

ANNEX

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Support to smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe through Improved agricultural (crop and livestock) productivity and market-based interventions 2010. CRIS Decision: FED - 2010/022596		
Total cost	<i>Total cost of the action: EUR 7000 000</i> <i>EU contribution 100%</i>		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project approach Joint management		
DAC-code	52010	Sector	Food Security

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Sector context

The agricultural sector represents approximately 15–20 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 40–50 percent of exports. Moreover, some 70 percent of the population depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. As a result of unfavourable pricing policies, the country has experienced shortages of all basic agricultural inputs, including seeds, fertilizer, fuel and chemicals. Affordability is also a crucial issue, since most rural households simply cannot afford to purchase basic products.

Several studies have shown that livestock are an integral part of the smallholder farming system through the provision of draught power, manure, milk and meat. An estimated 50-60% of rural households own cattle. Small ruminants (goats and sheep) are also important in the lives of people in the smallholder sector and play a complementary role to that of cattle to provide a source of meat, cash income, some manure and other household needs.

Added to the above, about 64% of Zimbabwe falls in the semi-arid Natural Regions IV and V in which rainfall levels are below 650 mm on average, too erratic and unreliable for consistent and viable crop production. Ruminant livestock production, particularly cattle and goats, under range grazing is the dominant source of livelihood among communal households in these marginal rainfall areas.

Livestock production support services have traditionally been the responsibility of the government. However, in recent years, the government has been unable to allocate sufficient funds to provide basic services such as disease control. In recognition of these facts, this project will focus on community based/private livestock production initiatives which are a sustainable alternative to government led programmes.

This input strategy is based on the Three Year Macro-Economic Policy and Budget Framework of the Government of National Unity (GNU). This document lays out macroeconomic policy instruments that anchor the rolling budget for the years 2010 – 2012 called the Short Term Economic Recovery Programme II (STERP II). Inputs to regain food security is one of the key programmes in agriculture.

This programme is a key component of the European Union Short Term Strategy to support the stabilization of the Government of National Unity and its reform programs through transitional support, in particular for agriculture and food security. Within this framework, European Union interventions focus on supporting food self-sufficiency to allow for a good 2010/11 summer crop.

The project is consistent with the provisions of Article 96 as updated by Council Decision 2010/97/CFSP.

2.2. Lessons learnt

Monitoring activities have been conducted to take stock of lessons learned from all our previous annual or multi-annual programmes. The results of the different monitoring systems, assessments and

surveys provide crucial information to be used both as benchmarks to measure the impact of current interventions and as a basis for programming future interventions.

Specifically, this project is a follow-up of the 2009 EU Food Facility programme (EUR 15 400 000) that was implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) during the 2009-10 agricultural season. It focused on the large scale distribution of agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilisers) as well as a strong extension component. These input were mostly distributed in Natural Regions I to III which are the most relevant in terms of cereal production (land type + rainfall patterns). The 2010 project funded from the ad hoc allocation is the first half of a bigger input project consisting of the ad hoc funding as well as an EUR 8 000 000 allocation from the 2010 Food Security Thematic Budget . The ad hoc funded project will focus on livestock and commercial crops, areas that were not covered by the 2009 EU-FAO Farm input programme (funded by the high food price initiative) while the general crop production input distributions component will be covered through the EUR 8 000 000 funding coming from the Food Security thematic Budget 2010 allocation. With these two programmes running in parallel, the EU will have a wide coverage of the country (all Natural Regions) as well as a wide coverage of beneficiaries (crop through the EUR 8 000 000 Food Security Thematic Budget funding, livestock and commercial crops through the ad hoc allocation).

2.3. Complementary actions

The crop input delivery programme funded under the Food Security Thematic Budget 2010 will also be set up in complementarity to other donor's input programmes (mostly multi-donor contribution of USD 20 000 000 through the UK Department for International Development (DFID) managed Protracted relief Programme). These annual input delivery programmes are also complementary with multi-annual agriculture recovery programmes selected through Non Governmental Organisation calls for proposals.

2.4. Donor coordination

The basis for the coordination for input delivery is an ad hoc multi-donor coordination mechanism that is being chaired by the EU Delegation. It groups all donors interested in funding the annual input programmes with a number of technical organisation that provide the technical background for the development of concepts.

There is also an inter-ministerial steering committee led by the Ministry of Planning that establishes the link between the donor input programmes and Government of Zimbabwe strategies.

This project will also link with existing coordination mechanisms linking multilateral organisations such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), relevant Government authorities, donors, Non Governmental Organisation, unions and other stakeholders. The FAO has been in charge of those coordination mechanisms and will strive to improve existing links.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The overall goal of the project is to 'create a conducive environment which reduces the dependency of vulnerable rural communal households on humanitarian assistance and improves their livelihood outcomes'. As reduction of dependency is a key component to this input delivery programme, special emphasis will be put on the support to the distribution systems, to decrease the needs for repetition of similar programmes in the next few years.

This project emphasises two main 'purposes' which are production and marketing. To reach these, key results have been identified and separated into two main sectoral components of livestock and crop production.

Specific Objective 1: Improved agriculture (crop and livestock) productivity for small holder farmers through improved access to agriculture inputs and capacity building

Specific Objective 2: Improved availability of Agriculture (crop and livestock) inputs on the local market through market based interventions contributing to reviving local markets.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

Component 1 - Livestock Development

- **Result 1.1 Reduced livestock mortality due to control of tick borne diseases through provision of an effective dipping program**

Inception and other workshops and training courses for stakeholders on community managed dip tanks; Provision of dipping chemicals to all the 4000 dip tanks in the smallholder sector for 10 dippings each; Initiate the construction of Dip Tanks for small stock (sheep and goats) in the pilot districts.

- **Result 1.2 Small Stock Production models for the different regions developed**

Develop production models and implementation guidelines; Procurement of inputs (e.g. veterinary drugs, stock feed); Improved marketing linkages; Training materials; Community nutrition campaigns

- **Result 1.3 An operational community based New castle disease Vaccinations program set up with increased awareness of Avian Influenza and its impact on rural communities**

Procure vaccination equipments; Deploy vaccination teams, carry out and supervise vaccinations; Building of the capacity of rural communities in all rural districts to do their own New castle disease vaccinations with minimal supervision from District Veterinary Service; Training new vet field staff and new district veterinary staff to carry out New castle disease and other diseases surveillance and to report on the findings of the surveillance.

- **Result 1.4 Improved technical capacity of livestock extension staff**

In-service training for extension staff through training of trainers; Conduct nutrition training for District Veterinary Service, extension staff and women groups; Mass production and distribution of extension materials in livestock production, animal health and nutrition and HIV/AIDS for extension workers.

- **Result 1.5 - Development of sustainable community based animal health management systems (dipping and vaccinations)**

Capacitate local communities to efficiently run their own dipping program. Communities will be linked to acaricide providers for effective supply of the acaricide (dipping chemical); Rehabilitate and maintain selected Dip Tanks; Set up an income generating activity programme linked to **Local district councils**.

Component 2 - Crop Production and Marketing

- **Result 2.1 Smallholder farmers have improved access to input and output markets, and to extension support, through contract farming with private sector**

Conduct a workshop for implementing partners, Private Sector and AGRITEX (Agriculture Extension service) on key elements of project (e.g. conditions, admin, logistics, finance, agronomy, selection, Monitoring and evaluation, etc); Select private sector partners; Memorandum signed between the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and with Private Sector / Implementing partners; Contracts signed between Private Sector companies and farmers; Procurement by the FAO (50%) and private companies (50%) and timely delivery of inputs to contracted farmers; Training of farmers in contract farming and in good farming practices and marketing;

Component 3- Insurance scheme

- **Result 3.1 Rural agro-dealers have improved access to agro-inputs (for crops, livestock, irrigation, building materials, etc) through provision of insurance systems and agro-dealer training**

Create stakeholder awareness/orientation on the agro-dealer insurance program; Selection of Insurance Companies; Selection of wholesalers; Selection of project sites and agro-dealers; Training of rural agro-dealers; Provision of extension support and training to farmers, through distribution of agricultural technical information, posters, and setting up demonstration plots.

Component 4 Monitoring and Evaluation

- **Result 4.1 A comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system is designed and effectively functioning**

Capacity building workshops for different stakeholders on Monitoring and Evaluation principals and practice in order to develop an Monitoring and Evaluation framework; Baseline study, mid term and end of project evaluations are conducted for all project components (livestock, insurance scheme, contract growing) for experience sharing and lessons capitalization.

- **Result 4.2 Areas that require special studies are identified, documented and disseminated to promote 'best practice' among different stakeholders**

Identify areas that require special studies, by then various working groups of the current coordination mechanisms; Develop Terms of Reference, identify and recruit consultants to conduct special studies; Disseminate studies and recommendations through different forums such as workshops, working groups and publications.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

The main reason for the protracted decline in agricultural production is the unresolved issue of contested land, with unclear ownership and tenure, being the result of the agrarian reform undertaken in 2000. The implementing partner will have to evaluate the national political climate and adapt the timing and activities of the program to the situation on the ground in order to prevent political abuse and loss of sustainability of the planned support activities. There is a risk of new election process taking place at the beginning of next year that could suspend implementation of the project because of limited access to the field.

3.4. Crosscutting Issues

The economic crisis and HIV/AIDS have strongly affected the Zimbabwean population. In the present situation, treatment for HIV/AIDS and other major diseases is thinly available. The project will seek to coordinate, where possible, its activities with Non-Governmental Organisations projects providing health and nutritional assistance.

The environmental situation in Zimbabwe has rapidly declined over recent years. The environmental sustainability of an annual input programme is difficult to promote but access to improved technologies and inputs can decrease the effect on environment by decreasing the intake in the soil or natural resources that would inevitably be used had the project's inputs not been supplied.

Most activities in this project will contribute to the household's general livelihood (dipping, vaccinations) but the activities such as chicken vaccination and small livestock re-stocking and health management are usually more targeted at woman who are responsible for these activities.

3.5. Stakeholders

The project final beneficiaries will be at least one million small farmer families located partially in communal and partly in old resettlement¹.

The project will be run by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the project implementation will be carried out by Non Governmental Organisations, private sector, Technical government institutions such as Department of Veterinary Services and in some occasions through the networks of the three main Farmers Unions in Zimbabwe².

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Method of implementation

A joint management through the signature of a Contribution Agreement between the European Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

4.2. Procurement and grant award procedures

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by FAO.

Since the objective of the project is to meet the food security requirement for the 2010/2011 agricultural season a derogation to the point 6.2.8 of the PRAG will be requested on bases of the note No 9406, annexe II, item 23 concerning retroactive financing pursuant to article 19 of Annex IV of the Cotonou Agreement (EDF only). The cost will be eligible from 1st September 2010.

4.3. Indicative budget and calendar

Description of costs	Total in EUR
Contribution Agreement with FAO	6,895,000.00
Contingencies (max 10 %)	105,000.00
Total	7,000,000.00

The project will be implemented over 24 months.

4.4. Performance monitoring

The monitoring of the project will be ensured by the *Monitoring and Evaluation* (M&E) activities and will be completed by evaluations of external experts.

Monitoring of project progress will be carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and will focus on upward accountability (i.e. towards the EU, government agencies, development partners and society at large) and downward accountability (i.e. towards project beneficiaries and primary stakeholders). Monitoring will be against indicators identified in the project logical framework. These indicators will be further developed in consultation with project stakeholders. The EU Delegation in the country will also ensure adequate monitoring on the basis of key indicators established in the Logical Framework, progress reports and participation in relevant meetings/fora/committees.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

Evaluations will be organised according to the provisions of sections 1.2 – 1.4 of the European Commission -United Nations Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA).

¹ Farmers resettled before 2000, under willing seller willing buyer land transfer.

² Commercial Farmers Union (CFU), Zimbabwe Farmers Union (ZFU) and Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers Union (ZCFU).

Independent evaluations funded from the project budget will be conducted under the overall managerial responsibility of FAO's Office of Evaluation. In accordance with section 1.3 of the FAFA, the European Commission may undertake separate evaluation missions on its initiative. It may also undertake External Results Oriented monitoring missions. Funding is also planned for an external evaluation, contracted directly by the EU Delegation.

4.6. Communication and visibility

In accordance with the relevant provisions under the FAFA, visibility actions for this project will be developed following the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EU-UN Actions in the Field, issued in April 2008. Communication activities will focus on the outputs and impact of the project, targeting general and specific audiences in the country, as well as in the European Union.

Communication actions will be aligned with FAO's corporate communication strategy and benefit from the existing expertise and facilities of the Organization's Communications Division.

5. APPENDICES

1. Logical framework
2. Work Plan

Appendix 1: Logical framework

FAO Zimbabwe -	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Overall Objective To create a conducive environment which reduces the dependency of vulnerable rural communal households on humanitarian assistance and improves their livelihood outcomes</p>			
<p>Purpose</p> <p><u>Specific objective 1:</u> Improved agriculture (crop and livestock) productivity for small holder farmers through improved access to agriculture inputs</p> <p><u>Specific objective 2:</u> Improved availability of Agriculture (crop and livestock) inputs on the local market through market based interventions contributing to reviving local markets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved yields and productivity among beneficiary households Diversified family income, e.g. % of income from crop and livestock sales Improved capacity of private sector companies to supply agriculture inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder reports: FEWS NET, FAO/WFP CFSAM, ZIM VAC, C-SAFE, donors, Government etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs and other implementing agencies are able to carry out field operations free from interference The macro level context remain stable: No additional shocks from economic decline, HIV/AIDS epidemic, or natural disasters such as drought and flood
<p>Component 1</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>Result 1.1 Reduced livestock mortality due to control of tick borne diseases through provision of an effective dipping program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,8 million cattle dipped benefiting to 450,000 communal households Reduced livestock mortalities to levels below the current 40% attributed to tick borne diseases 80 – 90 % of dip tanks in target districts are functional with operational dipping committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary lists Comprehensive checklist on distribution modalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inputs are available at the expected prices in a timely fashion, in the context of volatility in the price and supply of fertilizer and seeds on the international market

<p>Result 1.2</p> <p>Small Stock Production models for the different regions developed and functioning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 pilot programs set up and operational in each province • At least 60% of targeted small stock producers marketing their produce (meat, pelts, etc) • Database on small stock production established in all 8 rural provinces • Supporting nutrition/recipes and product enhancement (pellets and skins) manuals produced • All pilot districts reached with nutrition campaigns • 20 million doses of vaccine produced • Number of community members trained • 80-90 % of communities/villages with Community Based Vaccinators (CBVs) • 8 million rural chicken vaccinated at least once • All provinces completed the first round of vaccinations and 50% completed the second round • Farmer training curriculum developed with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dip tank returns • Dipping reports • Procurement invoices • FAO / DVFS monthly reports • Farmer's stock cards • Training reports with minutes and attendance list • Pamphlets, briefs • Training reports • AMHC reports • Dispatch forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inputs (e.g. veterinary drugs, stock feed) and building available on the market
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<p>Result 1.5</p> <p>Development of sustainable community based animal health management systems (dipping and vaccinations)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BTOR • Evaluation reports 	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Component 2</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Crop Production and Marketing</u></p> <p>Result 2.1</p> <p>Smallholder farmers have improved access to input and output markets, and to extension support, through contract farming with private sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least five contracting companies linked to FAO and up to 10 000 farmers in production & marketing of cash crops like sugar beans, paprika, plantation crops and horticultural crops among others • More than 90% of beneficiaries receive training & extension support from private sector/IP & Agritex • At least 80% of inputs received before August 2010 and 100% of inputs received by farmers before November 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop report detailing topics covered • Delivery notes • IPs' progress reports • FAO and IPs M&E Reports • Private Sector/IP Training reports (covering topics, date, venue, attendance etc).FAO M&E reports • Training reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No restrictions by the Government on NGO/UN field operations during the project period • The rainfall pattern does not include dry spells implying the loss or damage of planted crops
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Component 3</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Insurance scheme</u></p> <p>Result 3.1</p> <p>Rural agro-dealers have improved access to agro-inputs (for crops, livestock, irrigation, building materials, etc) through provision of insurance systems and agro-dealer training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 rural agro-dealers stock agricultural inputs to make inputs available to over 100 000 farmers in all provinces in Zimbabwe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract drawn up with selected insurance company • Agreement drawn up with wholesalers • List of selected agro-dealers indicating shop name, ward, district province • Training attendance register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No large scale free distribution of inputs will occur, distorting market mechanisms in the identified project areas

<p style="text-align: center;">Component 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>M&E</u></p> <p>Result 4.1</p> <p>A comprehensive M&E system is designed and effectively functioning for all stakeholders</p> <p>Result 4.2</p> <p>Areas that require special studies are identified, documented and disseminated to promote 'best practice' among different stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A baseline survey for all project components (livestock, crops) is designed and carried out • At least 4 workshops conducted for implementing partners • At least 12 back to office reports and 1 mid term report • End of project evaluations are conducted for all project components (livestock, insurance scheme, contract growing) and other NGO interventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 of special studies are conducted and outputs disseminated to different stakeholders • 5 Dissemination workshops are conducted a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock component project baseline reports • Insurance and contract growing baseline reports • Livestock project mid-term evaluation report • Insurance and contract growing project report • Impact assessment reports for all humanitarian/recovery programs • Capacity building workshop reports with attendance registers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special studies reports • Workshop reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No political interference in data collection and dissemination <p>Availability of expertise to undertake studies</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Activities of Component 1</p>			

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Livestock</i></p> <p>Result.1.1</p> <p>Reduced livestock mortality due to control of tick borne diseases through provision of an effective dipping program</p> <p>1.1.1 Conduct an inception and other workshops and training courses for stakeholders on community managed dip tanks</p> <p>1.1.2 Provide dipping chemicals to all the 4000 dip tanks in the smallholder sector for 10 dippings each.</p> <p>1.1.3 Capacitate local communities to efficiently run their own dipping program through LDCs in 8 selected pilot districts. Communities will be linked to acaricide providers for effective supply of the acaricide (dipping chemical).</p> <p>1.1.4 Rehabilitate and maintain selected Dip Tanks (DT) in the pilot districts. This will entail; a) repair of DT infrastructure and b) construction of handling facilities.</p> <p>1.1.5 Set up gum tree plantations for future use in the repair of DT infrastructure and handling facilities. These gum tree plantations will also be integrated with bee-keeping projects. Priority will be given to the pilot districts. Proceeds from the sale of honey will be channeled towards replenishment of dipping chemical and DT repairs. Honey is good and can be used by people living with HIV/AIDS as a sweetener and also has natural antibiotic properties.</p> <p>1.1.6 Initiate the construction of DT for small stock (sheep and goats)in the pilot districts. Mange and TBD (particularly heart water) contribute significantly to high mortalities in small stock</p>			
<p>Result 1.2</p> <p>Small Stock Production models for the different regions developed</p> <p>1.2.1 Conduct a series of workshops and training</p>			

<p>programs to develop production models and implementation guidelines</p> <p>1.2.2 Procurement of inputs (e.g. veterinary drugs, stock feed)</p> <p>1.2.3 Improved marketing linkages (possibility of linking with abattoirs and auctions) and development of market linkages with the private sector</p> <p>1.2.4 Production of training materials such as small stock meat recipe booklets for nutrition</p> <p>1.2.5 Conduct community nutrition campaigns to promote optimum nutrition for children and families</p> <p>1.2.6 Establish small stock database</p>			
<p>Result 1.3</p> <p>An operational community based ND. Vaccinations program set up with increased awareness of Avian Influenza and its impact on rural communities</p> <p>1.3.1 Procure vaccination equipments (reagents) for assisting in local vaccine production</p> <p>1.3.2 Deploy vaccination teams, carry out and supervise vaccinations</p> <p>1.3.3 Building of the capacity of rural communities in all rural districts to do their own ND vaccinations with minimal supervision from DVS. This will be done through community level training and extension;</p> <p>1.3.4 Training of trainers (new vet field staff) and new district veterinary staff to carry out ND and AI surveillance and to report on the findings of the surveillance</p>			
<p>Result 1.4</p> <p>Improved technical capacity of livestock extension staff</p> <p>1.4.1 In-service training for LPD extension staff through training of trainers. The subject matters will</p>			

<p>include topics such as; fodder production, small holder dairy development, marketing etc.</p> <p>1.4.2 Conduct nutrition training for DVFS, LPD and women groups</p> <p>1.4.3 Mass production and distribution of IEC materials for extension workers. The types of materials are pamphlets, fliers, posters, training manuals etc.</p>			
<p>Result 1.5 Development of sustainable community based animal health management systems (dipping and vaccinations)</p> <p>1.5.1 Capacitate local communities to efficiently run their own dipping program</p> <p>1.5.2 Rehabilitate and maintain selected Dip Tanks (DT) in the pilot districts.</p> <p>1.5.3 Set up an income generating activity programme linked to LDCs or schools</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">Activities of Component 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Crop production</u></p> <p>Result 2.1 Smallholder farmers have improved access to input and output markets, and to extension support, through contract farming with private sector</p> <p>2.1.1 Conduct a workshop for implementing partners (IPs), Private Sector and AGRITEX on key elements of project (e.g. conditions, admin, logistics, finance, agronomy, selection, M&E, etc)</p> <p>2.1.2 Private sector companies are selected based on their ability to support small holder farmers</p>			

<p>2.1.3 MoU(s) signed between FAO and with Private Sector / IPs</p> <p>2.1.4 Contracts signed between Private Sector companies and farmers</p> <p>2.1.5 Procurement by FAO (50%) and private companies (50%) and timely delivery of inputs to contracted farmers</p> <p>2.1.6 Training of farmers in contract farming and in good farming practices and marketing</p> <p>2.1.7 Setting up of demonstration plots on good farming practices (planting time, weeding, crop management etc)</p> <p>2.1.8 Conducting wet/dry field days</p> <p>2.1.9 Marketing of Produce by contracted farmers</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">Activities of Component 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Insurance scheme</u></p> <p>Result 3.1</p> <p>Rural agro-dealers have improved access to agro-inputs through provision of insurance systems and agro-dealer training, therefore improving availability of inputs on the local market for farmers</p> <p>3.1.1 Create stakeholder awareness/orientation on the agro-dealer insurance program</p> <p>3.1.2 Selection of Insurance Companies</p> <p>3.1.3 Selection of wholesalers</p>			

<p>3.1.4 Selection of project sites and agro-dealers</p> <p>3.1.5 Selection of business training organisation(s)</p> <p>3.1.6 Training of rural agro-dealers</p> <p>3.1.7 Provision of extension support and training to farmers, through distribution of agricultural technical information, posters, and setting up demonstration plots</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">Activities of <i>Component 4</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>M & E</u></p> <p>Result 4.1 A comprehensive M&E system is designed and effectively functioning</p> <p>4.1.1 Capacity building workshops for different stakeholders on M&E principals and practice in order to develop an M&E framework</p> <p>4.1.2 End of project evaluations and workshops are conducted for all project components (livestock, insurance scheme, contract growing) for experience sharing and lessons capitalization.</p>			
<p>Result 4.2</p> <p>Areas that require special studies are identified, documented and disseminated to promote 'best practice' among different stakeholders</p> <p>4.2.1 Identify areas that require special studies, by then various working groups of the current coordination mechanisms</p> <p>4.2.2 Develop Terms of Reference, identify and recruit consultants to conduct special studies</p>			

4.2.3 Disseminate studies and recommendations through different forums such as workshops, working groups and publications			
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Appendix 2:

WORK PLAN

	Semester 1						Semester 2						
Activity	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body
<u>Component 1 - Livestock</u>													
Result 1.1 Reduced livestock mortality due to control of tick borne diseases through provision of an effective dipping program													
1.1.1 Conduct an inception and other workshops and training courses for stakeholders on community managed dip tanks													
1.1.2 Provide dipping chemicals to all the 4000 dip tanks in the smallholder sector for 10 dippings each													
1.1.3 Initiate the construction of DT for small stock (sheep and goats) in the pilot districts													
Result 1.2 Small Stock Production models for the different regions developed													
1.2.1 Conduct workshops and training programs to develop production models and implementation guidelines													
1.2.2 Procurement of inputs (e.g. veterinary drugs, stock feed)													
1.2.3 Improved marketing linkages (possibility of linking with abattoirs and auctions) with the private sector													
1.2.4 Production of training materials													
1.2.5 Conduct community nutrition campaigns to promote optimum nutrition													

1.2.6 Establish small stock database													
Result 1.3 An operational community based ND Vaccinations program set up with increased awareness of Avian Influenza and its impact on rural communities													
1.3.1 Procure vaccination equipments (reagents) for assisting in local vaccine production													
1.3.2 Deploy vaccination teams, carry out and supervise vaccinations													
1.3.3 Building of the capacity of rural communities in all rural districts to do their own ND vaccinations													
1.3.4 Training of trainers (new vet field staff) and new district veterinary staff to carry out ND and AI surveillance													
Result 1.4 Improved technical capacity of livestock extension staff													
1.4.1 In-service training for LPD extension staff through training of trainers													
1.4.2 Conduct nutrition training for DVFS													
1.4.3 Mass production and distribution of IEC materials in livestock production													
Result 1.5 - Development of sustainable community based animal health management systems (dipping and vaccinations)													
1.5.1 Capacitate local communities to efficiently run their own dipping program													
1.5.2 Rehabilitate and maintain selected Dip Tanks (DT) in the pilot districts													
1.5.3 Set up an income generating activity programme linked to LDCs or schools													

Component 2 - Crop Production and Marketing

Result 2.1 Smallholder farmers have improved access to input and output markets, and to extension support, through contract farming with private sector

2.1.1 Conduct a workshop for implementing partners (IPs) on key elements of projects													
2.1.2 Select private sector partners													
2.1.3 MoU(s) signed between FAO and Private Sector / IPs													
2.1.4 Contracts signed between Private Sector companies and farmers													
2.1.5 Procurement by FAO (50%) and private companies (50%)													
2.1.6 Training of farmers in contract farming and in good farming practices and marketing;													
2.1.7 Conducting wet/dry field days													

Component 3 - Insurance scheme

Result 3.1 Rural agro-dealers have improved access to agro-inputs (for crops, livestock, irrigation, building materials, etc) through provision of insurance systems and agro-dealer training

3.1.1 Create stakeholder awareness/orientation on the agro-dealer insurance program													
3.1.2 Selection of Insurance Companies													
3.1.3 Selection of wholesalers													

S 3.14 Selection of project sites and agrodealers													
3.15 Training of rural agro-dealers													
3.1.6 Provision of extension support and training to farmers, through distribution of agricultural technical information													
<u>Component 4 - Monitoring and Evaluation</u>													
Result 4.1 A comprehensive M&E system is designed and effectively functioning													
4.1.1 Capacity building workshops for different stakeholders on M&E													
4.1.2 Baseline study, mid term and end of project evaluations are conducted													
Result 4.2 Areas that require special studies are identified, documented and disseminated to promote ‘best practice’ among different stakeholders													
4.2.1 Identify areas that require special studies, by then various working groups of the current coordination mechanisms													
4.2.1 Develop Terms of Reference, identify and recruit consultants to conduct special studies													
4.2.2 Disseminate studies and recommendations through different forums													