

## Zambia

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### **Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme Supervision Report**

Mission Dates: 05/07/2023 - 13/07/2023

Document Date: 18/08/2023

Project No. 2000000822

Report No. 6577-ZM

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department



## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>AF</b>	Additional Financing
<b>AWPB</b>	Annual Work Plan and Budget
<b>CAHF</b>	Community Animal Health Fund
<b>CBBS</b>	Community Based Breeding Schemes
<b>CBBP</b>	Community Based livestock Breeding Programme
<b>CBPP</b>	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
<b>CIDRZ</b>	Centre for Infectious Disease Research in Zambia
<b>CVRI</b>	Central Veterinary Research Institute
<b>DCU</b>	Disease Control Unit
<b>DHIS</b>	District Health Information Software
<b>DLD</b>	Department of Livestock Development
<b>DVO</b>	District Veterinary Officer
<b>DVS</b>	Department of Veterinary Services
<b>ECF</b>	East Coast Fever
<b>E-SAPP</b>	Enhanced Smallholder Agribusiness Promotion Programme
<b>E-SLIP</b>	Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFR</b>	Interim Financial Reports
<b>IPM</b>	Integrated Pests Management
<b>IPSAS</b>	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
<b>GAHP</b>	Good Animal Husbandry Practices
<b>GMP</b>	Good Manufacturing Practices
<b>GRZ</b>	Government of the Republic of Zambia
<b>ITM</b>	Infection and Treatment Method
<b>KM</b>	Knowledge Management
<b>LFFS</b>	Livestock Farmer Field Schools
<b>LPPU</b>	Livestock Production and Productivity Unit
<b>MFL</b>	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
<b>M-FLAIS</b>	Mobile Fisheries and Livestock Advisory Information System
<b>MGF</b>	Matching Grant Facility
<b>MoFNP</b>	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MTR</b>	Mid-Term Review
<b>NALEIC</b>	National Livestock Epidemiological and Information Centre
<b>OFID</b>	OPEC Fund for International Development
<b>PCO</b>	Programme Coordination Office
<b>PP</b>	Procurement Plan
<b>RMCs</b>	Rangeland Management Committees
<b>RPSF</b>	Rural Poor Stimulus Facility
<b>SOPs</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>ZABS</b>	Zambia Bureau of Standards
<b>ZAMRA</b>	Zambia Medicines Regulatory Authority
<b>WA</b>	Withdrawal Application

## A. Project Overview

Region: East and Southern Africa Division Project at Risk Status: Not at risk  
 Country: Zambia Environmental and Social Category: Modérée  
 Project Name: Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme Climate Risk Classification: Faible  
 Project ID: 2000000822 Executing Institution: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock  
 Project Type: Livestock  
 CPM: Robson Mutandi Implementing Institutions: not available yet  
 Project Director: Olive Clara Chiboola  
 Project Area:

Approval Date: 01/09/2014 Last audit receipt: 03/08/2023  
 Signing Date: 11/05/2015 Date of Last SIS Mission: 13/07/2023  
 Entry into Force Date: 11/05/2015 Number of SIS Missions: 17  
 Available for Disbursement Date: 24/07/2015 Number of extensions: 2  
 First Disbursement Date: 02/09/2015 Effectiveness lag: 8 months  
 MTR Date: 16/11/2020  
 Original Completion Date: 30/06/2022  
 Current Completion Date: 31/12/2024  
 Financial Closure: not available yet

## Project total financing

<b>IFAD Financing breakdown</b>	IFAD	\$7,870,000
	East and Southern Africa Division	\$868,000
	IFAD	\$14,226,000
<b>Domestic Financing breakdown</b>	National Government	\$2,805,000
	Beneficiaries	\$217,000
	National Government Cash	\$146,215
	Beneficiaries In-kind	\$20,000
	National Government In-kind	\$85,168
	National Government In-kind	\$137,463
	Beneficiaries In-kind	\$12,160
	Beneficiaries	\$8,621,000
	National Government	\$10,568,000
<b>Co-financing breakdown,</b>	World Food Programme	\$233,000
	Rural Poor Stimulus Facility	\$894,832
	Rural Poor Stimulus Facility	\$560,000
	OPEC Fund for International Development	\$12,000,000
<b>Project total financing:</b>		<b>\$59,263,838</b>

## Current Mission

Mission Dates: 05/07/2023 - 13/07/2023  
 Days in the field: 1

Mission composition: Robson Mutandi, Country Director a.i – Zambia, Mission Team Leader;  
Brian Kapotwe, Country Programme Officer, Deputy Mission Team Leader;  
Paxina Chileshe, Environment and Climate Specialist  
Charles Chakoma, Livestock and Rangeland Management Specialist;  
Jimmy Gaudin, Gender, Nutrition and Social Inclusion Specialist;  
Isaack Michael Nguliki, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist;  
Samuel Wang'ombe, Financial Management Specialist;  
Angelique Ramutsa, Procurement Specialist.

Field sites visited: Chongwe (Lusaka province)

## B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	∅	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	∅	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		4.15	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		3.83

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus		4	Project Management		4
Effectiveness		4	Quality of Project Management		4
Targeting and Outreach		4	Knowledge Management		4
Gender equality & women's participation		4	Value for Money		4
Agricultural Productivity		4	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation		3
Nutrition		4	Performance of M&E System		4
Adaptation to Climate Change		4	Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements		4

Sustainability and Scaling-up		5	Financial Management and Execution		4
Institutions and Policy Engagement		5	Acceptable Disbursement Rate		3
Partnership-building		4	Quality of Financial Management		3
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment		5	Quality and Timeliness of Audit		4
Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback		4	Counterparts Funds		4
Responsiveness of Service Providers		5	Compliance with Loan Covenants		5
Environment and Natural Resource Management		4	Procurement		4
Exit Strategy		5			
Potential for Scaling-up		4			

<b>Relevance</b>		<b>5</b>
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## C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

### Background and Main Objective of the Mission

1. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) conducted a full Supervision Mission to the Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme (E-SLIP) Programme Coordination Office (PCO). In December 2022, IFAD approved an Additional Financing (AF) of US\$ 7.8 million, along with a 2-year extension of E-SLIP upon the request by the Government of Zambia. Given the delays in finalizing the amendment to the Financing Agreement for AF on the side of the Zambian Government, there was need to support the PCO in aligning implementation of activities with the current feasible arrangements as the Programme awaits this finalization. Accordingly, the main objectives of the full Supervision Mission were to, (1) take stock of the overall Programme performance and likelihood of achieving the Development Objective, (2) assess the progress status of the Programme implementation, (3) assess the achievement of Programme outcomes and results, and (4) provide additional support to the PCO.
2. The Mission started on 5 July 2023 with a courtesy call to the Permanent Secretary (PS) of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL) and the relevant MFL departments involved with the Programme. An inception meeting was conducted with the PCO, who presented the implementation progress since the last Implementation Support mission in April 2023.
3. The mission engaged in consultations with implementing partners under Component 2 such as Mayfair insurance, World Food Programme (WFP), World Vision International (WVI), Zambia Research Institute (ZARI), GIZ, Tropical Seeds, PULA and University of Zambia (UNZA).
4. A field visit was undertaken on 7 July 2023 in Chongwe district. The mission engaged with members of the Kamitonka cooperative who are beneficiaries of rangeland and livestock pass-on interventions. The mission also engaged with farmers who are beneficiaries of East Coast Fever (ECF) interventions in Chalimbana.
5. A pre-wrap up meeting was held with the PCO staff on 13 July from 09.00 to 11.00 hrs. The wrap up meeting took place on 13 July with the Permanent Secretary, Dr. Anna Songolo of the MFL from 14.0hrs to 15.00 hrs. The mission expresses its gratitude for the cooperation received from the beneficiaries and the support given by the Government of Zambia and the PCO throughout the mission.

### Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

6. The mission was pleased to observe that E-SLIP has maintained a consistent implementation pace despite the delay in the approval of the Additional Financing on the side of the Zambian Government. The Programme has been able to carry out some activities through the continued counterpart funding from GRZ, even in the absence of IFAD financing. As such, the Supervision Mission primarily focused on activities funded by the GRZ counterpart funding and the original IFAD loan and grant, which ended on June 30, 2023.
7. Compared to the targets in the initial financing, E-SLIP has achieved most of its outcome targets. Notably, it has achieved a 99% coverage for mass vaccination against Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP), and the control of East Coast fever (ECF) through infection and treatment method (ITM) is currently at 50.9%. In terms of forage production, the Programme has exceeded expectations by reaching 85,291 farmers, surpassing the target of 80,000 farmers to establish at least one Lima of improved forage. It has also strengthened the forage seed system by empowering 55 local seed suppliers connected to seed companies such as Tropical Seed and Afriseed. Furthermore, the Programme has successfully over sown 99,270 hectares (99%) of rangelands for restoration, out of the targeted 100,000 hectares. The livestock stocking and restocking target has been surpassed, with a current reach of 111% for households receiving animals.
8. During the period of January to June 2023, the Programme primarily focused on CBPP and ECF control, as well as providing training on forage production. Some specific activities conducted included Sero CBPP surveys (3 out of 6 planned) and a test and slaughter exercise in Mbala, which involved the slaughter of 301 cattle. Sensitization and awareness activities for ECF control were also carried out, and the price for ECF immunization has been adjusted from ZMW 40 to ZMW 50.
9. However, the delayed approval of the Additional Financing has affected the timely implementation of key activities such as Herd Health Plans for other livestock species, Livestock Insurance, support for the commercialization of ECF production, and the Matching grants. If the Additional Financing is approved in July as anticipated, the effective implementation of activities can commence by August 1, 2023, considering the 7-month delay.
10. Based on the findings, the mission provides the following recommendations:
  - **Revise the 2023 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and Procurement Plan (PP)** to reflect the delay and prioritize activities that enhance the sustainability of E-SLIP interventions, including Livestock Insurance, Commercialization of ECF, consolidation of training materials and protocols (with uploading on a virtual platform), forage seed commercialization, and the rollout of Herd Health Programmes.
  - **Strengthen transboundary efforts for CBPP control.** E-SLIP is encouraged to conceptualize and define how these transboundary interventions will be carried out within the remaining project duration.
  - The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock should **ensure the E-SLIP Additional Financing is presented in Parliament.**
  - **Ensure completion of all financial reporting requirements for the original E-SLIP financing**, including the project audit, to facilitate the closure of loan accounts.

## D. Overview and Project Progress

## 11. Component 1: Animal Disease Control Sustainably Improved

12. **Subcomponent 1.1 Towards CBPP Eradication:** In the 2023 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB), the CBPP eradication target is to vaccinate 250,000 animals in the bordering areas of Tanzania (Northern and Muchinga) and Angola (Western and North Western provinces). 250,000 doses of CBPP vaccine are in-stock and mass vaccinations will commence in July/August 2023. To date, 20,726 (15,979 in Mbala and 4,800 in Nakonde) cattle have been vaccinated against CBPP mainly in Northern Province. 31 out of targeted 35 districts have declared freedom from CBPP, following the protocol approved by the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH).
13. **CBPP sero-surveillance** is operational in the endemic areas. E-SLIP supported Mbala district in Northern Province, Manyinga and Mufumbwe Districts of North Western province to successfully carry out sero surveillance. This is an achievement of 3 out of the targeted 6 districts earmarked for sero-surveillance. Abattoir surveillance for CBPP is pending, awaiting procurement of testing kits under E-SLIP AF.
14. **Cattle branding in CBPP designated zones** is underway, with an additional 58,313 cattle zonally branded for CBPP control in the last quarter of 2022. A total of 522, 917 cattle have been branded against the programme target of 600, 000. Cattle branding will be scaled up, with an additional 1,000 branding irons under procurement during the first half of 2023 and branding to be concentrated in Western Province and Kazungula district.
15. All the 88 **CBPP Community Taskforces** that were formed in Muchinga, Northern, North Western, Southern, and Western provinces were trained on their roles in controlling and preventing the spread of CBPP. Additionally, GRZ will engage 200 cordon guards to assist the taskforces in monitoring cattle movement from infected to non-infected areas. An additional 20 task forces will be formed in the remainder of 2023, with an additional 200 bicycles to be procured.
16. Transboundary meetings with Tanzania, Angola, and Namibia are being organized to coordinate the eradication of CBPP, scheduled to take place before the end of the year.
17. A National Hybrid Insurance Scheme, in collaboration with the World Food Programme, will be developed to cover cattle losses from CBPP test-and-slaughter, with a focus on establishing a Ministerial steering committee in the remaining part of 2023 to lead the scheme's development and launch.
18. **Subcomponent 1.2 Control of ECF:** E-SLIP has continued to implement ECF immunization activities in the target areas, mainly using the infection and treatment method (ITM). During the reporting period, 63,243 calves were immunised against a target of 72,800, representing 86.9% achievement. The target for 2023 is to immunize 200,000 calves, with immunization scheduled to start in July. Stabilate production at the Central Veterinary Research Institute (CVRI) stands at 150,800 doses, being 60,000 Katete (vs. 60,000), 70,800 Chitongo (vs. 120,000), and 20,000 Isoka (vs. 20,000). The shortfall of 49,200 doses of Chitongo stabilate are expected to be produced for the second round of immunization later in the year.
19. Contracting of private veterinarians will be undertaken once ECF immunization commences. A private veterinarian in Mazabuka district has volunteered to trial the private sector's involvement. E-SLIP Disease Control Unit (DCU) should finalize contracting arrangements with the private veterinarian before commencement of ECF ITM. E-SLIP envisages private veterinarians procuring the ECF stabilate from CVRI at cost and immunizing calves at a reasonable price to private farmers. E-SLIP will continue to engage GRZ and private veterinarians to find a viable solution for delivery of ECF ITM immunization to farmers.
20. **ECF stabilate cost contribution by beneficiaries** has been increased to ZMW50 per calf for the first round of immunization. This amount is 100% of the recommended 50% of full recovery cost of ZMW106 per calf. It is noted that increased beneficiary contribution often results in reduced number of calves presented for immunization. Sensitization campaigns for ECF immunizations and awareness of the K50 pricing is underway. Districts with low ECF immunization achievements should also be identified, reasons for low achievements identified and remedial action/activities taken.
21. **ECF Sero-surveillance programmes** are operational with online databases operational in all 10 provinces, covering 28 districts. The plan is now to procure more computers and roll out the system to districts, starting with districts participating in the ECF ITM Immunization before rolling out to the rest of the country. Focal persons have been trained to input data from districts and camps into the system. Major challenge is the high attrition levels of trained staff. In addition, there is an opportunity for E-SLIP to link this system to the District Health Information System 2 (DHIS2), an electronic platform that is being piloted to enhance animal health surveillance.
22. The production of ECF stabilate at the Central Veterinary Research Institute (CVRI) is pending **Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Zambia Medical Regulatory Authority (ZAMRA) certification**. A quality policy manual has been produced in line with ISO 9001 (2015 Version), consistent with requirement for GMP certification by the Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS). All 14 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been developed and fused into the ISO 9001 operating manual. The certification process by ZAMRA requires three batches of ECF stabilate to be produced and undergo field evaluation for efficacy. The documentation and dossier submission has been completed, and feedback from ZAMRA is awaited.
23. **Component 1.3: Control of other diseases in stocked and restocked animals:**
24. This sub-component was developed based on the lessons learned from stocking and restocking animals in different parts of the country. The main implementation of the Programme will be through the "Herd-Health Productivity Scheme". This is basically defined as "a method to optimise health, welfare and production in a population of livestock through the systematic analysis of relevant data and through regular objective observations of the animals and their environment, such that informed, timely decisions are made to adjust and improve herd management over time". Key activities planned for the quarter were to produce and disseminate herd health programs for cattle, goat, chicken, rabbits, and pigs. A draft concept paper on the planned Herd Health Scheme and its modalities has been prepared and feedback for improvement provided by the Mission. The Mission



recommends E-SLIP to use the "livestock management calendar" approach through Livestock Farmer Field Schools (LFFS) to impart heard health and good animal husbandry practices (GAHP) to the beneficiaries. The Herd Health Programme should put local veterinary staff and private veterinarians as the core of its implementation.

## 25. **Component 2: Livestock Production Systems Sustainably Improved**

26. This component has three sub-components: i) Sustainable Forage and Forage Seed Production and Utilization; ii) Pro-poor Stocking and Restocking Established; and iii) Agribusiness and Marketing, an addition under AF.
27. **Subcomponent 2.1 Sustainable Forage and Forage Seed Production and Utilization:** E-SLIP has made significant progress in the interventions under Sustainable Forage and Forage Seed Production. 85,291 households have successfully established improved forage on an area equivalent to 21,323 hectares, surpassing the target of 80,000 households. In the 2023 season, E-SLIP provided training in forage establishment, production, and land preparation to 9,840 farmers (5,904 females and 3,936 males) across 100 districts. An additional 20,000 households will be trained in forage production from arable land by October 2023, with E-SLIP assisting them in acquiring their own forage seed and planting materials. To enhance forage utilization and improve livestock productivity, 4 on-farm ration preparation centres will be established on Livestock Breeding Centers (LBCs) and camps. These will allow farmers to learn and appreciate the whole forage value chain from selection of the right species, planting, agronomic practices, harvesting, conservation (hay or silage), ration formulation and feeding. The necessary equipment will be procured once AF is approved.
28. **Reinforcement of rangelands with legumes** has reached 99,270ha against the target of 100,000ha of over-sown natural pastures, on 35 sites, with 17, 345 ha over-sown during the 2022-23 farming season. All 35 rangelands management committees (RMCs) are being registered as cooperatives. This will enable the RMCs to conduct economic activities such as finishing and marketing of livestock, and Community-Based livestock Breeding Schemes (CBBS). Further, the RMCs should also receive training under Farming as a Business (FaaB) as part of E-SLIP AF activities. Furthermore, E-SLIP should continue reinforcing the rangelands with the intended perennial legumes especially where annual legumes were initially planted.
29. **Under the AF, E-SLIP will further reinforce 20,000 ha** of rangelands mainly using the multiplied *Stylosanthes* (cv. Scabra and Ubon) forage legume species. In addition, 5,000 tree seedlings of Acacia, Bamboo, Money biscuit trees and Mango trees will be acquired and planted in the 35 mapped rangeland sites. A rangelands biomass survey was conducted in the designated 16 of the 35 rangelands. Results from the biomass survey show no change in vegetation since 2021, except rangelands in Katete and Chirundu that show serious degradation due to high livestock numbers, as well as human settlement encroachment into the rangelands.
30. Currently, Zambia does not have a **consolidated policy on the protection and sustainable utilization of rangelands**. The policies are fragmented in various legislation. E-SLIP AF should assist the MFL to consolidate and update the policy on rangelands management and utilization.
31. The Mission interacted with **beneficiaries of rangeland management interventions** in Kapete area of Chongwe district. In 2019, E-SLIP facilitated the community to establish a rangelands management committee, map and demarcate their rangelands which is 7,000 ha in extend. The community also came up with rangelands management plans, grazing calendar, and by-laws. The RMC was trained in holistic rangeland management, established a nursery of various forage legumes and grasses, and rangeland reinforcement. A third of the rangelands was over-sown with legumes in 2020. The Kapete community appreciates and has derived benefits from managing their rangelands such as less burning of grass, reduced indiscriminate cutting of trees, and improved rangelands condition.
32. E-SLIP has **established nurseries of various forage legumes and grasses** in all the 35 rangelands sites. The nursery allows community members to learn about and experience different forage species before planting them. Already, community members have started collecting forage seeds to plant in their arable lands and private rangelands. In addition, the nurseries allow the E-SLIP team to evaluate forages suited to the different agro-ecological zones of the country.
33. **Solar-powered watering points for livestock**. 3 watering points will be constructed in rangelands in the drier regions identified to be in greatest need of water. Siting of the watering points will be in consultation with the concerned communities and subject to availability of underground water.
34. **Forage seed production with private sector participation**. 193 ha of seed were established in the 2022/2023 growing season, 167 ha by the 55 seed growers whilst 26 ha are perennial legumes grown on LBCs. During the 2022/2023 growing season, 192.95 tonnes of forage seed were produced. Forage seed growers have also been linked to private seed companies such as Tropical Seeds, Klein Karoo and Afriseed. Seed growers will be expanded from the current 55 to 5,000 under AF. This will entail engaging private seed companies to offtake the seed. The Supervision Mission interacted with Tropical Seeds who intended to grow the seed grower base to enable export of forage seed from Zambia. Tropical Seeds will be replicating a model successfully employed in Thailand. E-SLIP needs to formulate a strategy for engaging seed growers and seed companies in effectively expanding the forage seed industry in Zambia.
35. E-SLIP has five forage seed varieties, namely *Stylosanthes guianensis* cv *Ubon*, *Centrosema pascuorum*, *Aescomenye Americana*, *Canavalia Ensiformis* and an open pollinated forage sorghum variety. Release of these forage varieties means they would have been tested and are adapted to local conditions.
36. **Capacity building of forage seed growers** continues with: (i) forage seed production manual produced and now being evaluated with participation of forage seed growers, especially on aspects related to cost of production, seed marketing and profitability; (ii) training in business aspects in conjunction with Zambia Development Agency, development of business plans and financial literacy; and (iii) equipping seed growers with harvesting and cleaning equipment, weighing scales and packaging materials. Extension officers were also trained on forage seed inspection by GIZ and SCCI. E-SLIP will continue to acquire

forage seed to diversify the range of forages available to the livestock industry and to suite different livestock production enterprises.

37. **Subcomponent 2.2 Pro-Poor Stocking and Restocking Programme:** The stocking and restocking programme is using the pass-on payment system. The programme is pro-poor targeting, focusing on improved animal husbandry and health services, and livestock marketing as a pathway out of poverty. E-SLIP has stocked and restocked a total of 33, 421 households with livestock packages that include goats, chickens, pigs, beef cattle and dairy cattle, against a target of 28,000 households. However, only 2,512 households have already passed-on livestock to other beneficiaries. Of these, 735 livestock packages (49 beef cattle, 105 dairy cattle, 1,673 goats, 243 pigs, 572 rabbits and 4,940 chickens) were passed-on during the second quarter of 2023. Despite the overachievement in initial livestock placement, the rate of pass-on remains low. This is as a result of high initial high mortalities, mainly for chickens and goats, and also reluctance by beneficiaries to pass-on livestock. Going forward, E-SLIP should properly sensitize the direct beneficiaries of the requirements for pass-on, and match/pair the initial beneficiaries with the recipients of the pass-on animals. Livestock officers responsible for pass-on should make constant follow-ups with beneficiaries to ensure livestock are thriving and are ready for pass-on. Further and regular training of district livestock officers is required, and an additional 500 Community Livestock Facilitators (CLFs) will be trained under E-SLIP AF.
38. To improve the multiplication of chickens, thus accelerating pass-on, the Programme has purchased 200 solar-powered incubators. However, the incubators are not functioning as expected as the back-up batteries run out of power in the middle of the night resulting in loss of eggs. E-SLIP should ensure that the solar-powered incubators are adequately powered to continue functioning throughout the night and in cloudy conditions. To mitigate against loss of passed-on livestock, and the possibility of breaking the pass-on chain, E-SLIP is instituting a livestock insurance scheme for the livestock packages, in conjunction with WFP to enable replacement of lost animals thus guaranteeing pass-on. The Community Animal Health Funds (CAHFs) can be used for this purpose. The insurance scheme will also cover livestock losses from adverse climatic events such as droughts, floods, etc.
39. E-SLIP also carried out sensitization and awareness among district officers on planned **Community based livestock mating/breeding programme (CBBP)**. Under the CBBP, communities will be sensitized on the benefits of improved bulls/bucks and encouraged to cull their homebred males. The Programme will distribute improved bulls/bucks to producer groups that include beneficiaries of the pass-on scheme and rangeland management committees. After two years for goats and three years for cattle, males should be rotated among producer groups to avoid inbreeding. E-SLIP needs to develop a protocol/strategy outlining the modalities and operations of the CBBP.
40. **Subcomponent 2.3 Sustainable Agribusiness Partnerships:** This component was taken over from the discontinued Enhanced Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Programme (E-SAPP). The component promotes business activities among producer groups, facilitating formation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to promote productivity. Activities undertaken during the first quarter of 2023 include: (i) reviewing implementation progress reports for 2022 from beneficiary MSMEs (including farmer owned cooperatives) - this will be the basis for formulating new business plans; (ii) stakeholder engagements with Forage Seed Growers to assess potential and opportunities for commercialization; (iii) developing models for synergizing the implementation approaches and programme outcomes of the E-SAPP with those of the E-SLIP; and (iv) exploring opportunities for mainstreaming agribusiness within E-SLIP.
41. Once E-SLIP AF funds become available, training of producer organizations in Farming as a Business (FaaB) will be initiated and beneficiaries linked with the Matching Grant Fund (MGF). A total of 58 projects are to be supported under the MGF to the tune of USD2.7 million as follows (i) 27 legume producer to the tune of USD1.464 million, (ii) 15 small livestock producer for USD 0.492 million, (iii) 10 rice producers for USD 0.486 million, and (iv) six (6) aquaculture businesses for USD 0.446 million.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Branding of Cattle in CBPP Prevalent Areas</b> Complete zonal branding of cattle in CBPP affected provinces of Muchinga, Northern, North-Western, Southern and Western	PCO/DCU	04/2022
<b>Effective supervision of renovations at CVRI</b> Follow up and effectively supervise the on-going renovations of facilities at CVRI	PCO - DCU	04/2022
<b>Gender study</b> To assess impact on gender relations and women's empowerment	PCO	06/2022
<b>ECF price increase sensitization</b> Conduct sensitization campaign to farmers on ECF control vaccination price increase to improve farmer participation in ECF immunization with a focus on districts with low ECF ITM uptake	PCO-DCU	06/2023

<p><b>Focus on CBPP test and slaughter in western province</b></p> <p>Change the strategy of CBPP eradication from mass vaccination to test and slaughter</p>	PCO-MFL	06/2023
<p><b>Establish Ministerial Taskforce to spearhead National Hybrid Insurance Scheme</b></p> <p>Institute a taskforce to spearhead the modalities and strategy for setting up an insurance scheme to compensate cattle slaughtered under CBPP test-and-slaughter.</p>	LPPU/DCU/MFL	08/2023
<p><b>Revise the Herd Health Approach Concept paper</b></p> <p>Revise the Herd Health Approach concept paper and incorporate details that enables implementation and participation of private veterinarians.</p>	DCU	08/2023
<p><b>Mortality insurance for stocked and restocked animal</b></p> <p>Develop invitation to offer (ITO) guidelines for the formulation of insurance scheme for asset replacement of stocked and restocked livestock.</p>	LPPU/DCU	08/2023
<p><b>Engagement of Private Sector in ECF control</b></p> <p>For effective participation of private veterinarians in ECF ITM, there is need to (i) sustain ECF stabilate production at CVRI, (ii) pilot implementation of the model in selected districts, (iii) evaluate business viability.</p>	DCU	09/2023
<p><b>GMP Certification of ECF Stabilate Production at CVRI</b></p> <p>Compile ISO 9001 manuals and SOPs and submit to ZABS and ZAMRA, respectively.</p>	DCU/DVS	09/2023
<p><b>ZAMRA Certification of ECF Stabilate Production at CVRI</b></p> <p>Follow-up submitted dossier on production, efficacy, safety and field evaluation of ECF stabilate and submit to ZAMRA</p>	DCU/DVS	09/2023
<p><b>Disseminate herd health management and GAHP</b></p> <p>Effectively educate producer groups on herd health management and good animal husbandry practices (GAHP)</p>	PCO-DCU	12/2023
<p><b>Incorporate traditional leaders in rangeland committees</b></p> <p>Engage and make chiefs and headmen as ex officio members of rangeland management committees for effective implementation</p>	PCO-LPPU	12/2023
<p><b>Follow up pass on of livestock packages</b></p> <p>Follow up on beneficiaries of livestock packages and ensure pass on occurs as envisioned in PDR</p>	PCO-LPPU	12/2023
<p><b>Train and capacity build E-SLIP beneficiary groups in FaaB</b></p> <p>Train and coach producer groups from rangeland management, stocking and restocking and seed production in FaaB and governance</p>	PCO-AGS	12/2023
<p><b>Incorporate GRZ-recruited cordon guards into taskforces.</b></p> <p>Effectively integrate the 200 GRZ-recruited CBPP cordon guard with the existing taskforces.</p>	DCU Coordinator/DVS	12/2023

<b>Resumption of CBPP transboundary engagements</b> Conduct CBPP control transboundary meetings with Tanzania, Angola, and Namibia	DCU/MFL	12/2023
<b>Engage rangelands committees in livestock marketing and FaaB.</b> Facilitate the involvement of rangeland management committees into livestock marketing and FaaB groups to enhance viability.	LPPU	12/2023
<b>Formulate strategy for effectively engaging seed growers and seed companies</b> Develop a strategy/protocol for linking seed growers with private companies for the development of the forage seed value chain.	LPPU	12/2023
<b>Ensure that solar incubators are upgraded.</b> Upgrade the solar system on the solar-powered incubators distributed to chicken restocking beneficiaries.	LPPU	12/2023
<b>Train and capacity build E-SLIP beneficiary groups in FaaB</b> Train and coach producer groups from rangeland management, stocking and restocking and seed production, in farming as a business and governance.	BDS	12/2023
<b>Reinforce rangelands with perennial legumes.</b> Continue to reinforce rangelands with the appropriate perennial legumes where annual legumes were initially over-sown.	LPPU	04/2024

## E. Project implementation

### a. Development Effectiveness

#### Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

#### Justification of rating

42. During the period under review, E-SLIP implemented a number of planned activities within the three programme components. 89% of programme districts have achieved declaration of freedom from CBPP and over 99,000 Ha (99% of target) of rangelands have been reinforced with legumes. The outputs are expected to evolve into immediate and intermediate changes (outcomes) thus leading into higher level changes (impact) to achieve the Programme goal. The implementation strategy fosters collaboration of local government authorities, private sector, and beneficiaries/communities that would enhance buy in and ownership of the programme interventions by key stakeholders involved for sustainability of the programme interventions beyond the implementation period.

#### Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

43. Programme implementation for the period under review produced results for 27 indicators in the logical framework. However, there are many indicators lagging behind in terms of results achievement. This is mainly due to the pending Additional Financing, which has affected availability of financial resources for programme implementation. At the programme level, E-SLIP has achieved significant success in meeting its outcome targets since its initial financing. Notably, it has accomplished a 99% coverage for mass vaccination against Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP) and achieved 50.9% control of East Coast fever (ECF) through infection and treatment method (ITM). The Programme has exceeded expectations in forage production, reaching 85,291 farmers, surpassing the target of 80,000 farmers for improved forage establishment. It has also strengthened the forage seed system by empowering 55 local seed suppliers linked to companies like Tropical Seed and Afriseed. Additionally, the Programme has successfully restored 99,270 hectares (99%) of rangelands out of the targeted 100,000 hectares. Moreover, it has surpassed the target for livestock stocking and restocking, reaching 111% of households receiving animals.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>ECF price increase sensitization</b> Conduct sensitization campaign to farmers on ECF control vaccination price increase	DCU	06/2023

## Development Focus

### Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

#### Justification of rating

44. E-SLIP continued to target right beneficiaries as per the programme design and Financing Agreement. Overall, number of persons receiving programme services during the period under review is 14,658 of whom females were 6,381 approximately 45% annual target, males were 4,193 approximately 12% annual target, and youths were 4,083 approximately 50% annual target. There is high buy in of the programme activities implemented since there is good participation in and adoption of the programme interventions by the beneficiaries. E-SLIP continues to provide capacity-building support through various trainings and evidently, the interventions continue to empower the beneficiaries and enhance their livelihoods.

#### Main issues

45. E-SLIP's targeting approach continues to be effective in reaching the intended target groups. The Community task forces formed in the CBPP control areas play a crucial role in curtailing the spread of the disease and the programme has continued to capacitate these task forces through training and provision of equipment such as bicycles and identification tags to enhance their operations. The rangeland management committees, which have been registered as cooperatives, are also being supported by the programme to engage in economic activities such as livestock finishing and marketing, as well as community-based livestock breeding schemes. E-SLIP has also continued to provide targeted support towards forage production through trainings and outreach to beneficiaries is expected to increase in the additional phase of the programme. Currently, E-SLIP has reached 85,291 farmers (106.6 % of target) with support in forage production.
46. Farmers have been provided with incubators to enable them increase production of village chickens, although this has not progressed as expected. This continues to constrain the achievement of higher production levels for this intervention that targets vulnerable communities. As such, E-SLIP should ensure that the incubators are correctly powered once AF is available to avoid the undermining of expected gains, particularly on improving the nutrition and economic well-being of women.
47. The stocking and restocking programme continues to register slow response towards pass-on of animals. The mission recommends the continuous follow up and training of district livestock facilitators to ensure enforcement of pass-on agreements and by laws as well as consistent record updates of pass-ons. This will translate into ensuring that the correct target beneficiaries are receiving the animals and that there is accurate reporting of the beneficiaries receiving the livestock packages.
48. On one hand, delayed Additional Financing has affected programme implementation including low number of persons receiving programme services. On the other hand, it is likely that the programme is facing undercounting phenomenon by not taking into consideration of indirect beneficiaries.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Develop and disseminate handbooks, manuals and guides to beneficiaries as part of the completion process</b> Develop and disseminate materials and especially in local languages, that would support beneficiaries in continuity of gains achieved under the E-SLIP post project implementation.	DVS, DLD, PCO/KM	06/2022

### Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

#### Justification of rating

49. E-SLIP actively supports Zambia's gender agenda with targeted interventions on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE). A gender lens is applied in the project's activities, particularly under component 2. The PCO has nominated a gender focal point and was sensitized on gender issues. With the support of a National Gender Expert, the project has drafted a Gender Action Plan (GAP) to inform the GEWE activities and their mainstreaming. The GAP deserves further attention to effectively guide E-SLIP operation moving forward. The project outperforms women's outreach target and reports an overall positive impact on gender equity. The Additional Financing logframe has relevant indicators disaggregated by gender and measures women's empowerment at the output and outcome levels.

#### Main issues

50. **Gender Impact** E-SLIP deliberately targets women in its operation. E-SLIP has enabled women to be economically productive by owning livestock and contributing income towards household welfare, rather than depending on male counterparts. The 2022 impact assessment depicts a positive trend on gender equity. The scoring of trend in gender equity in focus group discussions gradually increased from 10% before E-SLIP intervention to 19.5%. The stakeholders also scored highly (71%) E-SLIP contribution to beneficiary improvement in gender equity. In fact, a good number of community beneficiary groups under the

component 2 were exclusively women groups. In terms of outreach, E-SLIP exceeded its logframe target by 150% with 107, 604 direct female beneficiaries.

51. **Gender Action Plan:** The E-SLIP Gender Action Plan was designed by a technical team led by a senior consultant and comprising E-SLIP gender and social inclusion focal point. The resulting action plan also benefited from extensive consultation with key stakeholders, including the development partners and lead government agencies. The GAP depicts a comprehensive picture of Zambia's gender profile and the main drivers of gender inequality. A review of the Agricultural sector and the Livestock sub-sector further contextualises the assessment with sector specific issues. While the GAP provides a comprehensive assessment of the main drivers of gender inequality in Zambia's Livestock sector, it does not translate the proposed actions into an impact pathway. This is further compounded by the absence of a theory of change illustrating the causal relation between the advanced strategic objectives and the sought-after benefit(s). The mission recommends for the project to revise the strategy with a clear demonstration of the intended benefits (outcomes) of the advanced activities (inputs) and their contribution to the relevant project's logical framework indicators.
52. **Planning and budgeting:** The GAP implementation framework (2022-2024) needs updating and consolidation to match the project's AWPB. With about 10 strategic objectives and about 30 activities, the project may want to conduct a participatory prioritization exercise to inform resource (human and financial) allocation and planning. The prioritisation exercise should be guided by the principle of complementarity leveraging on existing interventions.
53. **Gender Mainstreaming:** Gender mainstreaming is not the sole responsibility of the gender focal point but a responsibility shared among the PCO staff. Considering the lack of expertise on GEWE, capacity-building activities should be prioritised in the coming months. This may include the organisation of a gender-mainstreaming workshop or a study tour to learn from the experience of regional projects.
54. **Gender Action Learning System (GALS):** The GALS is a household methodology that can help achieve gender-transformative outcomes in rural development projects. Though effective, the GALS demands sufficient time and resources. If E-SLIP wishes to pursue the implementation of the GALS, it needs to consider elements of scale and implementation timeline with, for instance, a handover plan.
55. **Gender Study:** the study aims to assess the programme's impacts on gender relations and women empowerment among beneficiaries. The questionnaire is still in draft form and needs refinement, including the survey objectives. The impact assessment should participate in filling knowledge gaps and document emerging success stories to inform further interventions in the sector. Knowledge generation is of particular importance as the project is working toward scaling up good practices.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>GALs methodology</b> Adoption of best practices tools from GALS for wholistic approach to women empowerment	PCO	04/2022
<b>Gender Strategy &amp; Action Plan</b> Improve the Theory of Change (ToC) and the impact pathway of the Gender Strategy; and revise the Action Plan with time-bound and costed activities with roles and responsibilities	PCO	08/2023
<b>Gender Mainstreaming</b> Organise a capacity building activity (workshop or study tour) on mainstreaming activities in operation, with a focus on the household methodologies learning	PCO	10/2023
<b>Gender Study</b> (a) execute the study and assess E-SLIP impact on beneficiaries' gender relations and women empowerment; and (b) document emerging success stories for dissemination	PCO	11/2023

**Agricultural Productivity**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

56. E-SLIP's major aim is to improve livestock productivity through reducing the prevalence of CBPP and ECF, promoting forage production and stocking/restocking of poor households with livestock packages. All these interventions will positively impact agricultural productivity, specifically livestock production. Efforts to eradicate CBPP in the border areas is progressing well with 31 of 35 districts receiving OIE mandated freedom from CBPP. Community CBPP taskforces (88) were formed and empowered and are effective in enforcing control measures in communities, thus reducing disease incidence and allowing herds to grow. ECF ITM immunization is on course to vaccinate the targeted 200,000 calves targeted for 2023. During the reporting period, 63,243 calves were immunised against a target of 72,800 calves, representing 86.9% achievement. Control of ECF is allowing communal herds to grow as witnessed by the mission during field visits to Chongwe district. The two farmers have managed to grow their cattle numbers, from 4 in 1999 to current 25, and from 7 in 2006 to current 50 cattle. Incidences of ECF have been

reduced to 17% but still to reach the targeted 10%.

57. Forage production has been ramped up with over 85,000 households able to produce a lima each of forages. Increased livestock production from feeding planted forages has been documented. 117 tonnes of certified forage seed have been produced and this enhances forage supply to livestock. Placement of livestock packages with poor households has been accelerated with the improved procurement process and outreach. The placed livestock have since started to multiply, especially goats, chickens, and rabbits. However, there are concerns about high mortalities in goats and chickens, hence establishment of herd/flock health management programme under E-SLIP AF. The pass-on rate is still very low at 20% against a target of 90% of the distributed livestock packages being passed-on.

**Main issues**

58. CBPP vaccination efforts have resulted in 31 of the targeted 35 districts reaching the OIE-mandated freedom from CBPP. Further, zonal branding of cattle will allow easy identification and control of cattle movement into and out of CBPP vaccinated areas. To date 522,917 have been branded against a target 600,000. E-SLIP has consistently reached the CBPP vaccination target of over 90% of cattle in the border districts. The target for 2023 is to vaccinate 250,000 cattle against CBPP. With the vaccines in stock, this target can easily be achieved. In addition, 200 cordon guards to control cattle movement will be incorporated into the community CBPP taskforces.
59. Immunization of calves 3 to 18 months of age against ECF will allow smallholder cattle herds to grow. To date, 63,243 calves have been immunized, with the remainder of the targeted 200,000 calves expected to be covered by end of October 2023. Production of ECF stabilate at CVRI is ongoing with 200,000 doses of ECF stabilate targeted in 2023, i.e., 120,000 Chitongo, 60,000 Katete and 20,000 Isoka. However, the project has struggled to incorporate private veterinarians in ECF stabilate immunization. For the 2023 ECF immunization, E-SLIP DCU will trial immunization by a private veterinarian in Mazabuka district.
60. 85,291 households established a 'lima' each of forages against a target of 80,000 households. Reinforcement of rangelands with legumes has reached 99,270ha against the target of 100,000ha of over-sown natural pastures, on 35 sites, with 17,345 ha over-sown during the 2022-23 farming season. Planting of forages in arable lands and reinforcement of legumes in rangelands will result in improved supply of quality feeds to livestock, thus improving growth rates and reproductive performance. Legume forages planted in arable lands also improve yields of subsequent crops due to nitrogen fixation and soil carbon accumulation.
61. Cumulatively, 227,347 village chickens, 213 pigs, 19,234 goats, 828 beef heifers, and 441 dairy heifers have been placed to 33,421 households (22,468 Female, 8,349 Youth, 2,153 Male) against a programme target of 28,000 households. The programme concentrated on procurement and placement of goats and chickens that multiply quicker thus benefiting more households. However, there has only been 2,512 livestock packages passed-on, against an end of programme target of 90% of beneficiaries passing-on distributed livestock packages. The low pass-on rates are attributed to; (i) high mortalities in distributed packages, especially chickens and goats, (ii) delayed start to distribution of livestock packages due to challenges with release of OFID funds and (iii) reluctance by beneficiary households to pass-on livestock. Mitigation measures employed by E-SLIP include: (i) distributing incubators to accelerate chicken multiplication, (ii) instituting a herd/flock health programme to empower beneficiaries to manage their livestock better, and (iii) capacitating extension officers and beneficiaries on the merits and obligation under pass-on scheme. An insurance scheme for replacement of stocked and restocked livestock against adverse weather, and restocking households losing cattle under the CBPP test-and-slaughter scheme will be instituted under E-SLIP AF.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Branding of Cattle in CBPP Prevalent Areas</b> Complete zonal branding of cattle in CBPP affected provinces of Muchinga, Northern, and Western	PCO - DCU	04/2022
<b>Disseminate Herd Health Management and GAHP</b> Effectively educate producer groups on herd health management and good animal husbandry practices (GAHP).	PCO-DCU	12/2023

**Nutrition** **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 3**

**Justification of rating**

62. E-SLIP interventions directly and indirectly contribute to better nutritional outcomes among the project's target groups. Nutrition sensitive interventions are mainstreamed under component 2 with activities supporting food production, income generation and knowledge. The PCO has nominated a nutrition focal person. Assisted by a National expert, the project has developed a nutrition action plan for the next 2 years. The action plan leverages existing interventions to maximise nutrition impact. The activities are duly costed in the AWPB and nutrition specific indicators were inserted in the revised logframe. A baseline survey is planned to support the measurement of impact at outputs and outcomes level. The 2022 impact survey states overall positive impact on household and child nutrition.

**Main issues**

63. **Zambia's nutrition profile:** Zambia continues to suffer from high levels of hunger and malnutrition. According to the 2018 Demographic and Health Survey, malnutrition affects children and pregnant women: 40% of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition, such as stunting or low height-for-age, and 15% suffer from acute malnutrition, including wasting. Children in the



poorest households are much more likely to be stunted (47 percent) than children in the wealthiest households (28 percent). Over half of children aged 6-59 months have anaemia, and nearly a third of women aged 15-49 also suffer from the condition. Malnutrition is a leading factor causing a decline in human capital and bears a significant weight on Zambia's healthcare system. In response, the Government has placed nutrition as a top priority in its National development policies and plans.

64. **E-SLIP nutrition impact:** E-SLIP promotes nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food security in the Livestock sector through different approaches. These include: 1) the diversification and production of nutritious food, such as dairy, livestock (meat), eggs, and legumes, hence, increasing food availability and accessibility; 2) the increase in household income from agriculture-related activities, thus supporting household purchasing capacity and dietary diversification; 3) the improved access to and control over resources and assets (incl. livestock), consequently augmenting the household food availability and women power to make decisions on the purchase and allocation of food; 4) the enhancing of communities nutrition awareness and knowledge on food preparation, conservation and consumption thus supporting better nutritional behaviour and intake. As a result, the 2022 impact assessment reports that stakeholders rated at 73% E-SLIP contribution to increased household food availability, and shows a decrease by 18 points (30 to 15%) in child malnutrition following the project intervention.
65. **Nutrition Action Plan:** The PCO has developed a Nutrition Action Plan, which offers an operational guideline to support E-SLIP interventions on its nutrition objectives and associated indicators. The development of the action plan was led by a senior consultant and followed a consultative process, which includes the setup of a technical working group composed of relevant stakeholders. The proposed action areas participate in leveraging other project interventions, thus ensuring maximum impact despite a limited budget. The costing and planning of the activities were duly reflected in the AWPB. Recommendations were shared with the PCO to improve the action plan with a particular attention to implementation arrangements, including partnership agreements, the definition of the target groups and the link to relevant logframe indicators.
66. **Nutrition Baseline:** The Additional Financing's logframe includes 3 Core Outcome Indicators (COI) nutrition indicators, 2 at outputs and 1 at outcome level: a) Households with improved Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP); b) Percentage of women reporting minimum dietary diversity (Minimum Women's Food Diversity, MDDW); c) Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition. A nutrition baseline is budgeted to further inform the project intervention on the nutritional needs of the target groups and support the attribution of impacts at completion. It was suggested to monitor an extra indicator due to the widespread malnourishment among children in rural Zambia: Percentage of children aged 6-23 months meeting the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Children (MDDC).

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Undertake a case study on RPSF I&amp; II impact on nutrition</b>	PCO	03/2022
<b>Nutrition Strategy</b> Produce an action oriented Nutrition strategy and assign budget for the strategy to ensure its adequate implementation.	PCO	05/2022
<b>Nutrition Action Plan</b> Improve the impact pathway of the plan and update the timeline for the advanced list of activities	PCO	08/2023
<b>Nutrition Baseline Survey</b> Execute the nutrition baseline on dietary diversity	PCO	11/2023

**Adaptation to Climate Change**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

67. The adaptation to climate change was rated as moderately satisfactory, indicating some progress but with room for improvement. E-SLIP has successfully implemented more than 70% of the climate change adaptation options related to forage production, stocking and restocking activities, access to water, and soil management. This achievement is commendable, considering the absence of clear mainstreaming targets during the project's initial design phase.

#### Main issues

68. Building on the recommendations from a previous supervision mission, it is crucial to develop a comprehensive sustainability plan to ensure a targeted and effective implementation of these adaptation activities, especially as the project advances into the additional financing phase. The sustainability plan should prioritize actions aimed at protecting vulnerable beneficiaries from the impacts of climatic shocks. Additionally, the sustainability plan should focus on preserving and enhancing the gains achieved in forage production and livestock productivity improvements. This can involve investing in capacity building for local farmers, introducing resilient and climate-smart agricultural practices, and promoting sustainable land and water management techniques. By doing so, the project can ensure the long-term viability and impact of these initiatives even beyond the project's duration.
69. Furthermore, the plan should emphasize the importance of engaging with local communities and stakeholders, fostering ownership and participation in the adaptation efforts. Collaborative decision-making and involvement in the planning process will enhance the likelihood of successful and lasting outcomes.



70. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be integrated into the sustainability plan to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the adaptation strategies continuously. Regular feedback loops will enable project managers to identify any areas needing improvement and make necessary adjustments promptly.

## b. Sustainability and Scaling up

<b>Institutions and Policy Engagement</b>	<b>Rating: 5</b>	<b>Previous rating: 5</b>
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### Justification of rating

71. Institutions and Policy engagement was rated as satisfactory. E-SLIP has made significant strides in strengthening the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock at all levels and has actively contributed to enhancing institutional capacities within the Ministry. By leveraging the Ministry's existing implementation structures at both the provincial and district levels, the programme has effectively improved planning and implementation capabilities among Ministry staff. A notable impact of the programme has been on the Ministry's ability to address emerging challenges, such as disease outbreaks, and to enhance access to vital livestock support services like training, vaccination, improved forages, and genetics. These improvements have led to more effective disease control measures and better livestock management practices, thereby positively influencing the livestock policy environment.

### Main issues

72. To ensure the sustainability of these achievements and to draw valuable lessons for future interventions, it is essential to document these contributions thoroughly. By doing so, the programme can create a valuable knowledge base that will help guide and inform future initiatives in the livestock sector. As the E-SLIP programme enters its additional financing phase, it presents a unique opportunity to build on the positive outcomes achieved in livestock production and productivity. One promising aspect is the potential for the programme to foster livestock business and marketing advancements. By capitalizing on its previous successes, E-SLIP can set the tone for creating a more robust and efficient livestock market, thus further enhancing the overall livestock sector.

<b>Partnership-building</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
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### Justification of rating

73. Partnership building in the E-SLIP programme has been rated as satisfactory, and this success can be attributed to the programme's effective utilization of its national focus and close ties with the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock. By leveraging these connections, E-SLIP has fostered collaborations with various stakeholders, including government departments, universities, and non-governmental organizations, to achieve its objectives.
74. Among the significant collaborations are partnerships with the World Food Programme, Pula, and other insurance companies, such as Mayfair. Through these partnerships, E-SLIP has successfully implemented livestock weather index insurance, benefitting as many as 5,000 farmers. This insurance coverage has been instrumental in mitigating risks and losses for farmers and has contributed to enhanced livestock productivity and resilience.

### Main issues

75. E-SLIP has actively supported the commercialization of forage seed. Collaborating with the seed certification and control institute, the programme has introduced drought-tolerant forage seed varieties through seed trials with seed companies. Additionally, E-SLIP has linked 55 trained seed growers to these institutions, effectively bridging the gap between farmers and the forage seed market.
76. The success of these partnerships can be attributed to the programme's meticulous approach in defining the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder involved. This strategic alignment ensures a clear understanding of the objectives and fosters commitment to the long-term sustainability of the initiatives. For example, in the case of livestock weather index insurance, insurance companies are actively engaged in reaching out to farmers, ensuring that the coverage remains relevant and tailored to their needs. On the other hand, seed companies are encouraged to continue expanding their operations, particularly in serving small-scale farmers, ensuring the availability and accessibility of high-quality forage seed.

<b>Human and Social Capital and Empowerment</b>	<b>Rating: 5</b>	<b>Previous rating: 5</b>
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### Justification of rating

77. E-SLIP efficiently and effectively contributes to enhancing human and social capital through an approach based on community and individual empowerment. The project has supported livestock producers and rural households by strengthening rural institutions and providing a range of capacity-building training in animal health, husbandry, disease control, sustainable forage and forage seed production and utilization, among others. The project is exceeding outreach targets with, in most cases, women's participation exceeding men. The resulting outcomes show high satisfaction among beneficiaries and relevance of the training provided and greater return in households' income. As the project continues to build local capacities, further support shall include business skills.

### Main issues

**Under the component 1:** the component is adopting a community-based approach, empowering interest groups to identify

78. problem and pro-actively pursue implementable solutions. This is backed by the successful establishment of 88 CBPP Community task forces (against a target of 80) and their training on recognizing, reporting, and preventing the spread of CBPP from illegal cattle movements, as well as the registration of 35 Rangeland Management Committees (RMCs) in cooperatives to support coordination on sustainable rangeland management.
79. **Under the component 2:** the training targets for both sub-components of Component 2 were exceeded, according to analysis of the Programme Log-frame and Supervision Mission Reports. The Programme successfully trained 148% of individuals in improved production practices and/or technologies for sustainable forage and forage seed production and utilization. The forage training program covers agronomy, harvesting, seed processing, and packaging. It also includes demonstrations in schools, colleges, and livestock centers. So far, demonstrations have been held in 83 Milk Collection Centres (MCCs), 64 schools, and 70 Livestock Service Centres (LSCs) & Livestock Breeding Centres (LBCs), all exceeding the set targets. Exchange visits and field days are also part of the training. The farmers trained for stocking and restocking exceeds the target by 142% with 39, 742 farmers trained. The programme include livestock, fodder and animal health training. E-SLIP also surpassed the community mobilisation and capacity building target for Producer Organisations (POs) by 303% with 1971 POs supported. More people were trained due to demand for livestock packages and pass-on scheme. Lastly, the project established 1,643 (against a target of 640) Community Animal Health Funds (CAHF) to help communities purchase husbandry and veterinary supplies for livestock packages.
80. **Under the Additional Financing:** The E-SLIP will deliver training on Farming as a Business (FaaB) to beneficiaries linked with the Matching Grant Fund under the new sub-component 2.3, Sustainable Agribusiness Partnerships. Recommendation was made to extend the training to producer groups from rangeland management, stocking and restocking and seed production.
81. **Impact on capacity building:** Regarding adoptions, the household survey asked if respondents utilized their trainings. The results show percentages of 56%, 86%, 23%, and 57% for forage, livestock and milk production, and overall, respectively. Focus groups discussion held with beneficiary communities further indicates a need for continued training and capacity-building. The PCO is aware and pro-actively suggested the continuation of targeted training and the promotion of exchange visits among target groups to foster knowledge sharing and peer learning. Lastly, the 2022 impact assessment survey reports a positive impact on households' income post project intervention, with an increase of 201%. The increase in household income is attributable to the rising trend in small livestock keeping, production and sales, as well as the increase in animal products sales after restocking.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Train and capacity build E-SLIP beneficiary groups in FaaB</b>  Train and coach producer groups from rangeland management, stocking and restocking and seed production, in farming as a business and governance.	PCO-BDS	12/2023
<b>Peer-learning &amp; Exchange visits:</b>  Increase number of field days and exchange visits among forage and seed forage producers and relevant stakeholders, including the private sector to support access to inputs and commercialisation	PCO	

**Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

82. E-SLIP is based on a community-driven development approach, which emphasizes local ownership and leadership. The direct involvement of the project target groups in the implementation of the project's activities plays a central role in fostering sustainability. The target group's participation in the project's activities is good, with a fair representation of both males and females. Community-based structures were established to support conflict resolutions but the project still lacks its own grievance and redress mechanism. Stakeholder's satisfaction on engagement and ownership is positive.

#### Main issues

83. **Ownership & engagement:** The 2022 impact assessment survey measured E-SLIP performance on stakeholders' perception of the project sustainability through their extent of engagement and ownership. On a scale ranging from 0 (low) to 10 (high), the beneficiaries rated their involvement in the management of services provided by the project at 6.8; and the engagement of relevant stakeholders by the project at 7. The involvement of beneficiaries through E-SLIP's structures such as rangelands committees, the CAHFs, or the forage producer groups has played a vital role in ensuring ownership of the activities and their sustainability. As reported under Human and Social Capital and Empowerment, target groups' participation in training and capacity-building activity is high, and particular attention was made to reaching the most vulnerable.
84. **Community-level conflict resolution mechanism:** The mission acknowledges the informal conflict resolution structures at the community-level and their effectiveness. Field visits allowed assessing beneficiary's use and reliance on community organisations structures to address grievances and solve issues associated with resource access, management or property. Those local structures are participating in the sustainability of the interventions and the consolidation of rural institutions, which are central to the project development objectives.
85. **Grievance and redress mechanism (GRM):** As per the previous mission's recommendations, the project is advised to set up its own Grievance and Redress mechanism in compliance with IFAD SECAP requirements. A GRM is generally developed at start-

up and employed throughout project implementation to allow project-affected populations to voice complaints or report wrongdoing and facilitate timely resolution of potential or realised negative impacts arising in connection with the project-supported interventions. In that respect, a dedicated action point was inserted to the Aide Memoire, and the IFAD Country Office (ICO) stands ready to guide the project on that exercise.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM).</b>  Develop a project-level GRM for measuring and improving effectiveness of serviced provided by the project and to address any complains resulting from the operations	PCO	11/2023

**Responsiveness of Service Providers** **Rating: 5** **Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

86. The responsiveness of E-SLIP's service providers has been rated as satisfactory. During the review period, E-SLIP collaborated with two key partners, WFP and Pula, to implement the Livestock Weather Index Insurance. In these service provider agreements, E-SLIP not only took great care to understand the roles and responsibilities of each partner, but it also observed that all partners remained highly responsive in adapting their approaches to meet the evolving needs of small-scale farmers.

**Main issues**

- 87. One notable aspect of this responsiveness was demonstrated through additional sensitization meetings organized by the partners. These meetings played a crucial role in helping farmers grasp the significance of having insurance coverage for their livestock. By raising awareness and educating farmers about insurance, E-SLIP, WFP, and Pula showed their commitment to supporting and empowering farmers in managing risks related to weather and livestock.
- 88. Another remarkable feature of the Livestock Weather Index Insurance model was the implementation of pay-out sessions for farmers who experienced below-normal rainfall. During these sessions, insurance companies provided compensation to farmers to cover the cost of feed, as stipulated in the insurance conditions. This proactive measure exemplifies how the insurance model was designed to protect and support farmers during challenging times, enabling them to sustain their livelihoods even in adverse weather conditions.
- 89. As the Programme progresses into the additional financing phase, E-SLIP is expected to offer matching grants to individual farmers and agribusinesses as part of its matching grant facility. It is crucial for the programme to draw valuable lessons from the successful partnerships and experiences in the Livestock Weather Index Insurance implementation. By applying these lessons, the programme can ensure that the deliverables, roles, and responsibilities are clearly defined and effectively executed in all future funded projects.

**Environment and Natural Resource Management** **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

90. Environment and Natural Resources Management is rated moderately satisfactory, indicating a significant positive impact on the targeted areas. One of the key areas where the E-SLIP has shown commendable progress is in rangeland management activities. Through the implementation of 35 well-designed rangeland management plans, the Programme has made notable strides in improving rangeland conditions. This has positively affected the regeneration of previously degraded lands, which, in turn, helps in preserving biodiversity, restoring ecosystems, and mitigating soil erosion.

**Main issues**

- 91. In terms of forage production, the Programme has not only met but exceeded expectations by reaching 85,291 farmers, surpassing the target of 80,000 farmers. This has resulted in the establishment of at least one Lima of improved forage per farmer, leading to enhanced livestock productivity and healthier rangelands. The improved forage, in particular, drought-tolerant varieties, allows livestock to graze sustainably, promoting controlled grazing practices that prevent overgrazing and ensure the long-term health of the ecosystem.
- 92. Additionally, the strengthening of the forage seed system is crucial for ensuring a sustainable supply of quality forage. By empowering 55 local seed suppliers and connecting them with reputable seed companies like Tropical Seed and Afriseed, the Programme has established a robust network that can consistently deliver high-quality forage seeds to farmers, promoting the adoption of improved forage varieties.
- 93. Another impactful intervention by the Programme is the successful over-sowing of 99,270 hectares (99%) of rangelands for restoration out of the targeted 100,000 hectares. This restoration effort plays a crucial role in rehabilitating degraded lands and fostering the recovery of vegetation cover, ultimately leading to improved ecosystem services and increased carbon sequestration.
- 94. Regarding livestock stocking and restocking, the Programme has surpassed its targets by reaching 111% of households receiving animals. This intervention not only supports the livelihoods of local communities but also encourages sustainable livestock management practices. By providing the right training and support, the Programme has successfully minimized any potential negative impacts on the environment arising from livestock rearing, such as overgrazing and soil degradation.

95. However, there are still some challenges that need to be addressed to further enhance the positive impact on the environment and natural resources management. Access to water remains a significant obstacle, and it is crucial for future interventions to invest in water infrastructure. Adequate water supply enables proper application of chemicals (e.g., fertilizers and pesticides) and supports year-round forage production, making the overall agricultural practices more sustainable and environmentally friendly.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Incorporate Traditional Leaders in Rangeland Committees</b>  Engage and make traditional leaders and chiefs ex-officio members of rangelands management committees for effective implementation.	PMU-LPPU	08/2023

**Exit Strategy** **Rating: 5** **Previous rating: 5**

#### Justification of rating

96. The Exit Strategy for E-SLIP has been developed and is being implemented. The exit strategy and sustainability elements of E-SLIP were integrated in the programme design in terms of operational approaches, delivery models and handing over of assets, anchored on lessons learned from its predecessor project. The PCO adopted phasing-over/phasing-out approach, which involves gradual transfer of implementation responsibilities and funding of various activities to local institutions and communities, such as farmer organizations (cooperatives, farmer groups, associations, and committees) and task forces. Specific responsibilities have been transferred to relevant MFL departments, i.e., DVS for disease control interventions, and DLD for rangeland management, forage production and livestock stocking and restocking. The transfer of responsibilities is backed by training, provision of tools and equipment, building institutional partnerships, implementation guidelines/manuals, mobilization, sensitization and awareness creation to communities and partners in order to enhance their sense of ownership and commitment to take over E-SLIP financed activities.

#### Main issues

97. E-SLIP has taken steps to ensure sustainability and mainstreaming of its activities into MFL or partner policies. For example, a CBPP control and eradication dossier has been registered with the WOH and entrenched in DVS. DVS has also set up an ECF Reserve Fund into which beneficiary contributions to ECF stabilate purchase are deposited and utilized sustainably for ECF-related activities. Sero-surveillance programmes have been instituted in border districts for CBPP and in all 10 provinces for ECF and internalized in DVS operations.
98. Forage production from arable lands has been entrenched in beneficiary households who retain own seed for replanting. On beneficiaries under E-SLIP AF, households will source own forage seed with support from the project. Communities that are reinforcing rangelands with perennial legumes have established management committees and forage nurseries to source forage seed. They have been left to manage the rangelands through community specific by-laws and incorporated traditional leadership.
99. There are still gaps that may undermine sustainable exit and achievement of outcomes and impacts. These include; willingness/ability of farmers to pay for ECF immunization, delayed development of private sector engagement model for stabilate supply chain, including engagement of private vets; reluctance of some farmers to pass-on animals received for stocking and destocking programme, among others. The PCO would need to focus on addressing these gaps in E-SLIP AF. This can be done in the following ways: i) finalize development of clear business model for private sector engagement in the ECF stabilate supply chain; ii) strengthen sensitization of farmers for the livestock pass-on programme to enhance their understanding of the underlying guiding principles and the importance of sustaining the pass-on; iii) sensitize and train DLD staff in the pass-on process and entrench in their internal processes, and iv) produce a strategy to integrate forage seed producers in the forage seed value chain and linkages with the private sector.
100. There is also need for E-SLIP to engage GRZ to set up revolving funds to continue financing activities such as CBPP vaccination, ECF stabilate production and to make the livestock pass-on scheme a self-perpetuating activity. GRZ could also make forage seed as part of the seasonal crop production package.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Prioritise implementation of activities that guarantee sustainability</b>  This includes addressing the challenges that may jeopardise success including, willingness/ability of farmers to pay for ECF vaccination due to high prices; finalize development of clear business model for private sector engagement in the ECF stabilate supply chain; strengthen sensitization of farmers for the livestock pass-on programme to enhance their understanding of the guiding principles and the importance of sustaining the pass-on.	LPPU Coordinator	

**Potential for Scaling-up** **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

101. The implementation of the E-SLIP Programme has demonstrated satisfactory potential for scaling up, with valuable lessons learned along the way. Notably, the programme's focus on disease control has extended beyond cattle diseases such as CBPP and ECF, realizing the importance of addressing all major livestock diseases in Zambia. To achieve this, the E-SLIP Programme

has adopted a herd health approach, which has shown strong potential for scaling up as the project progresses into the Additional Financing phase.

**Main issues**

- 102. One of the significant takeaways from the programme has been the lessons learned in the production of ECF vaccines in Zambia. These lessons have revealed a promising opportunity for scaling up through public-private partnerships. Collaborating with private entities can enhance the production and distribution of vaccines, ensuring broader coverage and impact in combating ECF.
- 103. In terms of CBPP control, the E-SLIP Programme has identified that mass vaccination efforts have played a vital role in controlling the disease. However, the programme has also recognized the need to strengthen transboundary efforts to tackle this disease effectively across the country. As the programme advances into the additional financing phase, an intensified focus on transboundary collaboration becomes essential to bolster CBPP control.
- 104. Furthermore, exploring private-public partnerships in upscaling forage seed commercialization can prove beneficial in ensuring equitable access to seeds for all farmers. By involving private sector entities, the program can tap into their expertise, resources, and distribution networks, thereby increasing the availability and affordability of quality forage seeds for farmers across the country.

**c. Project Management**

<b>Quality of Project Management</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
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**Justification of rating**

105. The overall quality of Project management is rated as moderately satisfactory. The mission noted that not so much progress was made towards implementation of activities in the second quarter of 2023 due to further delays in finalizing the Financing Agreement, thus limiting availability of financial resources for implementation. Nonetheless, the mission was pleased to observe the project's consistent implementation pace despite this delay in the approval. The mission also acknowledges the efforts of the PCO in initiating implementation of activities that require a lot of procurement using GRZ Counterpart financing. Given the short project implementation period, it will be crucial for the PMU to focus on activities that significantly complement existing results and guarantee sustainability.

**Main issues**

- 106. In view of the 7-month lag in implementation caused by the delays in finalizing the financing agreement, the PCO would need to continue its proactive efforts to ensure that the intended gains are realized and the overall objectives achieved during the extension period. It will be crucial to reflect this accordingly in their AWPB revision by ensuring prioritization of activities to be implemented during this extension period.
- 107. Given the non-availability of funds earmarked under IFAD Additional financing, implementation of the agreed actions from the previous mission recommendations is quite satisfactory. Currently, 56% of the actions are ongoing, while 21% were completed. 9% of the actions are on hold and 15% have not yet started mainly due to lack of funds. In consideration of the fact that E-SLIP has been implementing activities solely using GRZ counterpart funding despite most activities earmarked under the AF, this progress is appreciated. It is also expected that the remaining actions would be completed within good periods as per agreed deadlines, subject to finalization of the approval of AF and the subsequent availability of funds under the AF.
- 108. The PCO has also ensured continued interface to ensure strengthened coordination between the technical components of the programme. This is at both planning and implementation levels.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Renew staff contracts</b> In consultation with MFL and MoFNP, ensure all staff contracts are extended in view of the additional finance	PC	05/2023
<b>Review and update PMU ToRs</b> In view of the additional finance, review and update the ToRs for all staff in order to come up with a good performance management system, which is currently disjointed	PCO	06/2023
<b>Review and update staff performance appraisal system</b> E-SLIP to streamline the appraisal system in order to ensure performance is adequately monitored and reviewed	PCO	06/2023

<b>Knowledge Management</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
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**Justification of rating**



109. The programme undertook one case study on pass-on intervention to document key practices that make the approach successful. Therefore, the practices are being used to standardize implementation of pass on intervention for enhanced successes and sustainability. Similarly, the programme supported nine radio programmes and documentaries. These include: (i) CBPP Control – Lozi radio program; (ii) CBPP Control – English radio program; (iii) Benefits of forage production – Luvale radio program; (iv) How livestock restocking has improved household incomes – English radio program; (v) How livestock restocking has improved household incomes – Lunda radio program; (vi) Improving community livestock breed – TV documentary in English; (vii) Forage and pasture seed multiplication – mini documentary; (viii) The impact on E-SLIP’s Livestock production model – mini documentary; and (ix) Rangeland management – an avenue for improved nutrition – a mini documentary. Furthermore, three TV shows for CBPP control were aired during the period under review.

**Main issues**

110. E-SLIP should utilize different feasible ways of documenting the programme successes, best practices, and lessons learned. In this regard, a standard reporting template can be developed and shared with Implementing Partners, provide an orientation on how to document knowledge gained along the programme implementation of specific activities implemented by the partners. An e-book can be prepared from information on the programme successes, best practices and lessons learned gathered through the implementing partners.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Document lessons learnt</b> Document lessons learnt in implementation of the E-SLIP.	DVS, DLD and PCO/KM	
<b>Carry out case studies</b> As part of the completion process, carry out detailed case studies on successful interventions on (i) Rangeland Management, (ii) CBPP Control, (iii) Livestock management – Group versus Individual management (iv) Implementation of the RPSF. Ensure clear take away messages	KM&E specialist	

**Value for Money** **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

111. Value for money was rated moderately satisfactory. E-SLIP was able to achieve most of its outcome targets and is on track compared to its original financing targets. These achievements highlight the programme’s effectiveness in delivering tangible results.

**Main issues**

**112. Value for Money Review**

113. One of the notable successes of E-SLIP is its remarkable progress in mass vaccination against CBPP achieving an impressive 99% coverage. Additionally, the control of ECF through the infection and treatment method has reached 50.9%, showing promising results in tackling this disease. Regarding forage production, the Programme has exceeded expectations by reaching 85,291 farmers, surpassing the initial target of 80,000 farmers. This success has led to the establishment of improved forage in the region.

114. The livestock stocking and restocking efforts have surpassed expectations, reaching an impressive 111% of households receiving animals. This achievement has had a positive impact on the communities, contributing to their economic stability and overall well-being.

115. However, amidst these accomplishments, it is crucial to address the issue of significant over-absorption (345%) of the IFAD grant in the salaries and allowances category. While IFAD had expressed its acceptance of the situation at the time, it has advised the Programme to be cautious to avoid such instances in the future, especially with the Additional Financing of USD 7.87 million on the horizon.

**Coherence between AWPB and Implementation** **Rating: 3** **Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

116. Coherence between AWPB and implementation is rated moderately unsatisfactory. Execution of activities as per AWPB was low, mainly due to delayed AF. E-SLIP utilised funds received from the Government of Zambia for implementation of activities. For example, 4 out of 9 planned activities were implemented under the CBPP Eradication subcomponent, 5 out of 11 planned activities were implemented under ECF control. 1 out of 4 activities under the Control of other Diseases in stocked and restocked animals was implemented, while 9 out of 11 activities under Sustainable Forage and Forage seed Production and Utilisation were implemented. 5 out of 6 activities under Pro-poor Stocking and Restocking established were implemented, 3 out of 8 activities under Agribusiness and Marketing were implemented and 3 out of 8 activities were implemented under efficient Programme Management. Mostly, preparatory activities, sub-activities and tasks were undertaken for the purpose of setting implementation

readiness for implementation of major activities upon receipt of the Additional Financing. Nevertheless, this programme action is worth recognition as best practice.

#### AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

117. Programme activities in the AWPB under review reached out to 73,290 household members being 30% of the annual target. The programme records results against 27 indicators in the logical framework. In addition, implementation of the agreed actions from the previous mission is quite satisfactory. Currently, 56% of the actions are ongoing, while 21% have been completed. 9% of the actions are on hold and 15% have not yet started. E-SLIP has been implementing activities exclusively using GRZ counterpart funding despite most activities being earmarked under the Additional Financing, this registers good progress by the PCO. It is likely that the remaining actions would be completed timely, subject to the availability of funds under the Additional Financing. To this end, revising the 2023 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) to reflect the delay and prioritize activities that enhance the sustainability of E-SLIP interventions is crucial.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Revise 2023 Annual Work Plan and Budget AWPB</b>  PMU to revise the 2023 AWPB to reflect the delay and prioritize activities that enhance the sustainability of E-SLIP interventions	PCO	09/2023

**Performance of M&E System** **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

118. The Programme Monitoring and Evaluation system is working and has basic components required to carry out Monitoring and Evaluation functions. These components include Additional Financing logical framework, reports, data collection system comprising data collection tools and data collection personnel, data management, M&E manager, M&E plan, and budget to undertake M&E activities.

#### M&E System Review

119. Following a thorough review of the E-SLIP monitoring and evaluation system, a number of gaps are noted in the system, which need be addressed accordingly. These gaps include the following: (i) some results data has fractions (decimal points) against outreach indicators which in essence decimal points are not applicable; (ii) A number of indicators have unclear descriptions, they are not well stated to meet SMART characteristics of “Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-bound” (SMART); (iii) there are too many indicators especially outcome number 2 which has 36 indicators; (iv) there are indicators which have no target values; (v) the logframe matrix has no columns to record performance and remark against extreme results data (very low and very high results); (vi) M&E plan does not have comprehensive information on indicator definition, who collects data, how to collect the data, tools to collect the data, frequency of data collection and reporting; (vii) there is no robust system to monitor indirect beneficiaries of the programme (this may result into under reporting of the programme results, (viii) indicators are not numbered properly for easy of identification, and (ix) a number of indicators are omitted into the Operational Results Management System (ORMS).

120. In addition, programme risks and assumptions are not updated. The table below presents risks and assumption of the logical framework due for updating. There are no regular orientation and feedback sessions among persons involved in the data collection. Those who are involved in E-SLIP M&E data collection include Extension Officers, E-SLIP Technical specialists, Implementing Partners, M&E Manager, and other Programme staff in the PCO. These people should receive orientation on the programme Monitoring and Evaluation system of the Additional Financing. As such, feedback sessions serve the purpose to receive and discuss issues and challenges in data collection. In addition, the sessions provide opportunity for training on data collection tools and updating the monitoring and evaluation plan. The M&E system review has found that there are no standard report templates for implementing partners. This is likely to cause differences in content and format of reports from partners and difficulties to put together information from the partners.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Enhance the Monitoring and Evaluation system</b>  Conduct data verification and validation, 2. Make logframe indicators SMART, 3. Conduct orientation session on data collection tools and the M&E plan, and 4. Update risks and assumptions of the logical framework	M&E Manager	11/2023

**Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements** **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

121. The Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) review has received a moderate satisfactory rating, indicating that it has achieved notable progress in its goals. The project's primary focus has been on combatting land degradation, soil erosion, and minimizing environmental pressures. Through its targeted activities, the programme has demonstrated positive environmental impacts, which are evident and commendable.

## SECAP Review

122. The Programme's success can be attributed to its reliance on the SECAP note, which has served as a valuable guide in the development of effective mitigation measures. Moreover, it has been encouraging to witness the integration of Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements into the AWPB as well as Procurement Plans. As a result, the planned measures have been actively put into action. The incorporation of Social, Environment, and Climate Standards has played a pivotal role in addressing various social, environmental, and climate-related risks and impacts while also fostering new opportunities. This comprehensive approach ensures that the project is not only environmentally sound but also socially responsible.
123. In alignment with the SECAP review note, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), and climate risk management matrix, the project has successfully guided rangeland management. This has been a collaborative effort involving active participation from the local communities, making them vital stakeholders in the process. As part of this process, Rangeland Management Plans (RMPs) and corresponding maps have been thoughtfully developed, considering the inputs and insights of the communities. These RMPs are well structured, and include detailed action plans with specific focus on key issues such as soil erosion, the *Chitemene* system, bush fires, charcoal burning, excessive tree cutting, and inadequate pastures.
124. Each RMP outlines clear and practical mitigation actions, along with the timeframe for implementation. Moreover, it identifies the responsible actors who will oversee the execution of these actions, ensuring accountability and smooth coordination among all involved parties. Additionally, the RMPs indicate the required resources, which helps in optimizing the allocation of funds and assets.

## d. Financial Management & Execution

<b>Acceptable Disbursement Rate</b>	<b>Rating: 3.0</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
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### Justification of rating

125. Automated rating based on IFAD disbursement data

### Main issues

126. The project is in its 8<sup>th</sup> year of implementation and its disbursement rate is rated 3 – moderately unsatisfactory. There has been one extension up to 31 December 2024. The disbursement rate of the project with regard to the IFAD loan and grant is acceptable. However, there was significant overabsorption (345%) on the IFAD grant on the salaries and allowances category. IFAD provided guidance in June 2023 confirming that, whereas the situation at the time was acceptable, going forward due care should be taken to avoid such instances, especially as the project prepares for the additional financing of USD 7.87m.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<p><b>Complete the necessary procedures to access additional financing.</b></p> <p>The project should engage the relevant authorities to complete the required procedures in order to access the additional financing of USD 7.87m.</p>	Programme Coordinator	09/2023

## Fiduciary aspects

<b>Quality of Financial Management</b>	<b>Rating: 3</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
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### Justification of rating

127. The overall quality of financial management is rated moderately unsatisfactory. Segregation of duties is a concern and there were several cases of either missing documents or inadequately supported documents identified from the sample selected for verification. Budget versus actual performance tracking is not done, and use of interim financial statements has not been employed.

### Main issues

128. Below are the main areas of financial management assessed during the mission:

1. **General FM concerns.** The overall FM function is adequately staffed and has an accounting software that is robust. There is also collaborative budgeting process, which results in AWPBs that are implementation ready, albeit with revisions expected in the normal course of implementation, based on prevailing circumstances. As noted in various pillars below, some concerns were identified during the mission especially related to lack of segregation of duties among the finance staff (most of the finance functions are centralised at the project accountant and not delegated to the assistant accountant); inadequate budget monitoring (budgets are not uploaded in the accounting software and are not sufficiently monitored outside the system either); insufficient supporting documents for expenditure claimed in withdrawal applications; large cash withdrawals (related to OFID loan up to around October 2022); and lack of follow-through with the IFAD supported plan for capacity building together with RUFEP project. All these issues point to general weakness in the internal control environment, which must be addressed in order to strengthen overall financial management of the project. The July 2023 mission was the first physical mission since 2019 due to Covid-19 travel restrictions, which may explain why a number of issues were identified. The project must take all necessary measures to ensure that the matters identified in the agreed actions are adequately addressed within the timelines.



2. **Staffing.** The FM staff structure of the project consists of the Project Accountant and an assistant accountant. There are no overlaps in the FM structure of the project, and it is considered sufficient for the needs of the project. Oversight from the FM Department at MoA through the Chief Accountant and Director Finance. Sub-national level, there are district accountants who are responsible for monitoring financial performance for any funding disbursed to district level. Whereas there are performance assessments conducted, the mission noted that these are mainly carried out at contract renewal stage and not necessarily annually. A systematic way of performance evaluation, with clear metrics as envisaged in the job descriptions should be developed and implemented.
3. **Budgeting.** The 2023 AWPB was submitted and approved by IFAD on time. Budget is aligned to the components in the design document and expenditure categories of schedule 2 of the FA. Budgets have been prepared in sufficient detail. At the time of the mission, budget revision for the additional financing of USD 7.8m was underway. There is sufficient involvement of different members of the team. The project should finalise the AWPB for implementation. As soon as the clearance is obtained, the project should submit the initial request for advance from IFAD. The mission also noted that there has not been consistent monitoring of budget versus actual performance. The accounting software has the capacity for this function; however, the budget is not uploaded into the accounting software, an area attributed to insufficient effort on the part of the FM team.
4. **Funds flow.** Disbursement methods are appropriate. WAs have been slow, especially due to the exhaustion of the funds for the IFAD and OFID loan. The project has been operating with the GRZ counterpart financing, since the additional financing has not been approved. The authorised allocation is adequate, and currently no liquidity challenges are experienced by the project. However, with transition to report-based disbursement modality, the projects are expected to request funds on the basis of cash flow projections submitted as part of the IFRs.
5. **Internal controls.** Whereas the internal controls are well documented in the PIM, the mission noted some weaknesses with regard to the expenditure claimed in the sampled transactions from the WA30. The mission reviewed 36% (equivalent to USD 320,446) of the expenditure claimed under WA 30, sampled from the following cost categories: equipment and materials; training; and salaries and allowances. Internal controls were noted to be operating effectively. However, there were insufficient documents to support transactions claimed in the WA amounting to USD 173,124. Findings related to the inadequately supported transactions included some transactions of imprest nature only having payment documents (payment vouchers and budgets for activities) while others did not include the accountability documents.
6. **Internal audit.** The project is subject to the internal audit department of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock. The IA department conducts the reviews every six months. The mission reviewed the IA report for the period up to 31 Dec. 2022, issued in April 2023. The report was of good quality. The issues identified in the report were of routine nature. However, it included recommendations on expenditure transactions that were missing accountability documents.
7. **Accounting software.** The project uses Sage Evolution Accounting software. It is double entry system with appropriate chart of accounts coded for the project transactions. Reports are available by category, component, and source of funds. There has not been consistent monitoring of budget versus actual performance, even though the accounting software has the functionality.
8. **Interim financial reports (IFRs).** Whereas there are valid reasons why the project had not adopted interim financial reporting as of 31 March 2023, the project is required to commence use of IFRs from Q2 of 2023 covering the period April to June 2023. IFAD will send the revised LTB as soon as the financing agreement for the additional financing is signed. The revised LTB will include the requirement for submission of IFRs in line with the new disbursement modality. E-SLIP and RUFEP FM teams have been trained on the new IFR reporting requirements.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>In-Kind contribution from Government:</b> The programme should utilise the tool to quantify and analyse the in-kind contribution and ensure it is regularly recorded in the accounting system and further incorporated in as part of notes to the programme financial statements. It should ensure it is both verifiable and auditable to ease any third party verifications of the in-kind contribution.	PMT	06/2023
<b>Imprest regulation</b> A follow up review to be conducted on imprest regulations	ICO	06/2023
<b>Prepare interim financial report for Q2 2023 (quarter ended 30 June 2023).</b> Prepare interim financial report for Q2 2023 (quarter ended 30 June 2023).	Project Accountant	08/2023
<b>Develop proposal for strengthening the FM function of the project by incorporating the IFAD mission recommendations. This should include the proposal to share learning experience with RUFEP project. Delegate some tasks to the assistant accountant.</b> Delegate some tasks to the assistant accountant. These should include the preparation of bank reconciliations, review of accountabilities to ensure completeness, and uploading the AWPB in the accounting software.	Project Accountant	09/2023
<b>Utilise the accounting software to perform budget versus actual analysis. This should include uploading the 2023 AWPB and ensuring that budget performance is adequately done on a monthly basis.</b> Upload the budget for the additional financing as soon as the approval is granted and commence budget vs actual tracking at the end of the first quarter of implementation.	Project Accountant	09/2023
<b>Ensure adequate support for transactions claimed from IFAD through the WAs, the project should avail the documents as soon as possible but no later than the agreed action date.</b> Expenditure should only be claimed from IFAD or justified through the withdrawal applications whenever the imprest has been fully accounted for.	Project Accountant	09/2023
<b>Final Project Audit</b> The Project to start preparation of the Project final audit and submit TORs to IFAD	Programme accountant	12/2023

**Quality and Timeliness of Audit**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 5**

**Justification of rating**

129. The audited financial statements were received timely but the financial statements are not fully aligned to IFAD's disclosure requirements

**Main issues**

130. The audited financial statements were received on time. Unqualified opinion was given on the financial statements. The audit was conducted by the SAI following ISSAI standards.

131. The audited financial statements did not include the statement of fixed assets and withdrawal applications submitted in the year, which are mandatory disclosures in accordance with IFAD's audit framework. The auditor did not comment on some minor discrepancies that are observed in the financial statements as regards withdrawals during the audited year. Finally, the management letter did not report on implementation of prior year recommendations as required, so was not fully informative.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Remedy failure to maintain Programme Steering Committee Minutes</b>	PC	12/2023
<b>Remedy failure to account for outstanding special imprest payments amounting to ZMW 3,509,681 made to officers for implementation of activities</b>	PMU	12/2023
<b>Remedy failure to meet the immunization target of 9,557 Calves</b>	PMU	12/2023
<b>Remedy failure to achieve the pass on rate for the goats and rabbits</b>	PMU	12/2023
<b>Remedy failure to maintain proper stores records ( disposal records)</b>	PMU	12/2023
<b>Remedy failure to construct water points as a result of funding challenges due to none approval of supplementary funding by GRZ</b>	PMU	12/2023

**Counterparts Funds**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 3**

#### **Justification of rating**

132. As of 30 June 2023, counterpart contribution cumulatively amounted to 78% for GRZ and 18% for beneficiaries. Counterpart contributions are included in the AWPBs. Both IFAD and OFID financing had almost been fully used up as of 31 December 2022 and the additional financing of USD 7.87m had not been secured as of the time of the mission. Most of the expenditure incurred from January to June 2023 was paid out of GRZ counterpart contribution. Data for the counterpart contribution for 2022 was not readily available and therefore the assessment has been done on the basis of the cumulative counterpart contribution.

#### **Main issues**

133. Counterpart contribution is comprised of GRZ and beneficiaries. According to the PDR, GRZ contribution amounting to USD 10.5m was to be availed to cover taxes, costs for stocking and restocking, some staff salaries and field allowances, and some costs for CBPP eradication and ECF control. Beneficiary contribution was expected to be USD 8.6m to cover the costs of ECF ITM vaccination, cost of housing and fodder for the animals, and animal health services under stocking and restocking programme. As of 30 June 2023, cumulative counterpart contribution cumulatively amounted to USD 8.3m (78%) for GRZ and USD 1.5m (18%) for beneficiaries. Beneficiary contributions was significantly affected by inadequate collection of information related to costs of animal housing and fodder. Counterpart contributions are an essential source of resources for the project and must be deliberately planned for, measured, and reported.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<p><b>Tax foregone</b></p> <p>The project should report on all foregone taxes, by year of implementation, without further delay.</p>	Programme Accountant	06/2023
<p><b>Include reporting of counterpart contributions as part of the quarterly interim financial reports.</b></p> <p>The project should include counterpart contributions as part of interim financial reporting showing the amount of GRZ and beneficiary contributions recognised during the quarter. Appropriate documentation should also be maintained for verification during supervision missions and by the external auditor. Counterpart contributions should be included as a separate sheet in the IFR template.</p>	Project Coordinator, M&E Specialist and Project Accountant	08/2023
<p><b>Beneficiaries' in kind contribution</b></p> <p>Develop a system for capturing, monitoring and reporting all forms of beneficiaries' IKC, as per the guidance provided during the ISM. PCU has developed tool for capturing, monitoring and reporting all forms of beneficiaries' IKC, as per the guidance provided during the ISM. (this will be shared with IFAD)</p> <p>Update - July 2023 mission: This has been long outstanding. It should be implemented during the additional financing.</p>	Internal Auditors and PCU	12/2023
<p><b>In kind contribution</b></p> <p>In preparation of the PCR, it is utmost important that the project reports on the IKC for the year 2021, and cross-checks the reports for previous years (i.e. IKC for 2019 was reported as zero).</p> <p>Update - July 2023 mission: This has been long outstanding. It should be implemented during the additional financing.</p>	Programme Accountant	12/2023

#### Compliance with Loan Covenants

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

#### Justification of rating

134. The project has complied with special covenants included in Schedule 3 of the financing agreement. The main exception relates to submission of interim financial reports to IFAD, which the project has not been doing despite receiving training. The special covenant related to conducting a comprehensive Programme Performance Assessment is due at the end of the Programme Implementation Period. Refer to Appendix 3 for further information.

#### Procurement

#### Procurement

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

#### Justification of rating

135. The project is rated Moderately Satisfactory. The PCO demonstrated efficiency and transparency in managing the procurement processes related to key contracts. Processes and procedures from prequalification/shortlisting to receipt of bids/proposals to contract signature mostly exhibit consistency, fairness, value for money, competition, efficiency, and responsiveness. However, some shortcomings were observed as in: (i) non updates of the Procurement Plan (PP); (ii) planned dates for contracts completion not indicated; and (iii) delays to initiate procurement processes brought about by the delay in finalizing the amendment to the Financing Agreement. Contract management has had challenges in; (i) non update of the Contract Monitoring Tool (CMT), and (i) lack of follow up in terms of contract management and delays in initiating extensions for contracts, leading to expiration of contracts prior to the delivery of goods and services.

#### Procurement Review

136. **SECAP:** E-SLIP has not yet included SECAP interventions in their procurement processes. However, the mission was informed that the Procurement Specialist underwent a training during the M3 certification programme under the Buildproc initiative, a collaboration between IFAD and ITCILO in September 2022. The M3 module offered training in sustainable procurement and SECAP.E-SLIP under the Additional Financing planned to request for training of E-SLIP staff on SECAP. Furthermore, under the KM unit, it was planned to produce awareness materials for SECAP interventions to educate the suppliers. This is in order to raise awareness among suppliers on SECAP before the inclusion of these interventions in the solicitation documents.

137. **Procurement planning:** The PP format used by the project conforms to the IFAD template and is aligned to the activities and targets of the 2023 AWPB. However, the following shortcomings were observed; (i) delay to initiate procurement process for

some activities, and (li) non-update of actual dates' rows for procurement processes. The PP for the current period was granted a No objection by IFAD on 13 January 2023. This is commendable, since timely receipt of the No Objection facilitates timely start of project activities.

138. **Implementation progress of the PP:** E-SLIP has been awaiting finalization of the FA to conclude on some of the tenders. However, the procurement process has commenced on the procurements under ICB and NCB, which are at evaluation stage. The procurements under the shopping category have not commenced yet, but the end user departments have provided technical specifications in readiness for initiation of the procurement process.
139. **Contract Management:** The management of the contract for “the supply of local village chickens” has had challenges. Firstly, the project issued a purchase order instead of signing a contract with necessary provisions that would allow taking adequate measures as per the contractual provisions in the event of default. Secondly, the contract management procedures were not appropriate. The purchase order was issued on 30 September 2022 with a duration of 7 months ending on 28 April 2023. During that period, no supply was done, and no report shows the reason for not supplying. It should be noted that this tender could not be recommended for retendering since the OFID financing under which it was contracted has since ended. Additionally, contracts for «security services » and « Internet services » have expired while the procurement process for the new contracts has not yet been completed. Considering that such activities are on an annual basis, it is recommended to enter into a framework contract to allow for continuity of the service.
140. **Contract Monitoring Tool:** The CMT is not regularly updated. A review of the CMT against the procurement files indicates that some contracts are complete and closed but appear as ongoing in the CMT, and that for others the execution status reflected in the CMT is not accurate. The only one contract signed during the current financial year related to the “office rent” has not been recorded in the CMT. It is imperative therefore, that the procurement officer responsible for the project, in collaboration with the contract managers record information related to physical performance, and the accountant responsible for project payments shall be trained in the use of the tool to support the procurement officer in recording payments.
141. **Record Retention:** Each procurement activity has a separate procurement file but the files are not chronologically coded. Copies of other documents related to the physical performance or contract management aspects are not kept in the procurement file. The relevant contract managers should provide copies of such documents to the procurement department for filing.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>2023 Procurement Plan</b> - Insert actual dates of procurement for ongoing activities and keep the procurement plan updated - Always fill the contract completion date column - Submit the revised PP for IFAD's approval when changes have been made	Procurement Officer	08/2023
<b>Contract Management and Administration</b> Proactive interaction between E-SLIP Procurement Unit and Contract Managers to ensure timely management of contract extensions to avoid contracts expiring before goods, services or works are delivered.	PCM	
<b>Contract Management and Administration</b> Ensure that relevant contractual securities are in the format provided in the contract and verify their authenticity with issuing financial institutions.		
<b>Contract Management and Administration</b> At contract startup always obtain applicable insurances to mitigate the risks of loss/damage/injury to: Works, plant, and materials, Equipment, Property, Contractors' employees and other people.	PCM	
<b>Record retention</b> Complete maintenance of electronic procurement and contract management documentation in chronological order. The documents shall at a minimum comprise documents listed in Regulation 18 of the Public Procurement Regulations, 2011 as well as Module B: Correspondence and Records Management of the IFAD Procurement Manual.	PCM	
<b>Procurement plan implementation</b> Expedite pending procurements under the shopping once the Additional Financing is approved	Procurement Officer	
<b>Contract Management</b> - Project to enter into contracts other than use of purchase orders for big contracts - Award contracts for activities which are provided on annual basis on the framework basis to allow continuity of the service	Procurement Officer	
<b>Contract Monitoring Tool</b> - Regularly update the CMT - End users, and accountant to be trained in the use of the CMT to ensure a regular update of the tool	IFAD/ Project Coordinator	
<b>Record Retention</b> - Keep procurement files in a chronological order - Provide copies of documents related to physical performance or contract management aspects in the procurement unit for filing	PO/Contract managers	

### e. Key SIS Indicators

<b>Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective</b>	<b>Rating: 4.15</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4.0</b>
<b>Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance</b>	<b>Rating: 3.83</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4.08</b>

## F. Agreed Actions

<i>Agreed Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Agreed Date</i>
<b>Overview and Project Progress</b>		
<b>Branding of Cattle in CBPP Prevalent Areas</b> Complete zonal branding of cattle in CBPP affected provinces of Muchinga, Northern, North-Western, Southern and Western	PCO/DCU	04/2022
<b>Effective supervision of renovations at CVRI</b> Follow up and effectively supervise the on-going renovations of facilities at CVRI	PCO - DCU	04/2022
<b>Gender study</b> To assess impact on gender relations and women's empowerment	PCO	06/2022
<b>ECF price increase sensitization</b> Conduct sensitization campaign to farmers on ECF control vaccination price increase to improve farmer participation in ECF immunization with a focus on districts with low ECF ITM uptake	PCO-DCU	06/2023
<b>Focus on CBPP test and slaughter in western province</b> Change the strategy of CBPP eradication from mass vaccination to test and slaughter	PCO-MFL	06/2023
<b>Establish Ministerial Taskforce to spearhead National Hybrid Insurance Scheme</b> Institute a taskforce to spearhead the modalities and strategy for setting up an insurance scheme to compensate cattle slaughtered under CBPP test-and-slaughter.	LPPU/DCU/MFL	08/2023
<b>Revise the Herd Health Approach Concept paper</b> Revise the Herd Health Approach concept paper and incorporate details that enables implementation and participation of private veterinarians.	DCU	08/2023
<b>Mortality insurance for stocked and restocked animal</b> Develop invitation to offer (ITO) guidelines for the formulation of insurance scheme for asset replacement of stocked and restocked livestock.	LPPU/DCU	08/2023
<b>Engagement of Private Sector in ECF control</b> For effective participation of private veterinarians in ECF ITM, there is need to (i) sustain ECF stabilate production at CVRI, (ii) pilot implementation of the model in selected districts, (iii) evaluate business viability.	DCU	09/2023
<b>GMP Certification of ECF Stabilate Production at CVRI</b> Compile ISO 9001 manuals and SOPs and submit to ZABS and ZAMRA, respectively.	DCU/DVS	09/2023
<b>ZAMRA Certification of ECF Stabilate Production at CVRI</b> Follow-up submitted dossier on production, efficacy, safety and field evaluation of ECF stabilate and submit to ZAMRA	DCU/DVS	09/2023

<b>Disseminate herd health management and GAHP</b> Effectively educate producer groups on herd health management and good animal husbandry practices (GAHP)	PCO-DCU	12/2023
<b>Incorporate traditional leaders in rangeland committees</b> Engage and make chiefs and headmen as ex officio members of rangeland management committees for effective implementation	PCO-LPPU	12/2023
<b>Follow up pass on of livestock packages</b> Follow up on beneficiaries of livestock packages and ensure pass on occurs as envisioned in PDR	PCO-LPPU	12/2023
<b>Train and capacity build E-SLIP beneficiary groups in FaaB</b> Train and coach producer groups from rangeland management, stocking and restocking and seed production in FaaB and governance	PCO-AGS	12/2023
<b>Incorporate GRZ-recruited cordon guards into taskforces.</b> Effectively integrate the 200 GRZ-recruited CBPP cordon guard with the existing taskforces.	DCU Coordinator/DVS	12/2023
<b>Resumption of CBPP transboundary engagements</b> Conduct CBPP control transboundary meetings with Tanzania, Angola, and Namibia	DCU/MFL	12/2023
<b>Engage rangelands committees in livestock marketing and FaaB.</b> Facilitate the involvement of rangeland management committees into livestock marketing and FaaB groups to enhance viability.	LPPU	12/2023
<b>Formulate strategy for effectively engaging seed growers and seed companies</b> Develop a strategy/protocol for linking seed growers with private companies for the development of the forage seed value chain.	LPPU	12/2023
<b>Ensure that solar incubators are upgraded.</b> Upgrade the solar system on the solar-powered incubators distributed to chicken restocking beneficiaries.	LPPU	12/2023
<b>Train and capacity build E-SLIP beneficiary groups in FaaB</b> Train and coach producer groups from rangeland management, stocking and restocking and seed production, in farming as a business and governance.	BDS	12/2023
<b>Reinforce rangelands with perennial legumes.</b> Continue to reinforce rangelands with the appropriate perennial legumes where annual legumes were initially over-sown.	LPPU	04/2024
<b>Development Effectiveness</b>		
<b>Undertake a case study on RPSF I&amp; II impact on nutrition</b>	PCO	03/2022
<b>Branding of Cattle in CBPP Prevalent Areas</b> Complete zonal branding of cattle in CBPP affected provinces of Muchinga, Northern, and Western	PCO - DCU	04/2022



<b>GALs methodology</b> Adoption of best practices tools from GALs for wholistic approach to women empowerment	PCO	04/2022
<b>Nutrition Strategy</b> Produce an action oriented Nutrition strategy and assign budget for the strategy to ensure its adequate implementation.	PCO	05/2022
<b>Develop and disseminate handbooks, manuals and guides to beneficiaries as part of the completion process</b> Develop and disseminate materials and especially in local languages, that would support beneficiaries in continuity of gains achieved under the E-SLIP post project implementation.	DVS, DLD, PCO/KM	06/2022
<b>ECF price increase sensitization</b> Conduct sensitization campaign to farmers on ECF control vaccination price increase	DCU	06/2023
<b>Gender Strategy &amp; Action Plan</b> Improve the Theory of Change (ToC) and the impact pathway of the Gender Strategy; and revise the Action Plan with time-bound and costed activities with roles and responsibilities	PCO	08/2023
<b>Nutrition Action Plan</b> Improve the impact pathway of the plan and update the timeline for the advanced list of activities	PCO	08/2023
<b>Gender Mainstreaming</b> Organise a capacity building activity (workshop or study tour) on mainstreaming activities in operation, with a focus on the household methodologies learning	PCO	10/2023
<b>Nutrition Baseline Survey</b> Execute the nutrition baseline on dietary diversity	PCO	11/2023
<b>Gender Study</b> (a) execute the study and assess E-SLIP impact on beneficiaries' gender relations and women empowerment; and (b) document emerging success stories for dissemination	PCO	11/2023
<b>Disseminate Herd Health Management and GAHP</b> Effectively educate producer groups on herd health management and good animal husbandry practices (GAHP).	PCO-DCU	12/2023
<b>Sustainability and Scaling up</b>		
<b>Incorporate Traditional Leaders in Rangeland Committees</b> Engage and make traditional leaders and chiefs ex-officio members of rangelands management committees for effective implementation.	PMU-LPPU	08/2023
<b>Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM).</b> Develop a project-level GRM for measuring and improving effectiveness of serviced provided by the project and to address any complains resulting from the operations	PCO	11/2023

<p><b>Train and capacity build E-SLIP beneficiary groups in FaaB</b></p> <p>Train and coach producer groups from rangeland management, stocking and restocking and seed production, in farming as a business and governance.</p>	PCO-BDS	12/2023
<p><b>Prioritise implementation of activities that guarantee sustainability</b></p> <p>This includes addressing the challenges that may jeopardise success including, willingness/ability of farmers to pay for ECF vaccination due to high prices; finalize development of clear business model for private sector engagement in the ECF stabilize supply chain; strengthen sensitization of farmers for the livestock pass-on programme to enhance their understanding of the guiding principles and the importance of sustaining the pass-on.</p>	LPPU Coordinator	
<p><b>Peer-learning &amp; Exchange visits:</b></p> <p>Increase number of field days and exchange visits among forage and seed forage producers and relevant stakeholders, including the private sector to support access to inputs and commercialisation</p>	PCO	
<b>Project Management</b>		
<p><b>Renew staff contracts</b></p> <p>In consultation with MFL and MoFNP, ensure all staff contracts are extended in view of the additional finance</p>	PC	05/2023
<p><b>Review and update PMU ToRs</b></p> <p>In view of the additional finance, review and update the ToRs for all staff in order to come up with a good performance management system, which is currently disjointed</p>	PCO	06/2023
<p><b>Review and update staff performance appraisal system</b></p> <p>E-SLIP to streamline the appraisal system in order to ensure performance is adequately monitored and reviewed</p>	PCO	06/2023
<p><b>Revise 2023 Annual Work Plan and Budget AWPB</b></p> <p>PMU to revise the 2023 AWPB to reflect the delay and prioritize activities that enhance the sustainability of E-SLIP interventions</p>	PCO	09/2023
<p><b>Enhance the Monitoring and Evaluation system</b></p> <p>Conduct data verification and validation, 2. Make logframe indicators SMART, 3. Conduct orientation session on data collection tools and the M&amp;E plan, and 4. Update risks and assumptions of the logical framework</p>	M&E Manager	11/2023
<p><b>Document lessons learnt</b></p> <p>Document lessons learnt in implementation of the E-SLIP.</p>	DVS, DLD and PCO/KM	
<p><b>Carry out case studies</b></p> <p>As part of the completion process, carry out detailed case studies on successful interventions on (i) Rangeland Management, (ii) CBPP Control, (iii) Livestock management – Group versus Individual management (iv) Implementation of the RPSF. Ensure clear take away messages</p>	KM&E specialist	
<b>Financial Management &amp; Execution</b>		

<p><b>In-Kind contribution from Government:</b></p> <p>The programme should utilise the tool to quantify and analyse the in-kind contribution and ensure it is regularly recorded in the accounting system and further incorporated in as part of notes to the programme financial statements. It should ensure it is both verifiable and auditable to ease any third party verifications of the in-kind contribution.</p>	PMT	06/2023
<p><b>Tax foregone</b></p> <p>The project should report on all foregone taxes, by year of implementation, without further delay.</p>	Programme Accountant	06/2023
<p><b>Imprest regulation</b></p> <p>A follow up review to be conducted on imprest regulations</p>	ICO	06/2023
<p><b>2023 Procurement Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insert actual dates of procurement for ongoing activities and keep the procurement plan updated</li> <li>- Always fill the contract completion date column</li> <li>- Submit the revised PP for IFAD's approval when changes have been made</li> </ul>	Procurement Officer	08/2023
<p><b>Include reporting of counterpart contributions as part of the quarterly interim financial reports.</b></p> <p>The project should include counterpart contributions as part of interim financial reporting showing the amount of GRZ and beneficiary contributions recognised during the quarter. Appropriate documentation should also be maintained for verification during supervision missions and by the external auditor. Counterpart contributions should be included as a separate sheet in the IFR template.</p>	Project Coordinator, M&E Specialist and Project Accountant	08/2023
<p><b>Prepare interim financial report for Q2 2023 (quarter ended 30 June 2023).</b></p> <p>Prepare interim financial report for Q2 2023 (quarter ended 30 June 2023).</p>	Project Accountant	08/2023
<p><b>Complete the necessary procedures to access additional financing.</b></p> <p>The project should engage the relevant authorities to complete the required procedures in order to access the additional financing of USD 7.87m.</p>	Programme Coordinator	09/2023
<p><b>Develop proposal for strengthening the FM function of the project by incorporating the IFAD mission recommendations. This should include the proposal to share learning experience with RUFEP project. Delegate some tasks to the assistant accountant.</b></p> <p>Delegate some tasks to the assistant accountant. These should include the preparation of bank reconciliations, review of accountabilities to ensure completeness, and uploading the AWPB in the accounting software.</p>	Project Accountant	09/2023
<p><b>Utilise the accounting software to perform budget versus actual analysis. This should include uploading the 2023 AWPB and ensuring that budget performance is adequately done on a monthly basis.</b></p> <p>Upload the budget for the additional financing as soon as the approval is granted and commence budget vs actual tracking at the end of the first quarter of implementation.</p>	Project Accountant	09/2023
<p><b>Ensure adequate support for transactions claimed from IFAD through the WAs, the project should avail the documents as soon as possible but no later than the agreed action date.</b></p> <p>Expenditure should only be claimed from IFAD or justified through the withdrawal applications whenever the imprest has been fully accounted for.</p>	Project Accountant	09/2023

<p><b>Beneficiaries' in kind contribution</b></p> <p>Develop a system for capturing, monitoring and reporting all forms of beneficiaries' IKC, as per the guidance provided during the ISM. PCU has developed tool for capturing, monitoring and reporting all forms of beneficiaries' IKC, as per the guidance provided during the ISM. (this will be shared with IFAD)</p> <p>Update - July 2023 mission: This has been long outstanding. It should be implemented during the additional financing.</p>	Internal Auditors and PCU	12/2023
<p><b>In kind contribution</b></p> <p>In preparation of the PCR, it is utmost important that the project reports on the IKC for the year 2021, and cross-checks the reports for previous years (i.e. IKC for 2019 was reported as zero).</p> <p>Update - July 2023 mission: This has been long outstanding. It should be implemented during the additional financing.</p>	Programme Accountant	12/2023
<p><b>Final Project Audit</b></p> <p>The Project to start preparation of the Project final audit and submit TORs to IFAD</p>	Programme accountant	12/2023
<p><b>Remedy failure to maintain Programme Steering Committee Minutes</b></p>	PC	12/2023
<p><b>Remedy failure to account for outstanding special imprest payments amounting to ZMW 3,509,681 made to officers for implementation of activities</b></p>	PMU	12/2023
<p><b>Remedy failure to meet the immunization target of 9,557 Calves</b></p>	PMU	12/2023
<p><b>Remedy failure to achieve the pass on rate for the goats and rabbits</b></p>	PMU	12/2023
<p><b>Remedy failure to maintain proper stores records ( disposal records)</b></p>	PMU	12/2023
<p><b>Remedy failure to construct water points as a result of funding challenges due to none approval of supplementary funding by GRZ</b></p>	PMU	12/2023
<p><b>Contract Management and Administration</b></p> <p>Proactive interaction between E-SLIP Procurement Unit and Contract Managers to ensure timely management of contract extensions to avoid contracts expiring before goods, services or works are delivered.</p>	PCM	
<p><b>Contract Management and Administration</b></p> <p>Ensure that relevant contractual securities are in the format provided in the contract and verify their authenticity with issuing financial institutions.</p>		
<p><b>Contract Management and Administration</b></p> <p>At contract startup always obtain applicable insurances to mitigate the risks of loss/damage/injury to: Works, plant, and materials, Equipment, Property, Contractors' employees and other people.</p>	PCM	
<p><b>Record retention</b></p> <p>Complete maintenance of electronic procurement and contract management documentation in chronological order. The documents shall at a minimum comprise documents listed in Regulation 18 of the Public Procurement Regulations, 2011 as well as Module B: Correspondence and Records Management of the IFAD Procurement Manual.</p>	PCM	

<p><b>Procurement plan implementation</b></p> <p>Expedite pending procurements under the shopping once the Additional Financing is approved</p>	<p>Procurement Officer</p>	
<p><b>Contract Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project to enter into contracts other than use of purchase orders for big contracts</li> <li>- Award contracts for activities which are provided on annual basis on the framework basis to allow continuity of the service</li> </ul>	<p>Procurement Officer</p>	
<p><b>Contract Monitoring Tool</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regularly update the CMT</li> <li>- End users, and accountant to be trained in the use of the CMT to ensure a regular update of the tool</li> </ul>	<p>IFAD/ Project Coordinator</p>	
<p><b>Record Retention</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keep procurement files in a chronological order</li> <li>- Provide copies of documents related to physical performance or contract management aspects in the procurement unit for filing</li> </ul>	<p>PO/Contract managers</p>	

**Zambia**

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**Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme  
Supervision Report**

**: Logical Framework**

Mission Dates: 05/07/2023 - 13/07/2023

Document Date: 18/08/2023

Project No. 2000000822

Report No. 6577-ZM

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department



## Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme

### Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2023)	Cumulative Result (2023)	Cumulative Result % (2023)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Outreach</b>	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members							Lists of individual beneficiaries compiled by the programme	Annually	PCO, MFL	
	Household members	1 147 308	450 000	423 825	73 290	1 220 598	287.996				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							Lists of individual beneficiaries compiled by the programme	Annually	PCO, MFL	
	Households	229 462	90 000	84 765	14 658	244 120	288				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project							Lists of individual beneficiaries compiled by the programme	Annually	PCO, MFL	
	Males	121 858	54 000	52 805	4 193.25	126 051.25	238.7				
	Females	107 604	36 000	31 960	6 381.75	113 985.75	356.7				
Total number of persons receiving services	229 462	90 000	84 765	10 575	240 037	283.2					
<b>Project Goal</b> Sustainably improved incomes of rural poor households in targeted provinces and districts in Zambia	Increase in average household income of beneficiaries in the programme targeted districts (by gender)							Baseline, periodic and impact evaluation surveys. Statistics and other data from government institutions, NGOs and other sources.	Annually, periodically	PCO, MFL	Political stability maintained (A) Macro-economy continues to improve (A) Social, political and economic environments remain conducive to market based livestock development (A)
	Increase baseline household income	39		5							
	Number of households that have reached an increase in household income of at least 25% (by gender)							Baseline, periodic and impact evaluation surveys. Statistics and other data from government institutions, NGOs and other sources.	Annually, periodically	PCO, MFL	
	Households	74 467		12 500							
	FH-Households	31 310		5 000							
	MH-Households	43 157		7 500							



Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2023)	Cumulative Result (2023)	Cumulative Result % (2023)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Development Objective</b> Sustainable and improved the production and productivity of key livestock systems of targeted smallholder producers	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production							Baseline survey, annual outcome/impact surveys, final survey	Annually, periodically	PCO, MFL	Business regulatory system remains favourable (A) Sustained Government commitment to livestock sector development (A)
	Total number of household members	360 937	45 000	30 000							
	Households										
	Households	79 335		6 000							
	Cattle offtake rate in programme targeted districts increased by 25%							Baseline survey, annual outcome/impact surveys, final survey	Annually, periodically	PCO, MFL	
	Increase rate	44	10	5							
	Cattle offtake rate in programme targeted districts (sub-indicator to provide data for the indicator above)							Baseline survey, annual outcome/impact surveys, final survey	Annually, periodically	PCO, MFL	
	Cattle offtake rate	36		15							
	Livestock assets of poorest quintile of rural households in programme-targeted districts increased by 30%							Baseline survey, annual outcome/impact surveys, final survey	Annually, periodically	PCO, MFL	
	Increase rate	231		30							
<b>Outcome</b> Outcome 1. Component 1. Animal Disease Control Sustainability Improved. Reduction in the prevalence of CBPP and ECF to levels that allow smallholders' cattle herds to grow	Districts where OIE mandated conditions for declaration of freedom from CBPP has been achieved in areas outside the maintained buffer vaccination zones							Collect data from DVS, MFL database on number of districts	Annually	DVS, MFL	Private veterinarians do not participate in the delivery of publicly funded animal health services @ Government supports full cost recovery for ECF infection and treatment method (ITM)(A) CVRI vaccine production has financial independence (A)
	conditions achieved	83	50	100							
	40% reduction in ECF incidence in the target districts							Calculate based on data on ECF incidence in NALEIC database	Annually	DVS, MFL	
	reduction	0.4	10	40							
	CVRI sustainably meeting Zambia's ECF stabilize requirements (number of doses produced annually)							Collect data from CVRI on annual production of doses of stabilize	Annually	DVS, MFL	
	Doses	72 700	150 000	200 000	40 800						
	ECF incidence rates in the target districts (sub-indicator to provide data for the indicator above)							Aggregate district-level data on ECF incidence in NALEIC database	Annually	DVS, MFL	
ECF incidence	17	15	15								

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2023)	Cumulative Result (2023)	Cumulative Result % (2023)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Output</b> Output 1.1.1 CBPP border vaccination program operational in Muchinga, Northern, and North-Western provinces	Percentage of cattle vaccinated in CBPP- designated border areas in Muchinga, Northern, and North-western provinces							Aggregate district-level data on control measures (CBPP) in NALEIC database	Annually	DVS, MFL	Local service providers used for animal vaccination (A)
	Cattle vaccination	12	95	95							
<b>Output</b> Output 1.1.2 CBPP sero-surveillance operational in Muchinga, Northern, North-Western and Southern Provinces	At least 80% of community CBPP Task Forces operational in each CBPP district							Collect data from DVOs / PVOs about operational task forces	Annually	DVS, MFL	Local service providers used for animal vaccination (A)
	Community Task Forces Operational	96	40	100							
<b>Output</b> Output 1.2.1 Sustainable ECF immunization programs operating in Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Lusaka, Muchinga, Northern and Southern Provinces;	At least 140,000 animals receive ECF ITM treatment annually by Programme end							Aggregate district-level data on control measures (ECF) in NALEIC database	Annually	MFL DVS	CVRI does not have the necessary technical and managerial capacity for sustainable ECF stabilate production (R) The use of other tick-borne disease control measures (R) Animal movement control and traceability systems are operational and effective (A) Absence of cordon line (R) Farmer ability to pay (R) Government willingness to increase ECF immunisation fee (A)
	Animals (calves) treated annually	63 243	140 000	100 000							
	Cost recovery level for ECF ITM from livestock owners							Collect data from DVS/MFL on ITM charges and actual cost and calculate cost recovery level	Annually	MFL DVS	
	Cost recovery level	38	25	50	48						

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2023)	Cumulative Result (2023)	Cumulative Result % (2023)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Output</b> Output 1.2.2 ECF sero-surveillance programs operational in Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Lusaka, Muchinga, Northern and Southern provinces;	Number of provinces with operational surveillance databases							NALEIC database (provinces for which updated information is available)	Annually	MFL DVS	CVRI does not have the necessary technical and managerial capacity for sustainable ECF stabilate production (R) The use of other tick-borne disease control measures (R) Animal movement control and traceability systems are operational and effective (A) Absence of cordon line (R) Farmer ability to pay (R) Government willingness to increase ECF immunisation fee (A)
	Districts	10	5	10							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2023)	Cumulative Result (2023)	Cumulative Result % (2023)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Output</b> Output 1.2.3 GMP and ZAMRA-certified ECF stabilate production at CVRI	CVRI has GMP certification and ZAMRA registration for ECF stabilate production and can show compliance from records							Check with CVRI whether they have certification, registration and compliance	Annually	MFL DVS, CVRI	CVRI does not have the necessary technical and managerial capacity for sustainable ECF stabilate production (R) The use of other tick-borne disease control measures (R) Animal movement control and traceability systems are operational and effective (A) Absence of cordon line (R) Farmer ability to pay (R) Government willingness to increase ECF immunisation fee (A)
	GMP certification attained	0	100	100							
	ZAMRA Registration - Percentage%	0	100	100							
<b>Outcome</b> Outcome 2: Component 2: Livestock Production Systems Sustainably Improved. Sustainable systems for improved smallholder livestock production and productivity operational.	Number of households that have established a minimum of one lima of improved forage each							Data collected and submitted by DLD (districts through provincial level) (E-SLIP form under development)	Annually, periodically	PCO, MFL DLD	Smallholder farmers have adequate access to land for forage production (A) NGO's have capacity to support community mobilization in restocked areas (A) Adverse climatic events or pest outbreaks don't impact component activities (R) Livestock product demand and prices remain strong (A)

Results Hierarchy	Indicators						Means of Verification			Assumptions	
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2023)	Cumulative Result (2023)	Cumulative Result % (2023)	Source	Frequency		Responsibility
	Households	85 291	20 000	40 000							
	Males	46 468	12 000	21 793							
	Females	38 823	8 000	18 207							
	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices										
	Total number of household members	38 489	30 000	32 160				Annual outcome/impact surveys, final impact survey	Annually, periodically	PCO, MFL DLD	
	Households										
	Households	7 697		6 432							
	80% beneficiary satisfaction with restocking and pass-on Programme										
	beneficiary satisfaction	0	20	80				Annual outcome/impact surveys, final impact survey	Annually, periodically	PCO, MFL DLD	
	90% of re-stocked animals passed-on to second generation beneficiaries by programme end										
	re-stocked animal succession	0	35	90				Records kept by implementing agencies (contracted service providers) on livestock recipients, first pass-on and second pass-on.	Annually, periodically	PCO, MFL DLD	

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2023)	Cumulative Result (2023)	Cumulative Result % (2023)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Output</b> Output 2.1.1 Household and community based forage reinforcement of farming systems and rangeland	Number of hectares of rangeland reinforced with legume (sub-indicator to provide data for the indicator above) and utilized							Data collected and submitted by DLD (districts through provincial level) (E-SLIP form under development)	Annually	PCO, MFL DLD	MFL maintains strong support for iterative program (A) Households willing and able to adopt appropriate technologies and innovations (A) Inadequate access to all-season water points for forage production and livestock (R) Range of well adapted forage legumes introduced and available from start-up (A) Appropriate technologies and innovations are technically & financially viable and available for uptake by households (A) Quick start-up on wide array of sites using diverse delivery mechanisms (A). Inadequate emphasis on seed production (R) Seed prices increase to level that precludes extensive over-sowing of rangeland (R)
	Rangeland - Area (ha)	79 925	21 000	30 000							
	Number of hectares of farmlands with forage established (sub-indicator to provide data for the indicator above)and utilized							Data collected and submitted by DLD (districts through provincial level) (E-SLIP form under development)	Annually	PCO, MFL DLD	
	Farmlands	21 323	10 000	10 000							
	3.1.4 Land brought under climate-resilient practices							Based on total of rangeland reinforced and farmlands with forage (below)	Annually	PCO, MFL DL	
Hectares of land	101 248	60 000	40 000		101 248.06	253.1					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2023)	Cumulative Result (2023)	Cumulative Result % (2023)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Output</b> Output 2.1.2 Sustainable forage seed production program with private sector participation	Seed growers participating in sustainable forage seed supply system							E-SLIP Component 2 / DLD records on seed growers contracted	Annually	PCO, MFL DLD	MFL maintains strong support for iterative program (A) Households willing and able to adopt appropriate technologies and innovations (A) Inadequate access to all-season water points for forage production and livestock (R) Range of well adapted forage legumes introduced and available from start-up (A) Appropriate technologies and innovations are technically & financially viable and available for uptake by households (A) Quick start-up on wide array of sites using diverse delivery mechanisms (A). Inadequate emphasis on seed production (R) Seed prices increase to level that precludes extensive over-sowing of rangeland (R)
	Total number	55	50	500							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2023)	Cumulative Result (2023)	Cumulative Result % (2023)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Output</b> Output 2.1.3 Schools-based forage learning and demonstration programme	At least 60 schools, 40 milk collection centres and 100 LSCs participating in forage demonstration							Data from AWPB implementation / district-level progress reports	Quarterly	PCO, MFL DLD	MFL maintains strong support for iterative program (A) Households willing and able to adopt appropriate technologies and innovations (A)
	schools	60	30	50	121						
	milk centres	78	39	50	38						
	LSC	65	30	50	22						
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							Data from E-SLIP training attendance forms	Quarterly	PCO, MFL DLD	Inadequate access to all-season water points for forage production and livestock (R) Range of well adapted forage legumes introduced and available from start-up (A) Appropriate technologies and innovations are technically & financially viable and available for uptake by households (A) Quick start-up on wide array of sites using diverse delivery mechanisms (A). Inadequate emphasis on seed production (R) Seed prices increase to level that precludes extensive over-sowing of rangeland (R)
	Total number of persons trained by the project	21 378	7 000	12 500	9 840	31 218	249.7				
	Total persons trained in crop	6 368	7 000	12 500	9 840	16 208	129.7				
	Males trained at least once by the project	11 787	4 125	6 892	3 936	15 723	228.1				
Females trained at least once by the project	9 591	2 875	5 608	5 904	15 495	276.3					
<b>Output</b> Output 2.1.4 Access by livestock to water	50 water points established in targeted areas							Data from AWPB implementation /	Quarterly	PCO, MFL DLD	MFL maintains strong support for



Results Hierarchy	Indicators							district-level progress reports	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2023)	Cumulative Result (2023)	Cumulative Result % (2023)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Assumptions
	water points established	0		3							<p>Iterative program (A) Households willing and able to adopt appropriate technologies and innovations (A)</p> <p>Inadequate access to all-season water points for forage production and livestock (R) Range of well adapted forage legumes introduced and available from start-up (A) Appropriate technologies and innovations are technically &amp; financially viable and available for uptake by households (A) Quick start-up on wide array of sites using diverse delivery mechanisms (A). Inadequate emphasis on seed production (R) Seed prices increase to level that precludes extensive over-sowing of rangeland (R)</p>

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2023)	Cumulative Result (2023)	Cumulative Result % (2023)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Output</b> Output 2.2.1 Community mobilization and capacity building for stocking and restocking	2.1.3 Rural producers' organizations supported							Farmer Groups and Cooperatives entered in Beneficiary Organizations Register - data collected using E-SLIP Group Membership Form	Quarterly	PCO, MFL DLD, partners	Communities can identify stocking/restocking beneficiaries without moral hazards, and beneficiaries are willing to make matching contributions (A).
	Rural POs supported	2 078	320	175	30	2 108	1 204.571				
	2.1.4 Supported rural producers that are members of a rural producers' organization							Farmer Groups and Cooperatives entered in Beneficiary Organizations Register - data collected using E-SLIP Group Membership Form	Quarterly	Quarterly	
	Total number of persons	43 813	1 030	5 250	735	44 548	848.5				
	Males	15 938	607	1 903	257.25	16 195.25	851				
Females	27 875	423	3 347	477.75	28 352.75	847.1					
<b>Output</b> Output 2.2.2 Stocking and Restocking of poor female-headed households and youth	At least 14,000 female-headed households and 5,000 youth receive poverty alleviating livestock packages							Records of implementing partners involved in restocking	Quarterly	PCO, MFL DLD, partners	Communities can identify restocking beneficiaries without moral hazards, and beneficiaries are willing to make matching contributions (A) MAL maintains strong support for iterative program (A) Households willing and able to adopt appropriate technologies and innovations (A) Inadequate access to all-season water points for forage production and livestock (R) Range of well adapted forage legumes introduced and available from start-up (A) Appropriate
	Youth	8 377	1 000	1 257	147						
	Female headed households	22 817	2 800	3 388	477.75						
	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages							Records of implementing partners involved in restocking	Quarterly	PCO, MFL DLD, partners	
	Total rural producers	31 194	3 800	5 250	735	2 087	39.8				
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							Data from E-SLIP training attendance forms	Quarterly	PCO, MFL DLD, partners	
	Total number of persons trained by the project	43 813	1 030	5 250		43 813	834.5				
	Total persons trained in livestock	0	1 030	28 000		15 700	56.1				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2023)	Cumulative Result (2023)	Cumulative Result % (2023)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Males trained at least once by the project	15 938	607	1 903		16 643	874.6				<p>up (A) Appropriate technologies and innovations are technically &amp; financially viable and available for uptake by households (A) Quick start-up on wide array of sites using diverse delivery mechanisms (A) Inadequate emphasis on seed production (R) Seed prices increase to level that precludes extensive over sowing of rangeland (R) Excessive seed slippage into commercial sector and across borders (R)</p>
	Females trained at least once by the project	27 875	423	3 347		27 170	811.8				

## Zambia

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### Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme

### Supervision Report

### Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance; by financier by component and disbursements by category

Mission Dates: 05/07/2023 - 13/07/2023

Document Date: 18/08/2023

Project No. 2000000822

Report No. 6577-ZM

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department



## Appendix 1: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

**Table 2A: Financial performance by financier as of 30 June 2023**

Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
IFAD loan	14,226	14,084	99%
IFAD Grant	867	332	38%
Co-financier (OFID)	12,000	11,989	99%
Government	10,568	8,291	78%
Beneficiaries	8,621	1,543	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,282</b>	<b>36,239</b>	<b>78%</b>

**Table 2B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000)**

Component	IFAD loan			IFAD grant			OFID			Government			Beneficiaries			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
1.1 CBPP Eradication	2,290	2,277	100	92	96					3,367	2,179	65	0			5,925	3,648	62
1.2 Control of ECF	2,072	2,215	107	94	100					700	670	96	3,960	539	14	7,005	3,697	53
1.3 CVRI ECF Stabilate Production	938	820	88	0	-	-				627	61	10	0	0		1,565	881	57
2.1 Forage & Seed Production	3,623	2,243	62	333	100	30	1,865	1,862	100	980	908	93	0	0		7,437	4,998	68
2.2 Livestock Stocking & Restocking	0	1,611	-	189	110	58	10,132	10,058	99	3,909	3,435	88	4,661	1,004	22	19,030	12,701	67
3.2 Efficient Programme Management	5,303	5,156	98	90	90	100	0	77	-	985	1,038	106	0	0		6,772	6,374	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,226</b>	<b>14,322</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11,997</b>	<b>11,997</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,568</b>	<b>8,291</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>8,621</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>47,734</b>	<b>32,299</b>	<b>68</b>

Note: This file should be shared as an editable word file with the IFAD Finance Officer by email and uploaded in FMDB in PDF in the Missions tab.

**Table 2C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 30-06-2023)**

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
I	Equipment, Materials & Works	3,020,000	2,412,000	2,348,471		63,529	97%
II	Vehicles	440,000	558,000	557,753		247	100%
III	Training, TA & Studies	670,000	2,002,000	1,908,426		93,574	95%
IV	Salaries & Allowances	3,640,000	3,486,000	3,515,761		-29,761	101%
V	Operating Cost	600,000	842,000	969,186		-127,186	115%
	Unallocated	930,000	-	-		-	-
	Initial deposit	-	-	0		0	0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,300,000</b>	<b>9,300,000</b>	<b>9,299,597</b>		<b>403</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Zambia

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### **Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme Supervision Report**

### **Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B**

Mission Dates: 05/07/2023 - 13/07/2023

Document Date: 18/08/2023

Project No. 2000000822

Report No. 6577-ZM

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department





Code	Description	Unit of Measure	2023 AWPB			Cumulative (since 2023)			Comments
	Component/Output/ Activities/Inputs		AWPB Target	Actual	% AWPB Achieved	Appraisal Target	Actual	% Appraisal Achieved	
<b>COMPONENT 1: ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL IMPROVED</b>									
<b>Outcome 1: Reduction in the prevalence of CBPP and ECF to levels that allow smallholders' cattle herds to grow</b>									
<b>Subcomponent 1.1 : Towards CBPP Eradication</b>									
<b>Output 1.1.1 CBPP Border Vaccination Program Operational in Muchinga, Northern and North-western provinces</b>									
<b>Output Indicator: Number of cattle vaccinated in CBPP- designated border areas in Muchinga, Northern, and Western provinces</b>			250 000	-	0%	250 000	-	0%	Postponed to third quarter
<b>Activities</b>									
1.1.1.1	Carry out CBPP Sero surveys	Number	6	2	33%				Manyinga, Mufumbwe and Mbala Districts conducted Sero surveillance in CBPP affected areas. Mufumbwe confirmed cases of CBPP. Filtering underway.
1.1.1.2	Carry out CBPP vaccination of cattle in the buffer zones	Number	250 000						Postponed to third quarter due to delayed AF
1.1.1.4	Strengthening of Laboratory Diagnostic capacity - Mongu Lab	Trainings	2						Awaiting funds
1.1.1.5	Carry out Test and Slaughter	Herds	800	301	38%				The exercise was done in Mbala district
1.1.1.6	Carry out Animal Traceability Through Zonal Branding	Cattle	1 000						The procurement process started but could not further due to the awaited funds.
1.1.1.8	Procurement of postmortem kits for Abattoir Surveillance	Kits	116						The procurement process started but could not further due to the awaited funds.
<b>Output 1.1.2 CBPP sero-surveillance operational in Muchinga, Northern, North-western and Southern provinces</b>									
<b>Output Indicator: Number of community CBPP Task Forces operational in each CBPP districts</b>			88	-	0%	88	-	0%	Awaiting funds
<b>Activities</b>									
1.1.2.1	Procurement of bicycles for taskforce	Number	200						Awaiting funds
1.1.2.2	Procurement of Identification materials for taskforce	Units	200						Awaiting funds
<b>SUB COMPONENT 1.2.1: ECF CONTROL</b>									
<b>Output 1.2.1 Sustainable ECF immunization programs operating in Central, Copper belt, Eastern, Lusaka,</b>									
<b>Output 1.2.2 ECF Sero-surveillance programs operational in Central, , Copper belt, Eastern, Lusaka, Muchinga,</b>									
<b>Output Indicator: Number of animals receiving ECF ITM Treatment</b>			200 000	-	0%	200 000	-	0%	Postponed to third quarter
<b>Output Indicator: Full Cost recovery from livestock owners for ECF ITM</b>			48	48	100%	48	-	0%	The price has been adjusted to K50
<b>Activities</b>									
1.2.1.1	Carry out field ECF immunisation for calves	Number	200 000						Postponed to third quarter due to delayed AF
1.2.1.2	Carry out Immunisation in expanded areas	Number	20 000						Postponed to third quarter due to delayed AF
1.2.1.3	Carry out ECF Pre and Post Immunisation Monitoring	Samples	4500						Postponed to third quarter due to delayed AF
1.2.1.4	Procurement of computers to support NALEIC ECF control data base	Number	20						Awaiting funds
1.2.1.5	Carry out ECF Population Prevalence Sero-surveillance	Samples	4800						Postponed to third quarter due to delayed AF
1.2.1.6	Carry out sensitisations and Awareness campaigns on ECF Immunisation	Number	2		1	50%			The sensitization commenced and was still being done by the close of May 2023.
1.2.1.7	Scaling up immunisation awareness/sensitization among crushpens and Diptank committees	Committees	2						Awaiting funds
<b>Output 1.2.3 GRZ and ZAMRA certified ECF stabilate production at CVRI</b>									

<b>Output indicator: CVRI has GMP certification and ZAMRA registration for ECF stabilate production and can show compliance from records</b>		<b>Accreditation</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>The second batch report has since been submitted to ZAMRA. Awaiting response from the institute.</b>
<b>Activities</b>									
1.2.2.1	Carry out production of ECF stabilates at CVRI	Doses	225 359	40 800	18%				Production of 40,800 doses of chitongo was finalised. The institute has also started producing a further 40,000 doses which will see a total of 80,500 doses of chitongo produced during the year. Awaiting for response from ZAMRA on the batch report. (Have done bulk stabilate production of 30,000 doses and next stage is viability test for the same)
1.2.2.2	Carry out feasibility study on commercialisation of stabilate production	Report	1	0	0%				The first workshop was held in kabwe (This was an ECF ITM planning meeting).
1.2.2.3	Conduct training in Vaccine Production	Number	1	0	0%				Training is being processed. This is a very important activity considering that the activity has moved from parapytology to Vaccine Productio Unit
1.2.2.4	Strengthening Quality Control and Quality Assurrance (PANVAC, ZAMRA)	Accreditation	2	0	0%				Postponed to third quarter due to delayed AF
<b>SUB COMPONENT 1.3.1: CONTROL OF OTHER DISEASES IN STOCKED AND RESTOCKED ANIMALS</b>									
<b>Output 1.2.1 Promotion of Herd health programme</b>									
<b>Output indicator: Number of guidelines on herd health programme produced</b>		<b>Unit</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>Awaiting funds</b>
<b>Activities</b>									
1.3.1.1	Production of guidelines on herd health programme	Unit	4		0				Awaiting funds
1.2.3.2	Disseminate guidelines on herd health programme	Unit	4		0				Awaiting funds
<b>COMPONENT 2: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY SYSTEMS SUSTAINABLY INCREASED</b>									
<b>Outcome 2: Sustainable systems for improved smallholder livestock production and productivity operational</b>									
<b>SUB-COMPONENT 2.1: SUSTAINABLE FORAGE AND FORAGE SEED PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION</b>									
<b>Output 2.1.1 Household and community-based forage reinforcement of farming systems and rangeland</b>									
<b>Output Indicator: Number of hectares of rangeland reinforced with legumes</b>		<b>Ha</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>This activity is scheduled to be implemented in November during the 4th quarter of 2023.</b>
<b>Activities</b>									
2.1.1.1	Range land pasture over sowing with adapted perennial legumes	Sites	35						The activity will be implemented in November at the start of the rainy season in all the 35 sites.
2.1.1.2	Procurement of fodder tree seedlings	Number	5 000						Procurement process has commenced. The seedlings will be distributed in November in readiness for planting in all the 35 sites
2.1.1.3	Rangeland biomass survey to assess impact of interventions	Report	1						The study commenced in May 2023. Results expected by July 2023.
2.1.1.4	Engagement with traditional leaders and chiefs on strengthening the rangeland action plans and by-laws	Number	35						Funds were not available to conduct the activity during the quarter.

2.1.1.5	Distribution of perennial legumes and trees to rangeland sites for reinforcement	MT	30						Distribution of legumes for oversowing the rangelands will be conducted during the 4th quarter of 2023.
<b>Output Indicator: Number of small holder farmers supported with forage production at farm level</b>		<b>Number</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>This activity is scheduled to be implemented during the 4th quarter of 2023. However, mobilisation and trainings were conducted.</b>
<b>Output Indicator: Number of hectares of farm land under forage production (each farm household expected to have 0.25ha)</b>			<b>5 000</b>		<b>0%</b>	<b>5 000</b>		<b>0%</b>	<b>This activity is scheduled to be conducted during the 4th quarter of 2022.</b>
<b>Activities</b>									
2.1.1.6	Establishment of home based ration preparation centres	Number	2						This activity has been postponed to 3rd quarter of 2023 following the delayed AF. During its implementation, 4 sites will be selected and the farmers in those centres will be trained in feed ration formulation and forage production and utilisation methods.
2.1.1.7	Procurement and distribution of home based ration preparation equipment kits (mini tractors, mini baler, cutter, windrow, mixer, electronic scale)	Number	2						The procurement process for the equipment kits has commenced and distribution to the centres will be done as soon as they are delivered by the suppliers.
2.1.1.8	Farmer awareness activities for forage utilisation	Field days	10						Awaiting funds
2.1.1.9	Forage production, processing, conservation and utilization demos for farmers Forage processing, conservation and utilization demos for farmers including Field days	Demos	10						Awaiting funds
<b>Output 2.1.2</b>	<b>Sustainable forage seed production programme with private sector participation</b>								
<b>Output Indicator: Volume of Certified Forage Seed produced annually</b>		<b>MT</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>192.95MT was produced during the 2022/23. 28MT is planned to be produced for the period 2023/24.</b>
<b>Activities</b>									
2.1.1	Facilitate market linkages for forage producers and forage seed growers	Linkages	8						Awaiting funds
2.1.2	Scale-up local production of Certified perennial forage legumes and grass seeds	MT	18						Awaiting funds
2.1.3	Scale-up local production of Certified perennial forage legumes and grass seeds from LBCs	MT	10						Awaiting funds
<b>Output 2.1.3</b>	<b>Schools Based Forage Learning and Demonstration Programme</b>								
<b>Output Indicator: Number of schools participating in Demonstration programme</b>			<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>Awaiting for funds</b>
<b>Activities</b>									
2.1.3.1	Conduct Forage/fodder processing & conservation demonstration	forage conservation	150	1	1%				Two schools participated in demonstrations conducted in Luangwa district
<b>Output Indicator: Number of Milk Collection Centres participating in</b>			<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>Awaiting for funds</b>
<b>Activities</b>									
2.1.3.2	Conduct Forage/fodder processing & conservation demonstration	forage conservation	150						Awaiting funds
<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Number of Livestock Service Centres participating in Demonstration programme</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>Awaiting for funds</b>
<b>Activities</b>									
2.1.3.3	Conduct Forage/fodder processing & conservation demonstration	forage conservation	150						Awaiting funds

<b>Output 2.1.4</b>	<b>Gender and Nutrition Mainstreaming</b>								
<b>Output Indicator: Number of beneficiaries mainstreamed in gender and nutrition concepts</b>			<b>100 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>Awaiting for funds</b>
<b>Activities</b>									
2.1.4.1	Conduct a gender study to assess the impact of gender relations and women's empowerment	Report	1						The concept note and the questionnaires have since been developed. The study halted due to lack of funds.
2.1.4.3	Facilitate gender mainstreaming	Lumpsum	1						The starting point was the development of the Gender action plan which was done in 2023 in collaboration with stakeholders. The action will then inform gender mainstreaming once funds are made available.
2.1.4.4	Facilitate nutrition mainstreaming	Lumpsum	1						The plan was to develop a full fledged strategy. But after consultations, it was advised to produce an action as the strategy is a long process which with the duration of the programme might not sufficient to it through. As at march, at least the action plan was produced and finalised in collaboration with stakeholders. Once funds are available, the mainstreaming activities will commence.
2.1.4.5	Conduct nutrition baseline on dietary diversity	Report	1						Awaiting funds. It has been planned to be undertaken in May 2023.
<b>SUB-COMPONENT 2.2: PRO-POOR STOCKING AND RESTOCKING ESTABLISHED</b>									
<b>Output 2.2.1</b>	<b>Community mobilization and capacity building for stocking and restocking</b>								
<b>Output Indicator: Number of beneficiary households Trained</b>			<b>750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>Awaiting for funds</b>
<b>Output Indicator: Number of Community Facilitators trained</b>			<b>1 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>Awaiting for funds</b>
<b>Output Indicator: Number of Community Animal Health Funds Established and operational</b>			<b>750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>Awaiting for funds</b>
<b>Activities</b>									
2.2.1.1	Training of CLFs in their TORs	Number	1 000						Awaiting funds
2.2.1.2	Procurement of Push bikes or Bicycles for CLFs	Number	500						Awaiting funds
2.2.1.3	Procurement of Solar panels and batteries for incubators	Number	200						Awaiting funds
2.2.1.4	Training beneficiaries in Animal husbandry in best practices	Number	750						Awaiting funds
2.2.1.5	Facilitate creation and capacity building of community livestock multiplication improvement program	Number	4						Sensitizations exercises among officers conducted in readiness for the CBBP implementation
2.2.1.6	Procurement and placement of village chickens	Number	10 000						Planned to start in third quarter
2.2.1.7	Scale-up and improvement of cattle feed insurance	Number	1						
2.2.1.8	Disbursements to MGF beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	10 000						Currently reviewing the 2022 implementation status reports and developing the new Business Plan formats to be used.
<b>Output 2.2.2</b>	<b>Stocking and Restocking of poor female headed households and youth</b>								
<b>Output Indicator: Number of Female Headed Households receive poverty alleviating livestock packages</b>			<b>4 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4 500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>Postponed to third quarter following delayed AF</b>

Output Indicator: Number of Youth Headed Households receive poverty alleviating livestock packages			2 400	-	0%	3 600	-	0%	Postponed to third quarter following delayed AF
Activities									
2.2.2.1	Facilitate Livestock pass-on among and within groups	Number	860						Awaiting funds
2.2.2.2	Facilitate Livestock pass-on among households	Households	7 000						Awaiting funds
2.2.2.3	Facilitate placement of chickens among households	Households	1 000						Awaiting funds
Output Indicator: Efficient Programme Management									
Activities									
3.1.1.1	Preparation of the 2024 AWPB and PP	Number	2		0%	2		0%	Scheduled for October 2023
3.1.1.2	Facilitate FAD/GRZ Supervision Missions	Number	2	1	50%	4	1	25%	One local implementation and supervision mission conducted.
3.1.1.3	Carry out an Annual Outcome Assessment Survey	Report	1		0%	1		0%	Procurement processes have commenced. Awaiting funds to complete the process. Although the activity is likely to delay due to the delayed funding. Plans are to spill it over to the next year.
3.1.1.4	Programme Steering Committee coordination	Report	1		0%	2		0%	Awaiting funds
3.1.1.5	Carry out capacity building on performance management	meeting	1		0%	1		0%	Awaiting funds
3.1.1.6	Carry out Monitoring and Evaluation	Visits	3	1	33%	6	1	17%	An a prompt visit was made to assess the gender sensitivity on ECF and CBPP interventions. The visit was a preparatory exercise for the Gender study.
3.1.1.7	Facilitate training of PCO in Procurement management	Trainings	1		0%	1		0%	Scheduled for December 2023
3.1.1.8	PPID monitoring and Backstopping	Visit/quarter	2		0%	2		0%	Scheduled for June 2023
3.1.1.11	Success stories on ESLIP - (Print, TV, Radio, interviews)	broadcast/print	3	2	67%	3		67%	5 radio and 3 TV programmes and documentaries were done completing one set. One case study on the standardization of pass-on was done
3.1.1.12	Disease control sensitization campaigns (Radio and TV productions, brochures produced)	Campaigns	2	1	50%	2	1	50%	CBPP Control radio programmes both in English and Lozi were aired during the period under review.

## Zambia

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### **Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme Supervision Report**

### **Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation**

Mission Dates: 05/07/2023 - 13/07/2023  
Document Date: 18/08/2023  
Project No. 2000000822  
Report No. 6577-ZM

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department





### Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Schedule 3 (1)	<i>Taxes.</i> Ensure all goods, civil works and services are exempt from duties, excise taxes and VAT.	Ongoing	Complied	Taxes are paid out of GRZ counterpart contributions.
Schedule 3 (4)	<i>Gender.</i> Ensure that women are represented in the organisation and management of the programme.	Ongoing	Complied	Women are part of the organisation, including programme beneficiaries.
Schedule 3 (6)	<i>Use of program vehicles and equipment.</i> Ensure that all vehicles and other equipment procured under the programme are used solely for programme use.	Ongoing	Complied	Programme assets are used solely for programme purposes and are adequately controlled.
Schedule 3 (7)	<i>Financial reports.</i> Ensure that interim financial reports are provided to the Fund on a six-monthly basis.	Ongoing	Non-compliant	The project has not been submitting IFRs to IFAD.
Schedule 3 (9)	<i>Audit.</i> The Office of the Auditor General of Zambia shall carry out the audit of the programme.	Ongoing	Complied	
Schedule 3 (10)	<i>Programme performance assessment.</i> PCO shall prepare a comprehensive Programme performance assessment at the end of the project implementation period.	Closure date	No yet due	
Schedule 3 (11)	Programme implementation manual. Ensure that the PIM is adopted by the project no later than 1 year from the entry into force date.	10 June 2016	Complied	
Schedule 3 (13)	<i>Financial management package.</i> Promptly after entry into force, purchase an off-the-shelf financial management package to be replaced during the programme implementation period by IFMIS.	11 May 2015	Complied	However, IFMIS is not customised for use in project financial reporting.
Schedule 3 (14)	<i>Counterpart financing.</i> Make available counterpart financing (GRZ) throughout the programme implementation period.	Ongoing	Complied	GRZ contribution has been made available during the programme period.

## Zambia

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### **Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme Supervision Report**

### **Appendix 7: Integrated Project Risk Matrix (IPRM)**

Mission Dates: 05/07/2023 - 13/07/2023

Document Date: 18/08/2023

Project No. 2000000822

Report No. 6577-ZM

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department



## Overall Summary

Risk Category / Subcategory	Inherent risk	Residual risk
<b>Country Context</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<i>Political Commitment</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Governance</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Macroeconomic</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Fragility and Security</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<b>Sector Strategies and Policies</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<i>Policy alignment</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Policy Development and Implementation</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<b>Environment and Climate Context</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<i>Project vulnerability to environmental conditions</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Project vulnerability to climate change impacts</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<b>Project Scope</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<i>Project Relevance</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Technical Soundness</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<b>Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<i>Implementation Arrangements</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<b>Project Financial Management</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<i>Project Organization and Staffing</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Project Budgeting</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Project Internal Controls</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project Accounting and Financial Reporting</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Project External Audit</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<b>Project Procurement</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<i>Legal and Regulatory Framework</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Accountability and Transparency</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>

<b>Risk Category / Subcategory</b>	<b>Inherent risk</b>	<b>Residual risk</b>
<i>Capability in Public Procurement</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Public Procurement Processes</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<b>Environment, Social and Climate Impact</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<i>Biodiversity Conservation</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Cultural Heritage</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Indigenous People</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Labour and Working Conditions</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Community Health and Safety</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Physical and Economic Resettlement</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<b>Stakeholders</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<i>Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Stakeholder Grievances</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<b>Overall</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

<b>Country Context</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<b>Political Commitment</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Governance</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Macroeconomic</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Fragility and Security</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Sector Strategies and Policies</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<b>Policy alignment</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>

To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Policy Development and Implementation</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Environment and Climate Context</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<b>Project vulnerability to environmental conditions</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Project vulnerability to climate change impacts</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Project Scope</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<b>Project Relevance</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Technical Soundness</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<b>Implementation Arrangements</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Project Financial Management</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Project Organization and Staffing</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Risk:</b> The FM department comprises one Programme Accountant and one Assistant Accountant with oversight, from the Finance department at the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, provided by Chief Accountant and Finance Director respectively. The staff are qualified and suitable for the posts.	Moderate	Low
<b>Mitigations:</b> No mitigation measure		
<b>Project Budgeting</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b> 31% (USD4.3m) of the FY2021 AWPB is planned to be funded by GRZ recourses. The level of budgeted cash contributions by GRZ have historically been unsatisfactory and further GRZ is seeking a two-year waiver on counterpart contribution, hence the current AWPB deemed unrealistic .	Substantial	Moderate

<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>GRZ to provide cash of USD3,2million to meet its commitment of USD4.3m in the ESLIP FY 2021 AWPB</p>		
<p><b>Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements</b></p>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>PCO to request from IFAD that the full allocated amount USD560,000 under the RSPF be advanced by IFAD instead of replenishments of the initial advance of USD100,000</p>	Moderate	Low
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>PCO should submits to IFAD withdrawal applications on quarterly basis to ensure timely justification of RPSF disbursement</p>		
<p><b>Project Internal Controls</b></p>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>The project implementation manuals covers the required internal controls, which are assessed as being adequate. There are adequate segregations of duties in execution of activities. There is an active internal audit departments that has been regularly carrying out internal audits. There has been ineligible expenditure noted in the past which would need keen monitoring of activities to avoid such cases recurring.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>Ensure recommendations from various reviews are implemented and monitored keenly to ensure that the issues do not recur.</p>		
<p><b>Project Accounting and Financial Reporting</b></p>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>The accounting system, SAGE, is able to capture financial transactions appropriately and generate the key required financial reports. The programme has been submitting regular withdrawal applications which is also commendable.</p>	Moderate	Low
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>PCO need to maintain robust complete and updated accounting and financial reporting systems to produce automated standard financial reports in timely manner for both ESLIP and RPSF</p>		
<p><b>Project External Audit</b></p>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>External Audits are carried out by Office of the Auditor General of Zambia and the review thereof highlighted need for the management letter did to provide follow-up commentary The audit for the period ended 31 December 2019 was carried out and submitted to IFAD as required with minor delay attributed to Covid-19 restrictions on field reviews.</p>	Moderate	Low

<b>Mitigations:</b> Designated account reconciliation to include Withdrawal Application Statement  Timely submission of audit report to IFAD  Management report to contain follow-up commentary on the issues identified in the previous year's management letter.		
<b>Project Procurement</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<b>Legal and Regulatory Framework</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Accountability and Transparency</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Capability in Public Procurement</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Public Procurement Processes</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Environment, Social and Climate Impact</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<b>Biodiversity Conservation</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Indigenous People</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Labour and Working Conditions</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Community Health and Safety</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Physical and Economic Resettlement</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>



To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b><i>Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards</i></b>		<b><i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i></b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b>Stakeholders</b>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
<b><i>Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination</i></b>		<b><i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i></b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		
<b><i>Stakeholder Grievances</i></b>		<b><i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i></b>
To be assessed during next supervision mission		