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Project evaluation series

Mid-term evaluation of the Conservation Agriculture Scaling-up (CASU) project

ANNEXES

June 2016

PROJECT EVALUATION SERIES

**Mid-term evaluation of the Conservation
Agriculture Scaling-up (CASU) project**

ANNEXES

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE OF EVALUATION**

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Office of Evaluation (OED)

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Annex 1: Evaluation terms of reference

Background and context

Over the years, Zambia's conventional agricultural farming methods have been insufficient to meet national food requirements due to a variety of factors including low farm productivity; high HIV and AIDS prevalence which affects the most productive age group; the frequent occurrence of climatic shocks in rain fed agriculture; the degeneration of farmer support services/infrastructure; and inconsistent agriculture policies. Maize productivity among small-scale farmers has been reducing from about three metric tons per hectare at independence to the current 1.3 metric tons per hectare hence making some households food insecure.

The decline in crop productivity and production among the small-scale farmers has mainly been attributed to poor crop management practices; use of recycled seed; high cost of agro-inputs leading to reduced usage; soil loss and degradation; limited access to agricultural technology, capital and credit; limited access to agricultural support services; ineffective public extension services; excessive dependence on manual labor; extensive farming practices; wasteful utilization of inputs; and heavy dependence on rain-fed agriculture.

Since most people in rural areas are dependent on agriculture, pervasive poverty exists among the small-scale farming sector. This poverty is partly a result of inappropriate farming methods and environmental degradation and hence creating a vicious cycle of low productivity and food insecurity.

Under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) for Zambia, the European Commission Delegation in Zambia contributed EUR 10, 963, 393 for the FAO project entitled 'Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up' (CASU) project. CASU aims to provide solutions to declining crop production among small- and medium-scale farmers. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to reduced hunger, improved food security, nutrition and income while promoting sustainable use of natural resources. The purpose of the project is to increase crop productivity and production for the targeted farmers of which at least 40% should be women.

CASU is intended to scale up CA activities countrywide by increasing the number of beneficiaries from the current estimate of 250 000 to 600 000 by 2015. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock intends for CA to be the official means of increasing farm productivity among small-scale and emergent producers in the country. CASU also seeks to strengthen partnership and networking between the Zambian government and cooperating partners, NGOs as well as the private sector in order to fully bring all key players on board.

The project has 5 result areas namely:

- Result 1: Conservation Agriculture (CA) expanded and consolidated
- Result 2: Conservation Agriculture skills improved
- Result 3: Conservation Agriculture farmer input and output supply chains improved
- Result 4: Land management improved
- Result 5: Gender Issues mainstreamed

At least 21,000 new or existing conservation agriculture lead farmers and at least 315,000 small-scale follower farmers are targeted under the project. In addition to these farmers, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock staff; Agro-dealers; financial institutions; research institutions, agro-entrepreneurs and other conservation agriculture stakeholders are among the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project activities.

Purpose of the evaluation

This is the mid-term evaluation of the CASU project and is aimed at providing accountability on outputs and outcomes achieved to date, and also at providing learning for the second half of the project. In particular, this evaluation should provide timely recommendations on changes to be made to the intervention logic and/or project implementation.

The main audiences of the evaluation to which the findings and recommendations will be presented are the FAO Project Management Team, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) of Zambia, the European Union, and other relevant stakeholders.

Evaluation scope

The time frame covered by this mid-term evaluation is from the beginning of the project in June 2013 to the start of the evaluation process in January 2016.

The evaluation will review the theory of change of the project, assess progress made towards the five result areas, and consider project management modalities.

Evaluation objectives and evaluation questions

The CASU mid-term evaluation has the following specific objectives:

- 1 Assess progress made towards achieving project results; and
- 2 Identify design and implementation issues that need to be addressed in order to strengthen the project's implementation towards ensuring achievement of stated project results at the conclusion of the project.

The evaluation will address the following questions in particular:

- a. What quantitative and qualitative outcomes are evident following about two years of project implementation? In particular, to what extent is the project strengthening capacities for and contributing towards adoption of Conservation Agriculture?
- b. How relevant and appropriate are the project design and activities to address the needs of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the target beneficiaries of this project? To what extent are the project outputs and activities contributing towards the stated objectives of the project?
- c. Effectiveness of project management, including adequacy, quality and use of the CASU monitoring and evaluation system in informing project implementation?
- d. Efficiency of project implementation, including:
 - Institutional set-up and efficiency and effectiveness of project coordination and steering mechanisms;
 - Implementation gaps and delays if any, their causes and consequences, between planned and implemented outputs and outcomes; and assessment of any remedial measures taken.
 - Project financial resources and financial management, including:
 - i rate of delivery vis-à-vis budget allocations;
 - ii relevance and adequacy of budget allocations in the project document and subsequent Budget Revisions;
- e. To what extent are the project outputs contributing to women's empowerment within the targeted districts? To what extent is the gender mainstreaming strategy understood and applied in the project?
- f. To what extent is the *Capacity Development dimension* integrated in the design, implementation and results of the project, at individual, organizational and enabling environment levels¹.

1 See: <http://www.fao.org/capacitydevelopment/en/>

- g. What are the prospects for sustaining and scaling-up the project's results by the MAL after the termination of the project?

Based on the above analysis, the evaluation will draw specific conclusions and formulate recommendations for any necessary further action by the Government, FAO and/or other parties to ensure sustainable development, including any need for follow-up actions. In particular, based on its review of the project's theory of change and logframe, the evaluation team should also include a proposal for a revised log-frame, if deemed necessary. The evaluation will draw attention to specific good practices and lessons to be learned as they are of interest to other similar activities.

Methodology

The key evaluation questions will guide the overall assessment. Sub-questions and specific methodological approaches will be further elaborated in an evaluation matrix by the evaluation team in order to answer the main questions.

In line with the evaluation objectives, the evaluation will undertake case studies of project implementation in each of the three agro-ecological regions. Data collection to inform the case studies will include the following tools to collect primary data and evidence:

- desk-review of existing project documents and reports;
- field visits to all three agro-ecological regions,
- semi-structured interviews and/or focus group discussions with key informants, stakeholders and beneficiaries, supported by check lists and/or interview protocols to be developed at the beginning of the evaluation mission; and
- surveys and questionnaires to different stakeholders, to cover all those who were not covered by the field visits.

The evaluation will adopt a consultative and transparent approach with internal and external stakeholders throughout the evaluation process. Particular attention will be devoted to ensure that women will be consulted in an adequate manner. Triangulation of evidence and information gathered will underpin its validation and analysis and will support conclusions and recommendations.

Stakeholders and consultation process

The evaluation team will discuss in detail with the key stakeholders of the project and will take into account their perspectives and opinions. Key stakeholders will include:

- Project Task Force members;
- Government representatives;
- the resource partner;
- FAO Representative in Zambia; and
- Participants in communities, including farmers, organizations and cooperatives, service providers, etc.

The evaluation team will maintain close liaison with: the FAO Office of Evaluation, the Project Task Force members and Project staff at headquarters, regional, sub-regional or country level. Although the mission is free to discuss with the authorities concerned anything relevant to its assignment, it is not authorized to make any commitment on behalf of the Government, the donor or FAO.

The team will present its preliminary findings, conclusions and recommendations to the project stakeholders in Zambia at the end of the data-gathering phase, to obtain their feedback. For national projects, the briefings and debriefing will include the Government, the resource partners, the FAO Representation and other relevant actors.

The draft ToR will be circulated among key stakeholders for comments before finalisation; suggestions will be incorporated as deemed appropriate by OED. The draft evaluation report will also be circulated among key stakeholders for comments before finalisation; suggestions will be incorporated as deemed appropriate by the evaluation team.

Roles and responsibilities

The **Office of Evaluation (OED)** will draft the ToRs, identify the consultants and organise the team's work in close consultation with the programme management and the donor. OED is responsible for the finalization of the ToRs and the team composition. It shall brief the evaluation team on the evaluation methodology and process and review the final draft report for quality assurance purposes in terms of presentation, compliance with the ToRs and timely delivery, quality, clarity and soundness of evidence provided and of the analysis supporting conclusions and recommendations. OED also has the responsibility in following up with the BH for the timely preparation of the Management Response.

The **Project Management**, which also includes the FAO Budget Holder (BH) and the Lead Technical Officer (LTO) of the project to be evaluated is responsible for supporting the evaluation team mission planning and in-country mission agendas. They are required to participate in meetings with the team, make available information and documentation as necessary, and comment on the draft final terms of reference and report. Involvement of different members of the project team will depend on respective roles and participation in the project. The BH is also responsible for leading and coordinating the preparation of the FAO Management Response and the Follow-up Report to the evaluation, fully supported in this task by the LTO and project team. OED guidelines for the Management Response and the Follow-up Report provide necessary details on this process.

The **Evaluation Team (ET)** is responsible for conducting the evaluation, applying the methodology as appropriate and for producing the evaluation report. All team members, including the Team Leader, will participate in briefing and debriefing meetings, discussions, field visits, and will contribute to the evaluation with written inputs for the final draft and final report. The ET and the OED Evaluation Manager will agree on the outline of the report early in the evaluation process based on the template provided in Annex 1 of this ToR. The ET will be free to expand the scope, questions and issues listed above, as well as develop its own evaluation tools and framework, within the available time frame and resources. The team is fully responsible for its report, which may not reflect the views of the Government or of FAO. An evaluation report is subject to clearance by OED.

The Team Leader guides and coordinates the team members in their specific work, discusses their findings, conclusions and recommendations and prepares the final draft and the final report, consolidating the inputs from the team members with his/her own. As a contribution to the OED Knowledge Management System, the Team Leader will be responsible for completing the OED quantitative project performance questionnaire, to be delivered at the same time with the final evaluation report. OED will also ask all team members to complete an anonymous and confidential questionnaire to get their feedback on the evaluation process.

Evaluation team

Evaluation team members will have had no previous direct involvement in the formulation, implementation or backstopping of the project. All will sign the Declaration of Interest form of the FAO Office of Evaluation.

The evaluation team will comprise the best available mix of skills that are required to assess the project, and as a whole, will have expertise in all the following subject matters:

- Evaluation;
- Conservation Agriculture;
- Capacity Development;
- Gender and social inclusion issues and approaches;
- Project/programme management;
- Familiarity with the Zambian context.

Furthermore, to the extent possible, the team will be balanced in terms of geographical and gender representation to ensure diversity and complementarity of perspectives.

Evaluation deliverables

Evaluation inception report: An inception report should be prepared by the evaluation team before going into the fully-fledged data collection exercise. It should detail the evaluators' understanding of what is being evaluated and why, showing how each evaluation question will be answered by way of: proposed methods, proposed sources of data and data collection procedures. The inception report should include a proposed schedule of tasks, activities and deliverables, designating a team member with the lead responsibility for each task or product.

Draft evaluation report: OED will review the zero draft of the evaluation report submitted by the evaluation team to ensure it meets the required quality criteria. The draft evaluation report will then be circulated among key stakeholders for comments before finalisation; suggestions will be incorporated as deemed appropriate by the evaluation team.

Final evaluation report: should include an executive summary and illustrate the evidence found that responds to the evaluation issues and/or questions listed in the ToR. The report will be prepared in English with numbered paragraphs, following OED template for report writing. Supporting data and analysis should be annexed to the report when considered important to complement the main report. Annexes should include, but are not limited to: TORs for the evaluation, profile of the team members, list of institutions and stakeholders interviewed by the evaluation team, list of project's outputs, and the final evaluation mission schedule.

Evaluation brief and other consultation records.

Evaluation timetable

The evaluation is expected to take place during February and May 2016. The field visit phase is expected to last approximately two weeks. The timetable in the box below shows a tentative programme of travel and work for the evaluation team. It will be finalised upon the recruitment of the evaluation team.

Tentative timetable of the evaluation

Task	Dates	Responsibility
ToR finalization	January 2016	OED and PT
Team identification and recruitment	January - February 2016	OED
Reading background documentation	February 2016	ET
Mission to project sites (Zambia)	From last week of February 2016	OED and PT
Mission debriefing on preliminary findings	Mid-March 2016	OED and ET
Analysis and drafting	March – April 2016	OED and ET
First draft for circulation	Late April 2016	OED and ET
Final report	May 2016	OED and ET

Annex 2: Brief profile of evaluation team members

Ms Pamela White – MTE Team Leader (M.Soc.Sc. & B.Veterinary Science, as well as current work on a PhD) is a senior Finnish & Australian expert in evaluations, gender and social inclusion, and agriculture. She has 30 years of professional experience, including more than 25 years in development cooperation – with long and short term posts as technical adviser, as well as extensive experience in home office coordination of projects. Pamela has worked with many rural development, agriculture and agribusiness programmes in Africa (including Zambia) and globally. This includes working at field level with farmers and cooperatives, up to district and national level policy. She has worked with all stages of the project cycle, including identification, planning, appraisal, implementation, monitoring, and mid-term and final evaluation. She has prepared toolkits for the World Bank on Human Rights Based Approach, gender and agriculture, and M&E (including aspects of Results Based Management) – as well as applying these concepts in practice.

Dr. Irene Kadzere - MTE Team Member - is a Zimbabwean national currently based in Switzerland and working for the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), holds a PhD Degree in Pomology, a MSc. Degree in Land and Water Management (Irrigation Water Management) and a BSc. Degree in Agriculture and Crop Science. She has 20 years of professional experience in the agricultural researcher and development field mostly focused on the smallholder farming set up in Southern Africa, and lately in East and West Africa. She has skills in project formulation, implementation, and monitoring, reporting and general coordination. During her career, Dr. Kadzere has worked for government institutions, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the United Nations and non-governmental research institute. During her employment with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Southern Africa, she jointly coordinated the conservation agriculture (CA) Regional Working Group for Southern Africa (CARWG) and to date has continued to be involved on CA related work in Africa through proposal development, preparation and reviewing of publications on CA, as well as being a member to the International Conservation Agriculture Advisory Panel for Africa (ICAAP-Africa).

Mr. Jeston Kalembwe Lunda – MTE Team Member – is a Zambian professional with extensive experience in agricultural development for over 17 years; with hands-on experience in organic agriculture/Conservation agriculture, agricultural research, natural resource management and strongly skilled in participatory approaches. Jeston has worked with various agriculture programmes which include the EU funded 'Support to Agricultural Diversification and Food Security; SIDA supported Agriculture Support Programme; USAID funded Community-Based Natural Resource Management Programme (CBNRMP), the Irish AID funded project on Food, Agriculture, Markets and Incomes and the CGIAR funded Aquatic Agricultural Systems Research Program. He holds a Diploma in Forestry; Bachelor of Arts' Degree in Development studies and currently pursuing a Master of Science (MSc) program in Education for Sustainable Development. He has participated in the Africa regional experiential learning in Environmental Impact assessment under USAID and Integrated Rural Development and Land-use planning under the cooperation of The University of Zambia, EU and SADC.

Annex 3: Documents reviewed

Author(s)	Year of publication	Title	Organisation
Andersson, Jens A., Shereen D'Souza	2014	'From adoption claims to understanding farmers and contexts: A literature review of Conservation Agriculture (CA) adoption among smallholder farmers in southern Africa', <i>Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment</i> 187 (2014) 116-132	
Antle, J. and Diagona, B.	2005	Creating incentives for the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices in developing countries: the role of carbon sequestration	American Journal of Agricultural Economics.
Arenellanes, P. and Lee, D.R.	2003	The determinants of adoption of sustainable agriculture technologies: evidence from the hillsides of Honduras	International Conference of Agricultural Economists
Arslan, Aslihan, Nancy McCarthy, Leslie Lipper, Solomon Asfaw, Andrea Cattaneo	2014	'Adoption and intensity of adoption of conservation farming practices in Zambia', <i>Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment</i> 187 (2014) 72-86	
Aune, Jens B., Progress Nyanga and Fred H. Johnsen	2012	A monitoring and evaluation report of the conservation agriculture project (CAP1) in Zambia. Noragric Report No. 68, October 2012	Department of International Environment and Development Studies, Noragric. Norwegian University of Life Sciences
Baudron, Frederic, Herbert M. Mwanza, Bernard Triomphe and Martin Bwalya	2007	Conservation Agriculture in Zambia – a Case Study in Southern Province'. Conservation Agriculture in Africa Series.	African Conservation Tillage Network, CIRAD, FAO
Brouder Sylvie M. & Helena Gomez-Macpherson	2014	'The impact of conservation agriculture on smallholder agricultural yields: A scoping review of the evidence', <i>Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment</i> 187 (2014) 11–32	
Christine Okali	2006	Linking livelihoods and gender analysis for achieving gender transformative change	FAO
Clement Allan Tisdell	1995	Economic indicators to assess the sustainability of Conservation Farming projects: An evaluation	
FAO		Capacity Development Approach and various Briefs, case studies	
FAO	2005	Voluntary Guidelines on the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security	
FAO	2006	The Right to Food in Practice – Implementation at the National Level	
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	2001	The Economics of Conservation Agriculture. Food and Agriculture Organization, Natural Resources Management and Environment Department.	FAO Corporate Document Depository
FAO	2010	CA Strategy for Sub-Sahara Africa	FAO

CASU project documents and reports

Author(s)	Year of publication	Title	Organisation
FAO - Zambia	2016	FAO Country Programming Framework for Zambia, 2016 to 2020 Draft 2, 8 February, 2016	FAO / GRZ
FAO - Zambia		CASU Project document / description of action (version 15.5.2013, signed by all parties)	FAO / EU
FAO - Zambia		Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy (Endorsed Version)	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia	February 2014	Progress report (June 2013 to January 2014) FED/2013/319-514 FAO REF GCP/ZAM/074/EC	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia	2014	Interim Progress Report (June 2013 – June 2014) FED/2013/319-514 FAO REF GCP/ZAM/074/EC	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia	2015	Year 2 Interim Progress Report (December 2014 to May 2015)	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia		Post-harvest & Marketing tool	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia		CASU Sentinel Site Monitoring Form	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia		CASU Agronomic and Land Management Strategy	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia		Communication and visibility strategy	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia		Institutional Capacity Assessment of Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock on Conservation Agriculture Coordination and Mapping of Conservation Agriculture Actors in Zambia.	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia		Baseline methodology pilot report	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia	2015	CASU Routine Monitoring Form - Post-Harvest and Marketing Tool	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia		Budgets	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia	2015	Financial Report Dec 2014 to May 2015	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia	2015	Gcp_Zam_074_Ec Final Year 1 Financial Report 19_05_15	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia	2015	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia	2015	Policy Brief: Gender and Conservation Agriculture (first draft Oct 2015)	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia	2016	CASU Mid Term Review (internal review), February 2016	FAO/CASU
FAO - Zambia	3 rd September 2014	Minutes of the National CA Stakeholder Coordination Committee Meeting	FAO/MoA
Government of the Republic of Zambia	2013	National Agriculture Investment Plan for 2014-18	
IAPRI – Olipa Zulu et al	2016	Descriptive Analysis of Adoption and Dis-Adoption of Conservation Agriculture in Zambia – Powerpoint presentation - 25th February, 2016	IAPRI
IFAD	2011	Smallholder conservation agriculture. Rationale for IFAD involvement and relevance to the East and Southern Africa region	IFAD
Kaczan, David, Aslihan Arslan and Leslie Lipper	2013	Climate-Smart Agriculture? A review of current practice of agroforestry and conservation agriculture in Malawi and Zambia. ESA Working Paper No. 13-07 October 2013	Agricultural Development Economics Division, FAO
LTS	2014	Mid-term Review and Appraisal of Plans for Future Work Norwegian-Supported - Conservation Farming Unit Programmes	LTS International
Maal, Bodil	2011	Report from a fact finding mission: Women, Gender and Conservation Agriculture in Zambia	NORAD

Author(s)	Year of publication	Title	Organisation
Mazvimavi, Kizito, Pauline Chivenge, Conrad Murendo, Tarisayi Pedzisa and Takuji Tsusaka	2016	Draft Report - Impact assessment of conservation agriculture in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Final Technical Report October 2014-October 2015	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) – for FAO
Mayer, Anne-Marie PhD	2015	Potential For Nutrition-Sensitive Conservation Agriculture In Zambia - Final Report of a Study on the Potential of Conservation Agriculture to Improve Nutrition	Concern Worldwide
Msuka, Chimwemwe	12 th December 2015	ROM Monitoring Report	EU
Mupindu, Shinga and Martha Chinyemba, Gender and Rural Development (GERUDE) Trust	2015	Zambia Country Gender Assessment for Agriculture and Rural Sector	FAO Subregional Office for Southern Africa
Nyamangara, Justice, Nester Mashingaidze, Esther Nyaradzo Masvaya, Kudzai Nyengerai, Machiweyi Kunzekweguta, Ronald Tirivavi, Kizito Mazvimavi	2014	'Weed growth and labor demand under hand-hoe based reduced tillage in smallholder farmers' fields in Zimbabwe', <i>Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment</i> 187 (2014) 146-154	
Ngwira, A. R., C. Thierfelder, N. Eash, and D. M. Lambert	2013	'Risk and Maize-Based Cropping Systems for Smallholder Malawi Farmers Using Conservation Agriculture Technologies', <i>Expl Agric.</i> (2013), volume 49 (4), pp. 483–503	
Oxfam Novib, ANDES, CTDI, SEARICE, CGN-WUR	2015	From Lessons to Practice and Impact: Scaling up pathways in peoples' biodiversity management	OXFAM Novib
Rasmussen, Peter Engbo	2015	African Economic Outlook – Zambia 2015	African Development Bank, Zambia Office OECD, UNDP
R4 Rural Resilience Initiative	2014	R4 Rural Resilience Initiative, Annual Report January – December, 2014. http://www.unclearn.org/sites/default/files/inventory/wfp276240.pdf	R4 Rural Resilience Initiative
Thierfelder, Christian, Stephanie Cheesman & Leonard Rusinamhodzi	2013a	'Benefits and challenges of crop rotations in maize-based conservation agriculture (CA) cropping systems of southern Africa', <i>International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability</i> , 11:2, 108-124	CIMMYT
Thierfelder, Christian, Talkmore Mombeyarara, Nelson Mango & Leonard Rusinamhodzi	2013b	'Integration of conservation agriculture in smallholder farming systems of southern Africa: identification of key entry points', <i>International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability</i> , 11:4, 317-330	CIMMYT and CIAT
Thierfelder, Christian, Rumbidzai Matemba-Mutasa, Leonard Rusinamhodzi	2015	'Yield response of maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L.) to conservation agriculture cropping system in Southern Africa', <i>Soil & Tillage Research</i> , 146 (2015), 230–242	CIMMYT and CIRAD
Umar BB, Nyanga PH	2011	'Conservation agriculture and rainfall variability in Zambia: is CA a promising option for responding to droughts and floods?' from http://aciarc.gov.au/files/node/13994/ca_zambia_umar_pdf_24091.pdf	ACIAR

Annex 4: Persons consulted and sites visited

Name	M/F	Position	Organisation
Ms. Yuen Ching Ho	F	Evaluation Officer	FAO OED
Mr. Mtendere Mphatso	M	CASU Project Coordinator	FA Zambia
Mr Hans Peter Melby	M	Deputy Head of Mission,	Royal Norwegian Embassy, Lusaka
Mr Henk Remme	M	Consultant	
Mr Moses Mwale	M	Director	Zambia Agriculture Research Institute
Ms Joyce Nyawa	F	Acting PS / Director of Human Resources and Administration	Ministry of Agriculture
Mr Peter Lungu	M	Director of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
Mr Stanslus Chiskuta	M	Deputy Director TSB	Ministry of Agriculture
Mr Andrew Muma	M	National Project Coordinator	National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU)
Mr Louis Chikopela	M	M&E Officer	National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU)
Ms Martha Chanda	F	Senior TV Producer	National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU) / NAIS
Mr Mutukelwa Mukelabai	M	Deputy Director	NAIS
Ms Charity Vuttah Chikumbe	F	Nyanja Radio Producer	NAIS
Ms Natasha Mhango	F	Senior Agricultural Information Officer (Publications)	NAIS
Mr Mark Stokes	M	Head of Marketing - Zambia	MRI / Syngenta
Mr Paul Kapapula	M	Maize Africa Solution – Business Development Manager	MRI / Syngenta
Mr Jardson Hara	M	Retail Stores Manager	NWK
Mr. Mtendere Mphatso		CASU Project Coordinator	
Mr Ronald Msoni	M	Agronomist	CASU Core Team
Ms Chiara Gonella		Operations Officer	CASU Core Team
Mr Friedrich Mahler	M	Agriculture & Rural Development Adviser	EU Delegation to the Republic of Zambia and COMESA
Mr James McNulty	M	Results Adviser Development Co-operation	EU Delegation to the Republic of Zambia and COMESA
Mr Collins Nkatiko	M	Executive Director	Conservation Farming Unit
Mr Simon Cammelbeeck	M	Representative and Country Director	World Food Programme
Ms Aurore Rusiga	F	Purchase for Progress (P4P) Country Coordinator	World Food Programme
Mr Sylvester Kalonge	M	P4P Consultant	World Food Programme
Mr Derick Ndimbwa	M	R4 Programme Officer Insurance and Finance	World Food Programme
Ms Susan Chipeta	F	P4P	World Food Programme
Ms Ethel Mwananyanda	F	SAS (FM)	Kapiri Mposhi District Agriculture Office
Mr Shemu M. Jephurn	M	Engineer (Agricultural Mechanics)	Kapiri Mposhi District Agriculture Office
Mr Kanyata Muchula	M	Senior Agriculture Officer / Acting DACO	Kapiri Mposhi District Agriculture Office
Mr Anderson Mupyipya	M	Extension Methodologist	Kapiri Mposhi District Agriculture Office

Mid-term evaluation of CASU project – Annexes

Name	M/F	Position	Organisation
Mr Simon Mumba	M	Land Husbandry Officer	Kapiri Mposhi District Agriculture Office
Mr Daniel Chipo	M	Agrodealer	Mukango Agriculture
Mr. Henry Zimba	M	Senior Agri officer	Mpongwe District Agriculture Office
Ms. Joyda Mwewa	F	DAIO District Agric. Inform. Officer	Mpongwe District Agriculture Office
Mr. Melvin Tembo	M	Monitoring and Evaluation Focal Point Officer	Mpongwe District Agriculture Office
Annie Njekwa	F	CEO	Sinazongwe District Agricultural Office
Mildred Hibanyama	F	CEO	Sinazongwe District Agricultural Office
Alice Mwiindwe	F	CEO	Sinazongwe District Agricultural Office
Nitron Munsaka	M	BEO	Sinazongwe District Agricultural Office MAL
Patrick Litia	M	BEO	Sinazongwe District Agricultural Office
Kelly Mandala	M	CEO	Sinazongwe District Agricultural Office
Obrian Mweetwa	M	CEO	Sinazongwe District Agricultural Office
Teddy Siachenka	M	CEO	Sinazongwe District Agricultural Office
Solomon Ngoma	M	CEO	Sinazongwe District Agricultural Office
Josephat Kanjolu	M	CEO	Sinazongwe District Agricultural Office
Thomas Makwende	M	Ag EMO/ATO	Sinazongwe District Agricultural Office
Emmanuel Silwimba	M	DACO	Sinazongwe District Agricultural Office
Daka Jackson	M	M&E/ATO	Sinazongwe District Agricultural Office
Scene Mudenda	M	SAO	Sinazongwe District Agricultural Office
Adamson B.J Mwale	M	Senior Agric. Officer	MoA District Core Team
Charles Bwembya	M	A/Extension Methodologist Officer	MoA District Core Team
Joel Mulenga Mungoma	M	District Marketing DO	MoA District Core Team
Kelvin Chinama .C	M	Crops Husbandry Officer	MoA District Core Team
Movason Hamoonga	M	Jnr. Technical Officer	MoA District Core Team
Mathias N Zulu	M	District Agric. Information Officer.	MoA District Core Team
Michael Y. Zulu	M	DMDO	MoA District Core Team
Kennedy Kaputo	M	DACO	MoA District Core Team
Jeremiah Chirwa	M	BEO	MoA
Hansingo Kissinger	M	BEO	MoA
Esaya Phiri	M	CEO	MoA
Mukumbi Kanyanga	M	CEO	MoA
Mr Edwin Miyoba	M	Senior Agriculture Officer	Kalomo District Agriculture Office
Mr Gilbert Juunza	M	M&E Focal Point Person	Kalomo District Agriculture Office
Ms Cynthia Chansa Damdao	F	Acting DACO	Kalomo District Agriculture Office
Ms Faita Hatontola	F	Crops Officer	Zimba District Office
Mr Jameson Chipampe	M	Agrodealer	J. Chipampe Shopping Centre

Name	M/F	Position	Organisation
Mr Fine Lusimbo	M	Agrodealer	Farmserve Agrodealer
Mr Willy Mwemba	M	Agrodealer	WWM Commodities and Agric
Osia Njobvu	F	Field officer	CFU, Pemba
Gift Mafwabo	M	Assistant Technical Officer	Pemba District Agricultural Office
Loti Mweemba	M	Extension Methodology Officer - Acting SAO, Acting DACO	Pemba District Agricultural Office
Joseph Cheelo	M	SAS-M & E	MoA Provincial Core Team
Roy Lumamba	M	PACO	MoA Provincial Core Team
Maston Tembo	M	M & E Focal person	MoA District Core Team
Michael Ngulube	M	DACO	MoA District Core Team
Esnart. B Mbewe	M	Snr. Technical Officer	MoA District Core Team
Deodatus Sichone	M	AG/HORTICULTURIST	MoA District Core Team
Petronellar Bwembya	F	District Agric. Information Officer.	MoA District Core Team
Clementina M Sinkala	F	Crops Husbandry Officer	MoA District Core Team
Alfonso Kahafawe	M	Senior Agric. Officer	MoA District Core Team
Welengan Ngoma	M	Agro dealer	NWK
Steven Phiri	M	Agro dealer	M.S.P Farmers
Alfred Chilekwa	M	Agro dealer	Kumawa
Patel Yusuf	M	Agro dealer	Sheni Agric
Dr (Mr) J. Soko	M	DACO	Kazungula District Agriculture Office
Mr Silvasy Shibulo	M	Crops Officer and M&E Focal Point	Kazungula District Agriculture Office
Mr Kasongo Ohushi	M	Acting SAO	Kazungula District Agriculture Office
Ernest Chikote	M	Owner - Chems Agro-dealer	Chems Agro : Agro-dealer
Daniel Siluwe	M	Salesman - Chems Agro Dealer	Chems Agro : Agro-dealer
Idah Mulenga	F	CEO	Monze District Agricultural Office
Cecilia Hakayobe	F	CEO	Monze District Agricultural Office
Mercy M. Likando	F	BEO	Monze District Agricultural Office
Beatrice Tatila	F	CEO	Monze District Agricultural Office
Tawonga Mkandawire	F	A.O/Crops	Monze District Agricultural Office
Sara G. Sikota	F	SAO	Monze District Agricultural Office
Enos Mapili	M	Farm Serve Agro-Sevice	Farm Serve Agro-Sevice : Agro-dealer
Elvis Pinyoro	M	Farm Serve Agro-Sevice	Farm Serve Agro-Sevice : Agro-dealer
Amin Scherr	M	Moomba Investments	Moomba Investments : Agro-dealer
Gilbert Vlahakis	M	Munzuma Estates	Munzuma Estates : Agro-dealer
Marcus Vlahakis	M	Munzuma Estates	Munzuma Estates : Agro-dealer
Halunyana Shibiluba	M	NWK Agri-Services	NWK : Agro-dealer
Chenjelani Zulu	M	CEO	Monze District Agricultural Office
Oscar Makuyu	M	CEO	Monze District Agricultural Office

Name	M/F	Position	Organisation
Friday Tembo	M	CEO	Monze District Agricultural Office
Elijah Masika	M	M/E	Monze District Agricultural Office
Justin Muloshi	M	T.O Irrigation	Monze District Agricultural Office
Ernest Mupemo	M	Extension Methodology Officer	MoA District Core Team
Rhoda S Bwanga	F	AG District Agric. Information Officer.	MoA District Core Team
George Zulu	M	Crops Husbandry Officer	MoA District Core Team
Mwaba Lubasi	M	DACO	MoA District Core Team
Kingford Chama	M	M&E Focal person	MoA District Core Team
Friday Sikombe	M	Senior Agric. Officer	MoA District Core Team
Faindan Nyirenda	M		MoA District Core Team
Simeon Tembo	M	ACCOUNTANT	MoA District Core Team
Marron Katundu. M	M	CEO	Kakwiya Camp
Wilson Mashowo	M	CEO	Mtumpha Camp
Richard Lunda	M	BEO	Ongolwe Block
Ephraim John Phiri	M	CEO	Chimtanda Camp
Charles Chewe	M	BEO	Chataika Camp
Teddy Phiri	M	BEO	Lusowe Camp
Godfrey Njobvu	M	CEO	Nyanje One
Teddy Masiku	M	CEO	Nyalingu Camp
Akabana Muyunda	M	CEO	Msanzala Camp
Davis Siwo	M	BEO	Chinika Block
Morgan Michelo	M	CEO	MWANIKA Camp
Hamalambo Haggai	M	CEO	Mzumwa Camp
Stella Pazumah	F	Agro dealer	ROCHIS
Chritopher Nguwe	M	Agro dealer	
Edwin Mwale	M	Agro dealer	NWK
XXX XXX	M	Regional Manager	NWK : Supplier - Agro-dealer
Mr Paul Nymbi	M	Principal Agricultural Officer	Southern Province Agriculture Office
Mr Nkangu Hantumbu	M	Senior Land Husbandry Officer	Southern Province Agriculture Office
Mr Fundi Banda	M	Senior Extension Methodology Officer	Southern Province Agriculture Office
Mr. Kalima Nkama	M	District M&E Officer	Choma, District Agriculture Office
Mr Sivoli Shephard	M	CEO	Simaubi camp, Choma
Mr Austin Mafwafwa	M	Farmer	Simaubi camp, Choma
Mr Trust Hakalaki	M	Farmer	Simaubi camp, Choma
Ms Phesily Sikagila	F	Farmer	Simaubi camp, Choma
Mr John Siluchali	M	Farmer	Simaubi camp, Choma

Name	M/F	Position	Organisation
Mr Prakash Naik	M	Agrodealer	Arupee Agrodealer, Choma
Ms Olipa Zulu	F		IAPRI
Mr Andrew Muma	M		NPCU, MoA
Mr Mphatso Mtendere	M		CASU, FAO
Mr Gregory Chilufya	M		FAO
Mr James McNulty	M		EU Delegation
Mr Mateo Sirtori	M		EU Delegation
Ms Chiara Gonella	F		FAO
Ms Martha Chanda-Munalula	F		NPCU, MoA
Mr Ronald Msoni	M		FAO
Mr James Ngulube	M		FAO
Ms Christine Mtonga	F		FAO
Mr Langson Mwanza	M		FAO
Mr Faides Banda	M		FAO
Mr Aad Biesebroek	M		EU Delegation
Ms. Yuen Ching Ho	F	Evaluation Officer	Office of Evaluation (OED) / FAO
Mr Michael Jenrich	M	Agricultural Consultant	
Mr Matti Väänänen	M	Counsellor (Development Cooperation)	Embassy of Finland in Zambia
Mr Joss Swennenhuis	M	Agricultural Consultant	
Mr Piet Stevens	M	Agricultural Consultant	
Hirsh Munsanje	M	M&E Focal point	District core team
Edinah A. A. Mululu	M	CEO	Shimano camp
Clara C. Chibalala	F	CEO	Naliere camp
Edson Ngwira	M	Agro dealer	GARDEN VARIETY
George Ngoma	M	Agro dealer	MUTALANDA AGRO
Ms Gertrude Kara	F	HIV, Gender & Nutrition Officer / FAO Project Taskforce member	FAO Sub-Regional Office
Mr Sina Luchen	M	Regional Emergency Agronomist / FAO Project Taskforce member	FAO South Africa
Ms Farayi Zimudzi	F	Operations Officer / FAO Project Taskforce member	FAO South Africa
Ms Joyce Mulila Mitti	F	Plant Production and Protection Officer & Task Team Leader / FAO Project Taskforce member	FAO Sub-Regional Office, Zimbabwe
Mr Josef Kienzle	M	Mechanisation Officer / FAO Project Taskforce member	FAO Rome
Mr Douglas Magunda	M	Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	FAO Sub-Regional Office, Zimbabwe
Mwiya Mukungu	M	PAO	Provincial Core Team.
Michelo Valentine	M	M&E Focal point	Provincial Core Team.

Farmer meetings**Kapiri Mposhi District**

Name	Gender	Status
Salima Phiri Mumba	F	CEO
Jennifer Mulenga	F	CEO
Rabeca Kanyembo	F	CEO
Falesi Juma	F	FF
Hildar Niakoli	F	FF
Mumba Luthy	F	FF
Linness Banda	F	FF
Edward Koloko	M	FF
Shadreck Munshya	M	FF
Greenwell Ralenga	M	FF
Matheus Kamingu	M	FF
Banda Shadreck	M	LF
Niny Chiowgolnya	M	FF
O. Ramungy	F	FF
Fredrick Juma	M	FF
Jackson Mutimba	M	LF
Winestone Kapoba	M	LF
Peter Jalabani	M	LF
Johnathan Kapwaya	M	LF
Teddy Mutaale	M	LF
Frezer Chinyong'ona	M	FF
Maxwell Chilosha	M	LF
Allaster Chenda	M	LF
Thomas Mpansanya	M	LF
Albert Mhipi	M	LF
Royd Mwape	M	LF
George Nkomensha	M	LF
Enerst Sinkala	M	LF
Fred Mumba	M	FF
Kingsley Mutinta	M	FF
Fackson Lungu	M	FF
Hosborn Hankobo	M	FF
Costain Nang'ombe	M	LF
Alften Kabunda	M	FF
Alften Makani	M	FF
George Kawaga	M	FF
Danies Jalabani	M	FF
Webby Pole	M	FF
Conelian Munshya	M	FF
Edwin Mwansa	M	FF
Justin Mwape	M	FF
Rabison Sinkala	M	FF
Beatrice Nkayli	F	LF
Georgina Kalembula	F	LF
Mable Chilosha	F	LF
Regina Seti	F	LF

Name	Gender	Status
Regina Kabani	F	LF
Gladys Chigabwa	F	LF
Alice Simfukwe	F	LF
Jessy Kalungu	F	LF
Sheline Choweni	F	FF
Olivia Sausande	F	FF
Eunice Chisomo	F	FF
Phares Mwengwe	F	FF
Barbara Mutinta	F	FF
Beatrice China	F	FF
Lister Chitankule	F	FF

Mpongwe District

Name	Gender	Status
Chileya Benfell	M	LF
Chiti Mulanshi	M	LF
Amosi Maseka	M	LF
Godfrey Mukonki	M	LF
Kalumba Bensun	M	LF
Jackline Chishimba	F	FF
Margre Gondwe	F	FF
Hellen Efeso	F	LF
Margret Tickmwene	F	LF
Mary Chipukuma	F	LF
Esther Chibulubulu	F	FF
Dorica Malybeni	F	LF
Nita Supuni	F	LF
Musonda Chalenga	M	FF
Foster Gumbo	M	FF
Kanyinji Charity	F	LF
Shibu Muloshi	M	LF
Salati C. Alfonso	M	LF
Simon P. Mawele	M	AO - Agri-officer
Trisha Kapaipi	F	FF
Triness Muloshi	F	FF
Bwalya Kanengo	F	LF
Alice Wambwe	F	LF
Chumbo Fostina	F	LF
Norah Lubansa	F	FF
Conten Dube	M	LF
Dolars Mulebi	F	FF
Bertisheba Shibila	F	FF
Mulapati Fred	M	LF
Daniel Ngongolo	M	FF
Patrick Lwanga	M	LF
Matheus Munyevu	M	FF
Ronald Mukwakwa	M	FF
Chrispine Mungowa	M	FF

Name	Gender	Status
Mulebi J. Abel	M	LF
Kennedy Mukwakwa	M	FF
Moris Chibulubulu	M	FF
Chawilwa Webby	M	FF
Chibundi Humphrey	M	LF
Fides Kandondo	F	FF
Kandondo Loveness	F	LF
Anshel Musekesa	M	LF
Mumbi Bashilio	M	LF
Tandizani Tembo	M	LF
Chawilwa Moses	M	FF
Joseph Maseka	M	FF
Lizy Moyo	F	FF
Joe Bwalya	M	LF
Mercy Masamba	F	FF
Inga Mikwala	F	LF
Lester Taudfaufa	M	LF
Ines Kaande	F	FF
Kafusha Salome	F	FF
Festas Siludimba	M	LF
Alforso Chitenge	M	LF
Simon Mawele	M	BEO
Henry Chiwgewe	M	FF
Evans Nkonde	M	FF
Ruth Mungowa	F	FF
Fewdays Nkonde	F	FF
Relleby Mulebi	M	FF
Elizabeth Sheki	F	FF
Fanny Nkunde	F	FF
Agness Pepala	F	FF
AngellaChisenga	F	FF
Jessy Sitolo	F	FF
Joyce Musole	F	FF
Chilufya Jennipher	F	LF
Edith Kalunga	F	LF
Friday Chipuku	M	FF
Obert Maposa	M	FF
Elisabeth Luwanika	F	LF
Rosemary Machinga	F	FF
Victoria Musona	F	FF
Povine N'gandwe	F	FF
Felister Nkonde	F	FF
Prisila Kabinda	F	FF
Belinda Chisonga	F	FF
Briato Nzima	M	AO
Muyabi Kizita Bwalya	F	CEO
Kabwe Prisca	F	CEO
Kalimbwe Beatrice	F	CEO

Kalomo District

Name	Gender	Status
Muponda Chuamputa	M	LF
Hanyana Austin	M	LF
Stanley Sikanle	M	LF
Late Siamunda	M	LF
Over S. Sikaale	M	LF
Judah Siamudima	M	LF
Ackim Muchindu	M	LF
Costem Munsaka	M	LF
Betris Simasili	F	LF
Gospel Mweene	M	LF
Austen Kachenje	M	LF
Loveness Mudenda	F	LF
Selitah Siakuba	F	LF
Sevy Nanjame	F	LF
Eliver Hamayube	F	LF
Goriath Buomba	M	LF
Luyi Munachikube	M	LF
Rosemary Kanunka	F	CEO
Roy Chiinda	M	BEO
Paul Lutelo	M	BEO
Herbert Mwiinga	M	CEO
Mweemba Mudaala	F?	BEO
Clement Kayungwa	M	AA - Agri-assistant
Ben Chisenga	M	BEO
Davies Namafuka	M	BEO
Joshua Jimanki	M	CEO
Miyanda Gift Shachobe	F?	CEO
Hamaundu Alfred	M	CEO
Vermon Bubala	M	FF
Mutint Hamongo	F	FF
Lui M. Hamatwi	M	FF
Fred Sikweya	M	FF
Joseph Manginato	M	FF
Besten Mukamwiila	M	FF
Oriva Kabilili	M	FF
Edward Siagwiti	M	FF
Laston Nsami	M	FF
Kebby Tilimboy	M	FF
Jethro Mudenda	M	FF
Lita Kalumbeembe	F	FF
Eaniter Mudenda	F	FF
Elizabet Chiwubi	F	FF
Esita Chikuta	F	FF
Samaliya Muleya	F	FF
Mavy Malala	F	FF
Loveness Simwaale	F	FF
Pauline Siakachoma	F	FF

Name	Gender	Status
Kesina Mwyoba	F	FF
Charity Mwenda	F	FF
Evah Mukonka	F	FF
Grace Mudenda	F	FF
Lina Simalongo	F	FF
Martha Manyando	F	FF
Loveness Mudenda	F	LF
Aggrey Mweetwa	M	LF
Lenny Sidwiindi	F	LF
Judith Chimuka	F	LF
Teresia Muntanga	F	LF
Japhet Mweetwa	M	LF
John Mudenda	M	LF
Agness Shabani	F	LF
Roster Muleya	F	LF
Critious Munakapongo	M	LF
Alick Mudenda	M	LF
Cosmas Masusu	M	LF
Pearson Chimomola	M	LF
James Moono	M	LF
Jembo Moono	M	LF
Phinius Sialpumbu	M	LF
Given Matambo	M	LF
Watson Simaundu	M	LF
Timothy Nabutumga	M	LF
Doreen Mudenda	F	LF
Victor Mayawu	M	FF
Finias Haangandu	M	FF
Austen Munkombwe	M	FF
Paul Kalangu	M	FF
Dickson Silukula	M	FF
Jani Joseph	M	FF
Cryve Karoyawinyawi	M	FF
Godtroy Syalanga	M	FF
Edwerd Tafule	M	FF
Patrick Sianzabusa	M	FF
Siabukando Godfrey	M	FF
Active Mabeemba	M	FF
Edward Sikaybila	M	FF
Finess S. Man'gwato	F	FF
Christina Muleya	F	FF
Morry Kambakadulwe	F	FF
Loreen Muuka	F	FF
Caphaine Gobba	F	FF
Ester Fwaya	F	FF
Zeldan Mureya	F	FF
Florence Mudenda	F	FF
Olipa Kalangu	F	FF

Name	Gender	Status
Annety Sifwoda	F	FF
Aggy Mukalanga	F	FF
Beauty Hamwaata	F	FF

Kazungula District

Name	Gender	Status
Kalanla Mutty Alphred	M	CEO
David Zulu	M	CEO
Wilfred Simakoloyi	M	CEO
Sidney Sichizuwe	M	CEO
Catherine M. Bwali	F	BEO
Prisca Kabwe Nyirenda	F	DAI -District Agric. Inform. Officer
Morris Mulonda	M	ATO
Wiseman Nkaba	M	ATO
Betty Mhakulipa	F	BEO
Hashinga Hachinganya	F	CEO
William Kasonka	M	AO
Charles Maseka	M	CEO
Cirey S. Kanwo	F	CEO
Siwmbale Caleb	M	CEO
Wisdom Muzatma	M	FF
Sanmes Sumukombo	M	FF
Abester Lifolo	M	FF
Mary Tetele	F	FF
Virginia Slamabesy	F	FF
Loitie Smasimu	M	FF
Victor Koswewa	M	FF
Douglas Malambo	M	FF
Mediah Siamusuka	F	FF
Mufuzi David	M	LF
Mubalu Lawrence	M	LF
Derrick Munakondwani	M	LF
Mwanza Francis	M	LF
Mubalu Richard	M	LF
Fred Lifolo	M	LF
Alfred Sincaindu	M	LF
George Maiba	M	LF
Sitali Harriet	F	LF
Mwemba Eneles	F	LF
Lizzy Muntambwa	F	LF
Consepter Mweetwa	F	LF
Dorothy Koonwe	F	LF
Bester Simezya	F	LF
Felisturs Mweemba	F	LF
Jannety Siachibuye	F	LF
Shillar Mufuzi	F	LF
Mungala Martha	F	LF
Siangocho Alfando	M	FF
Sianyinyite John	M	LF

Name	Gender	Status
Siachoonga Patri	M	LF
Olipa Lamus	F	FF
Musweu Ackson	M	LF
Wilson Tamlu	M	LF
Steven Sikaalu	M	LF
Jane Chilipula	F	LF
Donald Musala	M	FF
Ireen Meki	F	LF
Amon Siamsindo	M	FF
Susan Kayamida	F	FF
Jethro Siantintite	M	LF
John Slehali	M	FF
Hebert Mungala	M	FF
Arnold Siandwa	M	FF
Jeanipher Musiya	F	LF
Marvis Sialemo	F	LF
Visha Mushabati	M	LF
Tobias Sianyinyipe	M	FF
Costa Kansale	M	FF
Courage Sitali	F	FF
Lister Mweetwa	F	FF

Kachindu Camp

Name	M/F	Position
Sikayamba Ridan	F	Control Farmer
Musengwa Vaina	F	Control Farmer
Siatwiinda Midget	F	Control Farmer
Syabubila Emily	F	Control Farmer
Chabaluka Mary	F	Control Farmer
Sindaza Benita	F	Control Farmer
Kudene Eneless	F	Control Farmer
Siameba Roya	F	Control Farmer
Siachamuleka Mary	F	Control Farmer
Siamela Violet	F	Control Farmer
Siandele Ruth	F	Control Farmer
Munkombwe Lickness	F	Control Farmer
Lweendo Chiluba	F	Control Farmer
Chikulupata Cosmas	M	Control Farmer
Kabbenya Edward	M	Control Farmer
Siakachonko Letter	M	Control Farmer
Katema Chari	M	Control Farmer
Syadaala Over	M	Control Farmer
Simunzi Samson	M	Control Farmer
Siakaziba Sikagoma	M	Control Farmer
Siayaneyi Simon	M	Control Farmer
Namangani Mafuta	M	Control Farmer
Mutili James	M	Control Farmer
Siagande Dolson P.	M	Control Farmer
Sianchoko Evans	M	Control Farmer

Mwananjoke Camp

Name	M/F	Position
Siamweemba Maggie	F	FF
Siang'ombe Mercy	F	FF
Simabbula Genesis	F	FF
Kaduku Maggie	F	FF
Sialuse Eunice	F	FF
Siamasiri Se'ino	F	FF
Chibeya Ruth	F	FF
Simunkwanga Dorica	F	LF
Sialuse Jane	F	LF
Kajokwa Virginia	F	LF
Ntandiyana Maria	F	LF
Siamukuta Eliza	F	LF

Sinazeze Camp

Name	M/F	Position
Muchinou Alice	F	FF
Chali Jelita	F	FF
Sialuti Lena	F	FF
Siambabala Beauty	F	FF
Sinkumba Emely	F	FF
Siamunyama Tedy	F	FF
Mwiinga Mary	F	LF
Nkoma Lina	F	LF
Sijuwa Neda	F	LF
Mweene Jane	F	LF
Haloungo Cornwell	F	LF
Kandula Eneless	F	LF
Sianchowalya Esnard	F	LF

Mwananjoke Camp

Name	M/F	Position
Siakaula Noah	M	LF
Samba Manuel	M	LF
Siapaka Leonard	M	LF
Michelo Christopher	M	LF
Siamundyoli Simon	M	LF
Mukonka Wilson	M	LF
Kayangolo Sunday	M	LF
Siacheye Arnold	M	LF
Siambwalula Rodwel	M	LF
Mugonti Aaron	M	LF
Siamangamu Timothy	M	LF

Sinazeze Camp

Name	M/F	Position
Siabana Levy	M	FF
Guluma Nalucha	M	FF
Giamaili Benson	M	FF
Siagogwe Walter	M	FF
Sinkende Willi	M	FF
Mangubi Progelec	M	FF
Chilemba Oscar	M	FF
Siamwanja Kenedy	M	FF
Choonga Second	M	FF
Munsaka Reuben	M	LF
Siagolezya John	M	LF
Chidimka Ricky	M	LF
Simaliki Apson	M	LF
Sinakabomwe Charles	M	LF
Sialsunga Timoth	M	LF
Kahsham Flexson	M	LF
Mangumbi Eden	M	LF
Nzunga Ringson	M	LF
Muyumi Partson	M	LF

Canchomba Camp

Name	M/F	Position
Mushashu Angela	F	CEO
Leshinah Mutinta	F	FF
Habeenzu Edinah	F	FF
Chipendo Loveness	F	LF
Hamalaini Kesina	F	LF
Sikwale Getrude	F	LF
Mutale Arthur Mulenga	M	Coop Inspector
Twaambo David	M	FF
Hamaambo Oziness	M	LF
Mukonka Owen	M	LF
Chipendo Charles	M	LF
Mweemba Moses	M	LF
Muntanga David	M	LF

Kaumba Camp

Name	M/F	Position
Habula Betty	F	FF
Daka Idah	F	FF
Chilonga Anna	F	FF
Muzinga Hilda	F	FF
Malikana Madzine	F	FF
Mutinta Lillian	F	FF
Choolwe Anna	F	FF
Ng'andu Hespine	F	FF
Ng'andu Elisabeth	F	FF

Name	M/F	Position
Hamunyamina Judith	F	LF
Mlimba Mary	F	LF
Mbala Onis	F	LF
Chikwana Viginia	F	LF
Nzala Emmy	F	LF
Maambo Rosines	F	LF
Mweene Loneness	F	LF

Manungu Camp

Name	M/F	Position
Mwikwemba Edith	F	FF
Mweemba Matilda	F	FF
Mooro Melvis	F	FF
Maambo Melody	F	FF
Mutinta Uferniah	F	FF
Simwonga Memory	F	FF
Mwaaba Alfonsina	F	FF
Malindi Owen	F	FF
Syandula Clody	F	FF
Mvono Avis	F	FF
Mukototo Melody	F	FF
Mbamgi Anna	F	FF
Mwaramenda Unah	F	FF
Mubila Micklas	F	FF
Mainza Margie	F	LF
Mweene Christine	F	LF
Hankombo Catherine	F	LF
Hatontontola Grace	F	LF
Mutimbo Georgina	F	LF
Chiiya Rachael	F	LF
Mwiinga Milika	F	LF
Gimwami Jotham	M	FF
Tembo Boniface	M	FF
Pule Michael	M	FF
Himacha Harriet	M	FF
Mbala Cephas	M	LF
Mazila Dukes	M	LF
Moonga Godfrey	M	LF
Malikana Mublana	M	LF
Chamoto Christopher	M	LF
Maambo Penias	M	LF
Lumamba Vincent	M	LF

Name	M/F	Position
Timba George	M	LF
Malambo Jackson	M	LF
Timba Keneth	M	LF

Masumba 1 camp

Name	Position
Stazio Daka	Lead Farmer
Jonathan Mwale	Lead farmer
Antony Sakaka	Lead farmer
Joseph Mvura	Lead farmer
Rabecca Simutenge	Lead farmer
Prospelina Mwanza	Follower farmer
Martha Banda	Follower farmer
Ireen Mumba	Follower farmer
Monica Banda	Follower farmer
Brenda Banda	Follower farmer
Zilose Zulu	Follower farmer
Hellen Banda	Follower farmer
Lilian Mbao	Follower farmer
Joyce Sakala	Follower farmer
Christine Chirwa	Lead Farmer
Mary Banda	Follower farmer
Tionenji Banda	Follower farmer
Veronica Banda	Lead Farmer
Steven Mwanza	Lead Farmer
Steven Banda	Lead Farmer
James Kango	Lead Farmer
Davide Zulu	Lead Farmer
Ben Mwanza	Lead Farmer
John Sakala	Lead Farmer
Constance Njobvu	Lead Farmer
Laynes Sakala	Follower farmer
Fred Banda	Lead Farmer
Grace Mwale	Follower Farmer
Nthembe Banda	Follower Farmer
Susan Mwansa	Follower Farmer
Lenia Mbewe	Follower Farmer
Fatima Phiri	Follower Farmer
Silvia Ngoma	Follower Farmer
Boyd Phiri	Follower Farmer
Leya Phiri	Follower Farmer

Name	Position
Lasiwe Phiri	Follower Farmer
Clera Nkhoma	Follower Farmer
Kheliza Nguni	Follower Farmer
Magret Banda	Follower Farmer
Daiwa Zulu	Follower Farmer
Patricia Banda	Follower Farmer
Esneya Banda	Follower Farmer
Alice Mwanza	Follower Farmer

Mphomwa camp

Name	Position
James Mwanza	Lead Farmer
Agness Ngoma	Lead Farmer
Falesi Iwenje Nicholas	Lead Farmer
Wilfred Zulu	Lead Farmer
Kennedy Banda	Lead Farmer
Enala Phiri	Lead Farmer
Peason Nkhoma	Lead Farmer
William Banda	Lead Farmer
Nkhonzi Nsofwa	Lead Farmer
Veronica Banda	Lead Farmer
Ruth Mwale	Lead Farmer
Besther Banda	Lead Farmer
Judge Sakala	Lead Farmer
Adelina Banda	Lead Farmer
Nashon Mbewe	Lead Farmer
Gasten Sakala	Lead Farmer
Escariot Banda	Follower Farmer
Martin Mbewe	Follower Farmer
Lackson Banda	Follower Farmer
Maumba Phiri	Follower Farmer
Masau Banda	Follower Farmer
Seveliano Banda	Follower Farmer
Peter Zulu	Follower Farmer
Alaton Mwale	Follower Farmer
Fransiko Banda	Follower Farmer
Lyford Mwale	Follower Farmer
Nathan Zimba	Follower Farmer
Lazarous Zimba	Follower Farmer
Davison Lungu	Follower Farmer
Edson Banda	Follower Farmer
Sindikani Banda	Follower Farmer

Name	Position
Jackson Banda	Follower Farmer
Simeon Tembo	Follower Farmer
Doctor Zulu	Follower Farmer
Mayeso Banda	Follower Farmer
Joseph Banda	Follower Farmer
Vanessa Banda	Follower Farmer
Lufina Banda	Follower Farmer
Mary Chulu	Follower Farmer
Magret Phiri	Follower Farmer
Steria Nkhoma	Follower Farmer
Grace Jere	Follower Farmer
Loyce Zulu	Follower Farmer
Stella Phiri	Follower Farmer
Zenaidah Banda	Follower Farmer
Mirrian Phiri	Follower Farmer
Mary Mbewe	Follower Farmer
Brenda Mbewe	Follower Farmer
Monica Mbewe	Follower Farmer
Floridah Kwenda	Follower Farmer
Selina Banda	Follower Farmer
Ruth Phiri	Follower Farmer
Gezire Banda	Follower Farmer
Sarafina Banda	Follower Farmer
Christine Phiri	Follower Farmer

Mzumwa camp

Name	Position
Phillip Lungu	Lead farmer
Joseph Lungu	Lead farmer
Godwin Banda	Non CASU Farmer
Afunika Phiri	Non CASU Farmer
Beatwell Phiri	Non CASU Farmer
Robert A. Phiri	Non CASU Farmer
Stalin Phiri	Non CASU Farmer
Allan Phiri	Non CASU Farmer
Steven Phiri	Non CASU Farmer
George Lungu	Non CASU Farmer
Suzen Mwale	Non CASU Farmer
Beatrice Miti	Non CASU Farmer
Vainess M. Kawengele	Non CASU Farmer
Eunice Mbewe	Non CASU Farmer
Light Nkhoma	Non CASU Farmer

Kakwiya camp

Name	Position
Dailless Banda	Lead Farmer
Tamara Phiri	Lead Farmer
Jenipher Zulu	Lead Farmer
Abessy Phiri	Lead Farmer
Ireen Phiri	Lead Farmer
Nyanje Zulu	Lead Farmer
Jolah Phiri	Lead Farmer
Nyapozani Banda	Lead Farmer
Daniel Lungu	Lead Farmer
Felida Banda	Lead Farmer
Florence Phiri	Lead Farmer
Juliet Banda	Lead Farmer
Eziloni Sakala	Lead Farmer
Wiseman Phiri	Lead Farmer
Godfrey Banda	Lead Farmer
Kalausau Banda	Lead Farmer
Jessy Mwale	Follower Farmer
Annah Banda	Follower Farmer
Misozi Phiri	Follower Farmer
Enala Phiri	Follower Farmer
Esnala Phiri	Follower Farmer
Maiwasi Phiri	Follower Farmer
Eunice Mbewe	Follower Farmer
Elizabeth Zulu	Follower Farmer
Elinha Mwanza	Follower Farmer
Fridah Banda	Follower Farmer
Joseph Mwale	Follower Farmer
Aaron Banda	Follower Farmer
James Banda	Follower Farmer
Thaulosi Phiri	Follower Farmer
Cecilia Phiri	Follower Farmer
Esten Banda	Follower Farmer
Masiye Phiri	Follower Farmer
Vasty Banda	Follower Farmer
Vasty Mwanza	Follower Farmer
Gideon Banda	Lead farmer
Frid Tembo	Lead farmer
Masauso Banda	Lead farmer
Ackson Sakala	Lead farmer
Lyford Khondowe	Lead farmer
Jumbe Phiri	Lead farmer

Name	Position
Staff Phiri	Lead farmer
Nelia Phiri	Lead farmer
Rodwell Banda	Lead farmer
Francis Phiri	Lead farmer
Stackson Sakala	Lead farmer
Witness Nthele	Lead farmer
Rosemary Zulu	Lead farmer
Elizabeth Phiri	Lead farmer
Helen Mwanza	Lead farmer
Veronica Zulu	Lead farmer
Selina Lungu	Lead farmer
Mevis Mashewa	Lead farmer
Miriam Phiri	Lead farmer
David Lungu	Lead farmer
Gibson Lungu	Lead farmer
George Zulu	Lead farmer
Sekelani Daka	Lead farmer

Nyanje 1 camp

Name	Position
Dailess Banda	Lead Farmer
Tamara Phiri	Lead Farmer
Jenipher Zulu	Lead Farmer
Abessy Phiri	Lead Farmer
Ireen Phiri	Lead Farmer
Nyanje Zulu	Lead Farmer
Jolah Phiri	Lead Farmer
Nyapozani Banda	Lead Farmer
Daniel Lungu	Lead Farmer
Felida B. Banda	Lead Farmer
Florence Phiri	Lead Farmer
Juliet B. Banda	Lead Farmer
Eziloni Sakala	Lead Farmer
Wiseman Phiri	Lead Farmer
Godfrey Banda	Lead Farmer
Kalausau Banda	Lead Farmer
Jessy Mwale	Follower Farmer
Annah Banda	Follower Farmer
Misozi Phiri	Follower Farmer
Enala Phiri	Follower Farmer
Esnala Phiri	Follower Farmer
Maiwasi Phiri	Follower Farmer

Name	Position
Eunice Mbewe	Follower Farmer
Elizabeth Zulu	Follower Farmer
Elinha Mwanza	Follower Farmer
Fridah Banda	Follower Farmer
Joseph Mwale	Follower Farmer
Aaron Banda	Follower Farmer
James Banda	Follower Farmer
Thaulosi Phiri	Follower Farmer
Cecilia Phiri	Follower Farmer
Esten Banda	Follower Farmer
Masiye Phiri	Follower Farmer
Vasty Banda	Follower Farmer
Vasty Mwanza	Follower Farmer
Gideon Banda	Lead Farmer
Frid Tembo	Lead Farmer
Masauso Banda	Lead Farmer
Ackson Sakala	Lead Farmer
Lyford Khondowe	Lead Farmer
Jumbe Phiri	Lead Farmer
Staff Phiri	Lead Farmer
Nelia Phiri	Follower Farmer
Rodwell Banda	Follower Farmer

Shimano camp

Mubita Mubita	Lead farmer
Mutonga Mutonga	Follower Farmer
Maureen Mululu	Follower Farmer
Nguva Fumbelo	Follower Farmer
Betty Ngunga	Follower Farmer
Annet Moono	Follower Farmer
Brenda Kashweka	Follower Farmer
Getrude Kanengu	Follower Farmer
Hildah U. Khainda	Follower Farmer
Pezo Fumbelo	Follower Farmer
Mwangala Munalula	Follower Farmer

Naliele camp

Mulima Mangolwa	Lead Farmer
Rahele Fumana	Lead Farmer
Micheal Chipango	Lead Farmer
Gladys Lumeta	Lead Farmer
Munyinda Lindunda	Lead Farmer

Schedule for mid-term evaluation

Date	Place	Activity	Team members involved	Focal Points
Monday 7 March				
08.00-08.40	FAO	CASU Project Team	All	Christine and Rachael
09.00-09.30	MAL	MAL (Acting PS, Director, ZARI, TSB Courtesy call)	All	Mr. Muma and Chiara
09.30-10.30	MAL	MAL (NPCU)	NPCU	Mr. Muma, Mr. Chikopela and Chiara
10.30-11.30	MAL	NAIS (National Agricultural Information Service)	NPCU/NAIS	Mr. Muma, Ms. Chanda and Chiara
14.00-15.00	FAO	Meeting with Private sector: MRI/ Syngenta	All	Chiara
15.00-16.00	FAO	Meeting with Private sector: NWK	All	Chiara
Tuesday 8 March				
08.00-17.00	FAO	CASU Project Team CONFIRMED (PUBLIC HOLIDAY)	All	Chiara
Wednesday 9 March				
08.00-9.30	EU	Meeting with EU delegation	All	Mtendere and Chiara
10.00-11.00	CFU	Meeting with CFU Head		Chiara
15.30-16.30	WFP	World Food Program (Simon, Aurore, Sylvester)	All	Chiara
14.00	Central Province	Leaving for Kabwe	All	Precious, Mr. Muma and Langson
Thursday 10 March				
6:30	Kabwe	Travel to Kapiri		
	Kapiri Mposhi	Meeting with District staff of Kapiri Mposhi	All	Precious, Mr. Muma and Langson
	Kapiri Mposhi	Meeting with CEOs		
	Kapiri Mposhi	Field visit Meeting with LFs and FFs (men and women group) Meeting with LFs and FFs (men only) Meeting with LFs and FFs (women only)		
Friday 11 March				
6:30	Kapiri	Travel to Mpongwe		
	Mpongwe	Meeting with District staff of Mpongwe	All	Precious, Mr. Muma and Langson
	Mpongwe	Meeting with CEOs		
	Mpongwe	Field visit Visit farmer's field, Minsongwe Meeting with large group of LFs and FFs (men and women from several camps in the same block) Meeting with LFs and FFs – St Andrews Camp (women and men) Visit farmers' fields		
Saturday 12 March				
	Travel	Travel back to Lusaka	All	
	Lusaka	Write up findings, change approaches or questions as needed	All	

Schedule for mid-term evaluation, Eastern Province

Date	Place	Activity	Focal Points
Sunday 13 March			
08.00	Lusaka	Travel to Chipata	Langson
Monday 14 March			
08.00-11.00	Mambwe	Travel to Mambwe	Mambwe SAO
11.00-12.00	Mambwe	Meeting with DACO and District CASU Core Team	Mambwe SAO
12.00-13.00	Mambwe	Meeting with BEOs and CEOs from CASU operational areas	Mambwe SAO
14.00-17.00	Mambwe	Travel to Masumba camp for 2 meetings with farmers: Meeting 1 with LF (men and women) Meeting 2 with FF (women)	Mambwe SAO
Tuesday 15 March			
08.00-13.00	Mambwe	Travel to Mpomwa camp for 2 meetings with farmers: Meeting 1 with LF (men and women) Meeting 2 with FF (men and women)	Mambwe SAO
14.00-17.00	Chipata	Travel to Chipata	
Wednesday 16 March			
08.00-09.00	Chipata	Meeting with PACO, PAO and CASU Provincial core team	PAO Eastern Province
09.00-10.00	Chipata	Meeting with DACO and CASU District Core team	Chipata SAO
10.00-13.00	Chipata	Meeting with CASU Agro-dealers (Kumawa Agriservices, Sheni, NWK Retail Services, M.S.P. Farmers Shop) at Sheni shop	Chipata SAO
14.00-17.00		Travel to Petauke	
Thursday 17 March			
08.00-09.00	Petauke	Meeting with DACO and District CASU Core team	Petauke SAO
09.00-10.30	Petauke	Meeting with BEOs and CEOs from CASU operational areas	Petauke SAO
10.30-13.00	Petauke	Meeting with Agro Dealers (NWK, Rochis Business Centre, MJ Farmers Den) at Rochis shop	Petauke SAO
14.00-17.00	Petauke	Visit farmers in control camp (Nzumaa)	Petauke SAO
Friday 18 March			
08.00-12.00	Petauke	Travel to Nyanje 1 camp for 2 meetings: Meeting 1 with LF (men and women) Meeting 2 with FF (men and women)	Petauke SAO
13.00-17.00	Petauke	Travel to Kakwiya camp for 2 meetings: Meeting 1 with LF (men and women) Meeting 2 with FF (women)	Petauke SAO
Saturday 19 March			
08.00		Travel back to Lusaka	

Schedule for mid-term evaluation, Southern Province Team 1

Date	Place	Activity	Focal Points
Sunday 13 March			
08.00	Lusaka	Travel to Choma	
Monday 14 March			
7.00	Choma	Travel to Sinazongwe	
08.00-09.30	Sinazongwe	Meeting with DACO and CASU District Core Team	Sinazongwe SAO
09.30-10.30	Sinazongwe	Meeting with 4 BEOs and 6 CEOs from CASU Operational areas	Sinazongwe SAO
10.30-13.00	Sinazongwe	Visit farmers in control camp (Kachindu)	Sinazongwe SAO
14.00-17.00	Sinazongwe	Visit farmers in control camp (Kachindu)	Sinazongwe SAO
Tuesday 15 March			
08.00-13.00	Sinazongwe	Travel to Mwananjoke camp for 2 meetings with farmers: Meeting 1 with selected LF (men and women) Meeting 2 with Selected FF (women)	Sinazongwe SAO
14.30-17.00	Sinazongwe	Travel to Sinazeze camp for 2 meetings with farmers: Meeting 1 with selected LF (men and women) Meeting 2 with Selected FF (men and women)	Sinazongwe SAO
Wednesday 16 March			
08.00-10.00	Sinazongwe	Meeting with Chems Agro Agro-dealer at his shop	Sinazongwe SAO
10.00-15.30		Travel to Canchomba South camp (R4 site - Pemba) and meeting with CASU farmers (men and women)	Pemba SAO
15.30-16.00	Pemba	Meeting with DACO	Pemba SAO
16.00-17.00		Travel to Monze	
Thursday 17 March			
08.00-10.00	Monze	Meeting with DACO and CASU District Core team	Monze SAO
10.00-13.00	Monze	Meeting with BEOs and CEOs from CASU operational areas	Monze SAO
14.00-17.00	Monze	Meeting with agro-dealers (Munzuma Estates Ltd., Nwk Retail Services, Moomba Investment, Farm Serve Agro Service) at Moomba shop	Monze SAO
Friday 18 March			
08.00-12.00	Monze	Travel to Manungu B camp for 2 meetings with farmers: Meeting 1 with selected LF (men and women) Meeting 2 with Selected FF (women)	Monze SAO
13.00-17.00	Monze	Travel to Kaumba camp for 2 meetings with farmers: Meeting 1 with selected LF (men and women) Meeting 2 with Selected FF (men and women)	Monze SAO
Saturday 19 March			
08.00		Travel to Lusaka	

Schedule for mid-term evaluation, Southern Province Team 2

Date	Place	Activity	Focal Points
Sunday 13 March			
08.00	Lusaka	Travel to Choma	Langson
Monday 14 March			
07:00	Choma	Travel to Kalomo	
08.00-09.30	Kalomo	Meeting with DACO and CASU District Core Team	Kalomo SAO
09.30-11.00	Kalomo	Meeting with BEOs and CEOs from CASU Operational areas	Kalomo SAO
11.00-17.00	Kalomo	Travel to Nantale camp for 2 meetings with farmers: Meeting 1 with selected LF (men and women) Meeting 2 with selected FF (mainly women)	Kalomo SAO
Tuesday 15 March			
08.00-10.00	Kalomo	Meeting with 3 Agro-dealers (W.M. Commodities, J. Chipampe, Farm Serve Agro Services) at J. Chipampe shop	Kalomo SAO
10.00-16.00	Kalomo	Travel to Chonga camp for 2 meetings with farmers: Meeting 1 with selected LF (men and women) Meeting 2 with Selected FF (men and women)	Kalomo SAO
16.00-17.30	Kalomo	Travel to Kazungula	Kalomo SAO
Wednesday 16 March			
08.00-10.00	Kazungula	Meeting with DACO and CASU District Core Team	Kazungula SAO
10.00-11.30	Kazungula	Meeting with 4 BEOs and 6 CEOs from CASU Operational areas	Kazungula SAO
13.00-17.00	Kazungula	Travel to Manyemunyemu camp for 2 meetings with farmers: Meeting 1 with selected LF (men and women) Meeting 2 with Selected FF (men and women) Visit farmer's field	Kazungula SAO
Thursday 17 March			
08.00-13.00	Kazungula	Travel to Msokotwane camp for meeting with farmers: Meeting with selected LF and FFs (men and women) Visit farmer's field	Kazungula SAO
14.30-17.30	Kazungula	Travel to Choma	Kazungula SAO
Friday 18 March			
08.00-09.30	Choma	Meeting PACO, PAO and CASU Provincial Core team	PAO Southern Province
09.30-15.30	Choma	Visit to Control Camp (Simaubi) with M&E officer	Choma SAO
15.30-16.30	Choma	Visit to Agrodealer	
Saturday 19 March			
08.00		Travel back to Lusaka	

Schedule for mid-term evaluation

Date	Place	Activity	Team members involved	Focal Points
Saturday 19 March and Sunday 20 March				
All day	Lusaka	Return to Lusaka. Work as a team on debriefing, and write up findings	All	
Monday 21 March				
08.00-13.00	FAO	Clarification/Consolidation session	All	Chiara
	IAPRI	Discussion of the IAPRI report	All	
Tuesday 22 March				
08.00-13.00	FAO	Self-evaluation workshop	All	Chiara
14.30-17.00	FAO	Debriefing with Stakeholders (confined to FAO/EU/MAL)	All	Chiara
Wednesday 23 March				
morning	Travel	Jeston departs with Mr Muma to west (Kaoma)	Jeston	Christine
10.00-14.30	FAO	Clarification/Consolidation session – Irene depart	Irene & Pamela	Mtendere
15:00	Finnish Embassy	Meeting with Agriculture Focal Point	Pamela	
Thursday 24 March				
8:00-11:30	FAO	Clarification/Consolidation session	Pamela	Mtendere

Annex 5: Project outputs, including the project’s logical framework

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks	Baseline	CASU progress as reported by project	Findings of the MTE from the field
<p>Overall Objective</p> <p>To contribute to reduced hunger, improved food security and improved income and promote sustainable use of natural resources in Zambia</p>	<p>1. Nutrition data show improvement (dietary diversity score to at least 50 percent).</p> <p>2. Food availability from own-farm production extended by 50 percent</p>	<p>1. Sentinel site and post-harvest reports.</p> <p>2. Nutrition surveys.</p> <p>3. Project progress reports.</p>	<p>Normal rainfall prevails.</p>	<p>Dietary Diversity Score</p> <p>HDD: 7.79 out of 9 WDD: 5.09 out of 6 Target – HDD - 9</p> <p>% of households consuming at least 3 meals per day all year round</p> <p>81 % Target- 90%</p>	<p>1. Dietary diversity - 8.3/10 in June 2015. Recent data has been collected now in Sentinel sites – due 15.3.16 by not yet analysed by CASU team</p> <p>2. 86% consuming 3 meals per day all year around</p>	<p>Nutrition is improving. Most farmers interviewed said they had more food in a consumption period and were eating more legumes</p> <p>During the FGDs, most farmers reported no or fewer hungry months</p>
	<p>3. Soil health characteristics in CA soils improved (organic matter, hardpan removal, cation exchange capacity - CEC)</p>	<p>1. Project soil survey reports in sentinel sites.</p>	<p>No baseline set yet. Soil health monitoring survey commissioned</p>	<p>3. Soil health – Baseline done. Next test in June/July 2016. Analysis of herbicide levels in water is needed (& was sub-contracted to the Bureau of Standards), but apparently due to lack of such capacity in Zambia the samples have not yet been analysed.</p>	<p>Baseline report (1st soil sampling results are available). Water sample analysis reportedly not done due to lack of facilities. Not clear when the next set of samples will be collected, also considering that the budget for this activity has already been over spent. Baseline report shows the advantages of CA in preserving organic matter in soil compared with conventional soil.</p>	
<p>4. Households practising CA have a 40 percent increase in average annual income</p> <p>5. Proportion of CA practising households with surplus (disaggregated by crop class – cereals, legumes, root/tubers)</p>	<p>1. Project post-harvest surveys</p>	<p>Marketed crops from CA farmers will find buyers and crop producer prices will remain static or increase. Climatic conditions do not diverge from average by more than 20 percent.</p>	<p>Average annual income in ZMW</p> <p>ZMW 7,557 Target 13000</p>	<p>4. Average annual income – 10800 KWA in June 2015. Next update June 2016 (dealt with inflation using consumer price index)</p> <p>5. 85% of practicing HHs had surplus in June 2015. Mostly focused on maize still. Not seeing much progress last season, but once market comes in there should be progress with legumes. In addition, once move from demo to whole farm production, it should show more progress.</p>	<p>In MTE meetings some farmers had experienced significant increase in income, but others said the biggest benefit from CA was mainly increased food security because they lack good markets</p>	
			<p>Used Minimum Tillage (MT) CA 3 principles CA 3 principles</p> <p>% of CA practising households with surplus</p>	<p>ZMW 7,550 Target 13000</p> <p>85% Target 90%</p>		
<p>6. At least 50 percent of farmers exposed to CA for at least 3 years have adopted all 3 principles of CA (minimum till, soil cover, crop rotation)</p>	<p>1. Project reports.</p>	<p>% of households practising all three principles of CA</p> <p>21.3% (71,529 farmers) Target 50%</p>	<p>29% in 6.2015. Next update in April. Good progress shown.</p>	<p>Achieved /surpassed among the farmers met in the field Field implementation through CASU is still in the 3rd year, but some LFs are carried over from CASIP, FISRI 1 and FISRI 2 and have been practicing for many years.</p>		

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks	Baseline	CASU progress as reported by project	Findings of the MTE from the field										
<p>Purpose To increase crop productivity and production for target farmers of which at least 40 percent will be women.</p>	<p>1. Average yields of main crops (maize, soya, groundnuts, cowpeas and common beans) increased by 40 percent.</p>	<p>1. Post-harvest surveys. 2. CSO/MAL annual crop yield statistics. 3. IAPRI or other research institute crop yield data 4. Project mid-term and final evaluation reports.</p>	<p>Climatic conditions do not diverge from average by more than 20 percent.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Maize yield in MT/Ha</td> <td>2.60MT/Ha Target 3.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soya yield in MT/Ha</td> <td>0.93MT/Ha Target 1.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groundnuts yield in MT/Ha</td> <td>0.91MT/Ha Target 1.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cowpeas yield in MT/Ha</td> <td>0.65MT/Ha Target 1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed Beans yield in MT/Ha</td> <td>0.62MT/Ha Target 1.0</td> </tr> </table>	Maize yield in MT/Ha	2.60MT/Ha Target 3.6	Soya yield in MT/Ha	0.93MT/Ha Target 1.3	Groundnuts yield in MT/Ha	0.91MT/Ha Target 1.25	Cowpeas yield in MT/Ha	0.65MT/Ha Target 1.0	Mixed Beans yield in MT/Ha	0.62MT/Ha Target 1.0	<p>1. Maize yields appear to have fallen by 6.2015 to 1.77MT/Ha. But this is higher than national level of maize yields – 1.5MT/Ha. Drought has been serious throughout Zambia, leading to decrease in national maize production. Excellent progress on yields of all legumes except cowpea. Soya – 3,18 Groundnuts – 1,59 Cowpeas – 0,58 Beans – 1,74 For second season, should have increase still in legumes. Next data June/July 2016.</p>	<p>More than 40% increases in maize yields reported by most farmers visited in the field – often much more.</p>
	Maize yield in MT/Ha	2.60MT/Ha Target 3.6														
	Soya yield in MT/Ha	0.93MT/Ha Target 1.3														
Groundnuts yield in MT/Ha	0.91MT/Ha Target 1.25															
Cowpeas yield in MT/Ha	0.65MT/Ha Target 1.0															
Mixed Beans yield in MT/Ha	0.62MT/Ha Target 1.0															
<p>2. At least 70 percent of women in designated project CA areas consider they have equal opportunities to CA resources over project period.</p>	<p>1. Post-harvest reports. 2. IAPRI or other research institute gender study reports 3. Project mid-term and final evaluation reports</p>	<p>Assumed that gender balance in CA activities presently not achieved.</p>	<p>% of women who own CA household assets, ADP, have received CA training and have access to finance/credit</p>	<p>8.1%</p>	<p>2. Calculations not done for this indicator as CASU team considers it problematic to define and measure</p>	<p>Hard to assess – however, women appear to be benefitting equally from project In most camps the number of female LFs and FFs exceed 40%, and female farmers say they have equal opportunities. In Pemba, female FFs among those LFs interviewed ranged from 36 to 80% with an average of 53%. In Monze for example the range was 13 to 80% and averaged 49%.</p>										
<p>3. At least 30 percent increase in area under CA as a proportion to total cultivated land.</p>	<p>1. Project and MAL reports. 2. Project M&E GIS mapping data. 3. Where possible results of independent research (FAO/ILUJ, FSRP/Indaba, African Studies, etc.).</p>	<p>Uniformity of CA extension, input and market support over the project areas.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>% of land under CA</td> <td>10% per farmer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proportion of CA area using all 3 principles</td> <td>31% per farmer Target 60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proportion of cultivated area under MT</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	% of land under CA	10% per farmer	Proportion of CA area using all 3 principles	31% per farmer Target 60%	Proportion of cultivated area under MT		<p>3. 65.5% of land under CA in 6.2015 (baseline 31%) of CASU farmers' land. Most CASU farmers have increased to at least 1 ha of land under CA.</p>	<p>Noted in interviews to be proportionally increasing land under CA vs conventional. Some farmers reported that their 'whole' farms were under CA, however there are crops such as sweet potato or cassava which are difficult to produce under minimum soil disturbance and this often constituted the land reported under conventional production.</p>					
% of land under CA	10% per farmer															
Proportion of CA area using all 3 principles	31% per farmer Target 60%															
Proportion of cultivated area under MT																

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks	Baseline		CASU progress as reported by project	Findings of the MTE from the field
	4. Average area per farmer practicing CA increases from 0.5ha to at least 1.0 ha over project period.	1. Post-harvest reports. 2. FSRP/Indaba, or other research institute gender study reports 3. Project evaluation reports	Traditional land allocation systems do not limit expansion of any CA farming operation wishing to do so.	Average area under CA per farmer 2014	All 3 principles At least minimum tillage	4. 0.93 ha in 6.2015. Anticipating increase in April data	Difficult to assess; Farmers may cultivate more or less land each year depending on rainfall. In Mwananjoko only 5 of 12 interviewed LFs had 1ha or more under CA. In Sinazeze 14 of the interviewed 16 LFs had 1ha or more under CA. In Manungu B for example, 9 out of the 13 FFs interviewed had 0.5ha or more under CA and 7 of them had more than 1ha under CA. In Kaumba 12 out of 13 interviewed FF had 1ha or more, and with 5 of them reporting even 3 to 5ha. In Pemba, all 8 LFs interviewed had 1ha or more under CA and the 3 FFs interviewed had each 2ha under CA.
Expected results	1. At least 3 new adaptive research recommendations incorporated in CA messages to farmers over project period.	1. CFU adaptive research recommendation papers. 2. Project extension messages demonstrate up-take of adaptive research recommendations. 3. Project reports	Funding and innovation continue for CA adaptive research.	# of adaptive research recommendations incorporated in CA messages to farmers	0 Target 6	1. no progress yet	No adaptive research has been undertaken by CASU
RESULT 1: Conservation Agriculture (CA) expanded and consolidated.							

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks	Baseline	CASU progress as reported by project	Findings of the MTE from the field						
	2. Percentage areas cultivated under CA increased by 100 percent (ADP and mechanised) over project period.	1. Aggregated camp-level CA farm data on areas cultivated by ADP and mechanised equipment.	Markets support increased productivity from ADP and mechanisation.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Area under CA in Ha</td> <td>All 3 principles</td> <td>107,122 Ha (12%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>At least minimum tillage</td> <td>290,198,4 Ha (32%) Target 100%</td> </tr> </table>	Area under CA in Ha	All 3 principles	107,122 Ha (12%)		At least minimum tillage	290,198,4 Ha (32%) Target 100%	2. 65% in 6.2015. Only ripping, not basins (ADP or mechanized). Next update April 2016.	As above, the area cultivated will depend on rain. Ripping appeared to be more favourable among all LFs and FFs, but was constrained due to lack of adequate rippers. Fewer reported using basins which they say are laborious even though the labour is spread over longer periods. Increased access to and availability of rippers among the FFs can help to boost achievement of this indicator. It is crucial that the Mechanization strategy be finalized and implemented, with a special focus on female FFs.
Area under CA in Ha	All 3 principles	107,122 Ha (12%)										
	At least minimum tillage	290,198,4 Ha (32%) Target 100%										
	3. Number of technical and business management trainings conducted; 4. No. of farmers participating in these trainings; 5. No. of farmers accessing financing from relevant institutions for agro-entrepreneurial projects.	Project reports	The overall financial climate remains conducive for small enterprises to access financing.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td># of trainings conducted (disaggregated by type and sex)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td># of farmers participating in trainings</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td># of farmers accessing financing from relevant institutions</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	# of trainings conducted (disaggregated by type and sex)	0	# of farmers participating in trainings	0	# of farmers accessing financing from relevant institutions	0	<p>3. 50 (6.2015) - CASU planned to check figure - whether it refers to business training only</p> <p>4. 148 (6.2015) CASU to verify figure, probably is only the trainings to CEOs or training sessions. Problem indicator – would be better to show a % increase in farmers participating in training</p> <p>5. 71000 (6.2015) – farmers who have obtained credit (cash or input credit), but not necessarily through the CASU project – weakness of indicator. Could be the 47 coops or other credit sources.</p>	<p>Access to finance continues to be problematic.</p> <p>The LFs who are accessing loans through the VF in Pemba raised some concerns regarding the 'high interest rates' and the additional charges which they have been informed which they said were not part of the original agreement.</p> <p>Local micro-finance schemes such as savings clubs are often of too low amounts to significantly enable the purchase of large farm implements. At times, farmers from the same club or group pool their resources together and purchase large farm equipment, e.g. water pumps. This approach was also repeated by Munzuma Agro-dealer in Monze.</p>
# of trainings conducted (disaggregated by type and sex)	0											
# of farmers participating in trainings	0											
# of farmers accessing financing from relevant institutions	0											

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks	Baseline	CASU progress as reported by project	Findings of the MTE from the field
	6. No. of farmers adopting at least 2 principles of CA practice increased to at least 315,000 from 31,360.	1. Project M&E reports. 2. Project mid-term review and terminal reports		# farmers practicing at least 2 Principles of CA	6. 317664 – but syntax is probably wrong as based on 350000 farmers. Next update likely in July 2016.	Not yet reached – currently 20202 LFs and 207419 FFs
	7. 30 percent of CA farmers have at least 20 <i>Faidherbia albida</i> and any other agro-forestry trees growing on their plots.	1. Project reports.		% of farmers growing at least 20 agroforestry tree species	7. 36% (6.2015) – Faidherbia and also pigeon peas. Update in April. But CASU staff question this indicator - the indicator is problematic – do you measure the seedlings planted or the survival? And it is problematic to count pigeon peas, which are pruned and re-sprout	This appears to not yet be achieved in practice. Many LFs (and some FFs) have planted but high losses due to drought and animals. In Sinazongwe, most farmers retain naturally regenerating <i>F. albida</i> trees in their fields. In Southern Province they were to receive pigeon peas but many farmers were sceptical of benefit and market.
	8. Functional CA Insaka 9. CA manual and extension materials 10. Policy recommendations made to government to further consolidate CA adoption	1. Minutes of the CA Insaka 2. Project reports. 3. MAL reports	Government willing to accept and support policy changes that will encourage growth in the small scale CA farming sector.	CA Insaka established and functional CA manual and extension materials developed and in use	8. Insaka established & functioning; 2 meetings held. 9. Extension materials prepared. CA Manual draft but not agreed yet. 10. None. Potential for gender, data, tertiary education and coordination ideas, but not developed policy briefs yet	Insaka exists at national level and in some districts (eg. e.g. in Mponwe and Monze), and some provinces (eg. Choma). National level not very effective yet. Has been useful discussion on CA issues, but more on organisational issues, so limited results so far
				# of technical strategies developed from results of CA adaptive research	0	No adaptive research conducted so no technical strategies to add. There is a need to develop guidelines for the formation and composition of District level Insakas. There were cases where stakeholders could not differentiate between the Insaka and other platforms: in Monze for example, the agro-dealers reported that they did not know about the Insaka, but that they had attended meetings organized by the SAO.

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks	Baseline	CASU progress as reported by project	Findings of the MTE from the field
RESULT 2 Conservation agriculture skills improved.	1. Functional CA GIS by start of year 2. 2. No. of staff trained	1. GIS-based analytical reports and mapping being produced. 2. Project reports.	Internal communications sufficient to support data capture and transfer into and out of the GIS system.	CA GIS developed and functional GIS not developed	1. Finished digitizing maps & still need to clean data and endorse - Eastern & Southern; Central is 1/2 way done; others remaining. Plan to add key agricultural attributes eventually. That GIS not functional yet, but will also add camps to CASU GIS eventually. CASU has created their own GIS module – updating it with georeferencing of farmers & info from monitoring – numbers of farmers, gender, land preparation methods, crops, etc. This information will be used in the implementation of the mechanization strategy. And regional agricultural working group can access it and upload info for SADC. CEOs to do the georeferencing of farmers in prioritized areas near mechanization providers – where homestead is and 5 coordinates to mark fields. 2. 48 persons trained to read maps, & how to digitize camp maps. The provinces have agreed to train CEOs for georeferencing. GPSs – 10 bought and borrowing others from IAPRI. Districts will share them. 3. 329027 recorded in MIS. Updated with data from LOA reporting. But CASU staff report that there could be double counting – ie. if a farmer receives 3 trainings it could potentially be entered three times instead of one.. They need to resolve this internally. MAL staff trained – again, CASU suspects that sometimes the trainees may be entered more than once. 4. 64 agrodealers trained on e-voucher, inputs, etc.	Some GIS mapping of camps has been done. But the MTE team questions its usefulness particularly at this stage of the project cycle. It will perhaps be more relevant when the identification of individual fields is done and vouchers and to more accurately measure the areas of CA fields on the farms to increase accuracy in yield calculations and reporting particularly among the camps where sentinel and routine monitoring are being implemented.
	3. No of trainees in CA (disaggregated by gender) at least: 21,000 CA Lead Farmers, 315,000 Participating Farmers, 820 MAL extension staff 4. No. of agro-dealers trained.	1. Project reports. 2. Camp extension records.	Willingness to participate in training and re-training.	# of staff trained in GIS 0 Target 820	# of project beneficiaries trained in CA (disaggregated by category, sex and type of training) 0 Target 100	Disaggregated data on trainings wasn't provided to the MTE team Agro-dealers haven't received training in CA – only in use of point of sale machine – therefore this indicator is not really correctly reported

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks	Baseline	CASU progress as reported by project	Findings of the MTE from the field
	5. Harmonised CA extension message and delivery guidelines and quality assurances standards developed by year 2 of the project and used by all CA practitioners.	1. Minutes of harmonisation and standards meetings. 2. Published harmonised CA messages. 3. Published CA extension delivery guidelines and quality assurance standards.	All CA promoters can agree on harmonised messages and delivery guidelines and quality assurance standards.	Harmonised CA extension message and delivery guidelines and quality assurances standards developed and used by all CA practitioners	5. In progress. Harmonised messages in Insaka, etc. Repetition to some extent of the CA Manual	There are indications from the National Insaka Meetings (CA Coordinating Committee & NACTF) held in 2015 and 2015 that harmonization will be made. However, it seems that the different parties haven't acted on the plans yet.
RESULT 3 CA farmer input and output supply chain improved.	1. No. of districts and no. of farmers using swipe cards 2. Type and quantity of inputs traded through agro dealers increased by 50 percent and number of agro dealers increased by 70.	1. E-voucher service provider reports. 2. District e-voucher aftermath reports. 1. Project reports on agro dealer transactions and product volumes. 2. Project M&E reports.	E-voucher system is not extensively misused. Market exists among small-scale CA farmers to support expansion of agro dealer network and capital available to support agro dealer investment.	# of districts and # of farmers using swipe cards Type and quantity of inputs traded through agro dealers	1. 31 (new 17 districts included). 2. 19503 farmers have actively used cards in the 2015/16 season (out of 20200 LFs) 1. No. agrodealers – 97 identified the previous year and working with paper vouchers. This season 64. But indicator is not being monitored as it is in the Logframe. CASU has data, but would only monitor at the end.	All visited were using the cards. Some issues but generally a good experience. Concerns were raised by the farmers regarding the lack of input value on their vouchers – they only see it when they go to the agrodealer. Difficult to see how the input package would make a change in the type of inputs traded? May lead to increased sales when farmers visit the store however. And a relationship is building between farmers and agribusiness. Agrodealers are however positive re impact on their businesses

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks	Baseline	CASU progress as reported by project	Findings of the MTE from the field
	<p>1. No. of farmers with access to input and output markets.</p> <p>2. Functional production and marketing data system</p>	<p>1. Camp-level and project crop production and marketing reports.</p> <p>2. Quarterly GIS reports.</p>		<p># Farmers with access to input and output markets</p> <p>Functional production and marketing data system</p>	<p>1. 100% - CASU consider this is a poor indicator as everyone has access to inputs of some sort; 'Access to new markets' would be a more relevant indicator.</p> <p>No activity or budget line for marketing systems. CFU offers a phone number that CASU farmers can access via SMS to get market info. Just need to inform farmers.</p>	<p>Delays in inputs – legumes and herbicides.</p> <p>Opportunities for improved markets but still to eventuate. For inputs, some FFs e.g. from Monze were not aware of the existence of rippers in the agro-dealer shops, but others also highlighted affordability challenges for the rippers. On the other hand, some agro-dealers in Monze said that farmers still chose to buy a plough attachment than a ripper attachment even though the prices were comparable.</p>
	<p>1. No. of trade facilitation meetings held</p> <p>2. No. of agro-dealer who also become crop traders</p>	<p>Project reports</p>	<p>Crop marketing structure and demand supports expansion of the supply chain to the sub-district level.</p>	<p># of trade facilitation meetings held</p> <p># of agro-dealer who also become crop traders</p>	<p>1. 25 trade facilitation. meetings held (6.2015) – eg. with WFP, local traders, etc. New round of meetings will start 8-15 April 2016. Joint price determination committee with WFP and MoA. MoA is monitoring market prices in reference markets (normal practice) and sending info through the system.</p> <p>2. 12 agro-dealers (6.2015) worked with WFP to aggregate outputs. This year expecting an increase. Recent data sent by CASU indicates 48 dealers will function as traders. They are mapping potential aggregators (agrodealers)</p>	<p>Trade facilitation meetings have been held. For example in MTE Team visits it was found that: In Kalomo, 2 out of 3 agrodealers are becoming crop traders. In Monze, 3 of the 4 agrodealers also purchase crops and have been doing so before CASU</p>

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks	Baseline	CASU progress as reported by project	Findings of the MTE from the field
Result 4 Land management improved	1. Increased CEC, SOM, water retention and removal of hard-pan	1. Soil analysis reports 2. Sampled baseline water quality report. 3. Periodic water quality sampling results. 4. Baseline and post-harvest survey reports		N/A	N/A	1. Farmers say that water retention has improved and some indicated that fertility of their soils has improved. However, they don't have individual soil analysis or evidence. 2. All LF and most FFs indicated that they had received some training on herbicide use, but most requested for more training on this topic. Agroleaders say they haven't been trained by CASU in herbicides – only by ZEMA. 3. Yes – see MIS, but the extent of practice for some of the proposed land management technologies (e.g. live fencing, vetiver, etc) were hard to assess.
	2. No. of beneficiaries and agro-dealers trained in the safe use of herbicides			# of beneficiaries and agro-dealers trained in the safe use of herbicides	0 Target 336 000 farmers, 820 MoA staff & 100 agrodealers	4. Some of these in use - This is a difficult indicator to measure and the MTE Team proposes instead: 'Increase in number of farmers reporting use of any land management techniques (other than CA)'
	3. Number extension staff and farmers trained in land management options.			# of extension staff and farmers trained in land management options.	0 Target 336000 farmers, 820 MoA staff	
	4. Percentage hectareage increase in the application of land management techniques.			% of farmers using Grass barriers % of farmers using Contour ridges % of farmers using Fire Guards % of farmers using live fencing % of farmers using Stone bunds % of farmers using Earth bunds Percentage of farmers using Terraces barriers Percentage of farmers using Ditches	7.3% 38.7% 50.5% 5.4% 1.4% 16.2% 1.4% 6.9%	4. Target in general was 1.0 ha. CASU reports 0.8 ha by 6.2015.

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks	Baseline	CASU progress as reported by project	Findings of the MTE from the field						
<p>Result 5 Gender issues mainstreamed</p>	<p>1. GEWE strategy developed and in use 2. No. of beneficiaries, MAL staff trained in GEWE 3. Gender is mainstreamed into and disaggregated data exists for all relevant issues and challenges.</p>	<p>1. Project reports. 2. Evaluation reports. 3. Research reports</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Cultural factors that militate against women's participation may impede the achievement of gender parity. Advocacy, awareness raising and training – mitigation strategies.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GEWE strategy developed and in use</td> <td>Draft GEWE strategy developed</td> </tr> <tr> <td># of project beneficiaries trained in GEWE (disaggregated by category, sex)</td> <td>Target 336000 farmers & 820 MoA staff trained</td> </tr> <tr> <td>?</td> <td>?</td> </tr> </table>	GEWE strategy developed and in use	Draft GEWE strategy developed	# of project beneficiaries trained in GEWE (disaggregated by category, sex)	Target 336000 farmers & 820 MoA staff trained	?	?	<p>1. Gender strategy developed but not endorsed or distributed. 2. 157801 persons, according to CASU's monitoring – but CASU staff also noted that they need to check this figure as there may be double counting (also hard for farmer to know who is providing training). Staff also trained in gender sensitivity of tools 3. CASU team consider that gender is disaggregated in most areas</p>	<p>1. Development of the Gender strategy took a long time and is still not endorsed. However, it does appear that the CASU team & MoA staff are considering gender in many areas. 2. gender training not specifically given to MoA staff by CASU yet Gender training has been given to farmers (via MAL staff through their mainstream programmes, and also other NGOs and projects) 3. hard to say –disaggregated data collected, as it is entered to the monitoring system in association with a specific farmer (with their gender) but not reported that way. MTE team didn't see disaggregated data on yields, despite asking.</p>
GEWE strategy developed and in use	Draft GEWE strategy developed											
# of project beneficiaries trained in GEWE (disaggregated by category, sex)	Target 336000 farmers & 820 MoA staff trained											
?	?											

Main activities

<p>1. RESULT 1 – EXPANSION OF CA FOOTPRINT – ACTIVITIES</p> <p>1.2 Conduct adaptive CA research</p> <p>1.3 Promote ADP and mechanisation for tillage, spraying and other CA farming functions</p> <p>1.4 Facilitate capital financing for mechanisation</p> <p>1.5 Expand planting of <i>Faidherbia albida</i> and other agro-forestry species</p> <p>1.6 Promote CA advocacy.</p> <p>2. RESULT 2 – SKILLS DEVELOPMENT – ACTIVITIES</p> <p>2.1 CA project information management improved with GIS system</p> <p>2.2 Training in CA practices, ADP, mechanisation and business management</p> <p>2.3 MAL</p> <p>2.4 Lead Farmers and participating farmers</p> <p>3. RESULT 3 – IMPROVED INPUT and output SUPPLY CHAIN - ACTIVITIES</p> <p>3.1 Efficiency and effectiveness of e-voucher system improved</p> <p>3.2 Improved information on magnitude and distribution of crop production in CA project areas</p> <p>3.3 Dialogue and training support to developing sub-district marketing network</p> <p>3.4 Advocacy work to stabilise crop marketing for small-scale farmers.</p> <p>4. RESULT 4 – Land management improved</p> <p>4.1 Extension staff and lead farmers trained in land management.</p> <p>4.2 Demonstration for land management established.</p> <p>4.3 Soil health baseline developed and monitored</p> <p>4.4 Extension staff and farmers trained in the safe use and disposal of herbicides.</p> <p>5. RESULT 5 – Gender issues mainstreamed</p> <p>5.1 Strengthening of gender and women’s empowerment in project areas</p> <p>5.2 Gender and women’s issues mainstreamed in all project activities.</p>	<p>MEANS</p> <p>1. Human resources = Project Management, technical and support staff</p> <p>2. Travel = International FAO staff</p> <p>3. Equipment and supplies = (Transport) vehicles, motor cycles, bicycles) ICT equipment, agricultural machinery and implements</p> <p>4. Local Office costs = office rent, utility bills, vehicle maintenance and running costs, consumables</p> <p>5. Other services, costs = publications, studies, research, audits, evaluations, financial services e.g. bank charges, conferences/ seminars, visibility actions</p> <p>6. Other = e.g. Training and operational costs</p> <p>7. Total Direct costs</p> <p>8. Administrative = up to 7 percent of total of 6</p> <p>9. Project Total = 7+8+9</p>	<p>SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION FOR ACTIVITIES</p> <p>1. Annual and quarterly project M&E reports.</p> <p>2. Project mid-term and final evaluation reports</p> <p>3. District and camp level extension reports</p> <p>4. GIS database outputs and mapping</p> <p>5. Survey and other reports</p> <p>6. MTZL reports</p> <p>7. Case study reports</p> <p>8. Reports from research organisations</p> <p>9. Soil, water and other analytical reports</p> <p>10. Financing requests made and financing requests successful</p> <p>COSTS</p> <p>1. Human Resources</p> <p>2. Travel Costs</p> <p>3. Equipment and Supplies</p> <p>4. Local Office Costs</p> <p>5. Other Services, Costs</p> <p>6. Lead Farmers Inputs & Other Costs</p> <p>7. Total Direct Costs</p> <p>8. Administrative Costs</p> <p>9. Project Total = 7+8+9</p>	<p>PRE -CONDITION(S)</p> <p>Sufficient capacity exists in MAL extension system to support up-scaling.</p> <p>EUR</p> <p>1 960 402</p> <p>45 792</p> <p>1 332 992</p> <p>163 200</p> <p>935 995</p> <p>5 807 781</p> <p>10 246 162</p> <p>717 231</p> <p>10 963 393</p>
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Annex 6: Logical framework – proposed changes

Explanation of the problems with the logical framework

The CASU team noted that the original project logic lacked clarity. Definitions and indicators were not clear, in particular the definition of some of the indicators and how to measure them. The project team spent considerable time during the Inception to define issues such as what gender issues should be mainstreamed in CA; or even what concept of Conservation Agriculture would be applied.

The June 2013-June 2014 Interim Progress Report proposed formulation changes to the CASU Project Indicators (see page 64). The same report also proposes re-formulation of Result Area 5 (see page 63). The wording of the overall objective (OO) and project purpose (PP) was also tightened somewhat by adding a timeline (“by 2017”) and a total target number of farmers in the case of the PP. However, these changes were not approved and there appears to be an understanding between the CASU team and the EU delegation that changes to the logframe would be considered based on the recommendations of the MTE.

Result 1: Conservation Agriculture (CA) expanded and consolidated

Result 2: Conservation agriculture skills improved

Result 3: CA farmer input and output supply chain improved

Result 4: Land management improved

Result 5: Gender issues mainstreamed

Result 1 is a duplication of the purpose. Achievement of Results 2, 3 & 4 were likely to support achievement of Result 1, rather than being on the same level. There is also an overlap in some of the Purpose and Result 1 indicators – on land area under CA. For that reason, it seems logical to merge Result 1 and the Purpose.

This overlap means there is not a clear theory of change (ToC). The ToC should provide an explanation of why the links in the impact pathway are expected to work; what has to happen for the causal link to work. Result 5 is vague, and more about tools – both in the original formulation and in the new formulation proposed by the project team – “Project management and coordination strengthened”.

The validity of indicators, assumptions and risks

There are issues with the logic and duplication of indicators

- Result 1 – training and research indicators would fit better under Result 2 - eg. “Number of technical and business management trainings conducted”; “No. of farmers participating in these trainings”; “CA manual and extension materials”; “At least 3 new adaptive research recommendations incorporated in CA messages to farmers over project period”
- Result 1 - “30 percent of CA farmers have at least 20 Faidherbia albida and any other agro-forestry trees growing on their plots.” would be better under Result 4.
- Result 1 - “No. of farmers accessing financing from relevant institutions for agro-entrepreneurial projects” – would be better under Result 3.
- In general there are too many indicators

Some indicators are vague and hard to measure

- PP – “At least 70 percent of women in designated project CA areas consider they have equal opportunities to CA resources over project period.” is difficult to measure. For instance does this refer to equal access to inputs, markets, information, participation in project activities?
- Result 1 – “30 percent of CA farmers have at least 20 Faidherbia albida and any other agro-forestry trees growing on their plots” – but how to count pigeon peas? They often just get cut back and regrow. Survival of musangu?

- Result 2 – “Functional CA GIS by start of year 2. No. of staff trained” – not really a clear link between this and the result
- Result 3 – “Type and quantity of inputs traded through agro dealers increased by 50 percent and number of agro dealers increased by 70.” Difficult to measure – should this refer to just the inputs that CASU provides or everything they trade? How is CASU going to lead to an increase in the number of agrodealers? Not a clear, attributable link to CASU activities.
- Result 3 – “No. of farmers with access to input and output markets.” Everyone has access to inputs and output markets at present to some degree – but do they access them is more to the point
- Result 3 – “Functional production and marketing data system” – this is a tool of the project, not a result to measure
- Result 4 – “Percentage hectareage increase in the application of land management techniques.” Difficult indicator to measure – eg. you can talk about an increase in the no. or % of farmers using a technique like contours, but you can’t talk about a hectareage increase
- Result 5 “GEWE strategy developed and in use” – just a tool. “Gender is mainstreamed into and disaggregated data exists for all relevant issues and challenges.” – very vague, and not really related to results of the project but just whether certain tools are applied.

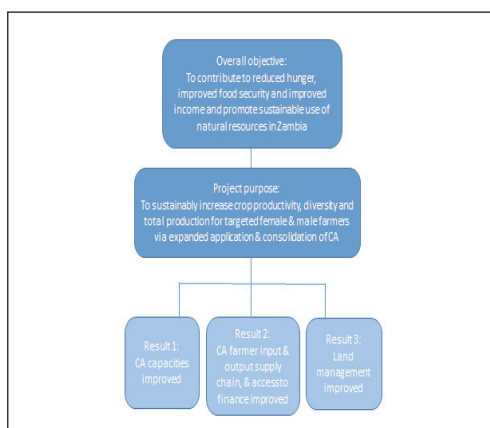
Some indicators and results were more about tools than indicators of success (eg. e-vouchers, gender strategy, GIS).

As noted later in this report, Result 5 is not clearly defined or measurable. It would be more logical to remove this result altogether, and instead to genuinely mainstream gender throughout the rest of the Logframe.

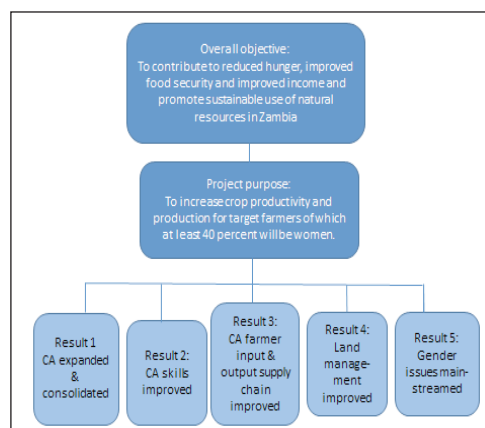
It seems also that the volumes/quantities of food produced under CA is not captured and could be a potential new indicator for consideration at Purpose level (the project MIS has monitoring data dealing with this). Farm Species Diversity Scores/Richness seems to be missing as well as a productivity indicator at Purpose level.

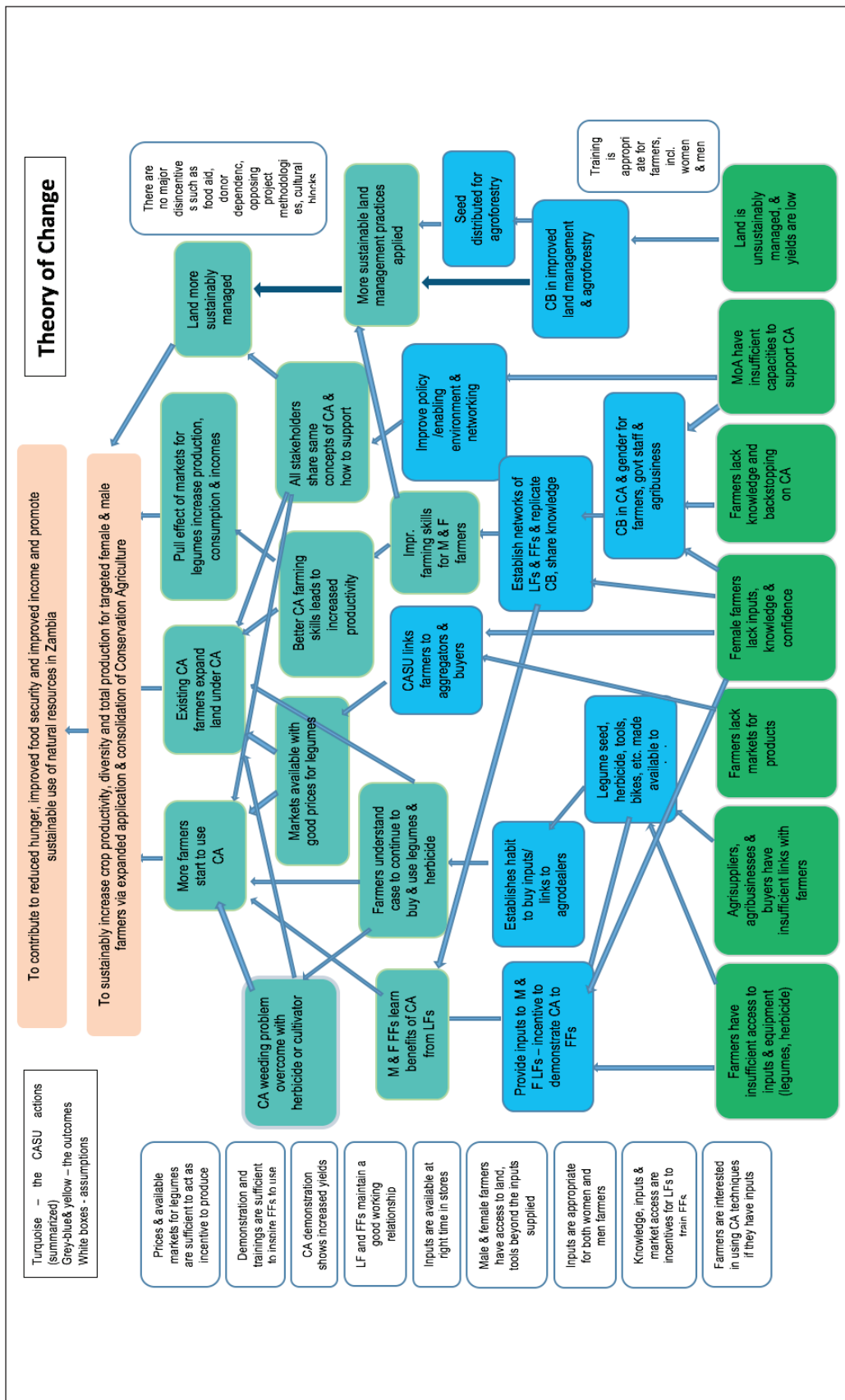
We propose that Result 1 is merged into the PP. Result 5 is removed and gender is genuinely mainstreamed throughout the other levels and indicators. The baseline and monitoring is already done for the existing Logframe so we don’t propose making very big changes, just making it clearer and easier to measure.

Current Logframe



Proposed Logframe





Proposed alternative CASU logical framework matrix

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks
<i>What are the overall broader objectives to which the action will contribute</i>	<i>What are the key indicators related to the overall objectives?</i>	<i>What are the sources of information for these indicators?</i>	
Overall Objective To contribute to reduced hunger, improved food security and improved income and promote sustainable use of natural resources in Zambia	1. Nutrition data in CASU camps show improvement (Household dietary diversity score increases to 9) 2. Food availability from own-farm production extended by 50 percent among participating HHs. 3. Reduction in number of hungry months among CASU HHs	1. Nutrition surveys. 2. Sentinel site and post-harvest report 3. Project progress reports. 4. National statistical reports 5. Donor/Development Partner reports	
	4. Improved soil health characteristics through CA (organic matter, hardpan removal, cation exchange capacity - CEC) 5. No significant incidence of herbicides contaminating water or soils	1. Project soil survey reports in sentinel sites.	
	6. Households practising CA within CASU have a 40 percent increase in average annual income 7. Proportion of CASU households with surplus (disaggregated by crop class – cereals, legumes, root/tubers) through CA practice	1. Project post-harvest surveys	
	8. At least 50 percent of CASU farmers exposed to CA for at least 3 years have adopted all 3 principles of CA (minimum till, soil cover, crop rotation) and continue to apply	1. Project reports. 2. Ex-post evaluation	
Purpose To sustainably increase crop productivity, diversity and total production for targeted female & male farmers via expanded application & consolidation of Conservation Agriculture	1. Average yields of main crops (maize, soya, groundnuts, cowpeas and common beans) increased by 40 percent under CA for female and male CASU farmers (from baseline).	1. Post-harvest surveys. 2. CSO/MAL annual crop yield statistics. 3. IAPRI or other research institute crop yield data 4. Project mid-term and final evaluation reports.	Marketed crops from CA farmers will find buyers and crop producer prices will remain static or increase. Households are willing to embrace 'new' foods and/or consumption habits: Increased and diversified production, and incomes translate into improved consumption patterns Any major pest and disease outbreaks can be effectively controlled through other agricultural programmes.
	2. At least 30 percent increase in area under CA as a proportion to total cultivated land of each female and male CASU farmer.	1. Project and MAL reports. 2. Project M&E GIS mapping data. 3. Where possible results of independent research (FAO/ILUA, FSRP/Indaba, African Studies, etc.).	Uniformity of CA extension, input and market support over the project areas.

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks
	3. 75% or more of the CASU farmers increase their CA area by at least 30% from baseline level, and 50% or more achieve 1 ha or more under CA.	1. Post-harvest reports. 2. FSRP/Indaba, or other research institute gender study reports 3. Project evaluation reports	Traditional land allocation systems do not limit expansion of any CA farming operation wishing to do so. Extreme weather conditions do not lead to total crop failure.
Expected results			
	Institutional capacities		
RESULT 1 Conservation agriculture capacities improved, at individual, institutional and enabling environment levels.	1. Harmonised CA extension message and delivery modalities developed by year 3 of the project and used by all CA practitioners.	1. Minutes of harmonisation and standards meetings. 2. Published harmonised CA messages. 3. Published CA extension delivery guidelines and quality assurance standards.	All CA promoters can agree on harmonised messages and delivery modalities
	2. Easily understood CA manual and extension materials developed, disseminated and in use by extension staff, with farmer level materials in local languages & reflecting positive gender roles in CASU and other programmes	1. Project training materials 2. Training monitoring reports	
	Individual		
	3. No. of trainees in CA (disaggregated by gender) for CASU over the project period with improved capacities- at least: • 21,000 CASU Lead Farmers, • 315,000 CASU Follower Farmers, • 820 MAL extension staff • 100 agro-dealers 4. No. of female and male trainees in each category who demonstrate improved understanding of the concepts of CA	1. Project reports. 2. Camp extension records 3. Pre- and post-training test results	Willingness to participate in training and re-training. Political stability prevails to facilitate free movement and congregating by trainers and farmers. Inflation remains relatively low.
	5. No. of female and male CASU LFs and FFs participating in farming as a business trainings demonstrate improved understanding of the concepts;	1. Project reports 2. Pre- and post-training test results 3. Interviews with farmers	
	6. No. of male and female CASU LFs and FFs adopting at least 2 principles of CA practice increased to at least 315,000 from 31,360	1. Project M&E reports. 2. Project mid-term review and terminal reports	Male & female farmers have access to land, tools beyond the inputs supplied
	7. At least 1 new short-term adaptive research activity implemented, using project monitoring data, and recommendations incorporated in CA messages to stakeholders.	1. Project extension messages demonstrate up-take of adaptive research recommendations. 2. Project reports	Funding and innovation continue for CA adaptive research.

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks
	<p>8. No. of CASU LFs and FFs & MoA staff trained in Gender issues – at least</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21,000 CASU Lead Farmers, • 315,000 CASU Follower Farmers <p>9. At least 40% female LFs and FFs working with CASU</p> <p>10. Female lead farmers confident to apply all CA techniques and train others</p>	<p>1. Project reports</p> <p>2. Pre- and post-training test results</p> <p>3. Interviews with farmers</p> <p>4. Monitoring by district staff</p>	<p>Cultural factors that militate against women's participation are mitigated by advocacy, awareness raising and training</p>
	<p>Enabling environment</p> <p>11. Functional CA Insaka, meeting regularly at national, provincial and district levels support CA application</p> <p>12. Policy recommendations made to government to further consolidate CA adoption</p>	<p>1. Minutes of the CA Insakas</p> <p>2. Project reports.</p> <p>3. MoA reports</p>	<p>Government willing to accept and support policy changes that will encourage growth in the small scale CA farming sector.</p>
<p>RESULT 2 CA farmer input and output supply chain strengthened.</p>	<p>1. No. of districts and no. of CASU farmers obtaining/ accessing inputs (including equipment) that support CA implementation, disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>1. E-voucher service provider reports.</p> <p>2. District e-voucher aftermath reports.</p>	<p>E-voucher system is not extensively misused. Appropriate farming inputs are available in the agrodealers on time</p>
	<p>2. Type and quantity of CA-related inputs traded through agro dealers increased by 50 percent</p>	<p>1. Project reports on agro dealer transactions and product volumes compared with baseline data. Agro-dealer own records on purchases and sales or stocks</p> <p>2. Project M&E reports.</p>	<p>Market exists among small-scale CA farmers to support expansion of agro dealer network and capital available to support agro dealer investment.</p>
	<p>3. No. of CASU LFs and FFs with increased incomes from selling crops to markets</p>	<p>1. Camp-level and project crop production and marketing reports.</p>	
	<p>4. No. of crop traders linked to CASU farmers via trade facilitation meetings</p> <p>5. No. of agro-dealers who also become crop traders</p> <p>6. Numbers of cooperatives or farmer groups holding forward contracts in the CASU camps</p>	<p>Project reports</p>	<p>Crop marketing structure and demand supports expansion of the supply chain to the sub-district level.</p>
<p>RESULT 3 Land management improved</p>	<p>1. Increased CEC, SOM, soil biodiversity, soil water retention and reduced soil bulk density in soil from CASU farmers.</p>	<p>1. Soil analysis reports</p> <p>2. Sampled baseline water quality report.</p> <p>3. Periodic water quality sampling results.</p> <p>4. Baseline and post-harvest survey reports</p>	
	<p>2. Proportion of CASU farmers handling and using herbicides safely (or scraping with a cultivator) as a CA strategy</p>	<p>1. Observations of CEOs</p> <p>2. Camp level interviews with farmers</p>	<p>Devaluation of the kwacha doesn't put herbicide out of reach of farmers</p>

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks
	3. Number of extension staff and CASU LFs confident to train others in land management options (agroforestry, contours, bunding, gully control etc., disaggregated by gender). 4. Percentage increase in CASU LFs and FFs applying other land management techniques (agroforestry, contours, bunding, gully control etc.), disaggregated by type of technique	1. Training reports 2. Pre- and post-training test results 3. Project monitoring	
	5. 30 percent or more of CASU LF and FF farmers have achieved at least 100 <i>Faidherbia albida</i> trees per ha growing on their plots from own planting (and surviving at least one season).	1. Project reports.	Production of agroforestry seed by other programmes in the country is successful.
	7. Percentage areas cultivated under CA by participating farmers increased by 100 percent over project period. via uptake of ADP and mechanised services.	1. Aggregated camp-level CA farm data on area under CA cultivated by ADP and mechanised equipment. 2. Records of men and women CASU farmers accessing CA mechanisation services through vouchers and/or other means 3. MAL camp level or district reports	Markets support increased productivity from ADP and mechanisation.
Main activities			
<p>RESULT 1 – Capacity development – activities</p> <p>1.1 Promote CA advocacy and harmonisation of processes.</p> <p>1.2 Develop or multiply and distribute CA and related training materials</p> <p>1.3 Undertake training on CA at different levels</p> <p>1.4 Undertake other trainings for farmers, agribusinesses & MoA extension staff</p> <p>1.5 Support Insaka meetings at national, provincial & district levels</p>	<p>Means</p> <p>10. Human resources = Project Management, technical and support staff</p> <p>11. Travel = International FAO staff</p> <p>12. Equipment, selected CA inputs, and supplies = (Transport) vehicles, motor cycles, bicycles) ICT equipment, agricultural machinery, promote local level legume seed production and access, and implements</p> <p>13. Local Office costs = office rent, utility bills, vehicle maintenance and running costs, consumables</p> <p>14. Other services, costs = publications, studies, research, audits, evaluations, financial services e.g. bank charges, conferences/seminars, visibility actions</p>	<p>Sources and means of verification for activities</p> <p>11. Annual and quarterly project M&E reports.</p> <p>12. Project mid-term and final evaluation reports</p> <p>13. District and camp level extension reports, agro-dealer reports/records</p> <p>14. GIS database outputs and mapping</p> <p>15. Survey and other reports</p> <p>16. MTZL reports</p> <p>17. Case study reports</p> <p>18. Reports from research organisations</p> <p>19. Soil, water and other analytical reports</p> <p>20. Financing requests made and financing requests successful</p> <p>COSTS</p> <p>10. Human Resources</p> <p>11. Travel Costs</p>	<p>Pre -condition(s)</p> <p>Sufficient capacity exists in MAL extension system to support up-scaling.</p> <p>Enough legume seed is available and affordable from CASU districts or outside to facilitate expansion of land under legumes by the CASU</p> <p>EUR</p> <p>1 960 402</p> <p>45 792</p> <p>1 332 992</p> <p>163 200</p> <p>935 995</p> <p>5 807 781</p> <p>10 246 162</p> <p>717 231</p> <p>10 963 393</p>

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions/risks
<p>RESULT 2 – stronger value chain – activities</p> <p>2.1 Facilitate access to legumes seed by CASU farmers</p> <p>2.2 Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of e-voucher system to deliver appropriate inputs to farmers</p> <p>2.3 Improve information on magnitude and distribution of crop production in CA project areas</p> <p>2.4 Support dialogue and training among farmers and value chain actors to developing sub-district marketing network</p> <p>2.5 Undertake advocacy work to stabilise crop marketing for small-scale farmers.</p> <p>RESULT 3 – land management strengthened</p> <p>3.1 Develop and monitor soil health characteristics.</p> <p>3.2 Train extension staff and lead farmers in other land management practices.</p> <p>3.3 Establish demonstrations for other land management</p> <p>3.4 Train extension staff and farmers in the safe use and disposal of herbicides.</p> <p>3.5 Expand planting of <i>Faidherbia albida</i> and other agro-forestry species</p> <p>3.6 Promote ADP and mechanisation for land preparation and planting, spraying and other CA farming functions</p>	<p>15. Other = e.g. Training and operational costs</p> <p>16. Total Direct costs</p> <p>17. Administrative = up to 7 percent of total of 6</p> <p>18. Project Total = 7+8+9</p>	<p>12. Equipment and Supplies</p> <p>13. Local Office Costs</p> <p>14. Other Services, Costs</p> <p>15. Lead Farmers Inputs & Other Costs</p> <p>16. Total Direct Costs</p> <p>17. Administrative Costs</p> <p>18. Project Total = 7+8+9</p>	

Annex 7: Evaluation matrix and tools

Evaluation questions in the TOR	Detailing of the evaluation questions	Source of data and/or methods for collecting data
<p>1. How relevant and appropriate are the project design and activities to address the needs of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the target beneficiaries of this project?</p>	<p>How relevant and appropriate are the project design and activities to address the needs of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and other GRZ policies?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of documents such as the National Agriculture Policy 2013; CASU log frame; • Interviews with FAO & MAL staff at national level • Interviews with beneficiaries & Camp Extension Officers
	<p>Are the developed approaches complementary to other development projects/donor activities?</p>	
	<p>Is the project relevant to the local beneficiaries' needs, or could something else be more appropriate?</p>	
	<p>Is the provision of inputs to Lead Farmers through e-voucher relevant and cost-effective?</p>	
	<p>Are the objectives for the provision of inputs to LFs well defined in the Description of Action, well understood by the implementer and relevant for the achievement of project expected results and purpose?</p>	
<p>2. To what extent are the project outputs and activities contributing towards the stated objectives of the project?</p>	<p>How relevant and appropriate are the project outputs and activities towards achieving the stated objectives of the project?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to baseline and progress reports. • Interviews with beneficiaries and those not participating in project • Interviews with beneficiaries & Camp Extension Officers • Progress reports.
	<p>Who will benefit from the developments & how? Are other positive or negative unanticipated outcomes created, especially for vulnerable groups?</p>	
	<p>Are any negative outcomes foreseen? Have appropriate actions been taken to mitigate possible negative impacts?</p>	
	<p>Is an extension foreseen? How could replication impact be strengthened?</p>	
	<p>Is the training and extension approach chosen by the project technically and financially effective/efficient and sustainable? Is there a need/ possibility – through CASU and PEP (both ongoing EU funded projects) – to build synergies with private extension services?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with EU, project teams, implementing teams
<p>3. What quantitative and qualitative outcomes are evident following about two years of project implementation? In particular, to what extent is the project strengthening capacities for and contributing towards adoption of Conservation Agriculture?</p>	<p>How well has the project succeeded to produce the planned results & outputs, both in terms of quantitative targets & quality?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with MAL staff & project staff + beneficiaries • Progress reports
	<p>In case of not achieving the results, what are the causes, what can be learnt from the experiences by now for future annual planning?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with MAL staff & project staff + beneficiaries • Progress reports
	<p>How are the results used & by whom?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with implementers i.e DACO offices, Camp Extension Officers
	<p>What (explicit and implicit) assumptions are behind the project's results, and have those assumptions held?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with Project team (FAO & MAL HQ) + EU
	<p>In case of problems in their usage/usability, what are the reasons & what corrective measures are needed?</p>	

Evaluation questions in the TOR	Detailing of the evaluation questions	Source of data and/or methods for collecting data
<p>4. To what extent is the Capacity Development dimension integrated in the design, implementation and results of the project, at individual, organizational and enabling environment levels</p>	<p>What are the capacity building needs (individual, institutional/organisational, technical, enabling environment) of the project staff and the different camp/district/ etc. leaders? How are they taken into account in the project, and coordinated with other agricultural projects?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review documents such as CA capacity assessment of MAL
	<p>To what extent is the project strengthening capacities for and contributing towards adoption of Conservation Agriculture?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review documents such as CA capacity assessment of MAL • Interviews with MAL staff, Lead farmers and follower farmers.
	<p>What are the other needs of participating farmers? eg. inputs, marketing, etc. Are these needs adequately considered and taken into account in the project implementation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of documents such the CASU project document / description of action, progress reports • Interviews with farmers
<p>5. Efficiency of project implementation, including: -Institutional set-up and efficiency and effectiveness of project coordination and steering mechanisms;</p>	<p>What have been the inputs from partner organisations; do they indicate ownership & commitment?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with partners & project staff
	<p>How effective is the project supervision mechanism?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of mgt meetings & feedback mechanism (MAL, FAO & EU) • Monitoring & backstopping reports (PACO, PAO, BEO). • Interviews with project team, MAL & EU
	<p>How have beneficiaries participated in planning, monitoring and evaluation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports. • Interviews with beneficiaries and CEOs
	<p>What technical assistance and other inputs have been provided? Have they been of adequate quality and provided in a timely fashion?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training reports • Interviews with beneficiaries, Lead farmers and CEOs
<p>-Implementation gaps and delays if any, their causes and consequences, between planned and implemented outputs and outcomes; and assessment of any remedial measures taken.</p>	<p>Have there been any gaps or delays in implementation? If so, why, and what has been done to overcome the problem? What was the impact?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Interviews with project team + MAL field offices
<p>6. Project financial resources and financial management, including: • relevance and adequacy of budget allocations in the project document / description of action and subsequent Budget Revisions;</p>	<p>Is the budget adequate for the anticipated results?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Financial Reports • Interviews with FAO CASU staff and MAL CASU staff.
<p>• rate of delivery vis-à-vis budget allocations;</p>	<p>Have there been any serious delays in provision of funds that have affected the implementation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Financial and technical/Narrative Reports • Interviews with FAO CASU staff and MAL CASU staff including the Project Task Team, NPCU.

Evaluation questions in the TOR	Detailing of the evaluation questions	Source of data and/or methods for collecting data
<p>7. What are the prospects for sustaining and scaling-up the project's results by the MAL after the termination of the project?</p>	<p>Will the benefits produced by CASU be maintained after the termination of the external support?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with MAL on exit strategy • Interviews with Lead Farmers and other service providers
	<p>Has sustainability been addressed in implementation and is there a clear exit strategy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with MAL on exit strategy • Project document / description of action and M&E strategy
	<p>How do/ will beneficiaries benefit from the CASU knowledge base (e-voucher and M&E data base) during project implementation and beyond?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports
	<p>Are there examples of lead farmers/follower farmers who have adopted CA at their fields with own inputs?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with Lead farmers • Camp daily record
	<p>To what extent is the private sector involved and ready to continue beyond the project?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview with service providers
	<p>How are the lessons shared and replicated with other non-participating camps?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District monthly review meetings minutes. • Field monitoring reports by District staff
	<p>Is there adequate community level participation and ownership to enable replication of lessons learned and improved resilience?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with Lead farmers, Village/Camp/ District/ Provincial Authorities
	<p>Has there been adequate national political acceptance and support for CASU?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with MAL policy and management level • Interviews with other key stakeholders
<p>8. Effectiveness of project management, including adequacy, quality and use of the CASU monitoring and evaluation system in informing project implementation?</p>	<p>Is the theory of change of the project, and the resultant logical framework, logical and realistic?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project progress reports • Interviews with project managers
	<p>How effective is the project management, including adequacy, quality and use of the CASU monitoring and evaluation system, in informing project implementation</p>	
	<p>To what extent is project design and implementation incorporating evidence concerning how farmers behave in adopting new technologies and responding to emerging incentives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field monitoring reports • Interviews with beneficiaries and CEOs
	<p>How can the management be improved, taking into account both the needs & partner institutions' capacities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with project team
	<p>Are the decision-making structures & mechanisms clear & efficient; do partners know their mandates & duties?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organogram • Project partner interviews
	<p>Is management & decision-making transparent & appropriately integrated with the local systems?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with EU, Project team & MAL
	<p>Have decisions / recommendations been properly followed up? In particular, have the recommendations from the ROM mission been taken into use?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with project team
	<p>How well are other related projects/ processes known by the Project, and are there any overlaps?</p>	
	<p>How is CASU cooperating & coordinating with other relevant projects/processes, and especially with the private sector and civil society, have possibilities for networking & cooperation been actively applied?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with project team & partners. • Insaka meetings reports

Evaluation questions in the TOR	Detailing of the evaluation questions	Source of data and/or methods for collecting data
	Are any risks (financial/ economic, institutional, technical, environmental, socio-cultural) foreseen?	• Interviews with project team
	Have the risks been identified and monitored? And if they have materialised what mitigation measures were taken and how effective were they?	• Interviews with project team
	Has the coordination between stakeholders using agricultural information been effective? Are any improvements possible?	• Interviews with project team & partners.
	Is there policy and strategic coherence or are other issues interfering with implementation effectiveness?	
9. To what extent are the project outputs contributing to women's empowerment within the targeted districts? To what extent is the gender mainstreaming strategy understood and applied in the project?	Have any Gender Strategies (either from FAO or GRZ) been applied and adapted to the work?	• Gender strategy
	Is gender mainstreaming actively practised (both in staffing & activities)?	
	Have disaggregated indicators been defined to ensure consideration of gender, and are they reflected in practical implementation & monitoring?	
	Did the project identify the specific issues and how are they being addressed?	

Evaluation questions

FAO staff involved with CASU

Questions

- History of the previous project – how have the problems impacted on CASU?
- Relevance and changes in priority – is the GRZ still keen to use CA – versus maize focus of FRA (especially in election year), and desire to get people off the farm...
- Do you have reflections on the project approach (including project structures and systems)?
- Challenges in management and implementation
- Are the decision-making structures & mechanisms clear & efficient; do partners know their mandates & duties?
- Have there been any gaps or delays in implementation? If so, why, and what has been done to overcome the problem?
- Perception regarding performance of the project – can you update us as we haven't had a report since May 2015?
- In case of not achieving the results, what are the causes, what can be learnt from the experiences by now for future annual planning?
- Staff capacity
 - Do you have sufficient skilled staff?
 - There seem to have been some problems keeping / filling the posts?
- Stakeholder collaboration
 - Relationships with the EU, MAL?
 - SC functioning (get all minutes)
 - MAL extension staff – are there any difficulties? eg. do they get out to the field enough?
 - Any interactions with the other actors in CA in Zambia? How is the Insaka functioning?
- Beneficiary involvement and participation
 - Leader farmers – gender balance?
 - How are the FFs recruited?
 - How were the districts selected? (Can they clarify the issue with the old and new districts?)

- Has the CASU Gender Strategy (or GRZ) been applied and adapted to the work yet? Any specific activities to start with?
- How did you deal with the ROM mission report? Was any thing done with the recommendations?
- How is the e-voucher system functioning? Any link to the other e-vouchers eg. CFU or Min Comm Develt?
- How to ensure gender inclusion - both within the staff recruitment and behaviour, and when working with farmers and in training
- Is the training and extension approach chosen by the project technically and financially effective/efficient and sustainable?
 - Is there a need/ possibility – through CASU and PEP (both ongoing EU funded projects) – to build synergies with private extension services?
- What are the capacity building needs (individual, institutional/organisational, technical, enabling environment) of the project staff and the different camp/district/etc. leaders?
 - How are they taken into account in the project, and coordinated with other agricultural projects?
- Project Financial arrangements
 - Is the budget adequate to achieve the planned results?
 - The cash flow adequate? Any delays in payments? Have there been any serious delays in provision of funds that have affected the implementation?
 - how to achieve the balance between efficient implementation, but also secure financial management
- M&E and MIS – how is this functioning?
 - Is it possible to find true control farmers? What do the sentinel sites consist of?
 - Sounds like there is a rigorous system, but is it able to collect data so regularly?
 - How is the information used in implementation? Is there a feedback?
- Achievements vis-à-vis plans and indicators and best practices, reasons
- Failures and not so successful practices, underlying causes and consequences
- Changes/modifications in project activities from the original plan in the project document, reasons & consequences
 - e. g. Result 5 – gender or project management?
 - Their impressions of the logframe / theory of change – weaknesses?
- What is the long term plan? Has sustainability been addressed in implementation and is there a clear exit strategy? Or is there a plan to have another phase?
- To what extent is the private sector involved and ready to continue beyond the project?

MAL extension staff (national, province, district, camp)

Questions

- Where they involved in the previous project? What is the difference with this phase?
- When did they first hear about CA and from where?
- What does CA mean? What is their key message to the LFs and FFs?
- When did they first become involved with CASU?
- How is the work coordinated at the province / district / camp?
- What do they understand their role to be?
- What incentives do they have to participate?
- Have there been any gaps or delays in implementation? If so, why, and what has been done to overcome the problem?
- How often do they go to the field? Are there resources available?
- How are the leader farmers selected? Is there any preference for men or women LFs in the recruitment?
- Change in production? Quantities of harvest before (eg. 5 years ago and last year) and after?
- Changes in agricultural methods applied?
- Changes in type of crops?
- Also changes in mind set/attitude towards CA?

- Have everyone working with the project experienced similar changes? Is there any difference in results between women, men, size of farm, etc?
- What is guiding the gender activities? Have you seen the CASU gender strategy?
- Have you been using GIS and what for? How has applied it?
- Do you have a district/province level Insaka? Who participates, how often, and what are the outcomes?
- What has been the impact of the drought? Do farmers using CA do any better than those using conventional agriculture techniques?
- Why do some farmers start to use CA? Why do some not take it up?
- Are there examples of farmers who have adopted CA at their fields with own inputs outside of the project?
- What other actors are involved in CA in your province / district / camp?
 - Are there any differences in the way they work, incentives, approaches?
- Project approach (are they satisfied with the project implementation approach)
- Experiences of the capacity building and the materials provided –
 - who provided training?
- Have you attended the training conducted by CFU?
- Challenges (what could be done differently)
- Have there been any gaps or delays in implementation? If so, why, and what has been done to overcome the problem?
- Achievements (what in their view has worked well in the project)
- Failures and not so successful practices, underlying causes and consequences
- Has the CASU Gender Strategy (or Govt. Zambia) been applied and adapted to the work yet? Any specific activities to start with?
- How did you deal with the ROM mission report? Was anything done with the recommendations?
- Have you been involved in the monitoring?
 - Is it possible to find true control farmers?
 - Is the data easy to collect? Any difficulties?
 - How is the information used? Is it only passed up to Lusaka or do you use it locally in planning and improving implementation?
 - Are there opportunities to compare performance and share ideas with other districts?
 - Do you receive feedback from CASU?
- Changes/modifications in project activities, reasons consequences
- Complementarity or confusion with CA activities of other donors or NGOs
- Any differences in the needs of women and men? Has anything been done differently?
- Assumptions taken, Risks foreseen and changes/ realization, current situation
- Have the District core team had training in relevant topics for CA and gender?
- Is data reported to the province as well as to CASU?
- Are there any private extension services operating in the district?
- Are you supporting work with CA in non-CASU camps?
- How do you compare the effectiveness of the CFU and CASU approaches?
- Has the district given any training to agrodealers?
- Financial issues
 - Do you have a specific CASU bank account in the district/province?
 - How do you monitor and report fund use?
 - Do you ever underspend or is it always used to the maximum?
- Recommendations on way forward
- Sustainability of project activities after CASU – What exit strategy for MAL to take up?
 - Has there been adequate national political acceptance and support for CASU?
 - To what extent is the private sector involved and ready to continue beyond the project?
 - How will the benefits produced by CASU be maintained after the termination of the external support?
- Lessons learnt – How is MAL strategizing to support scaling out the lessons to other non CASU districts using GRZ resources?

CFU and conservation agriculture platform

- Stakeholder collaboration on CA
 - Relationships with CASU, FAO, EU, MAL, Norway, DfID?
 - Other NGOs? How often do you meet them?
 - How often do you meet with CASU team, either in Lusaka or in field?
 - Any interactions with the other actors in CA in Zambia? How is the Insaka functioning? Would it function without the donors?
 - Do you try to standardise approaches or incentives by different actors?
- How do you feel about your own M&E? What data do you collect? How do you use it? E. g. do you just pass it up for reporting? Is there a formal process to discuss results and feed into planning? Is it possible to find true control farmers?
- What is your involvement with CASU?
- Effectiveness of training provided (and how it is measured)?
- Interchange of training materials
- Role in awareness raising on CA
- What does CA mean?
- Do training materials or methods vary to cater for the different needs of women and men?
- How are the leader farmers selected? Is there any preference for men or women LFs in the recruitment?
- What do you understand your role to be?
- What incentives do you have to participate?
- How have you benefited from the project so far, and what types of services have been provided?
- How do you recruit FFs? Are there quotas for women or youth?
- How do you work with the FFs? E. g. how often meeting, what support or training given? Where do you meet and at what time?
- Change in production? Quantities of harvest before (eg. 5 years ago and last year) and after?
- Changes in agricultural methods applied?
- Changes in type of crops?
- Have you and your FFs been applying herbicide? If so, have you had training in safe handling? Do you have protective clothes?
- Have everyone working with the project experienced similar changes? Is there any difference in results between women, men, size of farm, etc?
- What has been the impact of the drought? Do farmers using CA do any better than those using conventional agriculture techniques?
- Why do some farmers start to use CA? Why do some not take it up?
- Sustainability of funding for the organisation?

Leader farmers

- When did you first hear about CA and from where?
- What does CA mean?
- When did you first become involved with CASU?
- How are the leader farmers selected? Is there any preference for men or women LFs in the recruitment?
- What do you understand your role to be?
- What incentives do you have to participate?
- How have you benefited from the project so far, and what types of services have been provided?
- How do you recruit FFs? Are there quotas for women or youth?
- How do you work with the FFs? E. g. how often meeting, what support or training given? Where do you meet and at what time?

- How much land do you have?
 - How much under conventional and how much under CA?
 - What yields have you had last season for maize on conventional land and on CA land, by hectare? Did you use fertilizer?
 - is that increasing?
 - Do you plan to increase your land under CA?
 - What is the limitation to increasing your land under CA?
- Changes in agricultural methods applied?
- Changes in type of crops?
- Have you and your FFs been applying herbicide? If so, have you had training in safe handling? Do you have protective clothes? If not, why not?
- Have everyone working with the project experienced similar changes? Is there any difference in results between women, men, size of farm, etc?
- How is the extension service involved?
- What has been the impact of the drought? Do farmers using CA do any better than those using conventional agriculture techniques?
- Why do some farmers start to use CA? Why do some not take it up?
- Are there examples of farmers who have adopted CA at their fields with own inputs outside of the project?
- What are the most successful aspects of CA / lessons learned?
- What are the least successful aspects of CA? i. e. the biggest problems or gaps, and failures experienced – in methods used, support provided, results
- Have you had any role in decision making, defining the training programme, research needs etc.?
- Have you been involved in the monitoring?
 - Is it possible to find true control farmers?
 - Is the data easy to collect? Any difficulties?
 - How is the information use? Is it only passed up to Lusaka or do you use it locally in planning and improving implementation?
 - Have you been involved in the adaptive research activities?
- How can CASU best address their needs in the future? Any improvements in the way it works?
- What other projects / actors are working in the district in CA?
 - Are there any differences in the way they work, incentives, approaches?
- Will you continue to apply CA in the future? What if CASU (or CFU or other NGOs) aren't there giving support?
- How often do you consume legumes?
- Do you have any hungry months now (ie. does the food you grow cover your needs all year?). What was the situation 5 years ago?
- Can you estimate by what % you HH income has increased since using CA?

Beneficiary - follower farmers

- When did they first hear about CA and from where?/Did they participate in any CA activities before this project? Are there any success stories in the area on in CA?
- What do they think are the major constraints in adoption of CA?
- What does CA mean?
- When did they first join the project activities?
- Why did they decide to use CA?
- What incentives do they have to participate?
- How have they benefited from the project so far, and what types of services have been provided?
- Have you participated in training? If so, what training? Have you used it on your own farm? (if not why not)
- Changes in agricultural methods applied?

- Changes in type of crops?
- Are you using agroforestry – how many trees and what species, and where have they come from?
- How much land do you have?
 - How much under conventional and how much under CA?
 - What yields have you had last season for maize on conventional land and on CA land, by hectare? Did you use fertilizer?
 - is that increasing?
 - Do you plan to increase your land under CA?
 - What is the limitation to increasing your land under CA?
- Have you been applying herbicide? If so, have you had training in safe handling? Do you have protective clothes? If not, why not?
- Have you paid for ripper services, or have you used only hoes?
- Have you used the e-voucher system? Any reflections on how it functions?
- Have you tried to use the toll free line to CASU to answer any queries/ resolve problems?
- Have everyone working with the project experienced similar changes? Is there any difference in results between women, men, size of farm, etc?
- How is the extension service involved?
- What role does the Leader Farmer have? Are they able to answer your questions about CA?
- What has been the impact of the drought? Do farmers using CA do any better than those using conventional agriculture techniques?
- Why do some farmers start to use CA? Why do some not take it up?
- How often do you meet, what support or training given? Where do they meet and at what time?
- Are there any difficulties for women in particular to participate?
 - What do your families think of you using CA?
 - Do you have enough time to participate in trainings, etc.?
 - Is there any complaint from your family/husband about participating in training and working together with other men?
 - Does CA mean more agricultural work or less for you?
 - Do you have your own land to work on?
 - Do you have access to cash for inputs?
- What are the most successful aspects of CA?
- What are the least successful aspects of CA? i. e. the biggest problems or gaps, and failures experienced – in methods used, support provided, results
- Have you had any role in decision making, defining the training programme, research needs etc.
- Have you heard radio or TV broadcasts on CA? Have they been useful? Led to changes in practice?
- Can you receive ZNBC? Or community radio? Who has TV here? Mobile Phones?
- How can CASU best address their needs in the future? Any improvements in the way it works?
- Are there any problems that you are facing in the value chain? What role can they play in strengthening linkages with various service providers and sustain beyond the project?
- What other projects are working in the district in CA?
- Will they continue to apply CA in the future? What if CASU (or CFU or other NGOs) aren't there giving support?
- How often do you consume legumes?
- Do you have any hungry months now (ie. does the food you grow cover your needs all year?). What was the situation 5 years ago?
- Can you estimate by what % you HH income has increased since using CA?
- Do you want to be a LF? If so, why?

Questions for control areas

- Have you heard about conservation agriculture – and CASU?
- Have you applied any techniques of CA?
- How much land do you have?
- How did you prepare your land?
- What farm implements do you own?
- What are the advantages or disadvantages of this equipment?
- Do you use herbicide? Have you received training in herbicide use?
- What do you do with the crop residues?
- What crops have you planted this year?
- Why do you / don't you plant legumes?
- What yields have you got for each crop on average?
- Have you suffered from the drought this year and last?
- Where do you market your produce?
- Has the camp Extension Officer given any training on CA?
- How often do you meet with the CEO and what do you learn about?
- What topics would you like to learn about from the CEO?
- Have you participated in any field days of CA? If so, what did you think about it?
- If you have heard about CA but not applied it, why not?
- Do women participate equally in decision making and farm work?
- What are the specific roles of women, men and children?
- Do you have groups of farmers – and any leader farmers? Do you learn from each other?
- What challenges do you face in agriculture?
- Diversity of diets? Do you eat legumes and if so, how often?
- How do you access inputs such as seeds, fertilizer and herbicide?
- Do the district extension staff visit and give advice?
- What other projects are running locally?
- Do you have access to finance?
- Do you practice agroforestry and what do you know about it?

Suppliers, agro-dealers and agro-entrepreneurs, microfinance providers

- When did they first hear about CA and from where?
- What does CA mean?
- Role in project implementation, do they feel adequately involved
- Project approach (are they satisfied with the project implementation approach)
- Have you participated in any CASU training events?
- Are you dealing with farmers who work with CFU or other actors in CA (who)? Do you perceive any difference?
- Have you been supplying herbicide? If so, have you had training in safe handling and storage? From who?
- Have you had any training in CA from CASU?
- Do you provide ripper services?
- Do you buy crops or plan to do it in the future?
- Do you see any changes with your sales?
- Challenges (what could be done differently)
- Achievements (what in their view has worked well in the project)
- Is there any difference when dealing with female and male farmers?
- Have you used the e-voucher system? Any reflections on how it functions?
- Have everyone working with the project experienced similar changes? Is there any difference in results between women, men, size of farm, etc?
- Has the drought made a difference this year to your business?

- Have you been providing any data for the project monitoring? E. g. sales figures, agrochemicals sold, loans taken up, etc.?
- Failures and not so successful practices, underlying causes and consequences
- Changes/modifications in project activities, reasons consequences
- Recommendations on way forward
- Sustainability of project activities in the future if there is no donor money?
- Lessons learnt
- What change has been seen in the volumes of seed, herbicide, spraying equipment, etc. that you sell since CASU began?
- Has CASU led to a boost in other sales?
- Assumptions, Risks foreseen and changes/ realization, current situation
- To what extent is the private sector involved and ready to continue beyond the project?
- How is CASU cooperating & coordinating with other relevant projects/processes, and especially with the private sector and civil society, have possibilities for networking & cooperation been actively applied?
- Has there been adequate national political acceptance and support for CASU?

IAPRI

- Can you explain the sample methodology?
- Where did you sample and when? How identifying CASU and CFU farmers?
- Did you consider the amount of land under CA? How did you define CA adoption?
- Why do you think the results are so different to the CASU and CFU figures regarding the proportion of farmers using minimum tillage?
- Why do some farmers adopt or dis-adopt/drop out?
- Do you ask any questions about agroforestry? Crop rotation? Herbicide use?
- What size of land/farmers are you looking at?
- How has the research been presented and what further studies are planned?
- What links have they had with the CASU team?

Questions for the Embassy of Norway

- History of Norway's involvement with CA / CFU
- Why are they pulling out?
- Awareness on CASU's project approach, its appropriateness, relevance and effectiveness
- Differences in approach compared with CFU
- Are there any implementation problems – allowances, different methodologies, etc. that cause confusion at field level?
- Earlier they were mentioned as a potential part of the CASU SC, but then not eventually – why?
- Has Norway had any role in CASU project implementation (*any collaborative undertakings, any potential areas for collaboration?*)
- Have they participated in Insaka? What does he think of the membership and how it functions? Are there farmers involved?
- What does he think about the CASU approaches - how are they implementing their activities, such as gender inclusion, community activities
- Observation regarding government priorities/ agenda, risks
- Innovative ideas for trialling new approaches?
- Any documents which they could share with us?
- Do they have plans to continue supporting CA at some point in Zambia or elsewhere in the Southern Africa region
- Recommendations on way forward

FAO Project Taskforce

Questions (by Skype)

- Background regarding the contracting, start-up and implementation of the project (if they were involved)
- History of the previous project – how have the problems impacted on CASU?
- Technical aspects – how much is the Taskforce able to influence the project?
- The EU have said that they expect FAO to provide more quality assurance (that is what they are paying for). How much have you been involved – e. g. in QA of reports, strategies, procurement, general progress, etc.
- Has the EU been in touch with you directly at all?
- How often have you been asked for participation by the CASU team?
- How often do you have video link or ... ?
- What is your opinion on the team in CASU (FAO team)?
- What have been the reasons for the friction with the EU?
- Some people in the EU seem to have a different opinion regarding the project objectives – eg. the role of LFs, the development of the evoucher, development of the MoA systems, etc ...
- What is your impression of the project document and the Logframe?
- How is the project progressing?
 - IAPRI study produced contrasting results on CA uptake – have you seen it?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the project approach?
- How do you think it could be improved?
- What would be the best ways to ensure that the quality assurance goes more smoothly?
- Issues that seem problematic:
 - Reporting and the Logframe – reporting against the contract or most appropriately?
 - Some indicators don't seem to be measurable or very relevant
 - Adaptive research
 - Links to finance
 - Are farmers practising CA or adopting?
 - Gender strategy

Annex 8: Comparison of the CASU, FISP and CFU e-vouchers

CASU	FISP	CFU
In first season (2014/15) used scratch cards. Since 2015/16 have rolled out the e-voucher to all lead farmers (except for replacement LFs and a few others who faced problems). Provides the inputs/tools for the LF to demonstrate to and train FFs.	Trialling e-voucher now in some districts. Inputs provided to members of cooperatives (whether by paper or e-voucher).	Use a scratch card (described as an e-voucher, but different in format to CASU's). Has been in use since 2006. It is given explicitly as a payment for trainings. "As the farmers present the last training reports and retirements, those who deserve the payment are given their vouchers by their respective Field Officers"
FAO runs the system, & contracted private company for machines & card printing. Runs on credit with agro-suppliers & dealers (trying to maintain normal free market processes). No cash up front needed. However, risks that products aren't supplied to agrodealers on time.	ZNFU has the licence to run the system and the GRZ controls the farmer payments and bank platform. Risk that if the Govt. doesn't have funds to put in the account, the system won't function.	CFU runs the system together with Zoono (private company, which ran 1 st yr vouchers for CASU, and the FISRI vouchers).
Tied to project objectives. Lead farmers are restricted in what they can take, depending on the category of farmer. First year everyone got same inputs, for demo plots. Second season, profiled the farmers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • less active LFs get inputs for 1 lima demo plot • more active LF – may get legume seed, herbicide, rubber gloves & mask, link to market, bicycle. • Potentially next season may also use the card to access mechanisation services 	With the e-voucher, farmers can access fertilizer, maize seed, some legumes (in theory at least) and farm implements. With paper voucher, only fertilizer and maize seed, or only fertilizer.	Farmers can choose anything from a predefined menu of products listed on the card (including seed, equipment, lime, herbicides – but no maize seed or fertilizer).
Price set in line with products provided with voucher. Value in prodoc was only 500 Kwa/ Voucher – insufficient for anything now considering the increasing levels of inflation. Minimum realistic value would be 1300 Kwa now.	Value of 1700 Kwa – with 400 Kwa paid by the farmer	Value of products to maximum of 1600 Kwa, just like in CASU
Very detailed, with verified list of beneficiaries. Vouchers very tightly controlled. All farmers signed for vouchers, which were distributed by CASU core staff (who then were able to see each farmer, avoiding ghost farmers). Pin numbers sent separately to farmer. Farmers must show ID cards (NRC) when redeeming. A very few incidences initially of LFs missing out due to problems with name on card, or missing pin numbers. Next season should function well. Toll free line to sort out problems has been useful – but many farmers, extension staff & agrodealers complained that calls weren't answered or always busy.	214,000 targeted farmers. Vouchers were distributed initially by trained part-time individuals by ZNFU, & later on remaining batches were distributed by district MoA staff. Pin numbers provided in sealed envelopes. According to one district, "accuracy was above 80% except in few cases where there were some duplication in terms of names and errors in National Registration Card numbers". Not all the cooperative members received the vouchers or farming inputs.	Very little control over card transport and distribution, but only given to LFs.

CASU	FISP	CFU
Limited list of agro-dealers per district, with ties to the agro-suppliers, and with some blacklisted for poor performance or corruption. For instance, in Kalomo there are 3 agro-dealers approved, 4 in Monze and 1 each in Sinazongwe and Kazungula.	More agro-dealers able to use the system. For instance, nationally there are 202 agrodealers and suppliers; and in Kalomo there are 14 agro-dealers approved	Can be used in most agro-dealers
Strong link to farmer – very accountable. Agri-businesses have clear agreements regarding roles and responsibilities. e-voucher limits misuse – can't redeem cash – only set inputs, & no incentive for agro-dealer to try to rot the system. eg. CASU pays agro-supplier their mark-up and agro-dealer their mark-up, tied to the sales of each product. This limits risks.	Limited accountability. Problems with control of the beneficiary list – some ghost farmers. No clear agreements or mitigations measures for accountability	CFU have a good database of beneficiaries. But no clear system for preventing misuse and purchase of non-CA products.
Still some cases where the card has been misused – eg. CEO collecting cards and pin numbers and ID cards so that farmers don't need to travel. But generally very clean system (unlike earlier FISRI scratch cards)	Farmer can redeem part of the value in product and the remainder in cash.	
e-voucher gives real time information on the quantities of different products distributed. Valuable for agro-suppliers as they know when to re-stock. Valuable for the MoA as a means to predict the future crop – this information is used to calculate likely crop in each district for potential buyers	Doesn't have good record keeping – it can't be monitored in real time to see issues.	CFU receives information on the ID number, what products they have collected and from which Agro dealer including prices and balances on the cards. The information assists them to adapt the vouchers the following year. Farmers who have served a few years would have all the hardware they need, and would be eligible for other inputs.
Transaction costs Card costs 1 USD/each to produce & print with farmer's ID. Re-usable over many years. Swipe cost – free Agrodealer pays for the internet CASU distributed Point of Sale machines for free initially (cost of production & delivery 700 USD each) – any new machines will have a cost. The dealer only needs one – coding in the machine links each individual product to the respective supplier – so the same machine serves all. Per capita cost for transactions – 16 USD/person/year, apart from inputs	Transaction costs Uses VISA card, which has some cost implications. Card costs 6 USD each. Swipe cost – 5 Kwa per swipe (each time) Point of Sale machines distributed to dealers (cost of production & delivery 650 USD each). Each dealer must have several as they are each link individually to an agro-supplier. Approx. 35 Kwa cost/transaction – bank costs, internet, VISA hosting costs – either govt or farmer must pay Per capita cost for transactions – 100 USD/person/year, apart from inputs	Transaction costs • cheap paper scratch card (similar to FISRI), reprinted each year
Point of sale machines worked well. System is quite efficient now that it is established. CASU tries to limit work for district staff.	Point of sale machines worked well. More requirements for the district MoA staff to work on paperwork - documentation and reconciliation - than the CASU smart card system.	
Payment is delayed to enable the process of verification of the transactions.		Payments to the agro-dealers are immediate at the point of voucher redemption.



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