project overview

Project name	Strengthening sustainable agriculture and marketing (SSAM) project
Location of project	Ward 14 and 17 Matobo District, Mat South
Implementing organisation	Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre
Duration of project	3 years
Total project budget	USD 358,262
Annual project budget	USD 107,471
Reporting period	January – December 2016

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre is implementing a project entitled Strengthening Sustainable Agriculture and Marketing (SSAM) in Dema and Madwaleni wards of Matobo district, Matebeleland South. The project is marked to improving livelihoods and increasing livelihood options of the people in the above cited areas. The project has hit its 3rd year of operation and has accomplished its implementation phase under the main goal of achieving a prosperous, self-reliant community that is food and income secure with equitable access to resources and living in a healthy and sustainable environment.

In recent years, Matobo has experienced flagging climatic conditions which have resulted in members of these communities generating limited livelihood opportununities and subsequently very little income, hardly enough for basic subsistence. The situation has been worsened in the 2015 – 2016 cropping season which has resulted in total write off of field crops due to drought that hit the country at large. The climatic situation has hindered most of the efforts by development practitioners to restore hope in the district.

The SSAM project was designed to implement climate smart agriculture in an attempt to suit today's conditions. Also, the SSAM project was tailor made to address the issue of the involvement of women in development as they make up the larger part of the population of the area mainly due to migration. In a nutshell, the SSAM project was deliberated to address key issues of food production, income generation and climate change. During the implementation period of the SSAM project, the advancement of the project has been monitored on a monthly, quarterly and yearly basis. A survey was conducted at the end of each monitoring period and the results of these surveys were used for planning of the next phase's activities. At the end of the first, second and third year of implementation, a survey was conducted aimed at establishing the progress that has been made towards the outcomes.

This report discusses activities and events which occurred throughout 2016. The project has been informed by the rationale that organic agriculture and Permaculture offers an opportunity for small holder farmers in Zimbabwe and other countries in the region to achieve sustainable development. The project is in its 3rd year of implementation and the project theory of change is nearing its completion. The results being achieved are a culmination of activities, outputs and outcomes that have been achieved since the project began in 2014. Of major notice are the strides the beekeeping project which has grown towards sustainability owing to the increased capacity for management from among the farmers as well as increased organisational strength in both production and marketing of honey and honey by-products.

Outputs and activities planned for the January to December period have been grossly achieved with the exception of a few actions which had to be moved due to a shortened forecast budget. In field operations have moved swiftly and the project team has established a good rhythm which will contribute to the success of the project. Notwithstanding that the operational environment has had its challenges which include the devastating drought and the destruction of field crops within Matobo and beyond. Communities are facing hunger and this has had a major effect on the project efforts as farmers prioritized food availability in their households.

2. FRAMEWORK: POSITIONING THE PROJECT IN THE PROGRAM

The HEKS EPER Zimbabwe Country Programme has since 2007 prioritized Food security and rural development. In the years 2007-2009 its objectives were concerned with supporting the landless to get access to land through advocacy work and assisting individuals and communities, particularly women, to gain access to appropriate and necessary skills, knowledge and resources required to secure their own livelihoods. In the period 2011 – 2014, the Country programme focuses on the Development of Rural (DRC) and more specifically the Value Chain approach, e.g. access to resources (water, agricultural inputs like OPVs seeds (no GMO and no hybrid), improving the production in terms of quality and quantity in an organic way, nature farming systems and diversification of the families revenues, transformation of products and communities

self-organization in order to approach markets on local level and meet its demands. These interventions endeavour to increase the economic security not only of individual families, but of the entire rural community where HEKS/EPER and its PO are working.

The goal and objectives of the FPC Matobo programmes clearly falls in line with the HEKS-EPER Zimbabwe Country Programme and also with HIP. FPC endeavours to support resource poor small holder farmers located in the semi-arid District of Matobo in their fight towards socio-economic improvement and environmental sustainability. It will strengthen gender equity approaches by identifying and training women farmers in off farm activities with high economic earning potential. Fambidzanai will build on its work that addresses the coming together of right holders and duty bearers through its collaboration with line ministries. To date Fambidzanai is one of the few partners that have implemented DRR focused activities. It sits on the District Civil Protection Committee as an Advisor. Furthermore the interventions are directed in the geographical area where HEKS is supporting other implementing partners hence contributing to holistic development in the area.
Fambidzanai's interventions in Matobo have not shifted from the planned theory of change and the strategies thereof. We have actually sought to strengthen the planned actions and move towards the completion of the software components of the intervention. Fambidzanai's development reach in 2016 has largely focused on supporting Small Holder Farmers (SHFs), capacitating them to increase their livelihood options as well as to exercise their human rights, namely the right to food and the right to clean water. Moreover, the impact of climate change and environmental degradation has seen rampant gulley formation, rampant river and dam siltation, depletion of wetlands, drying rivers, diminishing grazing land and migration of animal species as evidence of the gross environmental concerns that the community faces. The failing environment and the rising poverty levels in the district present a development conundrum in the sense that the environment which is diminishing is the foundation upon which communities depend on for livelihood support.

Fambidzanai's SSAM project is responding to these challenges through our interventions that seek to strengthen agro-ecology systems, improve sustainable agriculture practices as well as promote market-led organic horticulture production in Matobo. The project is alive to the integration of methodologies and practices that speak to and practically address major components of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction. While household consumption has been the major thrust in the first year of the project, the marketing of high value crops will aid in the generation of vital income which will aid livelihood strategies for the families involved. The environmental challenges being faced will be combated by using the agro-ecology approach to production which aids bio-diversity, natural soil fertility and natural pest management strategies which are not in any way harmful to the environment but are in fact helpful in restoring its vitality.

3. CONTEXT: OBSERVATION ON THE PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

The general socio-economic and political environment in Zimbabwe has been characterized by a porous state where there are limited opportunities for people to make a living. In the urban areas the major economic activities are within the informal sector. The rural areas are hard hit with subsistence agriculture production becoming more and more difficult and the climatic conditions are not favorable. The political arena has been irregular with a lot of changes occurring within parties and in the government itself resulting in political uncertainty for not only the political figures but the communities they represent. The economy seems stable on the surface but access to the UDS has been extremely difficult for the all families regardless of one's geographical positioning in the country and even more difficult for the drought prone regions such as Matobo. Social and health related challenges have also been on the rise, HIV and AIDS is the most prevalent health concern in the district and it has increased the number of orphans, female-headed and child-headed households. Most of the livelihood options are dependent on the environment yet the destruction to the environment has been rampant, creating a development conundrum. There has never been a greater need to develop diversified strategies that ensure sustainable utilization of natural resources.

3.1. POLITICAL SITUATION AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The political environment during the reporting period has been very peaceful and without major political incidences. However, there is a sense of political mis-trust between the citizens and the majority of government departments and government officials. Thus national and government related decisions have been difficult to get buy in buy the majority of the citizens. Several changes of personnel and positions within the government have occurred. These changes were a result of internal purging within ZANU PF and subsequently the government, of members who were deemed to have been perpetrating functionalism within the party. The liberal media has been reporting of serious intra party fighting which they claim has resulted in off-setting the government from looking at the real issues which affect the country but towards political survival for government delegates.

3.2. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The social economic situation in Zimbabwe is very desperate. Communities in the rural areas are the hardest hit by the economic doldrums as they have very little sources from which to earn income. The government has put in place policy after policy to try and curb the financial free fall but not much seems to be working in terms of enhancing peoples livelihoods. The recent idea to introduce bond notes after the scarcity of the US dollar in the country was met by wide condemnation across the country.The weakening of South African Rand (ZAR) against the dollar has diminished the level of remittances to Zimbabwe. This has already begun affecting communities in the southern districts in the Matebeleland, Matobo in particular, where remittances are a significant source of livelihoods and incomes. Nationally, the average household income for April 2014 was US$111, an increase from last year's average of US$95 while the least average income was reported in Matabeleland North (US$83). This economic slowdown is due to liquidity challenges (e.g. the lack of and high cost of capital and revenue underperformance), outdated technologies, structural bottlenecks that include power shortages and infrastructure deficits, corruption and a volatile and fragile global financial environment. Economic poverty is clearly a factor in women and women rights as emancipation actions are affecting and affected by poverty. Economic poverty and gender (in)equality go hand in glove women in Zimbabwe have a few resources at their disposal are least able to secure the services, medicines, and technologies that enable them to gain control of their reproductive and productive lives.

3.3. CONTEXTUAL RISKS

Zimbabwe was hit by a severe drought this year so much that by the end of the first quarter of 2016, most districts in the southern region of Zimbabwe were in a state of disaster. Matabeleland South, a key area of operation for HEKS EPER and its partners, was among the hardest hit areas with up to 40 percent of the population requiring assistance. Because of the very dry conditions and high temperatures, water supply was also critically low across the country (especially the southern region). In early February, national dams were only at half of their normal capacity at this point in the season. In the south, most rivers and streams were dry. Nationally, 31 percent of boreholes are no longer functional due to low water tables. Against that background, the President of Zimbabwe had to declare a state of national disaster (on 4 February 2016) in view of the El Niño-induced poor rains and the escalating food insecurity situation. The declaration sought to ensure that government and humanitarian agencies mobilize resources and coordinate responses. An emergency appeal of USD $1.5 billion has since been made for food and other emergency needs. (FEWSNET).

Water and sanitations remain drastic and far from being adequate in both the urban communities and, especially, the rural areas. Targets set by government of having 50 people per deep well and 250 people per borehole in the rural areas are not conceivable, and understandably so, given the budget that the nation is working on. Water continues to be the vital thread for livelihoods as it is essential for consumption as drinking water, for agriculture purposes and for animal husbandry, as well as the water cycle which feeds into other elements. Drinking water has been extra scarce this year as the availability of working water infrastructure is dwindling and the distance that households are travelling in search for water is ever increasing. It is also becoming increasingly difficult to access underground water as the water table is falling far below the normal level, leaving fewer options to harness water. Dryland farming has been at its worst as the rains have been poor for the past 3 – 5 years resulting in rampant food insecurity. Irrigation is a viable option to agriculture as it draws water closer to the area of production and ensures high possibility of production. However, irrigation equipment is expensive for the majority of farmers and even so water availability in water bodies such as lakes, dams and rivers is insufficient.

4. RESULTS, CHANGES AND PROGRESS

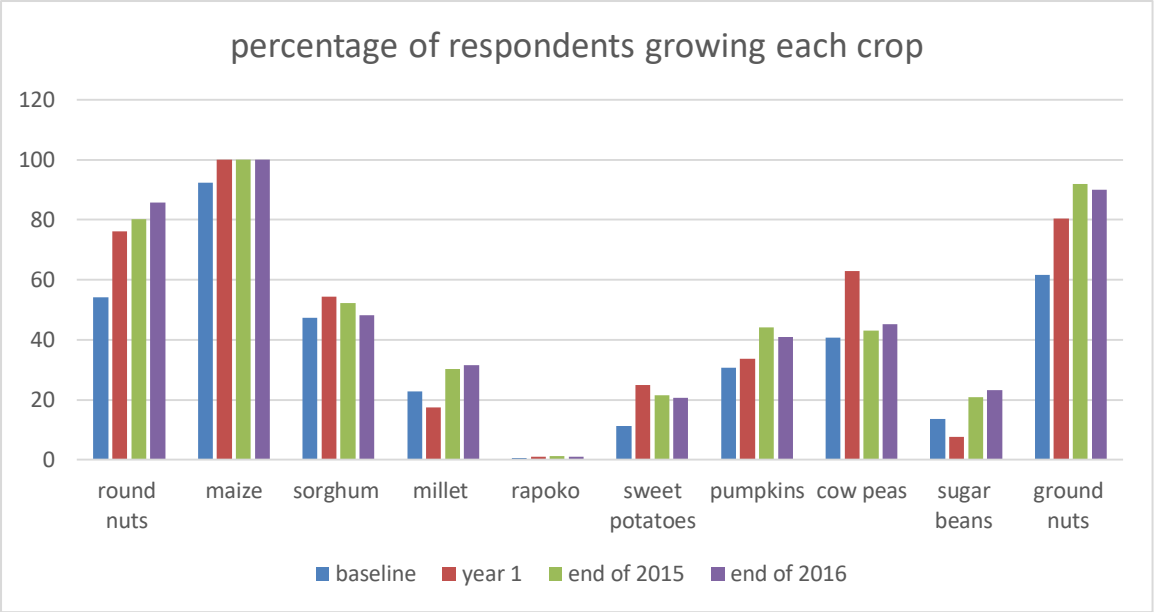
The SSAM project is implemented with mainly 5 expected outcomes. The aim of this report is to determine the results of the project in line with the intended outcomes set at the beginning of the project. Below is a list of the SSAM project outcomes followed by an account of the results attained on each outcome by end of December.
The outcomes of the SSAM project are as follows;

- Outcome 1; Improved sustainable household food production
- Outcome 2; Increased household income in Dema and Madwaleni wards
- Outcome 3; Equitable access to resources by women and men in Dema and Madwaleni wards
- Outcome 4; Reduced impact of climate change effects on communities' livelihoods
- Outcome 5; Successful monitoring, evaluation, learning and educating for a wider roll out

4.1. RESULTS ACHIEVED

Outcome 1 *Improved sustainable household food production*

Our M&E statistics do not indicate much difference between the end of 2015 status and end of 2016 in terms of field crop productivity since they were both affected by the drought. The disaster was avowed a national disaster due to the level of destruction it has caused. This implied that the project efforts to improve sustainable food production and to increase the number of small grain growers have not yielded much impact. This may be due to the inability of the PoOC to manage change and adapt to it. On the other hand, maize is still being the most commonly produced crop despite the unfavourable climatic conditions that the region is characterized with and this has also hindered the attempts to improve sustainable household food security. Significant increase on the number of millet, pumpkins and sugar beans producers have been noted with pumpkins having a constant increase over the project implementation period. Due to the current intervention of Humanitarian Aid and Productive Asset Creation (HA & PAC) which has a training component of small grain production and also the distribution of small grain seed, the 2016 – 2017 cropping season is likely to have a higher number of small grain production. The persistent droughts that the region has experienced has resulted in the PoOC putting less effort in field crop production and this has resulted in a decrease in crop diversity from first year average of 5 crops to the baseline average of 4 crops per individual. The graph below depicts the changes explained above.



The drought that Matobo district and the country at large experienced however did not affect the PoOC's desire to know and practise conservation farming. 83.7% of the farmers are knowledgeable about conservation farming and 77.3% practise conservation farming. In terms of the project outcome indicators, the 3yr target has been achieved. Conservation farming has been widely adapted and a significant increase in the number of farmers with knowledge on CF can be noted, however, they were affected by the poor rainfall season. Albeit, as a result of the labour requirements of conservation farming, there still exist a percentage of people who are knowledgeable about conservation farming but are not implementing it. Among the most utilised farming methods by the beneficiaries, conservation farming remains the most implemented with 67.3% of the respondents indicating that they are implementing it.

field crops statistics								
Crops	Maize				Sorghum			
	baseline	first year	2015	2016	baseline	first year	2015	2016
Average harvested (kgs)	575.59	96.04396	101.56	13.82	63.6	47.68293	46.75	43.21
Average area planted (ha)	0.886	0.937967	0.9335	0.87254	0.191	0.507073	0.3763	0.29
Crops	Cow peas				Ground nuts			
	baseline	first year	2015	2016	baseline	first year	2015	2016
Average harvested (kgs)	17.14	5.235294	5.4167	0.00	68.91	26.33333	24.042	4.41
Average area planted (ha)	0.069	0.197941	0.8765	0.02	0.13	0.257667	0.3179	0.43
Crops	Millet				Round nuts			
	baseline	first year	2015	2016	baseline	first year	2015	2016
Average harvested (kgs)	21.3	13.00	19.0494	0.03	35.7	7.63	8.052	0.00
Average area planted (ha)	0.08	0.39	0.4375	0.313	0.099	0.15	0.2755	0.32

The table above shows us that the adaptation of conservation farming, however, did not directly result in an increase in the harvested quantities in the field crops as other climatic factors negatively affected the yields. Field crop productivity has remained very low this season due to the overwhelming drought conditions experienced during this cropping season. The field crops quantities harvested have significantly dropped between the 2014 -2015 and 2015 – 2016 cropping seasons. The baseline production rate for maize was 672.22 kgs per hectare, the end of year 1 progress monitoring survey revealed that the rate had reduced to 102.4 kgs per hectare, the year 2 production rate is 95.2 kgs per hectare and a drastic decline in the figures obtained from the end of 2016 survey show that the production rate was as low as 15.84 kgs per hectare. The table below shows the field crop statistics that have been gathered throughout the project implementation phase. The results show that despite the project's efforts to enhance food security, external factors such as climate change have had a stronger impact on the yields and basing on these results, it has been noted that the field crop situation has been abating over the years.

Figure 3: Garden crop statistics

Name of garden	Male	Female	Total	Major crops grown	Quantities harvested (Average)	Quatities sold
Zimiseleni	0	22	22	Tomatoes	30 crates	20 crates
				Onions	18 pockets	12 pockets
				Leaf vegetables	50 bundles	48 bundles
				Butternuts	320kgs	205kgs
Esibilileni	10	11	21	Tomatoes	30 crates	20 crates
				Onions	18 pockets	12 pockets
				Leaf vegetables	50 bundles	48 bundles
				Butternuts	320kgs	205kgs
Dlanamandlakho	3	9	12	Tomatoes	30 crates	20 crates
				Onions	18 pockets	12 pockets
				Leaf vegetables	50 bundles	48 bundles
				Butternuts	320kgs	205kgs
Dewe community	4	16	20	At establishment stage	0	0

Table1. 2ha garden produce

Improvements in the quantities harvested in garden crops have been noted and this can be largely attributed to the increase in the land area under production by the utilisation of the two (2) hectare gardens. Observations at the garden indicated that Sibilileni garden (in Halale village ward 17) was doing exceptionally good and they also noted that in their previous harvest, they managed to sell butternuts to Food Lovers Market and the quality of their product was highly praised. This is the major success that they have noted despite the slight decline that followed due to high temperatures that nearly destroyed some of their less tolerant crops.

Zimiseleni garden (in Ndiweni village, ward 14) has shown some consistent growth in their production. Unlike the other two garden, they did not experience much water challenges during the dry spell and this has helped them in adhering to their production plan. The members of this garden mainly rely on the local community as their market and furthest they sell to Maphisa growth point. The major successes they have noted since expansion was consistent production, establishment of the solar issigation system and fencing the garden.

Among the gardens that were fully established and started producing in 2015, Dlanamadlako was observed to be the least producing garden out of the three. Their production has mainly managed to sustain their food supply and a percentage of the local market. This may have been mainly as

a result of the low membership in the garden as it has been noted that with the garden's membership at the time of the evaluation, they have not been able to fully utilise the area they have.

However, the figures may have been reported higher if the fourth garden had started production. The major hindrance behind the delayed commencement of production at this new garden has been water for irrigation due to the low rainfall experienced in the previous season accompanied by the high temperature thereof. At the time of reporting, the setting up of the irrigation equipment had been done and also fencing the garden had been completed. The members were in the middle of preparing their land for plantation once they receive the first rains.

The table below shows other improvement on the production of garden crops. The results indicate that there is a significant increase in the productivity of all crops and only noted a single decrease on fine beans quantities. Statistics from the previous years in the table indicate that fine beans was not really one of the common crops in the area.

garden crops statistics								
Crops	leaf veges (bundles)				carrots (bundles)			
	baseline	first year	2015	2016	baseline	first year	2015	201
Average harvested	36.7	64.88	39.63	53.09	3.71	11	12.5	15.25
Average area planted (square metres)	37.6	32.3	43.3846	53.4	42.413	3.166667	7.25	10.17
Crops	butternuts (kgs)				tomato (kgs)			
	baseline	first year	2015	2016	baseline	first year	2015	2016
Average harvested	6.77	21.75	24.8333	39.87	48.86	43.75	2.9545	6.49
Average area planted (square metres)	38.181	8.25	22.5	36.75	228.11	5.75	23.6806	34.36
Crops	fine beans (kgs)				onions (bundles)			
	baseline	first year	2015	2016	baseline	first year	2015	2016
Average harvested			3.6667	2.25	54.08	10.71	14.17	26
Average area planted (square metres)			47.6667	10.36	325.52	5.05	13.1389	20.56

During the mid-year period of the third implementation year, a goat inventory was done for the purpose of obtaining information on the total number of goats in the project not estimating them from a sample. The results of the inventory data collection indicate that the goat pass on project has been progressing quite well.

The table below shows the various numbers of goat births, deaths, goats that have ever been sold, slaughtered and the current number of goats. Absent in the table are the individual averages and the survey results indicated that the average number of goats that each individual own is about 2 goats. The major success that can be noted on the goat pass on project is on the number of people who now own goats although some had just received theirs at the time of the survey.

Village	No. of births		No. of deaths		No. Of goats sold.		No. Of goats slaughtered		Current no. Of goats	
>>>>>>>>	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Malindi	26	51	9	14	4	2	1	0	18	43
Tshogwana	20	39	12	11	2	6	6	0	17	38
Mangala	39	89	18	27	5	8	2	3	27	64
Mhlasi	19	13	2	2	2	2	0	0	21	35
Ndiweni	49	64	19	28	5	1	0	1	17	53
Totals	**153**	**256**	**60**	**82**	**18**	**19**	**9**	**4**	**100**	**233**

It can be noted that the number of respondents who do not have goats have increased from the previous 12.5% to 18.7% from the table below. This may be one of the various effects of the drought that affected the area as small livestock then became the next best alternative to boost the diet. In general, the livestock base have been affected highly by the drought situation. It has been affected in two ways, one: the livestock could not get enough pastures to feed on and in some cases they starved to death and two: they were slaughtered for food or sold to generate money to buy food. The table below shows the percentages of people who have livestock in the ranges defined below.

livestock statistics

	cattle				**Goats**			
	baseline	*first year*	*2015*	*2016*	*baseline*	*first year*	*2015*	*2016*
none	54	59.8	47.1	58.3	23.9	21.7	12.5	18.7
1 to 5	30.4	25	31.1	26.8	44.2	27.2	40.2	43.2
6 to 10	9.1	10.9	11.5	8.9	19.2	35.9	20.7	20.1
Above 10	6.2	4.3	10.3	6	12	15.2	18.04	18
	poultry				**Donkeys**			
	baseline	*first year*	*2015*	*2016*	*baseline*	*first year*	*2015*	*2016*
none	13	7.6	14.9	21.7	56.9	66.3	63.2	65.50
1 to 5	25.7	25	24.2	25.2	35.1	28.3	29.9	26.70
6 to 10	28.6	27.2	33.3	29.3	7.2	4.3	4.6	5.80
Above 10	31.9	40.2	27.6	23.8	0.4	1.1	2.3	2.00

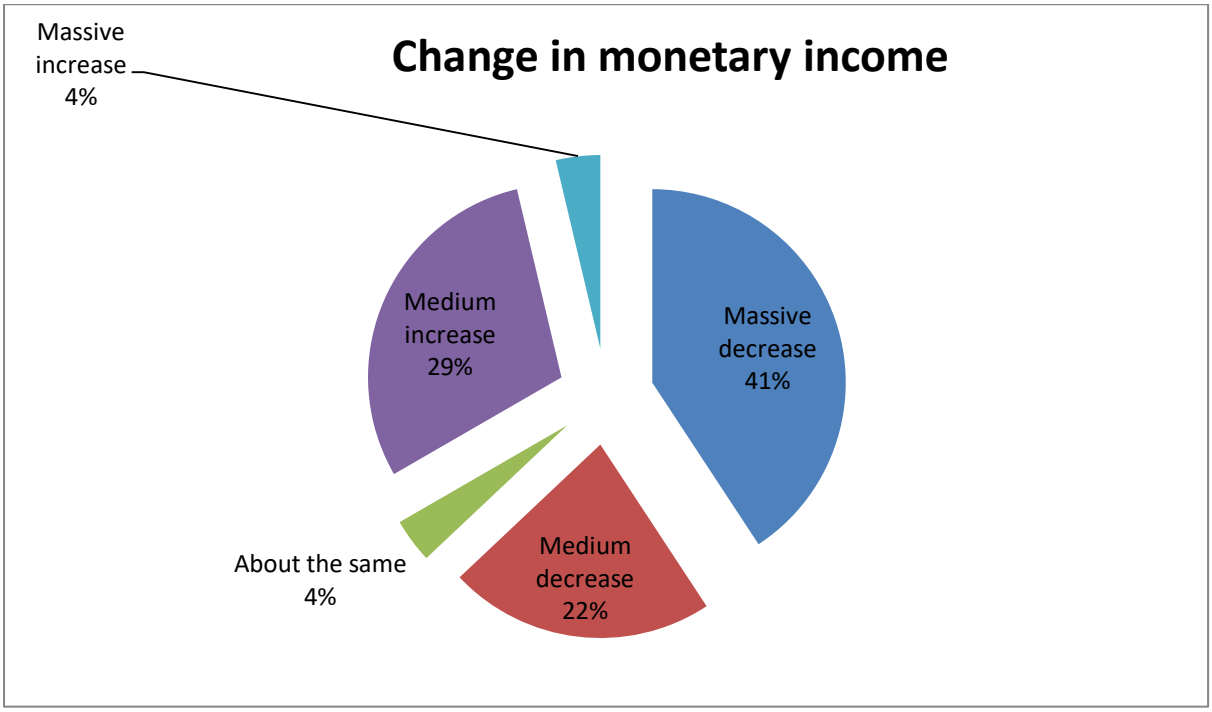
Outcome 2 *Increased household income in Dema and Madwaleni wards*

The end of year (2016) statistics established that the average monthly household income is $128.3. There has been a disruption in the continued increase in the average household income due to the decrease in field crop productivity and the introduction of new garden which was yet to produce during the time of the survey. One of the existing gardens have also suffered water shortages during the evaluation time. The projected seasonal conditions will significantly aid to achieving the 3year target of $140.

The SSAM project targets that the household income is increased and our income generating activities contribute 40% to the overall income. The targeted 40% income contribution of our income generating enterprises to the overall income has been surpassed as evidenced by the

results of the evaluation which show that the contribution has reached 48.8%. The baseline survey show that 10.7% of the overall income originates from the income generating enterprises and the current contribution has increased to 52.47% despite the decrease in the average monthly income. Below is a table that shows the income from each enterprise as well as the overall income. Other sources of income that have been noted to be generating significant income to the households in Matobo include remittances, and piece jobs.

Average Income				
	Baseline	**First Year**	**2015**	**2016**
overall monthly income	121.33	$122.12	$135.26	$128.3
income from goat production in the previous month	-	$7.40	$18.13	$15.2
income from resource centre in the previous month	-	$0.00	$2.31	$2
income from beekeeping in the previous month	2.124087591	$2.43	$29.71	$25
income from nutrition gardening in the previous month	10.83116883	$17.66	$11.88	$25.12
total income from income generating activities	12.95525642	$27.49	$62.03	$67.32



The chat above is showing the percentage of people who indicated the changes that had occurred to their monetary income comparing their current state at the time of the evaluation to the same time last year. The majority of the respondents indicated that they had experienced a massive decrease followed by those who indicated a medium increase. The factors explaining these changes are as follows:

The most highlighted issues that have contributed to the decrease in monetary income is the decrease in output mainly due to the drought. Costs and market price of the produce have not changed.

The increase in income has been mainly noted by people from Esibilileni nutrition garden who could not equate their current financial state to that of last year, a period when they did not have a garden and had very little income from piece jobs and some from remittances.

The evaluation results did not highlight any flagging changes in terms of the asset base, with specific emphasis on the implements component of the asset base of the farmers. This may have been significantly different if the area was not affected by drought and also if the concepts of ISALs were being practiced. The table below shows the average number of implements that the farmers owned at the time of the baseline survey and at the end of the second year. All differences in the values between results can be attributed to the standard deviation.

Averages				
	Baseline	**First Year**	**2015**	**2016**
Hoes	3.65201465	3.39	3.6	3.4
Rack	0.51824818	0.58	0.6	0.45
Cart	0.35164835	0.35	0.46	0.54
Pick	1.15073529	1.11	1.38	1.08
Fork	0.59124088	0.72	1.06	1.23
Mattock	0.37226277	0.41	0.41	0.5
Shovel	1.54014599	1.51	1.76	1.5
Watering cans	0.58909091	1.42	2.11	2.55
Wheel barrows	0.76642336	1.19	1.31	1.05
Slasher	0.42335766	1.39	0.71	1
Plough	0.73062731	1.09	0.78	0.82

Apart from the food supply and livestock survival, the drought situation in Matobo also suppressed the potential improvements on the asset base in the sense that the income generated has been diverted to buy food to supplement the diet as the field crops have failed and in almost all cases, written off. The same reason has resulted in the acquisition of household items such as televisions, radios and satellite dishes remaining low with no significant changes during the implementation period. Table 9 below shows the statistics on household items over the four reporting periods.

averages				
	baseline	first year	2015	2016
Television	0.32	0.38	0.39	0.35
Solar panel	0.58	0.72	0.77	0.74
Radio	0.59	0.53	0.74	0.66
Bed	1.73	1.61	1.82	1.75
Cell phone	0.95	1.16	1.47	1.32
Satellite dish and decoder	0.12	0.15	0.2	0.1

One of the major successes of the SSAM project is the beekeeping section. Beekeepers have been progressing and improving their project. The initial group apiaries that were created are still functional and at the time of reporting some groups were expecting their second harvest for the year. The individual apiaries were also functioning well according to the focus group discussion conducted with the beekeepers. The beekeepers have noted quite a number of successes and below are the major ones highlighted;

- Beekeepers have been equipped with the necessary skills in honey processing and marketing.
- They have managed to sell their honey produce and its by-products (as wax and candles)
- They have attended exhibition shows in Harare, ZITF, Maphisa open market and also did exchange visits to Hurungwe, Chimanimani and Shamva
- They have constructed a processing centre and the structure is 85% complete (only remained with fitting shelves)

- They have drafted the constitution for the processing centre and were looking forward to selecting a board to man the centre.

They plan is also to buy unprocessed organic honey from the community members who are not part of the project to increase their stocks and also utilise their processing centre through the sale of vegetables and other garden produce also.

The major challenges that the beekeeping initiative have faced was poor colonisation of hives due to the tenacious heat waves which resulted in colonies moving out of the apiary. This in-turn resulted in shrinking of the sizes of apiaries leaving a few hives to be shared by a bigger number of people. Also, due to the expansion of personal apiaries, the participation of people in group apiaries have significantly decreased. In an attempt to curb the major challenge of poor colonization, beekeepers are trying to provide supplementary feeding for the bees but little success has been made since the supplementary feeding crops were also affected by the heat. They had suggested that the best way around this may be to develop a garden around the apiary and drill a borehole to provide for the water.

Beekeepers have made significant progress in the production of honey as evidenced by the table below which shows the number of beekeepers by village, the size of the apiaries and the quantities that they have harvested from 2014 to date. With the aid of the new processing centre there are expectations that the number of bottled honey sold will increase significantly given proper utilization of the facility.

village	**number of beekeepers**	**current no. of hives**		**2014**		**2015**		**2016** *(half year result)*	
>>>>>>>		***total***	***colonised***	***bottles***	***kgs***	***bottles***	***kgs***	***bottles***	***Kgs***
dewe	19	38	20	57	103	62	103	78	164
domboshaba	23	34	22	46	88	83	151	105	154
halale	17	18	10	51	56	80	137	32	98
mawusumani	4	6	3	0	42	27	61	0	17
njelele	16	24	12	33	85	51	142	10	42
silungudzi	26	78	39	96	136	94	175	187	180
Totals	**105**	**198**	**106**	**283**	**560**	**97**	**969**	**412**	**755**

The IGA generating the highest income is nutrition gardening with an average of $26.66 per month. Currently, beekeepers are the second highest and they are generating significantly high monthly income with an average of $20.15 followed by goat producers with an average of $12.37 then lastly, the Resource Centre with $8.33 generated from the processing activities that were being carried out.

The resource centre has made some significant strides in its establishment. The uses of the resource centre at the time of the evaluation were rentals and processing. The members of the resource centre process jam from oranges. From rentals only, the centre is getting $50 per month. The resource centre is equipped with solar power and this has been noted as one of their successes. They have also managed to register the facility as a legal structure and establish a board of trustees. Apart from these successes, the members of the centre are also capacitated with food processing skill which they find very useful in their processing activities. The jam they process is packaged and appropriately labelled for marketing.

The long term plans the farmers highlighted include using the centre as a training facility for organic farming. They also have ideas around expansion of the centre to include demonstration plots and livestock production.

The major challenge that they have been facing is that of decrease in membership. This may have been mainly due to the fact that the resource centre has been there for more than five years and the farmers have not been able to yield much income from it.

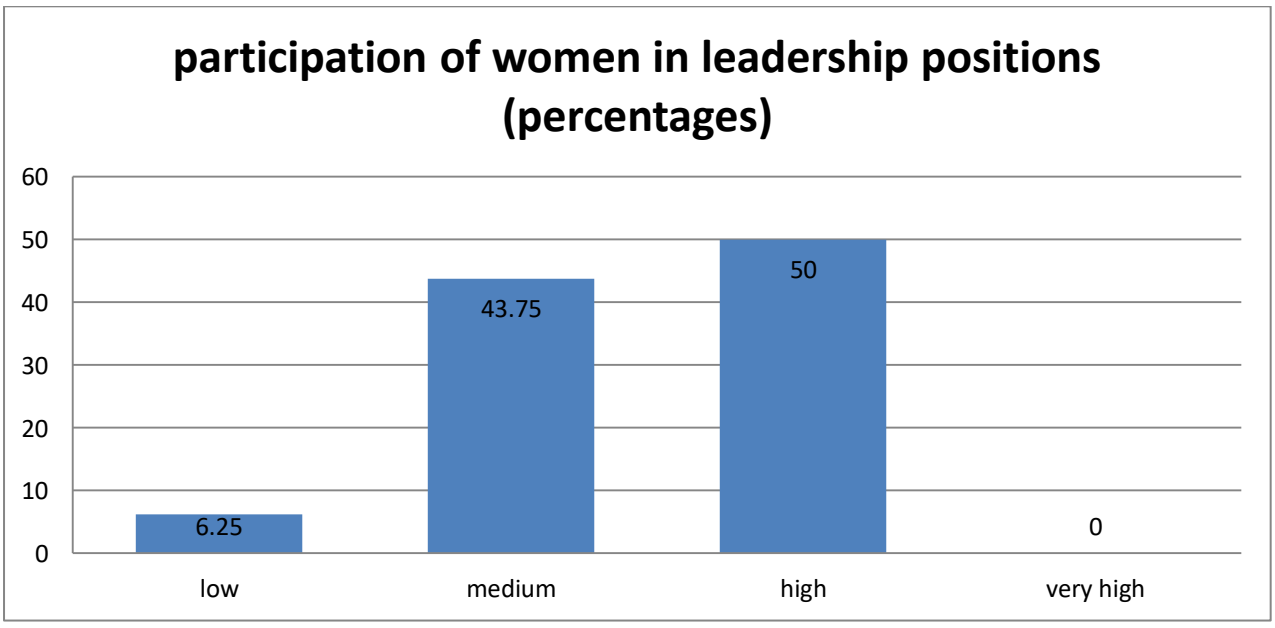
Outcome 3 *Equitable access to resources by women and men in Dema and Madwaleni wards*

In an attempt to encourage equal access to resources by women and man in Dema and Madwaleni ward, the SSAM project has an outcome directed towards achieving this. Activities planned through the implementation phase were all done and of these, the most important was the gender analysis which gave recommendations that significantly aided the organization in its implementation activities. The final evaluation revealed that the top five organisations/bodies that women are participating in (by order of frequencies)

1. Nutrition gardens - as members of the committees taking up positions such as chairperson, secretary, treasurer just to mention a few.
2. Goat Production Committees
3. Beekeepers' committee
4. Burial societies
5. Village development committees

100% of the respondents indicated that they participate as members of the above mentioned bodies. 56.7% are in leadership within these organizations and 43.3% are not.66.7% indicated that they suggest and advocate for the inclusion of ideas during group meetings and 33.3 indicated that they only suggest ideas and this leaves 0% of the respondents to indicate that they never speak. All respondents to this particular question were female.

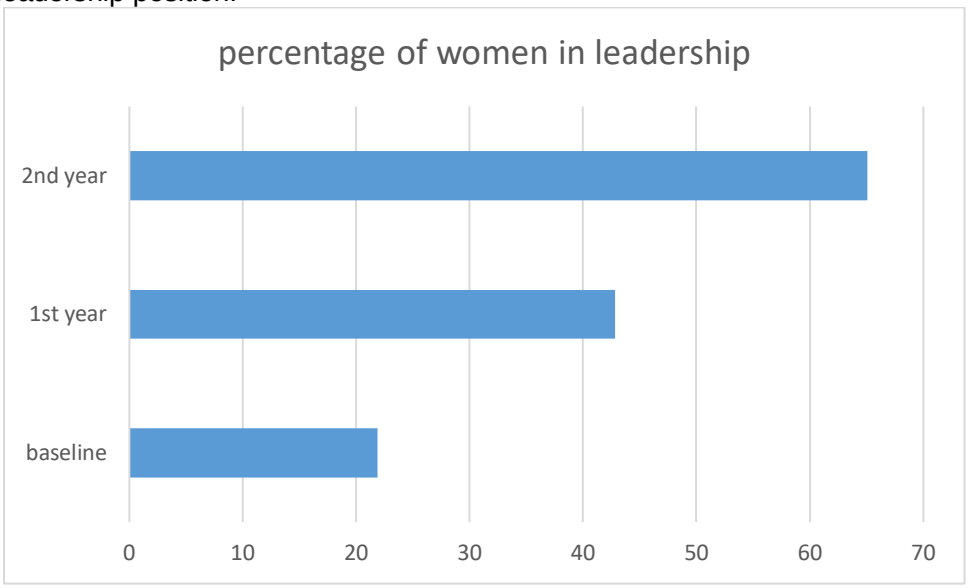
The graph below shows the percentage of responses on the views of respondents on the participation of women in influential leadership positions. 100% of the respondents feel that women are now fully involved in important decision making in the community and about 97.4% indicated that they are also involved in deciding how household income is spent.



A larger percentage of the population of Matobo is occupied by women. The chart above indicate that they are now actively participating in leadership positions. This implies that women also now have a say on issues such as land and productive asset ownership. This fact coupled with their participation in developmental projects will have a significant impact on the progress that the district will realise. Evaluation results show that 88.2% of the women have knowledge of permaculture and this implies that the project target was 94.5% achieved largely owing to the women in leadership workshop and mainstreaming of gender analysis workshop results.

This outcome is important for the project as it brings out the mainstreaming of Human Rights related to the productive and reproductive rights of women and men. The outcome is also our project response to responding to MDG 3 as well as alignment of the project to some of the provision of the Zimbabwe constitution around Gender and Development. The two major outputs of this outcome state that (3.1) By year three, at least 60% of the leadership of the different enterprises are women, and (3.2) Based on gender analysis, change in the proportion of women participants in the enterprises who attest to deciding on use of earned income.

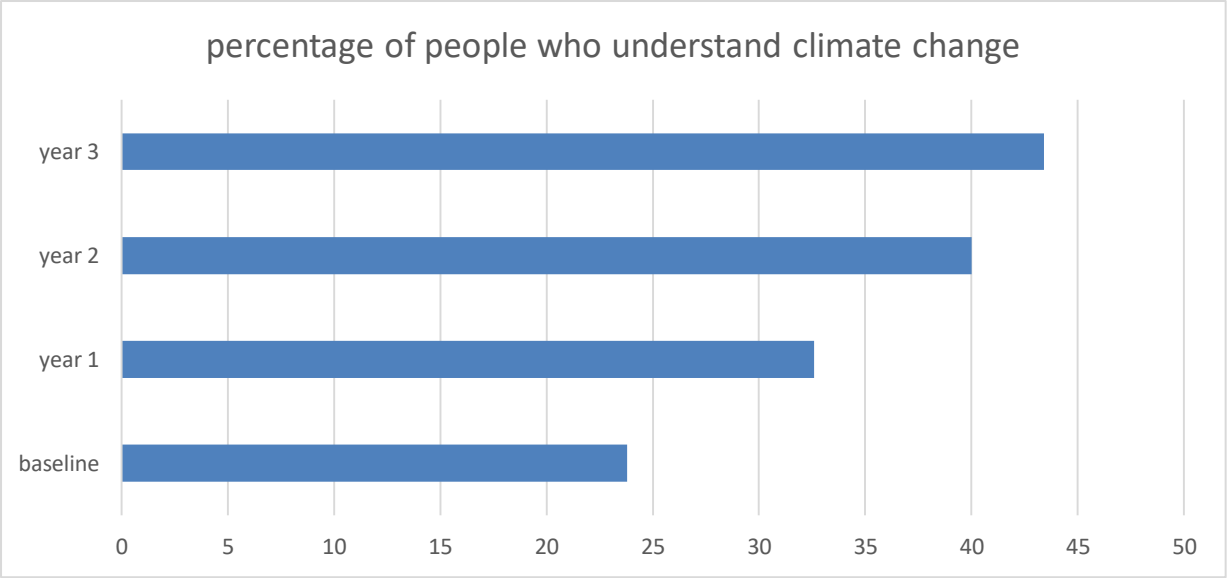
The participation of women in leadership positions that are influential has increased significantly with most women assuming positions such as chairperson, secretary, treasurer and committee members in several development projects. Other positions that women participant in include church leaders and social clubs positions. Local governance and development positions such as the VIDCO, the WDCO,the VWSC, the WWSC, councillor, Village Head and government departments are still largely constituted by men and we have also observed a highly skewed percentage of male politicians and local leaders. The outputs of the Leadership training for women are largely on the enlightenment front where both women and men agree and accept the increased need for women to participate in leadership so as to ensure that their needs are equally considered. The graph below shows the percentage of women who hold at least one influential leadership position.



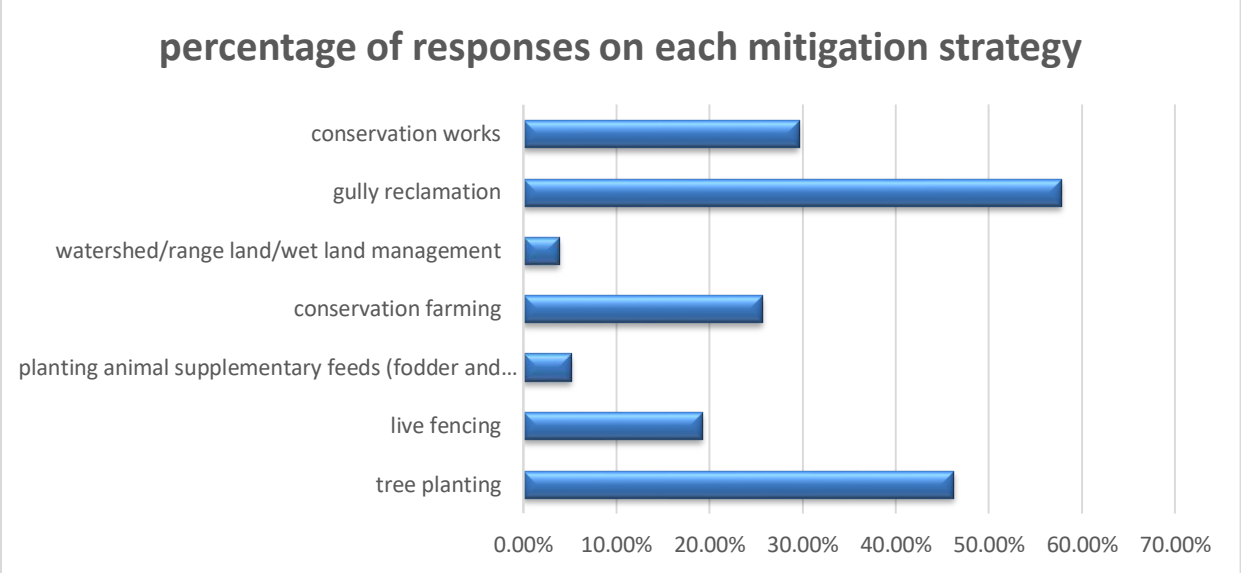
Outcome 4 *Reduced impact of climate change effects on communities' livelihoods*

The major point of limited success on the SSAM project has been because of climate change. The operational area has had a persistent drought during the implementation year. Climate change initiatives aimed at raising awareness and encouraging the implementation of strategies to mitigate and adapt to it were put in place and implemented. However, the area was affected by one of the most destructive droughts in terms of crop production. Efforts to ensure that people understand climate change have been made during the implementation year and significant improvement in the percentage of people who now understand the term climate change itself have been noted.

There has been a continuous increase and 43.4% now understand climate change and in-depth understanding 3year target not achieved due to increase in the number of beneficiaries by the introduction of a new garden whose members were not trained about climate change at the time of the evaluation. The overall percentages of people who understand climate change remain low as compared to those who do not understand it. The slow change may be due to lack of activities planned during the year that gives the people the much needed knowledge on climate change as it remains the most significant factor hindering progress in the agriculture sector.



The majority of respondents who understand climate change highlighted that is to do with weather variations, persistent drought and others thinks of water sources drying. A group of people was commissioned as Locals Actors of Change (LACs) and these were capacitated with climate change knowledge so as to emancipate their fellow community members. In a focus group with some of these LACs it was revealed that they last had their activities years back and this has resulted in the slow dissemination of knowledge hence less awareness about the effects of climate change.



On the issues of mitigating and adaptation of climate change, the evaluation pointed out that 64.2% of the farmers are implementing at least 2 adaptation strategies and 58.2% are implementing at least 2 mitigation strategies. The project target for adaptation strategies have been reached and progress has been made on mitigation strategies and the 3year target was 97% achieved. The graph above shows the most commonly used mitigation strategies and the table below shows the most commonly used adaptation strategies.

	adaptation strategies
	percentages
conservation farming	60.00%
conservation works	13.80%
water harvesting	27.50%
rearing small livestock	16.20%
growing small grain	33.80%

growing OPV	5.00%
crop diversity	57.50%

Matobo is a district characterised with severe climatic conditions which range from irregular seasonal patterns and extreme weather which get very hot during the summer and very cold in winter. Regular agricultural activities are hindered by persistent water challenges. This project is responding to those challenges through implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions which foster resilience within the farmers thereby increasing their livelihood options. Efforts to ensure that people understand climate change have been made during the implementation period as it can be noted that there is continuous increase in the percentage of people who now understand the term climate change itself. Among those who indicated that they understand the term climate change, 100% understand that climate change is to do with weather variations and about 58% understand that it is to do with persistent droughts. The table below shows the continuous increase in the number of people who understand the term climate change.

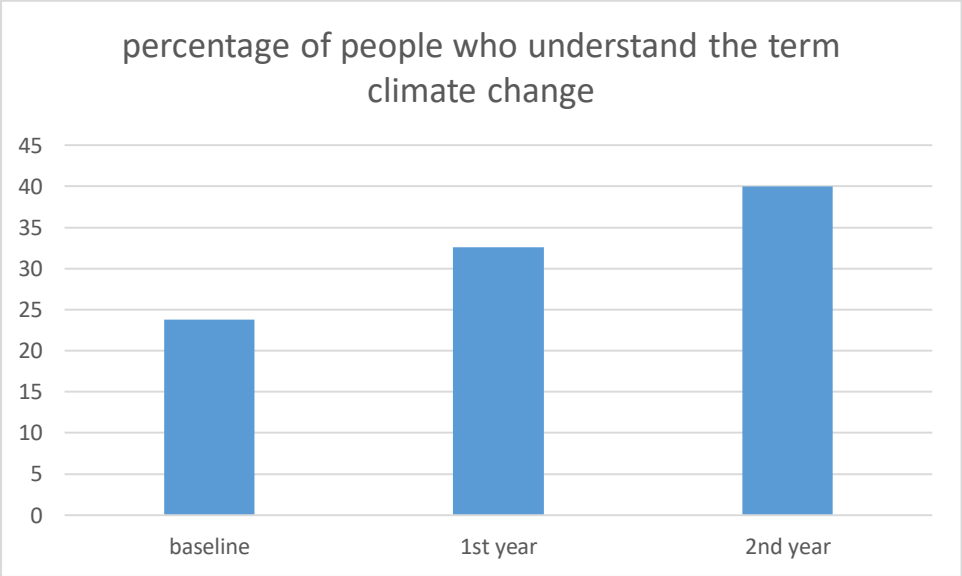


Figure 4: Climate change aspects

Outcome 5 Successful monitoring, evaluation, learning and educating for a wider roll out

Efforts to ensure that SSAM monitoring and evaluation activities were conducted according to the monitoring and evaluation framework were mostly successful in the key areas in this implementation year with the exception of the monthly detailed garden crop productivity information which was not collected. In order to address the case of beekeepers and goat producers where the finer details on the total number of hives now present and the total number of goats available, inventory data was collected and the system attempted to cover every goat producer and beekeeper present. Apart from this, successes have been noted in the timeliness of the reports, in this case the end of year two progress report, though some important documentation of significant successes were not made. The project team has also conducted the regular review and planning meetings and these were successful as work plans were developed and adhered to.

With the available M & E resources, both financial and personnel, the organisation managed to achieve up to 70% implementation of M&E framework statutes. The failure to achieve full implementation of the M & E Framework was mainly because the turn over between data collection and report generation has been taking too much time due to limited M & E personnel and in a number of cases limited funds. The major successes that has been noted during the final

implementation year was the goat inventory exercise and the final internal evaluation that was successfully done. The monthly data collection was done for the months of January, February and March, November and December only. As a result of the challenges faced in monitoring and evaluation, documentation of stories of most significant change could not be done.

4.2. UNINTENDED RESULTS AND CHANGES

The increased capacity of beekeepers in production and leadership aspects has resulted in their involvement into the district and provincial beekeepers' committees and this is an unintended result which have largely come through the attention from different stakeholders in the district. The selection of a large majority of farmers within our beekeeping intervention has showed that they are capacitated in both production and leadership. The district committee will be managed by Beekeepers Association of Zimbabwe in conjunction with AGRITEX and Forestry Commission and their major role will be to coordinate the beekeeping activities in the district and play a marketing linkage role.

Working with partners and government department who have a competitive edge in particular areas of training has resulted in the involvement of the PoOC in various activities that are not being done by Fambidzanai and this has been a result of the established working relationships with them which have fostered the attainment of unintended results such registration advantages, literature and products which have benefitted the community. The partners include AGRITEX, Livestock Production Department, EMA, ICRISAT, Masakhaneni Trust, Khanye development trust. Masakhaneni Trust will be working with farmers within the beekeeping and the resource centre intervention in the attainment of their business models as well as additional training on business entrepreneurship.

4.4. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Gender

2016 has seen Fambidzanai utilising the CLPP process, in all the selected wards. This approach has been adopted in the third year of the project as it aids the communities to identify gender based indicators that been achieved throughout the project. Women comprise 60% of the beneficiaries and the needs of women and adolescent girls have been considered during project selection, planning and implementation. We have learnt that in most cases the women identify and work towards increasing household dietary adequacy, dietary diversity and general food consumption. This has prompted us to have a higher percentage of women beneficiaries. Throughout the project phase up to 70% of the participants in trainings sessions were women, this has aided greater emancipation through acquired knowledge and expertise in the related areas. This is in line with FPC Gender policy which requires all projects ensure that women benefit equally as well as to ensure that both women and girls will be responsible for decision making in the projects they do.

Resilience building

Supplementary feeding techniques training was done for the farmers in both wards. The facilitators of the workshop included staff from Fambidzanai and guest facilitators from Matobo research station and ICRISAT. The trainings gave farmers skills and knowledge on how to produce, process and store fodder for the goats during the dry season. A total of 23 goat farmers (17 female and 6 male) were trained in Madwaleni ward. This training increased adaptation options for farmers in the face of desertification in the ward. Trickle down training was also

organised by the project staff so as to ensure that all members of the community benefited on the information gained by other farmers.

In addition, the promotion and training of CF farmers growing OPV small grain seed was an activity was done during the early part of January were the farmers in the wards of operation were informed of the benefits and rewards of growing OPVs and small grain seed. This sensitization process was done at ward meetings were Madwaleni ward registered a total participation of 67 farmers (41 female and 26 male). In Dema the attendance was relatively low owing to field cropping activities. A total of 31 people came where 19 were female and 12 were male. 50 farmers received 2kg each of small grain seed of sorghum and pearl millet and this seed was to be planted in the demonstration site belonging to the 40 group of CF farmers. There have not been major actions related to the Supporting Local Actors of Change with Information Education and Communication material as well as the Supporting ward actions in collaboration with the Civil Protection Unit and the Environment Management Authority.

The identification and selection of Dewe Village at the recipient village of the 'Eco-village' initiative was done in this reporting period and processes have already begun to achieve this result. Climate change affects poor people in particular, because of their weak adaptive capacities. Therefore it is important to assess, the risks, hazards and vulnerabilities of communities starting at village level. The ecovillage process initiated with the hazards analysis and this resulted in the establishment of a risk aversion work plan. As we move into the 2nd half of the year, village initiatives on risk aversion will be done followed by training on safeguarding livelihoods from disasters which will result in another plan to be completed by the village members. These activities will be done in Dewe village and an assessment report will be provided to identify the changes that would have occurred resulting from the process.

Conflict sensitivity

Power relations between community development structures at village level and the group structures established through the programmes have been an area of caution through the project. Key players within the village such as VIDCO, councillors, traditional leaders and other local leaders have often leadership are important within the community. At Association level, the role of these players sometimes appear to be inactive and this has resulted in them being side lined by community projects therefore creating a cause of discontent amongst both the members and the leaders. Our project thus has involved the local structures at all levels and this has resulted in the creation of mutual understanding of the roles that they play in the project and the community at large. Above this, we have noted that the project structures and have become very active in their operations which is positive, but this has however made them exposed to manipulation by different stakeholders at different levels who may want to associate with them and draw them back. Also of note also was the fact that the majority of members in those Association committees are women, making them more prone to manipulation because of their perceived gender roles.

Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA)

As Fambidzanai, we are working towards the establishment of our own HRBA framework for use within our projects. In the meantime and in the SSAM project, our key action related to human rights is to raise critical consciousness through popular education and through practical support to analyse contexts, power-relations and violation of rights and then to plan and organise actions to improve people's well-being and knowledge. For those who have been made to believe that they have no rights, and socialised to expect to be treated without dignity or respect, the first step is to challenge and change their perceptions of themselves. This step supports people to critically assess their situation and to see it for what it is: exploitation, oppression and injustice. It is also the first step to empowerment for change– an inner realisation that there is a possibility for change and a sense that people have the power to do something about it.

The human rights-based approach requires that rights-holders living in poverty are fully involved and take action in determining their needs and the responses that will be provided to answer them. This is in stark contrast to a top-down, service-led approach where such decisions are made externally and where poor people do not participate in the processes that affect, simply because they are wrongly considered to be mere beneficiaries or recipients.

Our organization believes in and promotes participatory approaches to development when working with communities to empower them. Whilst working with the communities, we will strengthen participatory approaches, and will work alongside government agencies as part of creating sustainability of the projects in communities. Particularly Fambidzanai will endeavor to account to the local authority alongside other development players. With regards to the Do No Harm approach, Fambidzanai respects diversity in community views and will not consciously support conflicts. The resource center is a conflict hazard that Fambidzanai will be conscious of and will seek the support from organizations that are grounded in Conflict Transformation projects.

4.5. APPROACHES AND WORKING METHODS

There are a number of working approaches that have already been used in the life span of this project. The approaches have worked well into the project as FPC has experience in the utilization of these approaches in their development initiatives across the country. The 'Livelihoods Centred Disaster Risk Reduction' [1](LCDRR) approach has been the hallmark of our Climate Change initiatives and communities have found this strategy appropriate as it links their livelihoods and the disaster challenges affecting their ability to live off the environment. We have been supporting farmers to address their livelihood challenges at the same time addressing the environmental concerns by reducing risks and disasters associated with climate change.

The project is being implemented using a Results-Based Project Cycle Management Framework (RBM). This is a team based and participatory approach and philosophy to project management that emphasizes on development results in planning, monitoring, reporting, learning and evaluation. This framework ensures that activities are linked to the outputs, outcomes and impact and in that way development initiatives work towards the attainment of project goals as stated in the beginning.

In this year, the use of the Value Chain Approach Farmers has intensified after the VCA training. Issues of group formation, production, value addition and marketing in a sustainable way were addressed through capacity building. In the year to come, major activities will include creating linkages with members coming from organizations which have a role to play in the components of their value chain. This ranges from seed distributers to food processing companies, packaging companies, retailers, commodity buyers and consumers. They get to show case their products thereby creating opportunities for market linkages. VCA looks at developing the capacities of farmers to produce crops and move them through the value chain until the processed product goes to the market.

Another approach to be used in the 2nd half of the year is the Internal Savings and Lending Schemes (ISALs). This program will encourage farmers to form small group of people within their enterprise (average 6) in which they can save a fixed monthly figure. Each of the members of the group is liable to borrow from that fund and should return the money at the end of the month with a small interest (agreed upon). At the start of the fund, the farmers agree to what purpose they will be saving the money be it seed, inputs, materials etc. The ISAL group creates a constitution for themselves which they will adhere to and enforce until the time comes for them to share they proceed and interests. Furthermore Fambidzanai will link the enterprises to service providers who train and equip farmers with knowledge on running credit and savings projects. There is need to

[1] [1] www.fao.org/fileadmin/user-upload/drought/docs/LCDRR-manual-Practical%20Action.pdf

create such linkages so as to encourage the expansion of the various income generating ventures

4.6. PROGRAMMATIC RISKS

For the past few years drought and extreme heat have devastated Matobo. These programmatic risks have caused the talks of food relief in the area to skyrocket, resulting in developmental projects to take secondary priority after food availability.

4.7. FINANCIAL STATUS

4.8. SUMMARY OF KEY STEERING DECISIONS FOR THE COMING REPORTING PERIOD(S)

On the basis of the full-fledged information and analysis provided in chapter 4, and taking into account the steering decisions outlined in the attached logframe follow-up matrix, summarize the crucial steering decisions for the coming reporting period(s), as per the following format:

Focused issue/area	Steering decisions (incl. anticipated reporting period ; expected deliverables ; deadlines; and responsibilities)
…to ensure that the terms of reference of the evaluation are completed and implemented	…the Evaluation should be completed before the end of the year.
…	…
…	…

5. PROCESSES / LEARNING

5.1. LESSONS LEARNT FROM HEKS/EPER LEARNING SPACES

There were no new lessons or insights discussed during the reporting period

Relevant insights from the Annual Partners Meeting brought into this Half-Yearly/Yearly Project Review	What do the insights tell you about your project in the following areas (in the form of opportunities / challenges)?	Opportunities	Challenges	Steering decisions/actions for the ongoing/next year/phase	Responsibility and deadline of deliverables
Insight 1...The learning workshops with Heks (M&E, DRR and HRBGA)	Relevance and validity of project theory of change/intervention logic	...it contributes to improved thinking and idea generation which trickles down to the projects being implemented.	...There is often limited resources to assimilate and implement the outcomes of the workshop into practice	...It would be important to follow the work plans adopted during the workshops and see how best to finance them	...HEKS/EPER and FPC director 2016
	Value addition / contribution to the CP theory of change	...Discussions on outcomes, outputs and activities may lead to positive changes to the CP theory of change.	...Too many discussions on theory of change may lead to a change in the original thinking of the project.	...Changes to the CP should come from an understanding of the program and how it originated.	...HEKSEPER and FPC director 2016
	Degree of achieving expected outcomes	...The opportunity to contribute to the positive changes towards the theory of change.	...Limited meetings between FPC and HEKS may derail progress towards achieving expected outcomes.	...Timely provision of a clear schedule for HEKS field visits.	...HEKS and FPC director.
	Changes in the context (incl. assumptions and risks)	...FPC's programs are heavily dependent on climatic conditions and therefore our theory of change may not be met in the event of extreme weather conditions.	...Seasonal variations may render our efforts fruitless.	...There is a great need to pay attention to climate change in climate variations issues.	...HEKS and FPC programming team.
	Additional issues	...	...	...	...

5.2. LESSONS LEARNT FROM OTHER LEARNING SOURCES

Report on relevant lessons learnt – if any – during the concerned reporting period, focusing on any significant learning event (incl. evaluations, experience capitalizations, other HEKS/EPER Learning Spaces, quarterly reviews on contextual risks, monitoring visits conducted by CO-staff, etc.); and outline required modifications, as per the following table. The exercise should be conducted by the implementing partner organization together with the Country Office.

Insights from any other relevant learning source brought into this Half-Yearly/Yearly Project Review	What do the insights tell you about your project in the following areas (in the form of opportunities / challenges)?	Opportunities	Challenges	Steering decisions / actions fo the ongoing/next year/phase	Responsibility and deadline of deliverables
Insight 1…There is greater need for stakeholder engagement and stakeholder participation to improve achievement of results.	Relevance and validity of project theory of change/intervention logic	…Engaging stakeholders results in access to resources (human, material, financial).	…Stakeholders are not necessarily available and often concentrate on their own activities.	…There should be a conceited effort to appraise and engage stakeholders every quarter	…FPC project staff.
	Value addition / contribution to the CP theory of change	…Stakeholders may complement existing outputs and outcomes through their own work.	…Commitment towards the achievement of outcomes varies among stakeholders resulting in failure to contribute to results.	…Stakeholder budgeting and stakeholder mapping should be essential in project cycle.	… FPC project staff.
	Degree of achieving expected outcomes	…The degree of achieving expected outcomes will increase with more stakeholders being involved in the project.	…The present challenge within stakeholders makes it uncertain for FPC to concretely rely on their support.	…FPC's planning process should cushion for anticipated inabilities by stakeholders	… FPC project staff.
	Changes in the context (incl. assumptions and risks)	…Stakeholders are no longer financially capacitated hence their activities are far less than before.	…Financial environment in Zimbabwe limits stakeholders especially government to conduct their regular activities thereby reducing ability to support FPC project.	… FPC's planning process should cushion for anticipated inabilities by stakeholders	… FPC project staff.
	Additional issues	…	…	…	…
Insight 2…[*indicate source*]	Relevance and validity of project theory of change/intervention logic	…	…	…	…
	Value addition / contribution to the CP theory of change	…	…	…	…
	Degree of achieving expected outcomes	…	…	…	…
	Changes in the context (incl. assumptions and risks)	…	…	…	…

5.3. R IMPLEMENTATION SET-UP

The implementation set up to remain the same from the planning stage.

5.4. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

- The major challenge in this quarter has been the national challenge related to the unavailability of cash in formal institutions. Banks have not been able to give cash to clients as a result of a national cash shortage. This has greatly affected project activities which have a great need for cash and thus slowed down progress towards the achievement of set targets. Finance staff have spent a large amount of time travelling to and from banks to access as little as USD $100 per day out of possible budgets of $2000 or $3000 per activity.
- The drought has been mentioned as a major challenge facing the project area and this has affected the community in more ways than anticipated. The perennial rivers to which our garden projects have been pinned for irrigation have started to dwindle in terms of water flow and this has affected ability to irrigate the 2ha gardens. Farmers have had to ration water and this has greatly hampered production at a time when a lot of progress was being done.
- The drought however brought some good opportunities for FPC as the implementation of the Food Relief and Productive Asset Creation programme has resulted in acceptance and respect of FPC within the community making easier for more people to find interest in the development programmes we implement. The initiatives we bring to the community such as DRR and Climate Change need increased acceptance so as to have more impact

5.5. INSTITUTIONAL RISKS

No existing institutional risks noticed.

5.6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

The monitoring and evaluation system for the SSAM project is based mainly on the project documents that were developed for the project and how we can measure the progress towards achieving the outcomes in the project documents. The project proposal, the Logframe and the implementation plan were used by the project team to establish an M&E plan which hinges on the use of the M&E framework. This framework breaks down every outcome, output and activity and uses the baseline data to determine the level of progress in each result. Data is collected at agreed intervals and this data is processed and analysed to bring out the periodic M&E report which is then used to process the narrative report and to complete the Follow up Matrix. Below are the major M&E activities that were done in the year 2015

Table 2: M&E activities completed in 2015

M&E Activities
Conducted 3 M&E feedback workshops in the community
Outcome 1 – household interviews and observation
Outcome 1 – crop and livestock assessment
Outcome 2 - Household Interviews
Outcome 5 – planning Meetings
Output 1.2 – Field Observation, Interviews
Output 2.1 – HH Interviews, Surveys
Director's field visits

Programme manager review and planning visits
Field internal auditing
M&E Report (covering year 1 implementation May2014-April 2015)
Logframe follow up matrix

A monitoring and evaluation framework was designed at the beginning of the project SSAM. As part of SSAM's monitoring and evaluation system, and to enable measurement of changes over time, a baseline survey was conducted with the aim of establishing benchmarks for the project indicators against which project performance would be assessed.
At the end of the first quarter of 2015 as well as at the end of 2015, a progress monitoring survey was held with the following objectives

- To determine the progress of the project on the indicators of each intended outcome.
- To establish recommendations to the planning and prioritisation of project activities.
- Come up with M&E reports that will feed into SSAM programming

The M&E framework has worked tremendously well as a tool for ensuring that progress is being checked. The project team, in accordance with the M&E framework conducts monthly, quarterly and half yearly data collection processes and these are done in the villages of the two wards. However, concerns are being raised regarding the budget insufficiency of the process. Cost effective measures have been put in place in an effort to circumvent the challenge however, this is now resulting in reduced quality of work related to monitoring and evaluation. FPC applied for a budget increase to this effect and a budget line for data collection and analysis was introduced and this will see improved M&E efficiency in 2016.

Participatory project review and planning
This process was conducted during the last week of May, the last week of June and the last week of September. The programme manager, the project officer, the field officer and two intern data statisticians were part of the process where a review of the project's quarterly activities were done. Programme objectives that were set within the annual implementation plan at the beginning of the year were analysed to determine the progress towards achieving project results. Upon completion of the review, new plans for the following quarter would be unveiled in accordance to the strengths and weaknesses of the previous quarter. The internal auditing process for the field office also took place during this time and liquidation of outstanding vouchers was done in the presence of the finance officer.

5.7. PROJECT EXIT PLAN

Exit strategy being executed according to plan

5.8. SUMMARY OF KEY STEERING DECISIONS FOR THE COMING REPORTING PERIOD(S)

Focused issue/area	**Steering decisions** (incl. anticipated reporting period ; expected deliverables ; deadlines; and responsibilities)
…to ensure that the terms of reference of the evaluation are completed and implemented	…the Evaluation should be completed before the end of the year.
…	…
…	…

6. ENCLOSURES

Enclosure A: Financial Report (→ FFAG)
Enclosure B: Logframe Follow-up Matrix
Enclosure C: Case Study of Promising / Innovative Working Approach

Please refer to excel sheet attached

Enclosure B: Project Logframe Follow-up Matrix *(if guidance is needed how to fill in the follow-up matrix, consult PCM-Manual Annex 2.4_Pj)*

Intervention logic (expected results and indicators, including HKI) *(to copy from logframe and M&E plan or YPO, as appropriate)*	**Planned target values** (per indicator describe baseline; target value for reporting period; and annual and/or phase target, as appropriate)	**Progress and appraisal** (achieve value; on-track, off-track; explain de viation of plan. Also, assess uninter ded, positive/negative, and direct/ ir direct changes)	**Funds** (give % of used vs. planned funds per outcome/output for reporting period; explain deviation from budget)	**Steering decisions** (incl. deliverables, deadlines and responsibilities)
Expected impact: … *(if appropriate2)* ▪ Indicator : …	…	…		…
Expected outcome 1: …			…*(for outcome 1)*	
▪ Indicator: …	…	…		…
▪ HKI: …	…	…		…
Expected output 1.1: …			…*(for output 1.1)*	
▪ Indicator				…

Observation fields	**Assessment** (reflect on each observation field and interpret the findings in light of this project. Also reflect on intended / unintended, positive/negative, and direct/indirect changes)	**Steering decisions** (incl. deliverables, deadlines and responsibilities)
Intervention logic		
… *(to copy from your M&E plan)*		
Cross-cutting issues		
… *(to copy from your M&E plan)*	…	…
Approaches, working methods		
… *(to copy from your M&E plan)*	…	…
Assumptions and risks		
… *(to copy from your M&E plan)*	…	…

[2] If your project has been running for 6 or 12 months only at the time of reporting, it may be difficult to capture "impact". However, if data exists from a previous phase cycle of the project, it may be possible to use this data for comparison, thus estimating impact, or for aggregation.

Enclosure C: Case Study of Promising / Innovative Working Approach

Write a short practical case study (max. 1 page) on promising and/or innovative working approaches the project has been implementing and experimenting with. Explain how this approach has been / and will be facilitating the attainment of the expected outcomes of the project.