



Decentralized evaluation for evidence-based decision making
WFP Office of Evaluation

OBJ

Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS)

Terms of Reference

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**Evaluation of
R4 Rural Resilience Initiative in Masvingo and Rushinga Districts in
Zimbabwe
[2018 - 2021]**

WFP Zimbabwe Country Office

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1. Introduction

1. Seventy percent of the population in Zimbabwe depend on rain-fed agriculture. Vulnerability to climate-related shocks is a constant threat to their ability to secure enough nutritious food throughout the year. In the face of these challenges – made more frequent and intense by climate change – the United Nations World Food Programme in Zimbabwe in 2017 launched the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) funded by Swiss Development Cooperation, to enable 6,000 vulnerable rural households in Masvingo and Rushinga districts to increase their food- and nutrition security by managing climate-related risks. This initiative combines four risk management strategies: improved resource management through asset creation (risk reduction); livelihoods diversification and microcredit (prudent risk taking); savings (risk reserves) and insurance (risk transfer). In March 2020, insurance payouts were distributed through the initiative in Zimbabwe to compensate for weather-related losses.
2. These Terms of Reference (TOR) are for a decentralised evaluation of the R4 Rural Resilience initiative, funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Corporation (SDC) and implemented in Zimbabwe. The evaluation has been commissioned by the WFP Zimbabwe country office and will assess the R4 Rural Resilience initiative with particular emphasis on its sustainability, effectiveness, and costs efficiency covering the R4 phase one implementation period of January 2018 to June 2021. Whilst this is an activity evaluation, the review of the R4 programme will also generate lessons for the expansion of the pilot project. The findings and recommendations of first-generation Zimbabwe CSP evaluation will also be considered when drawing conclusions during the decentralised evaluation exercise.
3. These TORs were prepared by the WFP Zimbabwe Country Office with support of WFP Regional Bureau (RB), Johannesburg, based upon an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders and following a standard template. The purpose of the TOR is twofold. Firstly, it provides key information to the evaluation team and helps guide them throughout the evaluation process; and secondly, it provides key information to stakeholders about the proposed evaluation. The evaluation serves the dual purpose of learning and accountability with emphasis on learning in order to inform the design and implementation of the next R4 project starting in July 2021 and the resilience approach for the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) starting in 2022.
4. The aim of the evaluation and its timing is designed to inform the second phase of the R4 rural resilience initiative and the Zimbabwe Country office approach to resilience building programming to be adopted in the 2021-2025 Country Strategic Plan. The evaluation is intended to provide evidence that can inform WFP's strategy for scaling up and enhancing the integrated risk management and resilience approaches.
5. . TOR will be reviewed and finalised with the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG), chaired by WFP Deputy Country Director. The evaluation team will conduct the Decentralised Evaluation (DE) in conformity with the final terms of reference (TOR).

2. Reasons for the Evaluation

2.1. Rationale

The evaluation is being commissioned for the following reasons:

6. In line with WFP's continued emphasis to maintain a culture of accountability and learning to meet stakeholder needs and to generate evidence and knowledge essential for WFP to achieve its goals, Zimbabwe CO intends to conduct an impartial and independent evaluation of the R4 resilience-building intervention.
7. The first phase of the R4 rural resilience initiative is coming to an end in June 2021 to pave way for a second phase which coincides with the time WFP Zimbabwe will be developing and adopting a new Country Strategic Plan for 2022-2026. This is therefore an opportune time to inform the planning of the

second phase of the R4 rural resilience initiative and other integrated risk management approaches alike and as well the Zimbabwe CO resilience approach within the broader Country strategic plan.

8. Comprehensive evidence on the effectiveness and sustainability of the integrated risk management programming in Zimbabwe is still limited. Although monitoring and review exercises were able to generate evidence at outcome level, lessons learned, and best practices of the project, information gaps exist on the sustainability of the interventions, the added value of integrating climate risk management initiatives as opposed to other resilience approaches, its cost-effectiveness, and the relevance of the R4 components such as insurance and facilitating smallholder farmers access to agricultural credit under the Zimbabwean context.
9. New and transformative approaches to programming have been initiated through the R4 project as it progressively linked with other WFP initiatives such as Food assistance for assets (FFA) and the Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) programme to build resilient food systems. Through FFA, WFP provides food assistance to food insecure people to fill immediate food gaps whilst at the same time supporting households and communities to build assets - such as dam creation, repairing irrigation systems, establishing nutrition gardens, soil and water conservation, etc. - that reduce exposure to and impact of shocks and stressors, strengthen resilience to natural disasters, and contribute to long-term livelihood and environmental benefits. Through SAMS, WFP and partners work with farmer organizations to help smallholder farmers develop business and harvesting skills. Having acquired the skills, smallholder farmers are able to meet high-quality standards, sell their crops to WFP and other quality-oriented buyers; and become competitive players in the formal markets. Support at the household level helps farmers produce more high-quality crops, reduce post-harvest losses, improve gender equality, and strengthens household nutrition. There is, therefore, a need to explore ways of further strengthening integration across WFP Zimbabwe activities for better development outcomes.
10. WFP Zimbabwe CO also aims to strengthen the food systems approach to programming to which R4 is contributing through improved production through mechanized conservation agriculture practices, facilitation of access to inputs and reduction of post-harvest losses. In simple terms, a food system is the path that food travels from fields to family meals. It is a complex network involved in producing food, transforming it, and ensuring it reaches hungry households. This decentralised evaluation will thus provide an opportunity to assess how to better integrate the R4 components within the broader WFP food systems framework and strengthen the integrated approach to resilience building.
11. Contextual changes can impact the relevance and success of a project. There have been various policy and economic changes since the inception of the R4 project in Zimbabwe. The assumptions made at the time of developing the theory of change have gradually changed and a need to adjust the results pathway might be imperative. In light of this, there is a need to generate evidence on the effects of changes in the operating environment on programming and how interventions should be adjusted to remain relevant and effective in the current operating environment.
12. The 2016 Lean Season Assistance evaluation recommended the need to strengthen collection of more detailed and useful information on impact and sustainability of resilience programmes including the use of innovative M&E approaches to better demonstrate impact and provide information on household and community resilience. The evaluation also recommended the increased focus on resilience programming targeting the poorest of the population.
13. The Mid-term review of the Zimbabwe Country Strategic Plan, 2017 – 2021 recommended that activities in the 'response to root causes' focus area should give maximum attention to the development and documentation of lessons, models and templates that can be applied more broadly when circumstances and resources permit. The R4 programme which is better resourced, should also maintain its focus on learning, demonstration and advocacy for these purposes. The learning and evidence achieved during the remainder of the current CSP should serve to explore the strategic suggestions made by this MTR - as a bridge into the CSP evaluation, the design of the next CSP, and the advocacy and decision-making with the Government, UN and donor partners that that design will entail.

14. In addition, one recommendation made in the SDC commissioned Mid-term evaluation of the R4 project for Southern Africa was that the conclusion of the R4 pilot phase required an in-depth lessons learning exercise to inform the expansion of R4 activities. Although a lesson learned exercise was undertaken in response to the recommendation, a more thorough and impartial evaluation would provide additional insights to inform the R4 second phase.
15. The evaluation will have the following uses for the WFP Zimbabwe Country office:
16. Inform the second phase of the R4 rural resilience in Zimbabwe and the broad approaches of resilience and nexus programming in the 2021-2025 WFP Zimbabwe Country Strategic Plan through providing lessons learned and best practices on the implementation of the integrated risk management initiative and as well providing recommendations at both programmatic and policy level on effective implementation as the CO expands the interventions. In line with evaluation findings and recommendation, the evaluation will review the R4 Theory of Change. The revised TOC will be considered for the second phase of implementing the R4 project.

2.2. Objectives

17. The R4 evaluation will serve the dual and mutually equal and reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning. The evaluation will provide lessons for continual improvement of WFP's performance and results and will be conducted in line with the organisation's commitment to enhancing its evidence on and accountability for results.
 - **Accountability** – The evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of the R4 rural resilience initiative in Zimbabwe.
 - **Learning** – The evaluation will determine the reasons why certain results occurred or not to draw lessons, derive good practices and pointers for learning. It will provide evidence-based findings to inform operational and strategic decision-making in the next CSP and the next phase of the R4 rural initiative. Findings will be actively disseminated, and lessons will be incorporated into relevant lesson sharing systems. The communications plan for the evaluation will be finalised during the Inception phase.
18. The specific objectives of this decentralized evaluation are as follows.
 - Assess the progress made towards achieving the R4 rural resilience objectives.
 - Determine the appropriateness of the R4 rural resilience and the humanitarian-development nexus design and implementation modalities vis a vis WFP and donors' new strategic trajectory and mandate.
 - Determine the factors affecting the effectiveness of the integrated risk management and humanitarian-development nexus approach, both external and internal, including their impact and significance.
 - Determine the efficiency of implementing the integrated approach compared to other approaches, including factors that have been influencing the cost efficiency of implementing the project
 - Determine the relevance of the integrated risk management approaches within the operating context, paying attention to the individual pillars and approaches of the R4 initiative.
 - Determine the sustainability of the R4 project through examining the extent to which the Government of Zimbabwe (National and Subnational level) and communities are taking ownership of the program; including their capacity to ensure the continuation of the project,

- Review the lessons learned and best practices identified during the first phase of implementation and as well the outcome monitoring reports produced through identifying gaps and drawings out key areas to adopt and to improve in the next phase of implementation
- Provide actionable recommendations and suggestions for the resilience building and integrated approach which WFP and partners can adopt in the second phase of R4 implementation and the new Country Strategic Plan. These recommendations should culminate into the review of the TOC for R4 and Zimbabwe CO resilience programming in general
- Consider the extent to which the design and implementation of the intervention was Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEEW) sensitive.

2.3. Stakeholders and Users

19. Several stakeholders both inside and outside of WFP have interests in the results of the evaluation and some of these will be asked to play a role in the evaluation process. Table 1 below provides a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which should be deepened by the evaluation team as part of the Inception phase.
20. Accountability to affected populations is tied to WFP’s commitments to include beneficiaries as key stakeholders in WFP’s work. As such, WFP is committed to ensuring gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEEW) dimensions are integrated throughout the evaluation process, with participation and consultation in the evaluation by women, men, boys, and girls from diverse groups.

Table 1: Preliminary Stakeholders’ analysis

Stakeholders	Interest in the evaluation and likely uses of the evaluation report to this stakeholder
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	
Zimbabwe WFP Country Office (CO)	Responsible for the planning and implementation of WFP interventions at the country level. It has a direct stake in the evaluation and an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. It is also called upon to account internally as well as to its beneficiaries, the Government of Zimbabwe other partners and donors for the performance and results of its programs.
Regional Bureau Johannesburg (RBJ)	Responsible for both oversight of COs and technical guidance and support, the RBJ management has an interest in an independent/impartial account of the operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings to apply this learning to other country offices. The Regional Evaluation Officers support CO/RB management to ensure quality, credible and useful decentralized evaluations. The RB programme team has an interest in understanding how the implementation of the programme has progressed, emerging lessons and how these may be applied to other country contexts.
WFP HQ Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes Unit (PRO-C Unit)	WFP HQ technical units are responsible for issuing and overseeing the rollout of normative guidance on corporate program themes, activities, and modalities, as well as overarching corporate policies and strategies. They also have an interest in the lessons that emerge from evaluations, as many may have relevance beyond the geographical area of focus. The PRO-C unit will be consulted from the planning phase to ensure that key policy, strategic and

	<p>programmatic considerations are understood from the onset of the evaluation.</p>
<p>Office of Evaluation (OEV)</p>	<p>OEV has a stake in ensuring that decentralized evaluations deliver quality, credible and useful evaluations respecting provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various decentralised evaluation stakeholders as identified in the evaluation policy. OEV will ensure that the final evaluation report is subjected to an independent Post Hoc Quality Assessment (PHQA)</p>
<p>WFP Executive Board (EB)</p>	<p>The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP programmes. This evaluation will not be presented to the Board, but its findings may feed into thematic and/or regional syntheses and corporate learning processes.</p>
<p>EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS</p>	
<p>R4 Beneficiaries</p>	<p>As the ultimate recipients of food assistance, insurance, savings and credit trainings, R4 beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective. As such, the level of participation in the evaluation of beneficiaries from an age and gender perspective will be determined and their respective perspectives will be sought.</p>
<p>Zimbabwe Government Ministries involved in the implementation of the R4 initiative</p>	<p>The Government of Zimbabwe has a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities in the country are aligned with its priorities, harmonised with the action of other partners, and meet the expected results. Issues related to capacity development, handover and sustainability will be of particular interest to government Ministries. The key Government Ministries with interest in the evaluation are the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement; the Ministry of Public service, Labour and Social Welfare; Local government, Public Works and National Housing; and Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development These ministries have interest in the evaluation of the R4 project given the project's contribution to managing climate risks, providing social assistance through FFA transfers, asset creation and increasing agricultural production through promotion of conversation agriculture</p> <p>The Ministry of Local government, Public Works and National Housing is responsible for all rural infrastructure development including community assets developed under Food assistance for assets programme. The evidence of the effectiveness of the asset creation activity and how the additional R4 components will improve its sustainability and promote resilience will be of interest to the Ministry.</p> <p>The Ministry of Women affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development is also key and will be particularly interested in the financial inclusion (Risk reserve, markets and Prudent risk taking) component of R4. The evaluation will provide the evidence of the effectiveness of these approaches and recommendations on how to improve their implementation. The Ministry promotes these initiatives through other programmes</p>

The Reserve bank of Zimbabwe	The Bank is responsible for the formulation and implementation of the Country's monetary policy, directed at ensuring low and stable inflation levels. A further core function of the Bank is to maintain a stable banking system through its supervisory and lender of last resort functions. Other secondary roles of the Bank include the management of the country's gold and foreign exchange assets. The bank is the sole issuer of currency and acts as banker and advisor to Government. The insurance and access to financial service activities effectiveness depends n the macroeconomic situation of the country and these are largely affected by the policies framed by the RBZ.
UN Country team	The Zimbabwe UNCT's harmonized action should contribute to the realization of the government's developmental objectives. It has therefore an interest in ensuring that WFP programs are effective in contributing to the UN concerted efforts. Various agencies are also direct partners of WFP at the policy and activity level.
NGOs (SNV, CIMMYT AQZ, CDTO, MDTC¹)	NGOs are WFP's partners for the implementation of some activities while at the same time having their interventions. The results of the evaluation might affect future implementation modalities, strategic orientations, and partnerships.
Donors SDC and other potential donors)	WFP operations are voluntarily funded by several donors. They have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP's work has been effective, relevant, and contributed to their strategies and programmes including the lessons that are emerging. The sustainability of the funded approaches is also of interest to the different donors.
Private sector (Blue Marble and Old Mutual)	WFP has been strengthening partnerships with the private sector in the implementation of development programs in line with SDGs goal 17. Partnerships with the private sector is key to the sustainability of the development programmes. WFP partnered with Blue marble and Old mutual for the designing and provision of weather index insurance. The evaluation will provide an analysis on the effectiveness of insurance component of R4 in protecting farmers against the impact of climate shocks and recommendations on how to improve its uptake and sustainability of the component. This information is crucial to the private sector companies who will be offering insurance directly to farmers post R4 era.
Other Countries implementing R4	Cross learning and knowledge sharing is key to effective implementation and design of projects. Countries implementing the R4 rural resilience approach with similar enabling economic environment such as market conditions, similar beneficiary profiles such as Malawi and Ethiopia will make use of the evaluation as it will inform their programming.

¹ The Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV), International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), Mwenzi Development Training Centre (MDTC), Aquaculture Zimbabwe (AQZ) and Community Development Technology Trust (CTDO)

21. The primary users of this evaluation will be:

- The WFP Zimbabwe Country office and its partners in decision-making, notably related to programmatic and policy decision making related to integrated risk management approaches, its design, relevancy, effectiveness, and sustainability, and as well Country Strategy and partnerships
- Given the core functions of the Regional Bureau (RB), the RB is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support, and oversight
- WFP HQ may use evaluations for wider organizational learning and accountability
- OEV may use the evaluation findings, as appropriate, to feed into evaluation syntheses as well as for annual reporting to the Executive Board. OEV may use the lessons from this evaluation process to revise/enhance the normative guidelines (DEQAS). While this evaluation will not be presented to the Evaluation Board (EB) it will contribute to evaluation coverage reported in 2021 annual evaluation report that will be presented to the EB. Its findings may feed into annual syntheses and into corporate learning processes.
- SDC, may use the evaluation to understand extent to which the programme met its objectives, key challenges, lessons learnt and good practices for decision making and replications in future support;

3. Context and Subject of the Evaluation

3.1. Context and effects of COVID-19 Crisis

22. **Geography and Demographics:** Zimbabwe is a low-income, landlocked, food deficit country with a population of 15.6 million, of which almost 63% are living below the poverty line. Seventy percent of the population relies on the agricultural sector and are mostly smallholder farmers producing on rain-fed plots, with low productivity, limited access to markets, finance, and inputs.
23. **Climatic Shocks:** Zimbabwe is extremely vulnerable to weather-related shocks, which can have catastrophic effects on their livelihoods and food security. The El Niño-induced drought of 2016-2017 and 2019-2020 which caused widespread crop failures, has exponentially increased the number of food insecure people requiring humanitarian assistance, which skyrocketed to 5.5 million people in January 2021 according to the 2020 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) results. The increase in food insecurity has also been driven by COVID 19 pandemic-related restrictions which negatively affected livelihood activities of the rural farmers.
24. Deforestation due to population growth has led to increasing land degradation and decreasing soil fertility, while climate change is expected to make precipitation patterns more irregular. The annual average rainfall in the country is 650mm, ranging from 350mm in the Southern Lowveld, to 1,000mm per year in the Eastern Highlands.
25. **Economic Crisis:** Zimbabwe has been affected by an economic crisis for the past two decades, characterized by hyperinflation, liquidity constraints, fiscal deficits, depreciating local currency, and falling Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The economy stabilized between 2009-2016 and was plunged into another economic crisis in 2017 characterized by economic volatility and depreciating parallel market exchange rates which have been progressively constraining livelihoods and disposable incomes. The annual inflation rate increased from 3% at the beginning of 2018 to 31% in November up to about 61.2% in March 2019, then skyrocketed to 786% in May 2020 exacerbating the already poor livelihoods and the food security situation of the poor vulnerable household across the country. The prices of agricultural inputs increased significantly reducing on-farm investments as most smallholder farmers could not afford the right inputs.
26. **Migration:** Zimbabwe has been experiencing migration challenges which resulted in brain drain country-wide and reduction in youths and men population in the rural areas leaving most households labour

constrained. The majority of the emigrants were to the Southern African region. Masvingo and Rushinga Districts are some of the districts which have been affected by migration due to its proximity to the South African and Mozambique borders respectively.

27. **COVID-19 pandemic:** This evaluation is conducted in the context of the COVID 19 pandemic which has affected the world and Zimbabwe in particular. According to the 2020 ZIMVAC, the COVID-19 pandemic has further escalated the impact of the drought and economic challenges by destabilizing the economy through disruptions in trade, tourism, production, productivity, supply chains, and various other integration mechanisms thereby further threatening an already critical and fragile food and nutrition security situation. The January 2021 surge in COVID 19 cases is expected to further affect economic activities and livelihoods of vulnerable households. As of 25 April, there were 38,086 cumulative cases of COVID-19 in Zimbabwe, including 35,123 recoveries and 1,557 deaths. There are currently 1,406 active cases, with Harare (379), Bulawayo (124), Matabeleland South (527) and Manicaland (269) reporting the highest concentration of cases. The national recovery rate stands at 92.2%.
28. **Access to market** challenges represents one of the biggest constraints faced by smallholder farmers, together with access to inputs, such as improved seeds and fertilizers. Physical access to inputs is also exacerbated by difficulties in accessing financial services. Only a portion of small and medium enterprises can borrow from formal institutions, as smallholders lack collateral, and face high-interest rates and short loan periods, which are not aligned with the agricultural season. As a result, most farmers borrow from other family members or through Voluntary Savings and Lending Groups (VSLs). Access to markets for agricultural produce and livestock is a challenge in both districts. Households rely on selling produce and livestock to other farmers, neighbouring towns, surrounding markets, and sometimes through the selling of vegetables and fruits by the roadside. Competition for this limited market is high and not guaranteed. Farmers are generally not organized to increase their marketing capacity. The Grain Marketing Board (GMB), which usually provide a guaranteed market for cereals, usually delays in processing farmer's payments. In terms of labour markets, most people find employment locally although some travel to major urban areas in Zimbabwe and neighbouring South Africa and Mozambique /
29. **Food and Nutrition Insecurity:** According to Zimbabwe's Multi Indicator Cluster Survey of 2019ⁱ, the national levels of malnutrition, and their aggregation by sex is as follows:

Table 2: National levels of malnutrition

	National (%)	Males (%)	Female (%)
Underweight	9.7	10.3	9.0
Stunting	23.5	26.7	20.4
Wasting	2.9	3.0	2.8

30. **Policy Framework:** To respond to the growing food insecurity caused by increased climate-related shocks, the government developed policies to guide the implementation of social protection and development related programs such as the National Social Protection Policy Framework², Food and Nutrition Security Policy³, Zero Hunger strategy Review⁴ and the National Agricultural Policy Framework⁵. The Government is currently implementing several social protection programs such as the Harmonised

² [National](#) Social Protection Policy Framework

³ [Food](#) and Nutrition Policy

⁴ [Zero](#) Hunger Strategy Review

⁵ [National](#) Agriculture Policy Framework

Social Cash Transfer Programme (Rushinga), vulnerable group feeding, and other social assistance projects in the area of implementation. Indicating that climate change is treated as a national priority, the Government also has climate related policies and strategies in place including the National Adaptation Plan (2019); National Climate Policy (2016); Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan (2013–2017); Nationally Determined Contribution (2016); Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2017); National Climate Change Response Strategy (2015); and the Zimbabwe Drought Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan (2017). Government has however been facing severe challenges in implementing the various policy instruments and strategies. For instance, due to the unstable economic environment, Governmental departments and non-governmental organisations lack buffer financial reserves to be able to respond to any disaster. Social protection programming has largely remained unpredictable and covers a small proportion of the population relative to people in need. The unavailability of financial resources hinders the mobilisation of funds to respond to disasters, provide predictable and adequate social assistance and build resilience to vulnerable population. In addition to resource limitations, limited coordination among Government entities and limited technical capacities also hinder the implementation of policies and strategies.

31. In line with the national priorities and policies and to respond to the growing number of food insecure and vulnerable populations, several development organisations are implementing food assistance and development programmes across the country and as well in the R4 target area in Masvingo and Rushinga. WFP is implementing the lean season assistance programme to assist vulnerable smallholder farmers to meet their immediate food needs in the event of seasonal shocks. Considering that WFP moved from solely responding to emergencies to also addressing the root causes of food insecurity, several development programmes which include food assistance for assets, R4 rural resilience, and the Smallholder Market Support are being implemented amongst other traditional WFP interventions. In Masvingo and Rushinga, WFP is implementing FFA, LSA, R4, Nexus, and SAMS.
32. Masvingo and Rushinga districts lie mainly in natural region 4 and receive low rainfall that does not support adequate food production under rainfed conditions. Masvingo and Rushinga have a high poverty level of around 65.57% and 84.2% respectively and have been experiencing climate-related hazards such as low erratic rainfall and prolonged mid-season dry spells in the last decade. Recurring weather hazards, increasing in frequency over the last decade have worsened the vulnerability of most households living in the two districts. The livelihoods of the populations in the districts are highly susceptible to rainfall variability and extreme events due to their heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture practices on low fertile sandy loam soils. As a result, cereal availability is generally low, and households are increasingly finding it difficult to produce cereals that will last them to the next harvest. Most food security assessments report Masvingo and Rushinga among the districts that have a high prevalence of food insecurity in the country and most households depend on food assistance.
33. **Livelihoods** in both districts are characterized by extensive rain-fed cultivation and sale of maize, small grains and groundnuts, and animal husbandry. In Rushinga income is also supplemented through cotton production. And selling of fish from neighbouring Mozambique and small-scale lime and amazonite mining. While better-off farmers meet most of their food needs through own-crop production, poor households rely on gold panning, petty trade, and casual labour. FAO, WFP, and the Government together with development organisations have over the years promoted the production of small grains and the households are increasingly taking up this crop, although the proportion of land cultivated is still very low.
34. Most poor households do not spend on certified seeds or fertilizers but rely on government input support programmes, retaining seeds from the previous harvest, and use organic manure and labour-intensive conservation agricultural techniques. In terms of expenditure on social services, most households spend more on education although poorer households can only afford to take their children up to primary education level.

35. **Gender:** The Government of Zimbabwe is committed to the achievement of gender equality through the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (the CEDAW). While great strides have been made, Zimbabwe still records gender disparity gaps in all the key sectors
36. In line with WFP gender policy 2015-2020 and its associated Corporate Gender Action Plan and the RBJ Regional Gender Strategy, which aims to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment [GEWE] into all of its work and activities, gender is mainstreamed within the R4 project. A Gender analysis study⁶ was undertaken in 2020 in Rushinga and Masvingo districts where R4 is being implemented. The objective of the study was to gain a better understanding of gender issues relevant to the project including how the implementation of the integrated approach can promote women's empowerment and gender equality while also minimising unintended negative effects on gender dynamics. The study revealed several gender dimensions to be considered when implementing R4 activities for the project to be gender transformative going forward.
37. With regards to the impact of R4 on gender, the study concluded that R4 project is gender sensitive. Participation of women in R4 activities is generally higher than that of men due to men's migration to cities and neighbouring countries, women's responsibility to feed the children and WFP's encouragement for women to participate in the project. The savings and lending scheme is one major aspect of the R4 project that helped women to contribute to the household food needs and to their empowerment in general. Another key finding of the study was that resources earned by both men and women from the project and other income generating activities were not spent the same way, possibly due to differences in what men and women consider as priorities within the household. In areas where the implementation of the R4 project had been ongoing for a longer period such as in Ward 17 and Ward 18 in Masvingo, the study established that the project had impact on the distribution of gender roles. There was improvement in the general expectation that both men and women had to participate in all project activities, and this further challenged women to venture into previously male dominated areas such as building dams. Activities like FFA also enabled women to gain skills in these traditionally male domains.
38. Women empowerment and diversification of livelihood options has also resulted in more positive effects such as reduction of gender-based violence and disagreements. Project participants appreciated that women were able to contribute to household food security as a result of the R4 project and thus lessening the burden to secure food on men and reducing arguments. This created mutual interdependence and improved harmony in household gender relations.
39. However, the gender analysis and mainstreaming study also noted several gender gaps that need be to addressed. The participation of women and men was unequal in all project components as there were far more women in project activities than men. However, participation of women in community activities was leading to increased time poverty and burden of work as they are also expected to manage household work. There was need therefore to institute interventions to redistribute labour at household and community levels to ease the labour burden on women. The study recommended that labour saving techniques be promoted for R4 project activities and that future project planning should aim to improve the participation of men by engaging them more in their areas of interest and helping them expand their area of interest into 'women's tasks.' The study also established that while some gender equality success had been achieved within the R4, the situation outside of the R4 was quite different as women still lagged behind in participating in institutions like school development committees and village development committees. The study recommended that there should be an extension of gender sensitization beyond the project clients, but also into the community context where project clients come from because that is where gender dynamics play out. The evaluation is expected to follow up on the ongoing implementation of recommendations.

⁶ [Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Strategy](#)

3.2. Subject of the evaluation

40. The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative was created in 2011, in partnership with Oxfam America (OA), and it builds on the experience of the Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation (HARITA) Programme, set up by OA in Ethiopia in 2009 in collaboration with the Relief Society of Tigray and the Swiss Re. Since then, the programme has scaled up to reach a total of 57,000 households, benefitting more than 200,000 people, in Ethiopia, Senegal, Malawi, Zambia, and Kenya. In 2014, R4 expanded in the Southern Africa region thanks to an initial contribution of almost US\$ 6 million from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The first phase of the initiative came to an end in 2017, having reached more than 5,000 farmers in Malawi and Zambia. Given the encouraging results for the R4 implemented in other countries, a new contribution of almost US\$ 9 million was provided by SDC for the period 2017-2021 to fund the scale up of the programme in Malawi and Zambia, as well as allowing start-up and expansion in Zimbabwe. The programme aims at reaching 10,000 households by 2023 in the Masvingo and Rushinga districts. So far R4 has reached a total of 6000 farmers in both Masvingo and Rushinga.
41. The vision for R4 builds both on data and evidence collected, as well as consideration of opportunities, risks and constraints in agricultural and rural development faced in the country. The ultimate objective is to enhance the resilience of food insecure and vulnerable farmers and allow them to achieve a sustainable food production. The R4 initiative takes an integrated approach of targeting the same community with various initiatives, properly sequenced and aligned for a comprehensive approach to resilience building through the following components over a multi-year time scale:
- **Asset Creation:** multi-year asset creation interventions, based on WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), at watershed level, comprising mostly soil and water conservation activities, to enhance communities' natural resource base.
 - **Insurance:** the introduction of weather index insurance to protect farmers against major drought events. Insurance can provide both an additional incentive to farmers to invest more in their farm plots, as well as provide the resources to bounce back from a harvest loss through the payout triggered.
 - **Savings and credit:** the set-up of effective Village Savings and Loans (VSLs) groups aiming both at creating a risk reserve for farmers in case of minor shocks, as well as providing a means to further invest in their plots or IGAs. The programme envisions a progressive consolidation of various VSLs into more formal Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs). Linkages with formal credit institutions will be explored, as they are also dependent on the overall macro-economic situation.
 - **Promotion of appropriate agricultural practices and seed varieties:** the promotion of conservation agriculture practices (in particular less labour-intensive ones), as well as facilitating the exposure of farmers to seed varieties that are appropriate to the agro-ecological zone of the target area.
 - **Access to markets:** Efforts to protect farmers, improve their investment and production capacity would be meaningless if there are no adequate market outlets for their increased surplus production. For this reason, it is central in the R4 approach to stimulate access to markets for the target participants. This is done by leveraging on the SAMS programme.
42. The R4 M&E plan with project outputs, outcomes and impact indicators is attached in [Annex 5](#). The output indicator tracking sheet showing the achievements for each year of implementation for R4 can be accessed under [Annex 6](#).

Table 3: R4 scale-up plan

R4 rural resilience Initiative (January 2018- June 2021)	
Approval	2017
Duration (start and end date)	The project duration was from 2018 –2021 in Masvingo District 2020-2021. Expanded to Rushinga in 2020.
Planned beneficiary coverage	Initial 500 beneficiaries in Masvingo Ward 17 starting the project in 2018 1,500 additional beneficiaries in Masvingo Ward 16,18,19 enrolled in 2019 2,000 additional beneficiaries in Masvingo Ward 12,13,15,25 enrolled in 2020 2,000 additional beneficiaries in Rushinga Ward 5,6,7,8 enrolled in 2020
Grant Value	Planned USD 2,664,193
Main partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Netherlands Development Organisation (Risk reserves, Prudent risk taking and Market access) • International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (Promotion of agro practices) • Old Mutual Insurance Company (Insurance Provider) • Blue marble (Insurance) • Mwenezi Development Training Centre (FFA) • Aquaculture Zimbabwe (FFA) • Community Development Technology Trust (FFA)

4. Evaluation Approach

4.1. Scope

43. The evaluation will be an activity evaluation covering all components of the R4 rural resilience initiative implemented in Masvingo and Rushinga Districts from 2018 to 2021. It will cover areas related to project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, coordination, integration and reporting for each of the R4 components in line with the evaluation main and sub questions.
44. In addition, the evaluation will include aspects of the humanitarian development nexus with particular focus on the nexus activities implemented by the Zimbabwe CO such as the R4/LSA nexus and LSA complementary activities and as well an additional theme of the food systems approach.
45. The evaluation will be a culmination of three years of evidence generation and learning efforts through the R4 outcome and output monitoring, the recent R4 lessons learned exercise and periodical programme review carried out internally. As it will be building on to existing evidence generation and learning efforts, it will place more emphasis on the relevancy, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the program. The evaluation will also assess the impact of the program against the project objectives.
46. The evaluation will assess the effectiveness of the strategies for each of the R4 components employed to increase incomes, reduce inequalities, agriculture production and ultimately build resilience. It will also pay particular attention to the context in which the project is currently being implemented and whether the contextual changes realised during the phase one of the project has a bearing on the relevancy and of the current project.
47. Considering that R4 initiative is the first integrated risk management approach implemented by the Zimbabwe WFP country office, there is need to also assess the sustainability and cost efficiency of the interventions compared to other alternative interventions.
48. The evaluation is expected to provide recommendation and guidance to the design and implementation of the second R4 phase. It will assess whether the current approach of sequencing R4 components is the most ideal and provide recommendation on the most effective integration approach for the Zimbabwean

context. It will also inform the approach the design and implementation of resilience and nexus programmes in the second Country Strategic Plan. Zimbabwe CO resilience building approaches. The current R4 theory of change will also be revised based on the evaluation findings.

4.2. Evaluation Criteria and Questions

49. **Evaluation Criteria** The evaluation will apply the internationally agreed evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact.⁷ . As it will be building on to existing evidence generation and learning efforts which focused on impact and to an extent effectiveness, it will place more emphasis on the relevance, efficiency and sustainability of the program. The sustainability aspect will consider the scalability of the R4 intervention.
50. Gender equality and empowerment of women should be mainstreamed throughout. The evaluation will make use of the recent R4 gender analysis report to identify the gender dimensions in the area of operations and assess their inclusion and influence in the intervention design and implementation.
51. **Evaluation Questions** Aligned to the evaluation criteria, the evaluation will answer the overarching question *“To what extent is the R4 initiative as part of the integrated risk management interventions effective in enhancing food security and building resilience of beneficiary households and their communities?”* To answer this question, the evaluation will answer a number of sub-questions⁸ along each of the evaluation criteria as shown in Table 1. Evaluative judgement will be against the sub-questions, but the reporting will focus on the evaluation criteria as this approach is best suited to communicate the findings and conclusions.
52. The key questions will be further developed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons and performance of the R4 rural resilience Initiative, which could inform future strategic and operational decisions.
53. The evaluation should analyse how GEWE objectives and GEWE mainstreaming principles were included in the intervention design, and whether the object has been guided by WFP and system-wide objectives on GEWE. The GEWE dimensions should be integrated into all evaluation criteria as appropriate.

Table 4: Criteria, evaluation questions and proposed methods

Criteria	Key Evaluation Questions
Relevance/ Appropriateness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent are the strategies used to build climate resilience and food security of the targeted group relevant in the current context of economic and policy instability? 2. To what extent are the different components of the R4 rural resilience Initiative in line with the needs of women, men, boys and girls from different marginalized groups in the targeted communities? 3. To what extent are R4 activities aligned to national priorities? What are the key entry points for advocacy and policy influencing to promote the integrated approach? 4. To what extent is the Integrated Risk Management Initiative aligned to the priorities of the Government of Zimbabwe? 5. To what extent was the design and implementation of the intervention rooted into premised upon thorough gender analysis?

⁷ For more detail see: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm> and <http://www.alnap.org/what-we-do/evaluation/eha>

⁸ The listed sub-questions provide the detail by which WFP expects the evaluation team to focus under each criteria to give the team right from the outside of the expected level of analysis. This level of detail is important because of the learning objective of the evaluation.

Effectiveness	<p>6. To what extent have the targeted outputs, outcomes, and strategic results been achieved?</p> <p>7. What are the major factors (internal and external) influencing the achievement and non-achievement of the objectives of the R4 interventions and what challenges were faced in the programme?</p> <p>8. How can the R4 initiative and as well the humanitarian-development nexus components be effectively sequenced and layered for better programming and better resilience outcomes?</p> <p>9. How effective has the approach of using FFA as a foundation for R4 interventions been?</p>
Efficiency	<p>10. Were the R4 activities implemented in a timely manner and cost-efficient manner? If not, what were the challenges for the delays?</p> <p>11. What factors affected the efficiency of the programme?</p>
Impact/ Contribution	<p>12. What are the unintended [positive/negative] effects of the R4 intervention on targeted households and communities?</p> <p>13. To what extent has the integrated approach that brings together risk reduction, risk transfer, enhancement of investment capacity, increased productivity and access to sustainable markets led to more stabilised food security and resilience (value-added of the integrated approach), taking into consideration the operating context and emerging issues?.</p> <p>14. To what extent has the integrated approach through the R4 initiative and the nexus objectives been achieved and whether the initiatives led to better access of credit, resilience, improved agricultural practices, market access, profitability, and higher income?</p> <p>15. What has been the key changes at the community level as a result of the integrated risk management approach?</p> <p>16. To what extent was the programme activities gender transformative? How did the project address gender inequalities? What were the gender-specific impacts?"</p>
Sustainability/Scalability	<p>17. How do we create a sustainable relationship between the private sector and R4 farmers? Do private sector companies consider the targeted rural farmers as a profitable group and are they willing to continue engaging them? If not, what can be done about it?</p> <p>18. Do the beneficiaries perceive insurance as a worthwhile intervention and are they willing to continue participating in insurance after the R4 intervention? To what extent did the intervention implementation arrangements include considerations for sustainability, such as transition to government (national and local), communities and other partners?</p> <p>19. Is the current enabling environment in Zimbabwe conducive to the current R4 initiative design? Are there changes that need to be made to make the approach more effective?</p> <p>20. What key insights, lessons and recommendations are offered with a view on the possible scaling of the R4 intervention?</p>

4.3. Data Availability

54. The entire evaluation should make use of both primary and secondary data. The major constraint which will affect primary data collection in Zimbabwe is the COVID 19 pandemic related restrictions. The evaluation team might not effectively collect data from beneficiaries and key informants using face to face to methods. Remote monitoring options will be considered for the data collection if face to face methods are not possible.
55. Below are the key sources of data available to be used for the desk review. The list includes qualitative and quantitative information and should be expanded as relevant by the evaluation team.
- a) Primary data collected through focus group discussions and key informant interviews and where necessary household-level quantitative data collection.
 - b) Existing baseline and outcome monitoring surveys R4
 - c) Food security/vulnerability assessments by WFP and partners
 - d) R4 and nexus Project Reports (annual and quarterly), Annual Country Reports
 - e) R4 monitoring data that covers outputs and outcomes. Data on beneficiaries are generally disaggregated by sex.
 - f) WFP nexus draft review report
 - g) ZIMVAC reports/Climate analysis for Zimbabwe/PICES report
 - h) R4 and R4/LSA nexus project proposal
 - i) R4 lessons learned report
 - j) R4 learning agenda
 - k) R4 gender analysis report
 - l) Insurance post distribution monitoring report
 - m) FFA post distribution monitoring reports
 - n) R4 feasibility assessment report
 - o) Partners annual and quarterly report
 - p) Resilience strategy
 - q) R4 and FFA Partner's FLAs
 - r) R4 M&E plan
 - s) R4 output metrics data
 - t) FFA progress and monitoring reports
 - u) SDC led Mid Term Evaluation for R4 Southern Africa
56. The R4 monitoring and evaluation framework includes longitudinal monitoring of the R4 outcomes. Two baseline surveys covering the pilot group (Masvingo Ward 17) and the second batch of R4 beneficiaries in Ward 16, 18 and 19 (Masvingo district) have been conducted to date. One outcome monitoring survey has been carried out for the pilot group of 500 farmers. Plans to conduct a second outcome monitoring and a baseline for the third batch of R4 farmers which started in 2020 were affected by the COVID 19 pandemic related restrictions. As such, no baseline has been conducted in Rushinga district and the new Wards (12, 13, 15 and 25) of Masvingo.
57. Key findings of the 2019 R4 outcome monitoring survey: Results of the R4 outcome monitoring survey conducted in 2019 revealed that in the context of inflation and drought, R4 participants have managed to maintain their food security and increase their resilience capacity. Promotion of resilient assets and practices have contributed to increase agricultural production and market access. The savings component of the program has been effective in orienting households to save through this mechanism, unfortunately the economic situation of the country makes the average amount saved per household in cash minimum, preferring investing in livestock as a store value. Compared to the control group,

participants to the integrated resilience approach have managed to cope better with the different shocks in the period.

58. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the country has put in place health and safety measures including lockdowns and travel restrictions to reduce transmission and curb the spread of the virus. This has affected the implementation of outcome monitoring surveys in 2020. However, an outcome monitoring survey covering the different batch of participants have been conducted in March 2021 and can be used for the evaluation purposes for comparison with baseline.
59. In 2020, a lesson learned exercise was conducted to identify challenges, best practices, and offer recommendations for improving programming, and to inform the second phase of R4 starting in 2021. The lessons learned exercise was conducted through a desk review of progress reports for Masvingo District, discussion with partners, and focus group discussions with Masvingo district project beneficiaries and key informants.
60. A gender analysis was conducted to gain a better understanding of gender issues relevant for the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative in Zimbabwe including how the implementation of the integrated approach can promote women's empowerment and gender equality while also minimizing unintended negative effects on gender dynamics at household and community levels.
61. An R4 comprehensive M&E plan with quantifiable indicators at all levels is available. There was however no target setting of the specific activities implemented under the project. Quarterly and annual output data disaggregated by gender was routinely collected and information is readily available. The detailed programme Theory of change and underlying assumptions made are also available. The absence of qualitative monitoring affected the testing of some of the assumptions and limited the as well testing of the Theory of change.
62. The detailed programme Theory of change (TOC) and underlying assumptions for the R4 programme were developed before the project was rolled out in Zimbabwe. As presented in the R4 Theory of change ([Annex 8](#)), asset creation supports farmers who experience food insecurity and are vulnerable to a series of shocks, including weather-related ones. FFA fulfils its objectives of covering a seasonal food gap, while at the same time reducing the future occurrence of such risks and/or their impacts through asset creation activities. Assets built can also increase farmers' productivity and their ability to diversify production. Once beneficiaries meet the conditionality of creating assets, they receive an insurance cover. The introduction of affordable weather-index insurance has two objectives: protecting and transforming. Insurance transfers the risk and associated costs of major shocks to the private insurance market. This in turn encourages farmers to invest in their plots, together with complementary measures such as the establishment of savings groups, intermediation to facilitate access to formal credit, and farmers' organization and marketing skills enhancement. Reduced risks and increased investments lead to increased productivity, sustained by additional interventions, such as improved access to inputs and farming practices, and possibly the introduction of climate services which are crucial in terms of providing tailored agro-climatic advice to livelihood options. This then allows farmers to make better investments. To make all these interventions sustainable in the medium term, the demand side of agricultural production needs to be stimulated. If there is a reliable market outlet providing sustained prices for farmers' higher production, they will be able to substantially increase their income, allowing them to maintain development gains. This is where most of the SAMS activities come into play, with WFP supporting the aggregation, processing, storage and purchase of surplus production, as well as helping establish linkages with additional government and private buyers. Ideally, in the long run smallholders will no longer need to access WFP's food assistance, as they will be able to produce their own food and would be able to keep protecting and investing in their plots resorting only to the private market. The following if-then statements summarises the R4 Theory of Change:
 - a. If farmers who are food insecure and vulnerable to a series of climate related shocks engage in productive asset creation activities and receives food assistance (50kg bag of cereal, 10kgs pulses,

3.75kgs Cooking oil per person per month) to cover their seasonal food gaps, future and current impacts of climate risks are reduced and absorptive capacity increased

- b. If farmer access weather index insurance, they will be less impacted by drought and associated costs, thus encouraging farmers to invest in their plots and adapt to climate change in the longrun
- c. If farmers participate in savings groups and increase their savings, their investment capacity will increase resulting in increased agricultural production, income and food security
- d. If access to formal credit is facilitated for small holder farmers, their ability to make agricultural and other value chain investments is increased leading to increased production, income and food security
- e. If farmers are organized and have their marketing skills enhanced, income derived from their production is increased.
- f. If climate risks are reduced and investment capacity increase, agricultural productivity is increased leading to improved food security and resilience
- g. If there is a reliable market outlet providing sustained prices for farmers' higher production, they will be able to substantially increase their income.
- h. If agricultural productivity and production is enhanced through promotion of conservation agriculture, then incomes will be increased resulting in improved food security

63. SDC commissioned a Mid-term evaluation of the R4 project focusing on the southern African region countries (Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe) implementing the R4 project after one year of implementing R4 in Zimbabwe. This evaluation served as the first evaluation for the R4 project in Zimbabwe. It assessed the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the program activities. The review also aimed to assess the implementation of transversal themes of gender and HIV, and the programme's monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems. Table 5 below is a summary of the key findings made in respect to the R4 implementation in Zimbabwe.

Table 5: Summary of key findings and recommendations: SDC commissioned Mid Term Evaluation for R4 Rural Resilience Initiative: Southern Africa

<p>Effectiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultations with beneficiaries revealed that, the different risk management components indeed contribute to the overall results. When implemented together, R4 interventions provide synergies and complementarities which cannot be achieved if each component were to be implemented in isolation. ▪ WFP R4 programming still needs to demonstrate value addition. Despite COs having elaborate monitoring and reporting systems in place, there are significant information gaps that include: analysing and reporting the extent to which components of R4 are integrated at the household level, and 2) data on the expected changes occurring in technical capacities of host country governments and private sectors to facilitate mainstreaming of R4 into country systems. ▪ In relation to scaling up R4, the main barriers for scaling up this integrated approach are centred around; Insufficient evidence of R4's added value as an integrated approach at household level; Weak engagement of government institutions and lack of effective coordination mechanisms at district and national levels; and ▪ Absence of minimum standards that define the basic requirements for the model to work and guide implementation in terms of non- negotiables on design and roll-out of R4's integrated approach for cross country comparisons ▪ Partner coordination was found to be strong in Zimbabwe <p>Efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Zimbabwe CO is not measuring the cost efficiency against the long-term benefits of R4's integrated resilience package to build a progressive business case for host governments to take up R4. ▪ Findings of the MTR show that having multiple donors is good when funding commitments are predictable, pooled together and long term as is the case for Zambia and Zimbabwe where different funding pipelines finance implementation of the integrated model rather than financing specific components. <p>Sustainability</p>
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- Governments' inadequate resourcing of agriculture extension presents the greatest risk for the continuity of R4 beyond donor support
- While R4 has developed a graduation strategy for each country (including Zimbabwe) that allows for three-year cycles of benefits from the programme, this still to be communicated to beneficiaries to promote household planning for adaptive and transformative resilience capacity building.
- The leadership and coordination role of the government is recognized in all three countries. However, there is currently insufficient financial and technical institutional capacity strengthening of government to take up this role by WFP.
- Among the main barriers and challenges towards scaling up and sustainability of the integrated approach is the lack of a business strategy for scaling the insurance component. A business strategy that would ensure large-scale take up by beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries alike for profitability is required.
- Recognizing that the private sector is profit oriented there is need for R4 to demonstrate a reasonable business case that will keep private players continuing to provide services beyond subsidies offered in implementation by R4.

Monitoring and evaluation

- R4 has an elaborate monitoring and evaluation system that captures outcome and output data. However, the current R4's performance management system does not measure all expected outcomes, in particular those related to institutional capacity strengthening of the private and public sectors.
- Annual reports largely show progress on activities and outputs but do not appear to include specific progress on log frame's performance indicators.
- While the annual reports' purpose is to provide information for all donors funding R4, separate information on the progress of the project against agreed R4 log frame indicators with SDC would enhance their responsiveness to donor needs.
- COs need to adopt system-wide level thinking that emphasise and embraces complexity in R4 implementation. This includes considerations about R4 system holistically, including its overlaps and the interconnectedness between the different components that make up R4's integrated approach.

Gender

- Review findings show that women constitute the majority of beneficiaries under R4. However, in all three countries, there is no gender analysis conducted to contribute to the development of specific gender mainstreaming strategy and action plans.
- Further, R4 mainly uses quantitative methods and data to report on gender dynamics. This limits the ability to understand the differential and gendered impacts of the programme on women, men, girls and boys.
- WFP COs are making some adjustments to address gender in implementation of R4 but this is being weakened by the absence of gender expertise within some WFP CO. Existing gender capacity within the UN system could have been leveraged for the benefit of R4 across all the review countries.

Nutrition

- R4 in Zimbabwe has established growing of nutritious crops such as fortified sweet potato and promotion of aquaculture (through fishponds as a source of protein); Despite current efforts, a comprehensive, systematic, and country specific approach will be required to make R4 nutrition sensitive. This will be aided by a sound understanding of the root causes of malnutrition in each country.

Key recommendations

- **Recommendation 1:** The conclusion of the pilot phase requires in-depth lesson learning on the implementation of the pilot to inform the roll out which should also be buttressed with lessons from Malawi and Zambia. It is recommended that the Zimbabwe CO undertakes a lessons learnt assessment that incorporates beneficiary feedback on implementation (local context, preferences, cultural barriers, partnerships, and integration). This information would be in addition to data already gathered through the partner quarterly meetings.
- **Recommendation 2:** As the Zimbabwe CO is rolling out R4, it needs to accompany this with a learning framework for R4 in Zimbabwe. The learning framework will provide key questions that the monitoring system has to answer to fulfil the objectives of demonstrating the effectiveness of R4 components and the integrated approach. Such questions will drive the data collection approaches and analysis of outcome monitoring data. These questions should be jointly

developed with donors, partners, government counterparts and beneficiaries, to ensure they inform needs of different stakeholders in R4.

64. Concerning the quality of data and information, the evaluation team should:

- a) assess data availability and reliability as part of the inception phase expanding on the information provided in section 4.3. This assessment will inform the data collection.
- b) systematically check accuracy, consistency, and validity of collected data and information, and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data.

4.4. Methodology

65. The methodology will be designed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. It should:

- Employ the relevant evaluation criteria above [relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability].
- Demonstrate impartiality and lack of biases by relying on a cross-section of information sources (stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries, etc.) The selection of field visit sites will also need to demonstrate impartiality.
- Using mixed methods (quantitative, qualitative, participatory etc.) to ensure triangulation of information through a variety of means.
- Apply an evaluation matrix geared towards addressing the key evaluation questions taking into account the data availability challenges, the budget and timing constraints;
- Ensure through the use of mixed methods that women, girls, men and boys from different stakeholders groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used;

66. Desk Review and Context Analysis: A careful analysis of existing data and information from secondary sources including policy documents, programme documents, monitoring reports, annual project reports; past reviews and evaluations. At the inception stage, the evaluation team will assess the utility of the logical framework and ToR ([Annex 5](#) and [Annex 8](#)) and identify data gaps that could be collected during the evaluation for a comprehensive analysis.

67. Data collection and analysis: To assess the impact of the programme it is proposed that the evaluation will apply the Qualitative Comparative Analysis theory-based method and/or the contribution analysis explained below.

68. The Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA): If during the inception phase it is confirmed that data on key outcome indicators is available or can be collected, QCA can be used to systematically identify key factors which are responsible for achievement of the outcomes. This will allow for more nuanced understanding of how different combinations of factors lead to success of the R4 interventions and the influence of the context has on this success.

69. Contribution Analysis: to identify the contribution a development intervention has made to a change or set of changes in order to produce a credible, evidence-based narrative of contribution, rather than to produce conclusive proof. Contribution analysis is designed to be used alongside theories of change (Refer to [Annex 8](#)) that explicitly set out how change is supposed to happen at different levels; and compares reality with the theory. It does not need baselines as in the case of Rushinga District and is useful when looking at the replication or expansion of a programme as is the case for the R4 programme.

70. The evaluation team will be expected to devise a sampling strategy and develop an evaluation matrix in which the evaluation team will identify specific methods for collecting data to answer the evaluation questions. This will be detailed in the inception report.

71. The methodology should be GEWE-sensitive, indicating what data collection methods are employed to seek information on GEWE issues and to ensure the inclusion of women and marginalized groups. The methodology should ensure that data collected is disaggregated by sex and age; an explanation should be provided if this is not possible. Triangulation of data should ensure that diverse perspectives and voices of both males and females are heard and taken into account. Finally, the methodology should ensure that those targeted for data collection or field-based research are comprised of the most-vulnerable within the communities.
72. If looking for explicit consideration of gender in the data after fieldwork is too late; the evaluation team must have a clear and detailed plan for collecting data from women and men in gender-sensitive ways before fieldwork begins.
73. Not only should the evaluation take into account the aforementioned elements of GEWE, but the findings, conclusions and recommendations from the report must – to the extent possible, must have a specific gender and women empowerment analysis (including youth and disabled), and the report should provide lessons/ challenges/ recommendations for conducting gender responsive evaluation in the future.
74. The following potential risks to the methodology have been identified

Table 6: Potential Risks and Mitigation Actions

S/No.	Potential Risk	Mitigation Actions
1.	COVID-19 related restrictions: Due to restriction of movement, some of the activities/approaches may not work as planned, further complicating the process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe COVID-19 protocols throughout the process • Organise the meetings with a combination of physical minimum #of people in a room) and others virtual, where possible.

4.5. Quality Assurance and Quality Assessment

75. WFP's Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) defines the quality standards expected from this evaluation and sets out processes with in-built steps for Quality Assurance, Templates for evaluation products and Checklists for their review. DEQAS is based on the [United Nations Evaluation Group \(UNEG\) norms and standards](#) and good practice of the international evaluation community and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to best practice.
76. DEQAS will be systematically applied to this evaluation. The WFP Evaluation Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation progresses as per the [DEQAS Process Guide](#) and for conducting a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their finalization.
77. DEQAS includes a set of [Quality Assurance Checklists](#) for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. The relevant checklist will be applied at each stage, to ensure the quality of the evaluation process and outputs.
78. To enhance the quality and credibility of this evaluation, an outsourced quality support (QS) service directly managed by WFP's Office of Evaluation in HQ provides review of the draft TOR, inception and evaluation report and provide:
 - a) systematic feedback from evaluation perspective on the quality of the drafts;
 - b) recommendations on how to improve the quality of the final TOR, inception and evaluation reports.
79. The evaluation manager will review the feedback and recommendations from QS and share with the team leader, who is expected to use them to finalise the inception/ evaluation report. To ensure

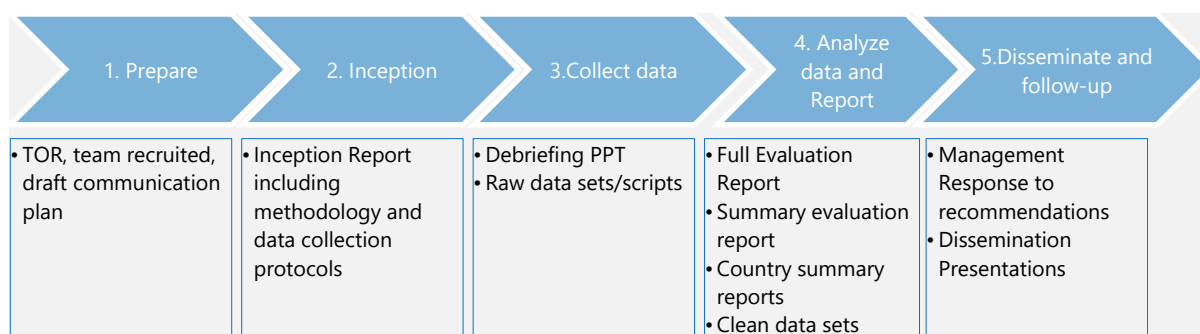
transparency and credibility of the process in line with the [UNEG norms and standards](#)^[1], a rationale should be provided for any recommendations that the team does not take into account when finalising the report.

- 80. This quality assurance process as outlined above does not interfere with the independence of the evaluation, but ensures the report provides the necessary evidence in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions and makes recommendations on that basis.
- 81. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (validity, consistency and accuracy) throughout the analytical and reporting phases. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information. This is available in [WFP's Directive CP2010/001](#) on Information Disclosure.
- 82. Noting that the credibility and quality of the process is as important as the evaluation product, this evaluation will apply the utilization-focused evaluation approach, ensuring meaningful engagement of stakeholders and their ownership of process. If the process is credible and seen to be credible, this is likely to enhance the utility of the product.
- 83. Before submission of draft evaluation products, the evaluation team must **ensure that they have been quality assured using the relevant WFP quality assurance checklists.**
- 84. All final evaluation reports will be subjected to a post hoc quality assessment by an independent entity through a process that is managed by OEV. The overall rating category of the reports will be made public alongside the evaluation reports.

5. Phases and Deliverables

- 85. The evaluation will proceed through the following phases. The deliverables and deadlines for each phase are as follows:

Figure 1: Summary Process Map



- 86. **Preparation phase:** The Evaluation Manager conduct background research and consult with internal stakeholders to frame the evaluation; prepare the Terms of Reference, finalise provisions for impartiality and independence, quality assure and finalise the Terms of reference, Select the Evaluation Team and Finalise the budget. The EM will prepare library of documents to be shared with evaluation team and draft a Communication and Learning Plan.

Deliverables: Approved TOR; Evaluation team contract; and draft communication plan; by 9 June 2021

- 87. **Inception phase:** The purpose of this phase is to ensure that the evaluators have a good grasp of the expectations for the evaluation as outlined in the approved TOR in order to prepare a clear plan for conducting it. The phase will include orientation of the evaluation team; desk review of secondary data by the evaluators, initial interaction with the main stakeholders; in-depth discussions with the evaluation

^[1] [UNEG](#) Norm #7 states "that transparency is an essential element that establishes trust and builds confidence, enhances stakeholder ownership and increases public accountability"

committee on the methodological approach and review of the programme design and implementation approach; and detailed design of evaluation, including evaluation matrix, methodology, data collection protocols and field work schedule. The inception report will be prepared using the WFP [inception report template](#).

Deliverable: *Inception Report with methodology, evaluation matrix, data collection tools, field schedule; stakeholders comments matrix; by 11th August 2021*

88. **Data Collection phase:** Field work is conducted by the evaluators with data collection guided by the evaluation matrix and data collection tools prepared during the inception phase to ensure that all evaluation questions are sufficiently answered.

Deliverable: *Raw data sets; PowerPoint Exit Briefing/ Presentation of Preliminary Findings; by 6 September 2021*

89. **Data Analysis and Reporting phase:** After analysing the data, the Evaluation team will draft the evaluation report. It will be submitted to the Evaluation Manager for quality assurance. The first draft will be submitted to the independent quality support service, the evaluation team will revise to produce draft 2. Stakeholders will be invited to provide comments on the second draft, which will be recorded in a matrix by the evaluation manager and provided to the evaluation team for their considerations before the report is finalised. The evaluation report will be prepared using the WFP [evaluation report template](#).

Deliverables: *Approved Evaluation report; Comments matrix; by 12th November 2021*

90. **Dissemination and follow-up phase:** The final approved evaluation report will be published on the WFP intranet and public website and shared with relevant stakeholders. The RB management and the CO management of case study countries will respond to the evaluation recommendations by providing actions that will be taken to address each recommendation and estimated timelines for taking those actions. Findings will be disseminated, and lessons will be incorporated into other relevant evidence analysis and knowledge management systems and processes.

Deliverable: *Evaluation report and Management Responses Published; and other dissemination products as required; by 20th December 2021*

91. Refer to the detailed evaluation schedule in [Annex 2](#)

6. Organization of the Evaluation

6.1. Evaluation Conduct

92. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with [Kudzai Akino], the Evaluation Manager]. On day to day evaluation process, the team leader will liaise with WFP Evaluation Manager. All the final evaluation products (Terms of Reference, inception report and evaluation products) will be approved by the Evaluation Committee Chair. WFP will jointly prepare a management response plan to respond to the evaluation recommendations ensuring sufficient consultations with other key identified stakeholders.
93. The selection of the team will be guided by WFP guidelines on recruiting evaluation teams. The guidelines give three options: (a) identifying individual consultants through HR process; (b) using long term agreements established by the Office of Evaluation through procurement process; and (c) open competitive tendering procurement process. The evaluation committee in consultation with the Regional Evaluation Officer, recommended option (b) using long term agreements (LTA) established by the Office of Evaluation through procurement process. The evaluation team will not have been involved in the design or implementation of the subject of evaluation or have any other conflicts of interest. Further, they will act impartially and respect the [code of conduct of the evaluation profession](#).

6.2. Team composition and competencies

94. The evaluation team is expected to include 3 members, including a national or regional team leader and a national evaluator. To the extent possible, the evaluation will be conducted by a gender-balanced, geographically and culturally diverse team with appropriate skills to assess gender dimensions of the subject as specified in the scope, approach and methodology sections of the ToR. At least one team member should have WFP experience and be familiar with the national context.
95. The team will be multi-disciplinary and include members who together include an appropriate balance of expertise and practical knowledge in the following areas:
 - At least one team member will have gender expertise / good knowledge of gender issues
 - **Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis** with skills and proven experience in the use of use theory-based evaluation approaches such as contribution analysis and/or Qualitative Comparative Analysis in assessing programme performance and contribution to stated outcomes.
 - Evaluation expertise: proven practical expertise of designing and implementing rigorous evaluations, ideally of FFA/resilience activities, using different approaches.
 - All team members should have strong analytical and communication skills, evaluation experience, and familiarity with Zimbabwe and/or the Southern African region.
 - Both evaluators should oral and written English and in the case of the National Evaluator, fluency in Shona will be an added advantage. The report should be presented in English.
96. The Team leader will have technical expertise and practical knowledge in resilience/climate change/adaptation programming; with in-depth understanding of resilience programmes, implemented within a low-income country context and understanding of food security
97. The team leader will also have expertise in designing methodology and data collection tools and demonstrated experience in leading similar evaluations. She/he will also have leadership, analytical, and communication skills, including a track record of excellent English writing and presentation skills.
98. Her/his primary responsibilities will be: i) defining the evaluation approach and methodology; ii) guiding and managing the team; iii) leading the evaluation mission and representing the evaluation team; iv) drafting and revising, as required, the inception report, the end of fieldwork (i.e. exit) debriefing presentation and evaluation report in line with DEQAS.
99. The team members will bring together a complementary combination of the technical expertise required and have a track record of written work on similar assignments.
100. Team members will: i) contribute to the methodology in their area of expertise based on a document review; ii) conduct fieldwork; iii) participate in team meetings and meetings with stakeholders; iv) contribute to the drafting and revision of the evaluation products in their technical area(s).

6.3. Security Considerations

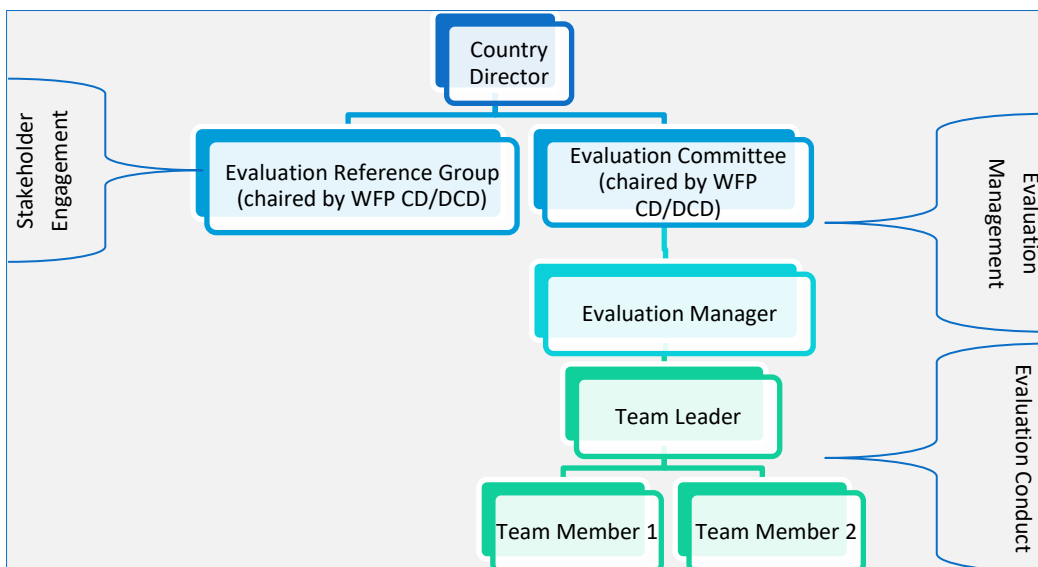
101. **Security clearance** where required is to be obtained from Zimbabwe CO or the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).
102. Consultants hired independently are covered by the UN Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for UN personnel which cover WFP staff and consultants contracted directly by WFP. Independent consultants must obtain UNDSS security clearance for travelling to be obtained from designated duty

station and complete the UN system’s Basic and Advance Security in the Field courses in advance, print out their certificates and take them with them.⁹

103. As an ‘independent supplier’ of evaluation services to WFP, the evaluation firm is responsible for ensuring the security of all persons contracted, including adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons. The consultants contracted by the evaluation company do not fall under the UN Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for UN personnel.
104. However, to avoid any security incidents, the Evaluation Manager is requested to ensure that:
- The WFP CO registers the team members with the Security Officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground.
 - The team members observe applicable UN security rules and regulations – e.g. curfews etc as well as any national restrictions related to COVID-19.
105. In overall, there is no specific security issues of concern in relation to this evaluation. However, when traveling to the field to conduct research, it is recommended that female staff members should consider wearing either long skirts or covering pants with a local fabric skirt to be more in-line with local cultural practices.

6.4. Evaluation Management and Governance Arrangements

106. This is a decentralised evaluation, managed by WFP, and applying WFP evaluation management processes, systems and tools. The following governance mechanisms for independence and impartiality will be employed:



1. **Evaluation Manager (EM)**: who will not be part of the data-to-day implementation of the programme
2. An **Evaluation Committee (EC)** will be appointed and involved through all the evaluation phases. The EC is responsible for overseeing the evaluation process, making key decisions, and reviewing evaluation products submitted to the Chair for approval (see [Annex 3](#));

⁹ Field Courses: [Basic](#); [Advanced](#)

3. An **Evaluation Reference Group** (ERG) provides subject matter expertise in advisory capacity (see [Annex 4](#)) and will be set up to steer the evaluation, comment on all evaluation deliverables, and exercise oversight over the methodology.

107. The Evaluation team is expected to set out how ethics can be ensured at all stages of the evaluation and that they seek appropriate ethical clearances (institutional and local) for the design ahead of going to the field.

108. The Evaluation Manager will work together with the committee members to ensure that the appropriate safeguards for impartiality and independence are applied throughout the process. The WFP Regional Evaluation Officer will provide additional support to the management process as required.

6.5. Ethics

109. WFP's decentralised evaluations must conform to [WFP and UNEG ethical standards and norms](#). The contractors undertaking the evaluations are responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation cycle (preparation and design, data collection, data analysis, reporting and dissemination). This should include, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results in no harm to participants or their communities.

110. The evaluation team will provide a detailed plan on how the following ethical issues will be addressed throughout the process: 1) Respect for dignity and diversity 2) Fair representation; 3) Compliance with codes for vulnerable groups (e.g. women, people with disabilities etc); 4) Redress; 5) Confidentiality; and 6) Avoidance of harm.

111. Specific safeguards must be put in place to protect the safety (both physical and psychological) of both respondents and those collecting the data. These should include:

- A plan to protect the rights of the respondent, including privacy and confidentiality (critical because this evaluation is dealing with people's businesses/sources of livelihoods which is sensitive)
- The interviewer or data collector is trained in collecting sensitive information;
- Data collection tools designed in culturally appropriate ways and do not create distress for respondents;
- Data collection visits are organized at appropriate times and place minimize risk to respondents and/or avoidable disruption to their lives and businesses. Where applicable, retailers may be consulted to agree on a time that is most conducive for the interviews;

112. This evaluation does not include any invasive data collection activities and is considered as part of WFP programme implementation rather than a research in and of itself. However, the evaluation team in consultation with the Evaluation Manager will confirm any ethical approval requirements relevant to such an exercise in Zimbabwe and ensure adherence to those requirements.

113. Individual researchers or evaluation firms may not publish or disseminate the Evaluation Report, data collection tools or any other data and documents produced from this evaluation without the express written permission and acknowledgement by WFP.

7. Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

114. **The [WFP Commissioning Zimbabwe Country Office]:**

- a) The **WFP Zimbabwe Country Office Management (Director and Deputy Country Director)** will take responsibility to:
- Assign an Evaluation Manager for the evaluation: [Kudzai Akino] to ensure that the evaluation manager should not be the staff who are involved in the day-to-day implementation of the programme.
 - Compose the internal evaluation committee and the evaluation reference group (see below).
 - Approve the final ToR, inception and evaluation reports.
 - Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages, including establishment of an Evaluation Committee and of a Reference Group (see below and [TN on principles, norms and standards for evaluations](#)).
 - Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and the evaluation subject, its performance and results with the Evaluation Manager and the evaluation team
 - Organise and participate in two separate debriefings, one internal and one with external stakeholders
 - Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of a Management Response to the evaluation recommendations
- b) The **Evaluation Manager** will:
- Manage the evaluation process through all phases including drafting this TOR
 - Ensure quality assurance mechanisms are operational
 - Consolidate and share comments on draft TOR, inception and evaluation reports with the evaluation team
 - Ensure expected use of quality assurance mechanisms (checklists, quality support
 - Ensure that the team has access to all documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitate the team’s contacts with local stakeholders; set up meetings, field visits; provide logistic support during the fieldwork; and arrange for interpretation, if required.
 - Organise security briefings for the evaluation team and provide any materials as required
- c) An internal **Evaluation Committee** will ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation and will review and comment on the draft evaluation products and act as key informants in order to further safeguard against bias and influence (refer to [Annex 3](#) on roles and membership of the evaluation committee)
115. An **Evaluation Reference Group**: The ERG members will review and comment on the draft evaluation products and act as key informants in order to further safeguard against bias and influence (see [Annex 4](#)).
116. **The Regional Bureau**: will take responsibility to:
- Advise the Evaluation Manager and provide support to the evaluation process where appropriate.
 - Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as required.
 - Provide comments on the draft TOR, Inception and Evaluation reports
 - Support the Management Response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations.
117. While the Regional Evaluation Officer [Grace Igweta] will perform most of the above responsibilities, other RB relevant technical staff may participate in the evaluation reference group and/or comment on evaluation products as appropriate.
118. **Relevant WFP Headquarters divisions** will take responsibility to:
119. Discuss WFP strategies, policies or systems in their area of responsibility and subject of evaluation. Comment on the evaluation TOR, inception and evaluation reports, as required. **Other Stakeholders (Government, NGOs, UN agencies) will:**

120. **Review and comment on draft evaluation** products (inception report and evaluation report) and attend stakeholder sessions; **Beneficiaries (smallholder farming households)** will be consulted during the evaluation process and their inputs will be critical to assessing the level of implementation of activities and achievement of results. They will participate in individual interviews and /or focus group discussions.
121. **The Office of Evaluation (OEV)**. OEV, through the Regional Evaluation Officer, will advise the Evaluation Manager and provide support to the evaluation process when required. It is responsible for providing access to the outsourced quality support service reviewing draft ToR, inception and evaluation reports from an evaluation perspective. It also ensures a help desk function upon request.

8. Communication and budget

8.1. Communication

122. To ensure a smooth and efficient process and enhance the learning from this evaluation, the evaluation team should place emphasis on transparent and open communication with key stakeholders. These will be achieved by ensuring a clear agreement on channels and frequency of communication with and between key stakeholders.
123. The **Evaluation Manager** will be responsible for:
- Sharing all draft products including TOR, inception report, and evaluation report with internal and external stakeholders to solicit their feedback, specifying date by when feedback is expected and highlighting next steps;
 - Documenting stakeholder feedback systematically, showing how it has been used in finalising the products, ensuring that where feedback has not been used sufficient rationale is provided;
 - Informing stakeholders (through the ERG) of planned meetings at least one week before and where appropriate sharing the agenda for such meetings;
 - Informing the team leader in advance regarding the people who have been invited for meetings that the team leader is expected to participate and sharing the agenda in advance;
 - Sharing final evaluation products (TOR, inception and evaluation report) with all the internal and external stakeholders for their information and action as appropriate.
 - Developing a communication and learning plan which should include GEWE responsive dissemination strategies, indicating how findings will be disseminated and how stakeholders interested or those affected by GEWE issues will be engaged, if appropriate.
124. To **Evaluation Team** will be responsible for:
- Communicating the rationale for the evaluation design decisions, sampling, methodology, tools through the inception report and reflecting discussions held with and feedback from stakeholders;
 - Working with the evaluation manager to ensure a detailed evaluation schedule (annexed to the inception report) is communicated to stakeholders before field work starts;
 - Sharing a brief PowerPoint presentation before the debriefings to enable stakeholders joining the briefings remotely to follow the discussions;
 - Including in the final report the list of people interviewed, as appropriate (bearing in mind confidentiality and protection issues i.e. excluding any sensitive information and/or names where necessary); and
 - Systematically considering all stakeholder feedback when finalising the evaluation report, and transparently providing rationale for feedback that was not used/addressed.
125. The Communication and Learning Plan should include a GEWE responsive dissemination strategy, indicating how findings including GEWE will be disseminated and how stakeholders interested or those affected by GEWE issues will be engaged.
126. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. Following the approval of the final evaluation report, the evaluation manager will be

responsible for sharing the report and management response and ensuring that they are uploaded to the appropriate systems ([intranet](#) and [public website](#)).

127. To enhance the use of the evaluation findings, WFP may consider holding a remote dissemination and learning workshop. Such a workshop will target key government officials, donors, UN staff and partners. The team-leader may be called to co-facilitate the workshop. The details will be provided in a communication plan that will be developed by the evaluation manager jointly with the team leader during the inception phase.

8.2. Budget

128. The actual budget will be determined by the level of expertise and experience of the individual consultants recruited, and the option used to recruit them (a firm through LTA or HR rates if the recruitment is done through HR).

129. In country road travel for the evaluation team shall be arranged by the Evaluation Team.

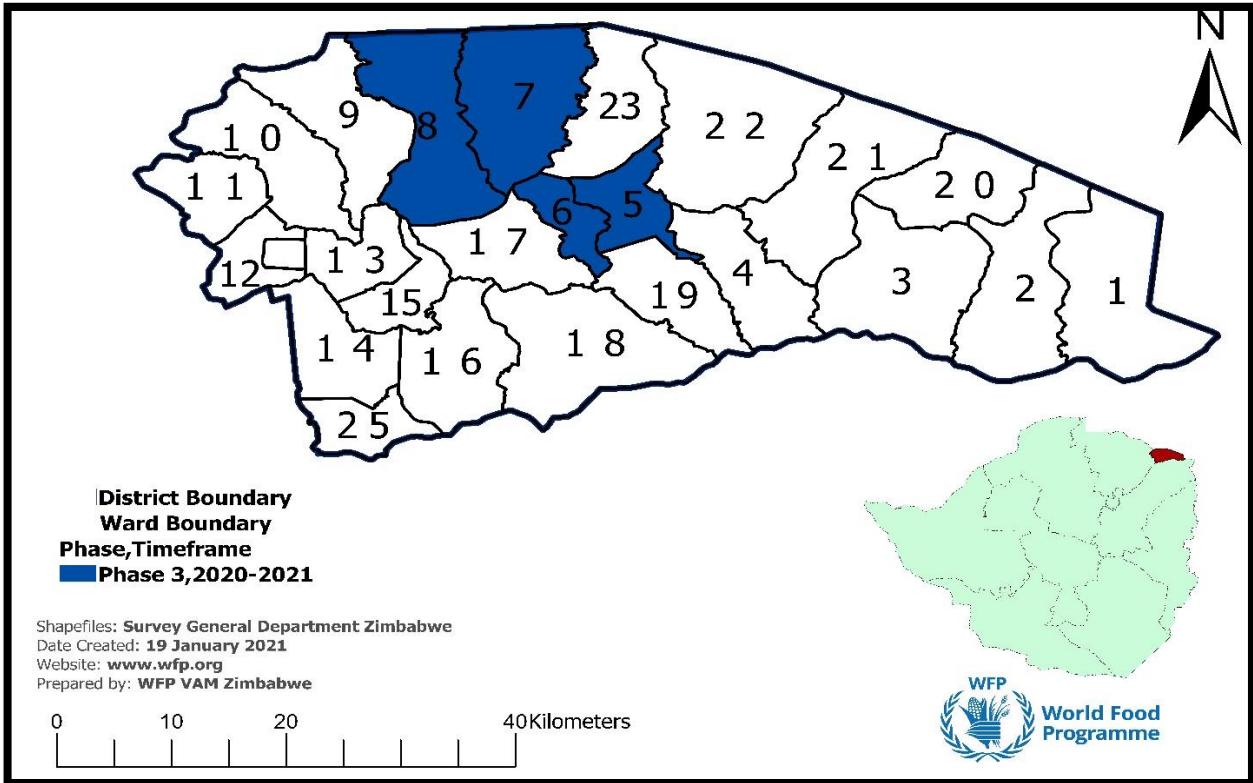
130. All potential firms must submit budget details. The budget should include all costs associated with the evaluation team (their time, etc.). In addition, the budget should include costs related to field travel (vehicle hires, per diem, accommodation, communications, etc.). Further, costs associated with field-based data collection should also be included in the budget. This may include but not be limited to the hiring of enumerators, fees associated with training enumerators (hall rental, lunch money, etc.), fees associated with hiring space in the districts for meetings with local officials and focus group discussions, etc.

131. Please send any queries to:

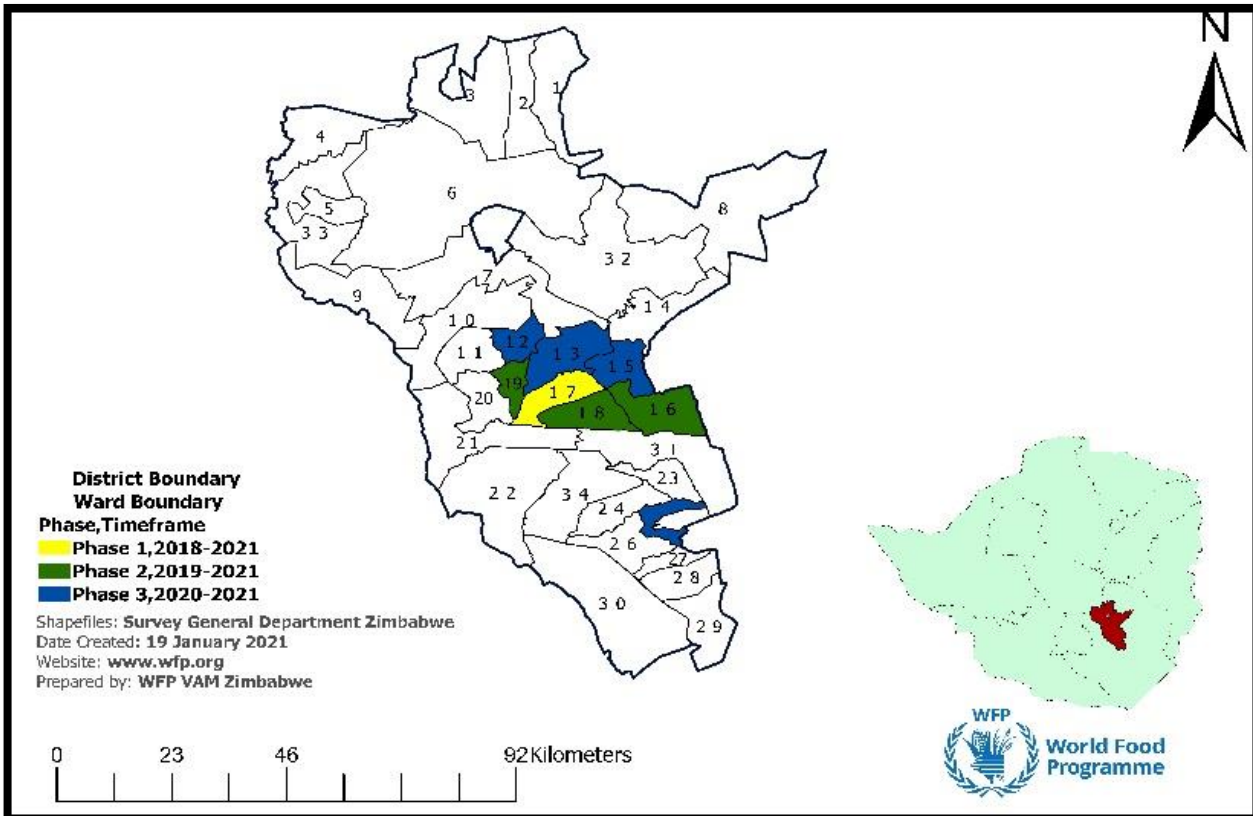
- Roberto Borlini, Head of Programme, roberto.borlini@wfp.org
- Kudzai Akino, Head of M&E, kudzai.akino@wfp.org

Annex 1 Map of WFP Zimbabwe R4 Rural Resilience Operational areas

1. Rushinga District



2. Masvingo District



Annex 2 Evaluation Schedule

	Phases, Deliverables and Timeline	Key Dates	By who
Phase 1 - Preparation			
1	Desk review, draft and share draft zero of TOR with CO for review and comments and quality assurance (QA) using ToR QC	1 st February – 24 th March 2021	EM ¹⁰ /REO ¹¹
2	Revise draft TOR to produce draft 1 based on CO inputs	25 th March 2021	EM
3	Sharing of draft 1 ToR with outsourced quality support service (DE QS) and share Evaluation team members' ToR with HR for VA announcement.	25 th - 31 st March 2021	EM
4	Review draft1 ToR based on DE QS feedback	19 th – 22 nd April 2021	EM/REO
5	Circulate draft 2 TOR for review and comments to ERG, RB and other stakeholders	23 rd – 31 st April 2021	EM/ERG
6	Review draft ToR based on comments received to produce final draft	3 rd May 2021	EM
7	Submits the final TOR to the internal evaluation committee for approval	26 th May 2021	EM
8	Final TOR approved by the Chairperson of the Evaluation Committee (EC)	24 th May 2021	EC/DCD
10	Sharing final TOR with key stakeholders	26 st May 2021	EM/REO
11	Selection and recruitment of evaluation team	9 th June 2021	CO/RB ¹² HR, EM, REO
Phase 2 - Inception			
12	Briefing the evaluation team	12 th June 2021	EM/CO Programme / REO
13	Evaluation design, including reviewing key documents and existing data, interactions with stakeholders to understand the subject and stakeholder expectations the evaluation team	12 th – 18 th June 2021	ET
14	Draft inception report, including methodology, data collection tools and schedule	19 th – 28 th June 2021	ET
15	Submit draft 1 inception report (IR) to EM	29 th June 2021	TL
16	Review draft 1 inception report, if NOT complete return to the team leader with specific things that needs to be done before it can be submitted	30 th – 2 nd July 2021	EM/REO
17	Sharing of draft 1 IR with outsourced quality support service (DE QS) and quality assurance of draft IR by EM using the Quality Checklist (QC)	5 th July – 9 th July 2021	EM
18	Revise draft 1 IR based on feedback received by DE QS and EM and produce draft 2	10 th July – 16 th July 2021	ET
19	Submit of revise draft 2 IR based on DE QS and EM QA comments	17 th July 2021	TL
20	Review draft 2 IR against the QS recommendations to ensure that they have been addressed and for any that has not been addressed, a rationale has been provided	19 th – 20 th July 2021	EM/REO

¹⁰ Evaluation Manager

¹¹ Regional Evaluation Officer

¹² Regional Bureau

21	Circulate draft 2 IR for review and comments to ERG, RB and other stakeholders	21 st July 2021	EM
22	Review draft 2 IR and provide comments using the provided comments matrix	22 nd July – 26 th July 2021	ERG
23	Consolidate stakeholder comments and submit to the team leader	27 th – 29 th July 2021	EM
24	Revise draft 2 IR based on stakeholder comments received to produce draft 3	30 th July – 6 th August 2021	ET
25	Submit draft 3/final IR to the EM	31 st July 2021	TL
26	Review draft 3 IR against stakeholder comments to ensure that they have all been addressed, and for those not addressed a rationale provided	2 nd – 9 th August 2021	EM/REO
27	Submits the final IR to the internal evaluation committee for approval	10 th August 2021	EM
28	Sharing of final inception report with key stakeholders for information	11th August 2021	EM
Phase 3 – Data collection			
29	Briefing evaluation team	12 th August 2021	CO/EM/EC/REO
30	Prepare for data collection phase [recruit research assistants, digitize data collection tools on tablets, finalize travel, accommodation and other logistical arrangements]	13 th – 16 th August 2021	ET
31	Training research assistants and testing data collection tools, adjustments if required	17 th – 19 th August 2021	ET
32	Conduct Fieldwork [quantitative data collection, interviews, FGDs etc.]	20 th August – 5 th September 2021	ET
33	End of Fieldwork Debriefing [Presentation should be submitted the day before]	6th September 2021	ET
Phase 4 - Analyze data and report			
34	Clean, analyze and triangulate data to produce draft 1 of the evaluation report (ER)	7 th – 28 th September 2021	ET
35	Submit draft 1 of the evaluation report and all associated data sets	29 th September 2021	TL
36	Review draft 1 ER against the ER quality check list to ensure that it is complete	30 th September – 1 st October 2021	EM
37	Sharing of draft 1 ER with outsourced quality support service (DE QS) and quality assurance of draft ER by EM using the QC	4 th – 7 th October 2021	EM
38	Revise draft 1 ER based on feedback received by DE QS and EM QA to produce draft 2	8 th -10 th October 2021	ET
39	Submit draft 2 ER based on DE QS and EM QA	11 th October 2021	TL
40	Review the draft 2 ER against the QS comments to ensure that they have been addressed, and for those that have not been addressed rationale has been provided	12 th October 2021	EM/REO
41	Circulate draft 2 ER for review and comments to ERG, RB and other stakeholders	13 th October 2021	EM

42	Review draft 2 ER and provide comments using the provided comments matrix	14 th – 20 th October 2021	ERG
43	Consolidate comments and submit to team leader for review	21 st October 2021	EM
44	Revise draft 2 ER based on stakeholder comments received to produce draft 3	22 nd – 27 th October 2021	ET
45	Submit draft 3/final ER to the EM	28 th October 2021	TL
46	Review draft 3 ER against stakeholder comments to ensure that they have all been addressed, and for those not been addressed a rationale has been provided	29 th October – 1 st November 2021	EM/RB
47	Prepare summary evaluation report to facilitate approval of final ER	2 nd – 5 th November 2021	RET ¹³
48	Submits the final ER (together with summary evaluation report) to the internal evaluation committee for approval	9 th November 2021	EM
49	Sharing of final evaluation report with key stakeholders for information	12th November 2021	EM
50	Dissemination workshop	15 th November 2021	EM/TL
Phase 5 - Dissemination and follow-up			
51	Request the management response	16 th November 2021	RB
52	Prepare management response	17 th – 23 rd November 2021	CO/Management/ Programme
53	Review the MR and provide feedback	24 th November – 29 th November 2021	RB
54	Finalize MR based on feedback from RB and submit to EC chair for first level approval	30 th - 6 th December 2021	CO
55	Submit to RB for final approval of MR	7 th December 2021	EM
56	Share final evaluation report and management response with OEV for publication	14th December 2021	RB
57	Document lessons from the management of this evaluation and share	15 th – 20 th December 2021	EM/RB

¹³ Regional Evaluation Team

Annex 3 Membership of the Evaluation Committee

The evaluation committee (EC) is a temporary mechanism established to facilitate the evaluation management process.

The overall purpose of the committee is to ensure a credible, transparent, impartial and quality evaluation process in accordance with WFP Evaluation Policy (2016-2021) and relevant Government directives. It will achieve this by:

- Supporting the evaluation manager throughout the process, including resolving any issues that may affect the quality of the evaluation;
- Making decisions on evaluation budget, funds allocation and selection of evaluators;
- Reviewing evaluation deliverables (TOR, inception report and evaluation report) and submitting them to the EC Chair for approval;
- Leading the preparation of the management response/action plan for the evaluation implementation of the evaluation recommendations

Membership of the Evaluation Committee

1. Evaluation Committee Chairperson: Country Director, **Francesca Erdelmann**
2. Evaluation Manager (M&E Officer/EC Secretariat) Mandatory, **Kudzai Akino**
3. Gender Focal Point: **Marika Guderian**
4. Regional Evaluation Officer (REO) Mandatory **Grace Igweta**
5. Head of Programme, **Roberto Borlini**
6. Programme officer directly in charge of the subject(s) of evaluation, **Munaye Makonnen**
7. Other staff considered useful for this process (Head of Field Office), **Bianca Dzwairo**

Annex 4 Membership of the Evaluation Reference Group

The Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) is a temporary mechanism established to facilitate stakeholder's systematic engagement in the evaluation process. The ERG members act as experts in the advisory capacity, without management responsibility. The overall purpose of the ERG is to support a credible, transparent, impartial and quality evaluation process in accordance with WFP Evaluation Policy (2016-2021) and relevant Government directives. It will achieve this by:

- Providing a systematic mechanism for engaging stakeholders in the evaluation process;
- Reviewing draft evaluation products and providing feedback;
- Attending the debriefing sessions to discuss preliminary findings;
- Attending other dissemination sessions as required; and
- Support use of evaluation findings through implementation of evaluation recommendations.

Membership of the ERG

The evaluation reference group will be composed of:

1. Evaluation Reference Group Chairperson: Deputy Country Director **Niels Balzer**
2. Evaluation Manager (Secretary to the ERG) **Kudzai Akino**
3. Head of Programme **Roberto Borlini**
4. Programme officer directly in charge of the subject of evaluation **Munaye Makonnen**
5. Regional Evaluation Officer **Grace Igweta**
6. Other relevant CO staff (Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) **Jacqueline Chinoera**
7. Other relevant CO staff (Markets) **Tawanda Magorimbo**
8. Relevant CO Area/Field Office representative(s) **Bianca Dzwairo**
9. As relevant Representatives from concerned ministries, donors, UN agencies and NGO/civil society partners (SDC R4 focal point) **Ms. Stephanie Lux**; Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement (**name TBC**);
10. WFP Regional Climate Change Consultant **Rupak Manvatkar**

11. HQ Technical Unit representative(s) As relevant **Pablo Arnal**

**Annex 5 Integrated Rural Resilience
Approach - Monitoring Plan**

INTEGRATED RURAL RESILIENCE APPROACH- Monitoring Plan								
CSP Activity 10 Risk Management, insurance and financing mechanisms								
CSP Activity 7 Support creation and rehabilitation of assets for food and nutrition security								
CSP Activity 6 Enable farmer organisations to aggregate and market surplus production								
Indicator Name	Means of Verification							
	Data source	Collection Method	Tool Reference	Data storage	Responsibility for collection	Frequency of data collection	Date of Collection	
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS								
RESULT I. Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP assisted population								
Indicator 1. Proportion of households where women, men, or both make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality.	Household		Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)	ODK	MDCA	WFP	According to FFA and Insurance PDMs (max of three times per year)	June-December (3 times)
Indicator 1.1. Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees	Asset Management Committees, VSL Groups,		MDCA Quarterly Outcome/output monitoring	MDCA	MDCA	CP (Aquaculture), MFC, ZSS, SNV.	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December
RESULT II. Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that promotes their safety, dignity, and integrity								
Indicator 2.1. Proportion of targeted people (disaggregated by sex) accessing assistance without protection challenges	Household		PDM, Onsite (Distribution) Monitoring	ODK	MDCA	WFP	According to FFA and Insurance PDMs and DPM (max of three times per year)	June-December (3 times)
RESULT III. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Indicator 3.1. Proportion of targeted people, disaggregated by sex, informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	Household		PDM, Onsite (Distribution) Monitoring	ODK	MDCA	WFP	According to FFA and Insurance PDMs (max	June-December (3 times)

						of three times per year)	
RESULT IV. Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment							
Indicator 4.1. Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified.	Partners and WFP	Assessment at the beginning of the activity	MDCA	MDCA	Environmental Management Authority (EMA) of Zimbabwe at district level (and WFP)	At the beginning of each new FFA activity.	31-Dec
RESULT V. Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained							
Indicator 5.1. Number of partner organisations that provide complementary inputs and services	Partnership agreements (FLAs/MoUs)	Review of partnership agreements	MDCA	MDCA	WFP	Annually	31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December
IMPACT INDICATORS							
RESULT 1. The targeted population (including specific groups such a female headed HH and HH affected by HIV&AIDS) have improved or stabilised their food security status.							
Indicator 1.1. Food Consumption Score (FCS) disaggregated by sex of household head	Household	Quantitative Survey/PDM	ODK	MDCA/Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Biannually (R4 Baseline - FFA endline each year - November)	30 April; 31 Dec
Indicator 1.2. Consumption based Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	Household	Quantitative Survey/PDM	ODK	MDCA/Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Biannually (R4 Baseline - FFA endline each year - November)	30 April; 31 Dec
Indicator 1.3. Food Expenditure Share (FES)	Household	Quantitative Survey/PDM	ODK	MDCA/Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Biannually (R4 Baseline - FFA endline each year - November)	30 April; 31 Dec
Indicator 1.4. Dietary Diversity Score	Household	Quantitative Survey/PDM	ODK	MDCA/Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Biannually (R4 Baseline - FFA endline each year - November)	30 April; 31 Dec
RESULT 2. The targeted population have increased their livelihood security and resilience							
Indicator 2.1. % Change of households in medium and better off wealth categories	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Baseline and Endline	30 April; 31 Dec
Indicator 2.2. % of HHs with improved Resilience Capacity Index	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Baseline and Endline	30 April; 31 Dec

Indicator 2.3. Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Baseline and Endline	30-Apr
Results 3: Framework is adopted or integrated by national governments within other existing safety net mechanisms and/or supported by other national and international actors							
Indicator 3.1. Number of plans and policies implemented by government, WFP, and/or UN institutions and/or other development actors that have integrated R4 framework	Program review report	Program Review	Reports	Reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 3.2. Number of national and international actors of the private and public sector that support R4 at different levels.	Program review report	Program Review	Reports	Reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
OUTCOMES							
Outcome 1. Improved household income							
Indicator 1.1. Change in Number of income sources. Differentiated by women and men (how does it relate to line 36 and 38???)	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 1.2. Share of income sources over total income	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 1.3. % of Household income derived from climate sensitive sources. Differentiated by women- and men- headed HHs	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Outcome 2. Improved agricultural production and diversification							
Indicator 2.1. Number of crops and its importance in area coverage	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 2.2. Total Area cultivated per crop (ha)	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 2.3. Average annual crop production (kg)	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 2.4. Average yield per crop (kg/ha)	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	
Indicator 2.5. % HH using improved seeds	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 2.6. % HH using fertilizer (is this about purchased fertilizers??- be environmentally conscious)	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr

Indicator 2.7. Average value of agriculture inputs purchased in an agricultural season	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 2.8. Proportion of expenditure dedicated to agriculture and livestock (seeds, fertilizer, labour, vaccination...)	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 2.9. Number of agricultural assets owned	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 2.10. Number of Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Outcome 3 Improved investment capacity by accessing financial resources							
Indicator 3.1. Average Monthly savings capacity	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 3.2. % of the amount saved in formal/informal schemes	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 3.3. % of savings used for investment on productive activities (agriculture/livestock/IGA)	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 3.4. Average amount of credit/loans received	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 3.5. % of credit received from formal sources	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 3.6. % of credit for investment on productive activities (agriculture/livestock/IGA)	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 3.7. Amount of credit/loans received	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 3.8. % of pay-out used for investment on productive activities (agriculture/livestock/IGA)	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Outcome 4. Increased access to markets							
Indicator 4.1 % of farmers' agricultural production being sold	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 4.2 % of farmers selling their production through a group/cooperative/association	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr

Outcome 5. Improved natural resource management and capacity to manage climate shocks by farmers (including climate services)							
Indicator 5.1. % participating households practicing improved agro-ecological farming methods/conservation agriculture	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 5.2. % HH practicing irrigation farming	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 5.3. % households within the targeted communities using agro climatic advice to make DRR, agro and/or livelihood related decisions	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Indicator 5.4. Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Household	Quantitative Survey	ODK	Baseline and OM reports	WFP	Annually	30-Apr
Outcome 6. Improved public and private sector capacity for risk management services as a result of programme interventions							
Indicator 6.1. # of local institutions and companies that offer at least one insurance and/or other risk transfer mechanisms and financial service to targeted people	Partners (Government, Private Sector, NGOs).	Aggregation	WFP reports		WFP	Annually	31-Dec
Indicator 6.2. # of government and development actors plans that include the development or implementation of risk management programs (including at ward level)	Partners (Government, Private Sector, NGOs).	Aggregation	WFP reports		WFP	Annually	31-Dec
Indicator 6.3. # of new actors of the public and private sector that establish some kind of contact with programme actors	Partners (Government, Private Sector, NGOs).	Aggregation	WFP reports		WFP	Annually	31-Dec
Outputs							
Output 1.1. Increase in income sources for the target community							
Indicator 1.1.1.: Total Number of income sources available for the target area	FFA partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	AQZ	Quarterly	31 Dec, 31 March,31 May
Indicator 1.1.2: Number income sources from non-climate dependent sources	FFA partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	AQZ	Quarterly	
Output 2.1: Households trained in improved agricultural practices							
Indicator 2.1.1. Number of farmers exposed to use of improved and appropriate seed varieties	Promotion of appropriate seeds and agricultural practices partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	CIMMYT	Quarterly	31 Dec, 31 March,31 May
Indicator 2.1.2. Number of households trained and exposed to crop diversification	Promotion of appropriate seeds and agricultural practices partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	CIMMYT	Quarterly	31 Dec, 31 March,31 May

Indicator 2.1.3. No. of farmers participating to community awareness sessions for project set up (disaggregated by gender)	Promotion of appropriate seeds and agricultural practices partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	CIMMYT	Quarterly	31 Dec, 31 March,31 May
Indicator 2.1.4. No. of lead farmers for demo plots (disaggregated by gender)	Promotion of appropriate seeds and agricultural practices partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	CIMMYT	Quarterly	31 Dec, 31 March,31 May
Indicator 2.1.5. No. of seeds and conservation agriculture demo plots established	Promotion of appropriate seeds and agricultural practices partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	CIMMYT	Quarterly	31 Dec, 31 March,31 May
Indicator 2.1.6. Area covered by Demo plots	Promotion of appropriate seeds and agricultural practices partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	CIMMYT	Quarterly	31 Dec, 31 March,31 May
Indicator 2.1.7. No. and type of mechanization tools distributed	Promotion of appropriate seeds and agricultural practices partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	CIMMYT	Quarterly	31 Dec, 31 March,31 May
Indicator 2.1.8. No. of people receiving mechanization tools (disaggregated by gender).	Promotion of appropriate seeds and agricultural practices partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	CIMMYT	Quarterly	31 Dec, 31 March,31 May
Indicator 2.1.9.No. of farmers trained in mechanized conservation agriculture and appropriate seeds (extension services). (Disaggregated by gender).	Promotion of appropriate seeds and agricultural practices partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	CIMMYT	Quarterly	31 Dec, 31 March,31 May
Indicator 2.10. Amount and type of seeds distributed for demo plots.	Promotion of appropriate seeds and agricultural practices partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	CIMMYT	Quarterly	31 Dec, 31 March,31 May
Indicator 2.11. Crop yield from demo plots	Promotion of appropriate seeds and agricultural practices partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	CIMMYT	Quarterly	31 Dec, 31 March,31 May
Output 3.1: Households with access to formal and informal credit facilities							
Indicator 3.1.1:Average loan size by gender, district, ward and village	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June,30 September, 31 December
Indicator 3.1.2:Number of active borrowers, distributed by gender	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June,30 September, 31 December
Indicator 3.1.3:%targeted male and female headed HH accessing formal credit	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June,30 September, 31 December
Output 3.2: : Households capacity in VSL establishment and management strengthened through financial literacy training							
Indicator 3.2.1.%Targeted HH (male and female headed) who are member of an informal (VSLs)/formal savings scheme (SACCOS)	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June,30 September, 31 December

Indicator 3.2.2.No. of new savings groups (informal/formal)	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June,30 September, 31 December
Indicator 3.2.3. Total capital held by savings groups:	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June,30 September, 31 December
Indicator 3.2.4.Average per capita savings contributions by gender, district, ward, village, per month	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June,30 September, 31 December
Indicator 3.2.5.Average saving amount per saving group per month	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June,30 September, 31 December
Output 3.3. Households trained in financial education to enhance their capacity to make productive investment decisions							
Indicator 3.3.1: Number of Households trained in VSL groups by sex (financial literacy on using credit, savings and payouts)	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June,30 September, 31 December
Indicator 3.3.2: Number of Households trained in insurance	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June,30 September, 31 December
Output 3.4. Household insured against weather related risks through weather index insurance							
Indicator 3.4.1.:# of households covered by a programme –subsidies insurance policy	Insurance Company	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	Old Mutual	Annually	31 December, 31 March
Indicator 3.4.2:Total # of farmers insured by gender and district per year	Insurance Company	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	Old Mutual	Annually	31 December, 31 March
Indicator 3.4.3:Total sum insured by gender	Insurance Company	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	Old Mutual	Annually	31 December, 31 March
Indicator 3.4.4: Average sum insured per household	Insurance Company	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	Old Mutual	Annually	31 December, 31 March
Indicator 3.4.5:Total premiums paid by gender, district, national	Insurance Company	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	Old Mutual	Annually	31 December, 31 March
Indicator 3.4.6:Insurance payouts by gender, district, ward village, national	Insurance Company	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	Old Mutual	Annually	31 December, 31 March
Indicator 3.4.7: Proportion of total premiums paid in cash by gender, district	Insurance Company	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	Old Mutual	Annually	31 December, 31 March
Indicator 3.4.8: Number of partial cash purchases of insurance (from year two in each community)	Insurance Company	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	Old Mutual	Annually	31 December, 31 March
Indicator 3.4.9: Proportion of participants paying for insurance in cash by gender	Insurance Company	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	Old Mutual	Annually	31 December, 31 March
Indicator 3.4.10: #of full cash purchase of insurance	Insurance Company	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	Old Mutual	Annually	31 December, 31 March

Indicator 3.4.1.1. Number of participants who renewed their insurance coverage in the period, by gender, at district, national level	Insurance Company	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	Old Mutual	Annually	31 December, 31 March
Output 4.1: Households trained in access to markets							
Indicator 4.1.2: # of HH trained in access to markets, by sex	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December
Output 4.2: Households with access to market							
Indicator 4.2.1. Number of contract agreements (e.g. contract farming or other schemes) that formalize relationships between farmers and other value chain actors	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December
Indicator 4.2.2: Amount of production (vegetables) being sold to programme sponsored aggregators	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December
Indicator 4.2.3: Amount of production (crops) being sold to programme sponsored aggregators	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December
Indicator 4.2.4: # of households who sell their production to programme-sponsored aggregators (crops) disaggregated by gender	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December
Indicator 4.2.5: # of households who sell their production to programme-sponsored aggregators (vegetable) disaggregated by gender	Financial Education Partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	SNV	Quarterly	31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December
Output 5.1: HH access safety nets in case of extreme weather event							
Indicator 5.1.1.: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers	FFA partner reports	Record Aggregation	COMET, MDCA	MDCA	AQZ	Quarterly	June -December
Indicator 5.1.2. Number of people exposed to WFP supported nutrition messaging	FFA partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	AQZ	Quarterly	June -December
Indicator 5.1.3. Quantity of food provided	FFA partner reports	Record Aggregation	COMET, MDCA	MDCA	AQZ/WFP	Quarterly	June -December
Indicator 5.1.4. Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	FFA partner reports	Record Aggregation	COMET, MDCA	MDCA	AQZ/WFP	Quarterly	June -December
Indicator 5.1.5. Quantity of non- food items distributed	FFA partner reports	Record Aggregation	COMET, MDCA	MDCA	AQZ/WFP	Quarterly	June -December
Output 5.2: Natural and Physical Asset created or rehabilitated							

Indicator 5.2.1.Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	FFA partner reports	Record Aggregation	COMET,MDCA	MDCA	AQZ	Annually	31-Dec
Output 5.3: Community-based management committees and households trained on management of natural and physical resources							
Indicator 5.3.1: # of households trained in asset management	FFA partner reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	AQZ	Quarterly	June-December
Output 5.4: Households access climate services to support decision making related to food security, livelihoods and DRR							
Indicator 5.4.1. Number of households trained in climate adaptive agricultural techniques/conservation agriculture	Cooperating Partners reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	tba	quarterly	31 December, 31 March
Indicator 5.4.2. #households trained in the use of climate services	Cooperating Partners reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	tba	quarterly	31 December, 31 March
Indicator 5.4.3. Number of intermediaries trained in how to access, interpret and communicate climate information to households, to support household decision-making related to food security, livelihoods, and DRR	Cooperating Partners reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	tba	quarterly	31 December, 31 March
Indicator 5.4.4 % HHs within the targeted communities that receive seasonal climate services with agro climatic advice, disaggregated by source (i.e. farm intermediaries, radio advisories, and SMS)	Cooperating Partners reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	tba	quarterly	31 December, 31 March
Indicator 5.4.5. Number of Households with access to extension services	Cooperating Partners reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	tba	quarterly	31 December, 31 March
Output 6.Stakeholders trained in design and management of integrated risk management programs							
Indicator 6.1.1: Number of R4 partners trained on the design and management of integrated risk management programs	WFP reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	WFP	Annually	31-Dec
Indicator 6.1.2: Number of capacity development activities provided	Cooperating Partners reports/WFP reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	WFP	Annually	31-Dec
Indicator 6.1.3: Number of technical support activities provided	Cooperating Partners reports/WFP reports	Record Aggregation	MDCA	MDCA	WFP	Annually	31-Dec
PROCESS							
Assets Creation							

Activity is progressing according to schedule	Implementation site	Activity Implementation Monitoring	Gantt Chart	Partner and WFP reports	WFP	Monthly	end of every month
Outputs are up to the standards as set forth by WFP and partners	Implementation site	Activity Implementation Monitoring	Gantt Chart	Partner and WFP reports	WFP	Monthly	end of every month
Theme 1: Distribution timeliness							
Distributions occur as per schedule	Partner Records	PDM, Onsite (Distribution) Monitoring	ODK		CP	Monthly	end of every month
Reasons for delay (if untimely)	Partner Records	PDM, Onsite (Distribution) Monitoring	ODK		CP	Monthly	end of every month
Average time taken by beneficiaries to walk to the FDP (hours)	Beneficiaries	PDM, Onsite (Distribution) Monitoring	ODK		CP	Monthly	end of every month
Beneficiaries time spent at distribution	Beneficiaries	PDM, Onsite (Distribution) Monitoring	ODK		CP	Monthly	end of every month
Theme 2: Beneficiary Sensitization and feedback							
Beneficiaries are aware of the distribution process	Beneficiaries	PDM, Onsite (Distribution) Monitoring	ODK		CP	Monthly	end of every month
Beneficiaries are aware of their entitlements	Beneficiaries	PDM, Onsite (Distribution) Monitoring	ODK		CP	Monthly	end of every month
Beneficiaries understand targeting process	Beneficiaries	PDM, Onsite (Distribution) Monitoring	ODK		CP	Monthly	end of every month
Communications mechanism in place	Distribution site/ Beneficiaries	PDM, Onsite (Distribution) Monitoring	ODK		WFP and CPs	Monthly	end of every month
Theme 3: Activity Design and Management							
Communities and/or beneficiaries involvement in design and management of activity	Beneficiaries	PDM, Onsite (Distribution) Monitoring	ODK		WFP	Annually	31-Dec
Theme 4: Activity Attendance							
Partners are recording attendance at activity sites properly	Implementation site	PDM, Onsite (Distribution) Monitoring	WFP reports		WFP	Monthly	end of every month

Annex 6 [R4 Indicator tracking sheet](#)

R4 Output Indicator Tracking Table (ITT)

Project/Programme
Location **Masvingo and Rushinga**

Output/Outcomes	Verifiable Indicator	Disaggregation	Year 1 Planned	Year 1(2018)	Year 2 Planned	YEAR 2 (2019)	Year 3 Planned	Year 3 (2020)
				Actual		Achieved		Achieved
Outcome 1: Households have stable diversified income								
Output 1.1. HH access safety nets in case of extreme weather event	Indicator 1.1. Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity voucher	Female	293	293	1,288	1,288	3,912	3,912
		Male	203	203	711	711	2,088	2,088
	Indicator 1.2. Number of people exposed to WFP supported nutrition messaging	None	TBD	91	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Indicator 1.3. Quantity of food provided (mt)	none	Refer to COMET	Refer to COMET	Refer to COMET	Refer to COMET	Refer to COMET	Refer to COMET
Output 5.1. Natural and Physical Asset created or rehabilitated	Indicator 5.11. Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure		COMET	Refer to COMET, R4 annual metrics	Refer to COMET	Refer to Comet, R4 annual metrics	Refer to COMET	Refer to COMET, R4 annual metrics
Output 5.3. Households have increase capacity and knowledge in agro-ecological farming practices	Indicator 5.2.1. Number of Households trained in improved agriculture techniques / conservation techniques/have access to extensions services	Female	300	168	1,200	664	3,912	1,677
		Male	200	114	800	269	2,088	1,173
Output 5.3. Community-based management committees and households trained on	Indicator 5.3.1. of people trained in asset management	Female	300	293	1,200	1,288	3,600	3,912

management of natural and physical resources		Male	200	203	800	711	2,400	2,088
Outcome 2: Improved Agricultural Production and Diversification								
Output 2.1. Households trained on improved agricultural practices	Indicator 2.1.1. No. of farmers participating to community awareness sessions for project set up (disaggregated by gender)	Female	293	293		1288	n/a	n/a
		Male	203	200		711	n/a	n/a
	Indicator 2.1.2. No. of lead farmers for demo plots (disaggregated by gender)	Female	n/a	7		7	n/a	n/a
		Male	n/a	3		3	n/a	n/a
	Indicator 2.1.3. Amount and type of seeds distributed for demo plots	Maize	60kgs	60kgs	60kgs	60kgs	n/a	n/a
		Sorghum	10kgs	10kgs	10kgs	10kgs	n/a	n/a
		Millet	10kgs	10kgs	10kgs	10kgs	n/a	n/a
		Groundnut	30kgs	30kgs	30kgs	30kgs	n/a	n/a
		Cowpeas	30kgs	30kgs	30kgs	30kgs	n/a	n/a
	Indicator 2.1.4. Total area covered by demo plots	None	5ha	5ha	5ha	5ha	n/a	n/a
	Indicator 2.1.5. No. and type of mechanization tools distributed	Ripper tines	10	10	550	550	n/a	n/a
		Rain gauges	10	10	550	550	n/a	n/a
	Indicator 2.1.6. No. of people receiving mechanization tools (disaggregated by gender).	Female	n/a	7	7	7	n/a	n/a
Male		n/a	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	
Indicator 2.1.7. No. of farmers trained in mechanized conservation agriculture and appropriate seeds (extension services). (disaggregated by gender).	Female	293	293		194	n/a	n/a	
	Male	203	203		33	n/a	n/a	
Outcome 3: Improved Investment capacity by accessing financial services								
Output 3.1. Households with access to formal and informal credit facilities	Indicator 3.1.1. Total Loans Accessed by farmer1	n/a	n/a	US\$6,382	n/a	RTGS\$15,7684	US\$10,715.04	US\$12,006.12
	Indicator 3.1.2. Total Number of farmers accessing loans	Female	180	50	720	336	2160	323
		Male	80	4	320	25	906	91
	Indicator 3.1.3. Total Number of farmers who repaid loans	Female	100%	17	100%	336	100%	323
		Male	100%	2	100%	25	100%	91
Indicator 3.1.4. Repaid loan amount	n/a	n/a	5772		RTGS\$ 157,684	100%	US\$10,786	

	Indicator 3.1.5. Interest rate and timeframe	n/a	n/a	20% per month	n/a	20% per month	n/a	20% per month	
	Indicator 3.1.6. Percentage of repayment	n/a	100%	90.30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Output 3.2. Households capacity in VSL establishment and management strengthened through financial literacy training	Indicator 3.2.1. Number of targeted HH (male and female headed) who are member of an informal savings scheme (VSL)	Female	180	275	720	1193	2160	1666	
		Male	80	18	320	81	960	466	
	Indicator 3.2.2. No. of new groups	n/a	n/a	15	n/a	109	n/a	234	
	Indicator 3.2.3. Number of new members	Female	n/a	n/a	217	n/a	900	n/a	966
		Male	n/a	n/a	16	n/a	88	n/a	273
	Indicator 3.2.4. Total savings contribution in groups by gender	n/a	n/a	\$6,602.00	n/a	RTGS\$108,312	US\$10,715.04	US\$13,127.20	
	Indicator 3.2.5. Total number of savings groups	n/a	n/a	20	n/a	129	n/a	234	
	Indicator 3.2.6. Average saving amount per saving group per month:	n/a	n/a	\$248.00	n/a	RTGS123	n/a	US\$ 15.38	
Indicator 3.2.7. Average per capita savings	n/a	n/a	US\$16.10	n/a	RTGS 85	US\$2.12	US\$1.69		
Output 3.3. Households trained in financial education to enhance their capacity to make productive investment decisions	Indicator 3.3.1. Households trained in VSL groups	Female	180	275	1288	1193	1500	1399	
		Male	80	18	711	81	500	525	
Outcome 3 :Improved Investment capacity by accessing financial services									
Output 3.4. Household receiving and benefiting from agricultural micro insurance policy	Indicator 3.4.1. # of farmers insured	Female	297	297	1,288	1,097	3,912	3,904	
		Male	203	199	711	555	2,088	2,080	
	Indicator 3.4.2. Total sum insured		\$50,000	\$49,600	2,000	#####	#####	#####	
	Indicator 3.4.3. Average sum insured		100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Indicator 3.4.4. Total premiums		\$7,500	\$7,440	\$32,000	\$26,416	\$93,450	\$93,274	
	Indicator 3.4.5. Number of farmers receiving insurance pay-outs		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,651	1,510	
	Indicator 3.4.6. Proportion of total premiums paid in cash		n/a	n/a	25%	9.14%	n/a	n/a	
Indicator 3.4.7. Number of partial cash purchases of insurance		n/a	n/a	500	151	n/a	n/a		

	Indicator 3.4.8. #of full cash purchase of insurance		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Outcome 4: Increased access to markets								
Output 4.1. Households with access to market	Indicator 4.2.1. Households trained in access to markets	Female	293	275	1,288	238	1,956	1,299
		Male	203	18	711	96	1044	530
	Indicator 4.2.2. Amount of production being sold to programme sponsored aggregators	Poultry	n/a	n/a	n/a	ZWL9,185	n/a	US\$1,171.60
		Fish	n/a	n/a	n/a	ZWL5,102.2	n/a	N/A
		Vegetables	n/a	US\$512	n/a	ZWL4,870	n/a	US\$696.30
		Sorghum	n/a	n/a	n/a	ZWL13,433,13	n/a	US\$880
	Indicator 4.2.3. # of households who sell their production to programme-sponsored aggregators	n/a	n/a	61	n/a	226	n/a	1,299
		n/a	n/a	32	n/a	105	n/a	530

Annex 7: R4 outcome Indicator Dashboard

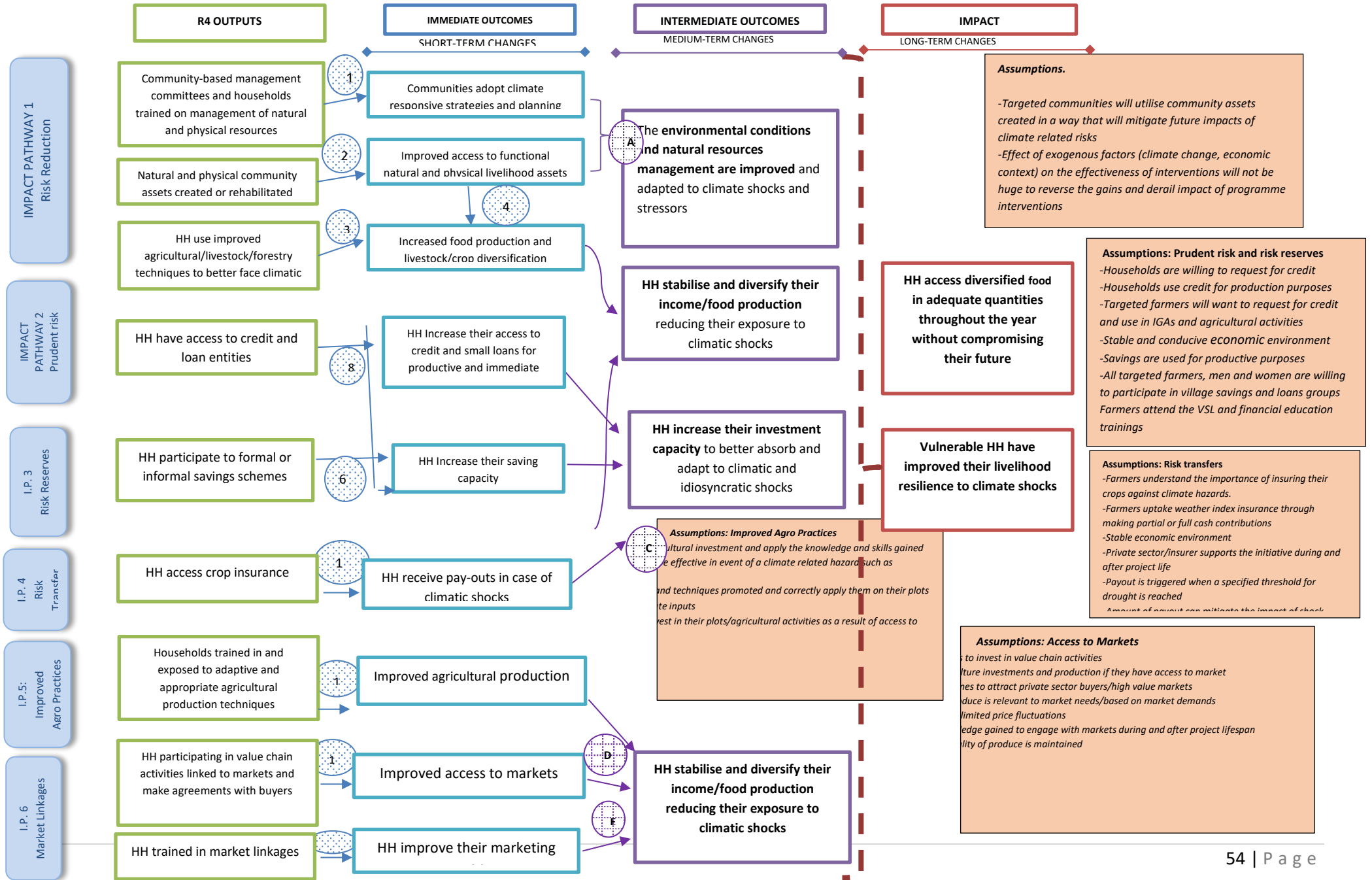
R4 Outcome Indicator Dashboard

Project Location	Masvingo									
	BL 2018	OM1 2019	R4		Control		Male		Female	
			BL	OM1	BL	OM1	BL	OM1	BL	OM1
Overall Goal 1. The targeted population (including specific groups such as female headed HH and HH affected by HIV&AIDS) have improved or Stabilized their food security status.										
Indicator 1.1. Food Consumption Score (FCS) disaggregated by sex of household head										
FCS Acceptable	64.90%	61.60%	68%	68%	62.20%	56%	68%	63%	58%	59%
FCS Borderline	33.50%	35.90%	32%	31%	35.10%	41%	31%	35%	40%	37%
FCS Poor	1.60%	2.40%	1%	1%	2.70%	4%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Indicator 1.2. Dietary diversity score	5.51	5.52	5.54	5.7	5.48	5.35	5.58	5.48	5.34	5.58
Indicator 1.3. CSI (consumption)	9.04	8.84	10.09	10.97	7.98	6.71	8.8	8.87	9.6	8.8
RELIED ON LESS PREFERRED AND/OR LESS EXPENSIVE FOOD?	65%	42%	59%	45%	70%	39%	67%	39%	60%	48%
BORROWED FOOD, OR RELIED ON HELP FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE?	37%	28%	36%	31%	38%	25%	37%	31%	38%	24%
REDUCED THE NUMBER OF MEALS EATEN PER DAY?	19%	22%	23%	28%	16%	16%	20%	22%	18%	22%
REDUCED THE PORTION SIZE OF MEALS?	19%	23%	21%	29%	17%	17%	20%	26%	18%	19%
REDUCED THE QUANTITY OF FOOD CONSUMED BY ADULTS/MOTHERS TO ENSURE THAT CHILDREN HAD ENOUGH TO EAT?	11%	19%	14%	25%	9%	14%	12%	22%	11%	15%
Indicator 1.4. Food expenditure Share	69.10%	70.60%	65.80%	69.40%	72.40%	71.90%	67.70%	70.50%	72.40%	70.90%
Overall Goal 2 :The targeted population have increased their livelihood security and resilience										
Indicator 2.1. Livelihood Coping strategy index										
No strategy	34.10%	36.50%	30.30%	35.10%	37.80%	37.80%	31.20%	36.60%	40.90%	36.40%

Stress	25.40%	31.60%	26.50%	36.20%	24.30%	27.00%	27.70%	30.80%	20.00%	32.90%
Crisis	19.70%	15.90%	21.60%	10.80%	17.80%	21.10%	20.40%	15.00%	18.20%	17.50%
Emergency	20.80%	15.90%	21.60%	17.80%	20.00%	14.10%	20.80%	17.60%	20.90%	13.30%
Indicator 2.2. % change of households in medium and better off wealth categories										
Better off	33%	34%	36%	37%	30%	30%	30%	34%	39%	32%
Medium	35%	32%	32%	32%	38%	31%	32%	33%	42%	30%
Very Poor/Poor	32%	35%	32%	31%	31%	39%	37%	33%	19%	38%
Indicator 2. 3.% of HHs with improved Resilience Capacity Index	n/a	n.a	44	50	43.1	39.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Outcome 1: Diversified Income Sources										
Indicator 1.1: Change in Number of income sources. Differentiated by women and men	3.73	3.59	3.52	3.85	3.94	3.34	3.73	3.68	3.71	3.45
Indicator 1.2. Proportion of HH income derived from climate resilient sources %	67.90%	66.40%	68.70%	65.10%	67.20%	67.60%	67.30%	66.20%	69.50%	66.60%
Indicator 1.3:Share of income sources over total income										
Sale of crops and agricultural products	7.00%	7.60%	10.30%	10.10%	3.70%	5.10%	7.80%	7.60%	5.10%	7.60%
Sale of livestock and products	3.80%	5.30%	4.70%	7.00%	2.90%	3.50%	3.90%	5.20%	3.60%	5.50%
Sale of forestry products	2.60%	2.60%	1.50%	2.10%	3.70%	3.10%	2.90%	3.40%	2.00%	1.30%
Agricultural wage labour	18.60%	18.20%	14.80%	15.70%	22.50%	20.60%	18.20%	17.70%	19.70%	19.00%
Other casual labour (res)	14.90%	11.90%	13.20%	10.10%	16.60%	13.80%	15.50%	13.00%	13.50%	10.20%
Non-farm enterprise (res)	9.90%	7.40%	8.40%	7.50%	11.40%	7.30%	11.80%	8.70%	5.20%	5.30%
Assistance/transfers (res)	29.40%	33.60%	35.90%	36.00%	23.00%	31.20%	29.10%	33.00%	30.20%	34.60%
Remittances (res)	11.00%	9.50%	8.50%	8.10%	13.50%	10.80%	7.70%	8.20%	18.80%	11.50%
Credit (res)	0.40%	1.60%	0.60%	1.70%	0.10%	1.50%	0.40%	1.40%	0.30%	2.00%
Formal employment	1.10%	0.60%	1.00%	0.30%	1.30%	0.90%	1.40%	0.50%	0.50%	0.70%
Other income sources (res)	1.30%	1.70%	1.20%	1.40%	1.40%	2.00%	1.40%	1.30%	1.00%	2.30%
Outcome 2 :Improved agricultural production and diversification										
Indicator 2.1. Number of agricultural assets owned										
Number of agricultural assets owned	8.39	8.96	8.43	8.9	8.36	9.02	8.53	9.22	8.06	8.55
Type of agricultural assets owned	4.18	4.29	4.01	4.27	4.36	4.32	4.15	4.39	4.25	4.15
Land owned area (ha)	1.75	1.37	1.71	1.46	1.8	1.28	1.72	1.38	1.84	1.35
%HH owning Land	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	99%
Land rented in area (ha)	0.78	0.53	0.96	0.53	0.51	0.54	0.61	0.5	1.13	0.6

%HH renting in land	5%	7%	6%	7%	4%	8%	5%	7%	6%	7%
Land rented out area (ha)	1	0.44	0	0.45	1	0.4	1	0.34	0	0.7
% HH renting out land	1%	2%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%
Irrigated land area (ha)	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
%HH cultivating irrigated land	2%	6%	2%	7%	3%	5%	2%	6%	2%	6%
Average Cultivated area (ha)	1.48	1.18	1.47	1.29	1.48	1.07	1.49	1.2	1.45	1.14
Indicator 2.2. Livestock: TLU	1.42	1.46	1.3	1.4	1.54	1.51	1.39	1.57	1.48	1.27
Indicator 2.3. %HH owning livestock	94%	89%	96%	90%	92%	88%	94%	89%	95%	90%
Indicator 2.4.:%HH using improved seeds	79.90%	82.50%	86.60%	81.30%	73.30%	83.60%	79.70%	81.70%	80.60%	83.70%
Indicator 2.5. %HH using fertilizer	55.20%	50.70%	55.90%	51.10%	54.40%	50.30%	54.60%	50.90%	56.50%	50.40%
Indicator 2.6. Proportion of expenditure dedicated to agriculture and livestock	4.50%	3.10%	5.60%	3.40%	3.40%	2.80%	4.90%	2.80%	3.60%	3.60%
Indicator 2.7. Avg Number of crops	3.52	3.5	3.65	3.61	3.39	3.4	3.6	3.53	3.32	3.46
Indicator 2.8.Average annual crop production (kg)	799.38	798.38	908.25	989.53	690.51	607.24	857.38	849.39	662.3	717.42
Indicator 2.9 .Average yield per crop kg/ha										
Yield Maize (kg/ha)	486.5	473.3	536.2	587.5	437.1	358.4	525.1	496	396.7	435.8
Yield Sorghum (kg/ha)	165.1	139.3	283.8	123	128.7	200.6	178.2	125.3	67.5	191.9
Yield Millet (kg/ha)	64	96.9	87.3	78.8	17.5	133.3	64	90	0	100.4
Yield Rapoko Millet (kg/ha)	98.7	102.2	99.3	95.9	97.8	108	98.3	97.7	100.7	112.8
Yield Wheat (kg/ha)	300	275	0	0	300	275	300	350	300	200
Yield Sweet potato (kg/ha)	175.1	260.3	192.9	291.4	147.9	214.8	177.5	279.9	168.3	228.3
Yield Beans (kg/ha)	83.8	53.5	0	23.3	83.8	122.5	83.8	41.9	0	75.3
Yield Cowpeas (kg/ha)	59.4	36.4	63	40.5	53.3	27.5	61.3	37	50.8	35
Yield Soybeans (kg/ha)	0	21	0	0	0	21	0	35	0	7
Yield Roudnuts (kg/ha)	100.2	117.5	109.2	128.4	90.4	106.8	106	133.6	86.1	94.4
Yield Groudnuts (kg/ha)	156.1	161.3	173.5	215.6	137.7	111.2	162	171	141.5	146.8
Yield Tobacco (kg/ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yield Cotton (kg/ha)	0	56.3	0	0	0	56.3	0	56.3	0	0
Outcome 3 :Improved Investment capacity by accessing financial services										
Indicator 3.1.% of HH accessing credit	8.40%	11.60%	13.50%	13.50%	3.20%	9.70%	10.00%	12.30%	4.50%	10.50%
Indicator 3.2. Amount of credit/loans received USD	11.7	9.9	20.3	12.9	3.1	6.9	11.7	14.2	11.8	3.2

Indicator 3.5. % Credits from formal sources	3%	96%	0%	98%	8%	40%	4%	96%	0%	64%
Indicator 3.4. % of credit obtained used for agricultural or other IGAs (disaggregated by type)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Indicator 3.5. % of targeted HH who save	17.57%	28.65%	24.32%	40.54%	10.81%	16.76%	19.62%	27.31%	12.73%	30.77%
Indicator 3.6. % of savings into formal schemes	35.04%	60.54%	35.20%	59.29%	34.26%	62.61%	37.59%	51.21%	11.24%	72.71%
Indicator 3.7: Average monthly saving capacity (USD)	3.11	1.27	5.15	1.74	1.07	0.8	3.66	1.23	1.81	1.33
Indicator 3.8. Average total HH savings (USD)	8.45	6.13	13.38	7.56	3.52	4.71	10.58	5.69	3.43	6.84
Indicator 3.9. % of savings used for agricultural or other IGAs (disaggregated by type)	15.90%	3.10%	22.70%	3.40%	1.30%	0.00%	16.90%	4.40%	10.50%	0.00%
Outcome 4: Increased access to markets										
Indicator 4.1. % of agricultural production sold	3.70%	5.90%	4.60%	8.50%	2.80%	3.20%	3.80%	6.10%	3.50%	5.50%
Indicator 4.2. % of farmers selling their production through group/cooperative/association	3%	12%	2%	21%	5%	3%	4%	12%	3%	12%
Indicator 4.3. % of farmers producing on contract farming	0%	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%
Outcome 5: Improved access and capacity to manage natural and physical resources by the targeted community to better manage weather related shocks										
Indicator 5.1. %HH using improved agro-ecological farming methods/conservation agriculture techniques	97%	96%	97%	97%	97%	96%	97%	97%	98%	95%
Indicator 5.2. %HH using soil/water retention techniques	38%	46%	43%	50%	34%	42%	40%	47%	35%	45%
Indicator 5.3. %HH using agroecological techniques	91%	90%	85%	94%	97%	86%	90%	92%	95%	87%
Indicator 5.4. %HH using agro climatic advice to make DRR, agro and/or livelihood related decisions	30%	52%	32%	66%	28%	38%	30%	52%	28%	54%



Annex 9 List of Acronyms

AMC	Asset Management Committee
AST	Assets
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre
COMET	Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively
CP	Cooperating Partner
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FO	Field Office
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
HARITA	Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Household
HHH	Household Head
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LSA	Lean Season Assistance
M&E	Monitor and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Institution
OA	Oxfam America
PDM	Post distribution monitoring
R4	Rural Resilience Initiative
SAMS	Smallholder Agriculture Market Support
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
TN	Technical Note
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
VSL	Village Savings and Loans Group
WFP	World Food Programme
ZIMVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

ⁱ [MICS4 Preliminary Findings \(unicef.org\)](https://www.unicef.org/zimbabwe/media/2536/file/Zimbabwe%202019%20MICS%20Survey%20Findings%20Report-31012020_English.pdf)

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