



**MIDWAY EVALUATION REPORT
FOR JOINT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (NAWT/SUG)
Mutasa Community Development Project - CISU II**

This Report has been prepared for Nhaka Afrikan Worldview Trust (NAWT). All communication with respect to this assignment must be directed to the Lead Consultant:

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Signature of Chief Consultant

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Regis Matimati', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Regis Matimati

Terms of Reference

Assigned by the Joint Management Committee (JMC) of Mutasa Community Development Project CISU II Project to assist in carrying out a Midway Evaluation as indicated in the guidelines issued by the JMC thereof.

Background

The Project

The overall objective of the intervention is to reduce poverty for 250 households with a total of 1,500 people and to increase their resilience towards global warming and change of weather pattern. Immediate objectives: (i) introduce new water management techniques. (ii) Strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable communities by introduction of drought resistant crops. (iii) Capacitate the Sekwi Rural Resource Centre (SRRRC) and Nhaka Organic Farmers Association (NOFA) through the implementing partner Nhaka Afrikan Worldview Trust.

Mid-Term Evaluation Findings

Objective 1: *Introduce new water management techniques.*

The project intended to introduce new water management trainings. The evaluators noted the following:

- Some of the weirs are still being rehabilitated well-after the end of the rain season and should there be draught, they will remain white elephants. Weirs being funded from other sources since only one was provided for in the budget. It was going to be very useful should they have been rehabilitated before the onset of the rain season so as to harvest water during the rainy season. Rehabilitation should also include de-silting the weirs where possible.
- The project should expedite the construction of the reservoir tank for its piped water schemes. It was noted that this is 75% up and all the materials for construction are available. Delaying, under this COVID-19 may see the country plunged into a third wave and resultant lockdowns with heavier movement restrictions. This will result in the project failing to meet this key output and the consequent outcomes.
- The communities that are settled in mountainous areas where there are perennial springs are however not harvesting the water leaving it to flow away. The project may find it useful to teach the community to build ponds where they harness water for crop and fish farming for a climate change proof farming and also to pipe water from located springs or sources bringing to the fields and homesteads for irrigation and household use. The consolidated and accepted concept of water reservoirs can be improved and be introduced in the other 4 clusters strategically. During the dry season communities can continue to produce as all intended crops would have adequate moisture. The farmers would start to grow for markets and meet the market requirements.

Objective 2: *Strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable communities by introduction of drought resistant crops*

- The project roped in the services of the AGRITEX Officer (AO) who is working as a volunteer advising and training farmers on good agronomic practices in light with climate change. This idea may be expanded by bringing in at least 1 or 2 AOs per cluster and certainly effective and perhaps less expensive training and monitoring may be easily achieved.
- The farmers through Trainer of Trainers (ToT) were trained on a variety of topics aiming to strengthen their capacities during these uncertain climate change times. The trainings were done at the demonstration plots where farmers would practice what they learn then replicate the same at their individual fields.
- Although the communities are lamenting the devastating effects of poor rainfall pattern characterised by poorly distributed heavy rainfall that leached the majority of fields, the project beneficiaries were not affected as bad as non-members. They acknowledged receiving extra fertilizers to counter the leaching.
- The adoption of cow peas by the farmers helped them to increase their food and income security levels as some are now growing seed cow peas. Refer to Annex Success Stories.
- Most farmers interacted with points to late disbursements of farming inputs as a major cause of their failure to break-even. The seed was delivered late and heavily leached by incessant rains making them manage the little resources to supplement on fertilizers which are priced well beyond their reach. The plots were however supported by extra fertilizers to help manage leaching.

Objective 3: *Capacitate the Sekwi Rural Resource Centre (SRRC) and Nhaka Organic Farmers Association (NOFA) through the implementing partner Nhaka Afrikan Worldview Trust*

The SRRC has structures that enable training to take place efficiently. These structures include

- A furnished community hall measuring 21m long by 7m wide thus having a capacity of accommodating 100 people during covid free times (normal times). The same number or more is still possible when utilizing the surrounding outdoor space.
- Solar energy has been installed making it possible to connect electrical gadgets that can assist during training or special capacitation programs as designed by the SRRC or other interested stakeholder organisations.
- Toilet facilities for ladies and gentlemen. There are those with running water and Blair pit toilets
- Trees that provide with shed for outdoor training or programs
- Running water from a weir 3 km away situated at the foot of the mountain. This is the Marira River Water Project (MRWP)

The SRRC has a board composed of heads of relevant structures like the water committee, Nhaka Organic Farmers Association (NOFA), Cluster Coordinators, Village Heads and other community leaders, ... This grouping makes it possible that the coordination of activities around the centre take place in a structured manner. Continuous capacitation and incentivisation of these volunteers are still needed so as to bring it to the levels of total commitment and ownership by these structures. We have observed that there is a Diploma Leadership Course that is currently running and some members of the SRRC Board are

participating... The sewing of Covid 19 masks at the centre is good capacitation. Other capacitation programs could also solve the impediments faced such as the inefficient communication and transport related issues as distances are so great. The SRRC has radius of 12km to 30km in some instances and at times we have observed and experienced during this evaluation period that one has to walk to and from the SRRC.

The SRRC Mutasa District, Manicaland Province, Zimbabwe is an emerging centre of excellence. From the program overview, the training of 50 farmers from 19 villages (5 clusters) around the SRRC and the new administrative approach by the trained SRRC board and staff members is certainly and visibly making the Resource Centre more and more ready to operate as a Community training institute that can largely depend on its own. However, the involvement of the NOFA structures has not been effectively implemented.

Relevance

- The end of project evaluation revealed that the project in the district is addressing community priority needs which existed in a bigger magnitude before the project commenced. The five wards that were targeted by the project have experienced recurrent droughts for over a decade, land degradation, water shortages, high unemployment rates and an unstable economic environment which rendered a high number of people to be food insecure and vulnerable.
- The majority (88%) of the farmers reported that their expectations from the project will be met while only 10.2% of the respondents felt that not all their expectations will be met.
- To a great extent, the local communities in the 19 villages reported that they were involved in activities such as group formation, resource mobilization, planning and reviews, farmer mobilization, farmer trainings and field demonstrations for experiential learning. About 44% of the respondents reported that they were members of the project supported groups.

Relevance of Project design and intervention logic

- It is important to note that NAWT uses the CISU II as the main vehicle for implementation of its policies and strategies thus a holistic approach is used.
- The project's design therefore covered numerous sub-sectors, which proved to be demanding for implementation and achievement of objectives. It is recommended that in future programming, there is need to devote more attention to synergies between the activities and the components, and if each component could have its own targeting strategy. This can enhance better achievement of results and impact.
- Thus, the multiplicity of components covering numerous sub-sectors (e.g. capacity building, training, markets, infrastructure development, social justice and peace, climate change and environmental management) required coordination and synchronization of different inputs from various co-financing partners, which has proven to be demanding for the implementation, monitoring and supervision of activities.
- The project had a logical framework at design, which described the results chain from inputs to outputs to objectives. However, the framework did not highlight the synergies among the various components, and performance indicators were poorly selected, many were not time-bound, (for example, income should be measured as a percentage change in monthly/annual household income, as a direct indicator). In situations where it is not possible to observe and measure project results directly, indirect or proxy indicators should be used.
- However, while each element of the project design was noteworthy, these did not come together in a coherent manner. The design document was relatively brief and did not contain

an adequate description of the components, proposed subcomponents, main activities, or implementation plan to ensure synergies and complementarity.

- **Relevance of innovations.** Several relevant technologies were introduced at design, including, demonstration learning centres, climate smart agronomic practices, vegetative plant propagation, piped water scheme, weirs, amongst others.
- However, the project design did not clearly map the transition pathways of these technologies, describing their expansion in quantities and over time, and insufficiently considered and addressed impediments such as: (i) risk associated with break downs, vandalization and theft of equipment; (ii) the scarcity of cultivable land (in some areas-swampy, rocky and sloppy) and water resources needed for new technologies; and (iii) the readiness of the farmers in terms of time, interest and capacity to successfully adopt new practices.
- The evaluation notes that, in future and in order to develop interventions which are more likely to be effective, sustainable and scalable, the project developers need to understand not just whether, but how and why an intervention has a particular effect, and which parts of an intervention have the greatest impact on outcomes. For this, a prospective, theory-driven process of intervention design and evaluation is required. A thorough thought-out Theory of Change (TOC) approach ultimately indicate how and why an initiative works which is empirically tested for every expected step on the path to impact.

The project management team addressed some of the challenges faced by the project by undertaking necessary measures and changes where possible.

Effectiveness

- NAWT had qualified staff to implement the CISU II project. All staff members on the implementing team were in possession of at least a diploma or degree and at least three years' experience in related disciplines. The project management team was comprised of experienced and trained members who had several years working experience and had been engaged with NAWT for more than five years.
- However, the evaluation team noted that NAWT team was thin on the ground with much support being covered by student interns and volunteers at the time of the survey.
- The performance of the indicators was assessed, and it was noted that (47%) of the targets of the indicators were hit by 100% whilst 52% of activities were partially implemented and achieved. A number of challenges were faced by LDS and the project in achieving its objectives that included amongst others; (i) occurrence natural disasters such as poor rainfall pattern, (ii) the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic from March 2020 (iii) the unstable economic and financial environment and policies as well as (iv) occurrence of consecutive droughts between 2017 to 2020.
- On the **outcome for income security**, it was noted that NAWT managed to train communities in use of solar dryers, promoted postharvest technologies and facilitated life skills trainings. However, it was worrying that targets for establishing producer groups were not conducted whilst strengthening of VSL groups was achieved at 83%. 72% promotion and advocacy for inclusive decision making was achieved.
- The effectiveness of trainings was mixed and varied. Effectively, training of farmers in improved agronomic and postharvest handling practices translated into more than doubling of crop yields (reported by 20.35% of the farmers), transformation to growing high yielding crops and rearing small livestock animals (31.0%) and doubling farm income (18.71%)
- On social justice such as discussion forums on Ubuntu and positive cultural norms; challenging the community traditional leaders and gate keepers to commit and support preventions on ending child marriages and gender violence were achieved.

- It was also noted the project involved to a greater extent the use of community local leadership (Councillors, village heads), schools and other government extension staff during project implementation which had injected a higher degree of credibility and acceptance to the project.
- The project always ensured that they involved them in all reviews, consultative meetings and whenever they planned to introduce technologies such as conservation farming, small livestock rearing.
- The evaluation team noted that some of the methods and processes used to implement project interventions caused the desired positive change whilst some had little change. Most of the physical outputs or hardware related outputs had been achieved within the designated time frame, which is commendable given the difficult programming environment.

Efficiency

- The evaluation results noted that despite some shortfalls, the actual performance is satisfactory as some of the planned performance were met in terms of outputs produced for most indicators in terms of timing, role of partners, participation/contribution of community and access to outputs.
- The project was loaded with a number of activities across several themes which could have meant a lot of investment in terms of resources that is (financially, human capital and other physical resources). The project therefore becomes expensive to run and could have resulted in some activities not being implemented at all whilst others were at less than 50% achievement.



One of the best program maize fields

water harvesting: one of the weirs under the Marira River Water Project (MRWP)

- The project experienced delays in start-up to some activities due to late disbursement of funds for procurement of materials and equipment. Delivery and implementation of project activities was affected by the shortage of staff on the ground.
- The project suffered from having insufficient human resources for implementation of activities to attain its targets. This was further compounded by the emergence of the global deadly corona virus outbreak which started early in March 2020 and a hard lockdown in January 2021.
- To curtail the outbreak, the government responded by imposing strict measures and guidelines such as restrictions on movement of staff during the lockdown period in the project final year of implementation. As a result of late/delayed implementation.

Sustainability

- It is good that project facilitated a process whereby the members of the community develop a shared vision of their community's future during the All Stake-holders conference. A facilitated community visioning process that encourages thinking about where people would like their community to be, for example, five years from now helps to motivate and empower them to take charge of the changes they want using the resources that they have.
- The project's performance with regard to ensuring the sustainability of its benefits for beneficiaries was mixed. The majority (80%) of the farmers believed that the CISU II interventions were sustainable. Only 1% of the farmers thought that the project interventions were not sustainable while 19% of them were not sure whether project interventions were sustainable.

Economic sustainability:

- Several groups of farmers in Income Generation Projects (IGPs) acknowledged and reported that there has been a moderate reduction in poverty over the life of the project, which is a positive sign in light of the ongoing shocks and stresses experienced by direct and indirect participants alike. Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLA) activities and the social capital that accompanies them bode well for lasting improvements to the economic dimensions of lives and livelihoods. Similarly, the various training activities that have focused on improving value chains and business and entrepreneurial skills increase the likelihood of people's livelihood activities being economically sustainable.
- It was noted that the various agricultural practices introduced by the project are adapted to the resources available to smallholder farmers—assuming that farmers uptake the technologies

Social sustainability:

- The evaluation noted that Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLA) fit the local context and, by their very nature, strengthened social capital and community cohesiveness, which is essential for their continued adoption.

Institutional sustainability:

- A well organized and capacitated institution plays a major role in ensuring project sustainability. For institutions to be sustainable, it is important that those who manage them/who are part of them gain sufficient experience and develop the confidence needed to be able to manage them on their own or, at the very least, to be able to seek guidance when it is needed.
- It is in the institutional dimension that sustainability may be most likely compromised by the way in which the project is implemented. The project laid important groundwork for sustainability by ensuring that there was a local management committee for assets such as garden facilities, water point committees, Program Coordinating Committee (at SRRC level) as activities were been established.
- An important component of the project is to have an exit strategy which is an intentional connection with, and embedding of community-level activities within, relevant government institutions. In order for this to take place, it is important to have sound collaboration with ministries and their local branches right from the start. NAWT had to a greater extent tried to link the project activities to existing government structures such as Agritex, DDF water

point committees and this would ensure continuity and provision of technical assistance after the project ends.

- Sufficient human resources are also important to provide the coaching and mentoring that is needed throughout the life of the project. Finally, there must be sufficient time to allow one to walk alongside until people are ready to go it alone. With the late start to some important activities, there was not time for this to be fully realized.

Impact

The project had a number of immediate and short-term impacts. The evaluators noted the following changes had occurred in the lives of the target beneficiaries, their families and communities during the project period:

- There was an increase by 13% from baseline (62%) to mid-term (75%) of people having access to safe drinking water
- Farmers reported increase in crop production, productivity levels and incomes after receiving training and technical assistance on good agronomic practices (GAPs) Increased yields of small grains. However, heavy rains affected many farmers due to leaching.
- It could be noted that farmers along with project-promoted dryland traditional smallgrain crops of millet, cowpeas, and groundnuts, also produced nutritious vegetables under garden sites, including nutrient-rich leafy green and orange-fleshed vegetables. Field visit observations of gardens during qualitative fieldwork revealed that most gardens were dominated by crops such as tomatoes, covo, and onions (e.g., king onions) butternut squash, okra, rape and carrots. However, it has to be noted that the project supported demonstration plots but farmers had their own family gardens where they put into practice various trainings received under Trainer of Trainers.
- Improved household food security resulting from the multiplication of improved seeds/inputs that farmers were supported with. Households supported by the project reported having adequate household food supply for about 10 months of the year a notable improvement compared to 2018 Rural Zimvac (proxy baseline) 11.5%. However, the rest of the communities are in dire need of food aid including some of the beneficiary households.
- Improved well-being among farmer households that participated in the project in terms of being able to pay school fees and purchase of house hold items among others. More children were going to school as a result of improved income and savings by farmers.

Gender Transformative

- It was encouraging to note that gender equity, women and youth participation were important goals for the project. The project's piped water scheme greatly reduced the burden of women and in fetching water for the families. Families having access to clean and safe water reduces the disease burden for the women as they are the ones who care for the sick in the event of illness. Going forward, it is therefore imperative that strategies and mechanisms are clearly drawn out including the project log frame which should have specific indicators related to gender and disaggregated data stating the outcomes/benefits that are expected of such interventions. Thus, these should be built from well thought out Theory of Change (TOC).
- It can be noted that, the project enhanced women and youth access to information, knowledge, experience and social cohesion, and facilitated the creation and ownership of new businesses, and the generation of additional avenues of incomes. It delivered training to promote gender equity, which resulted in women being assigned more responsible roles

within the groups. Women occupied leadership roles (e.g. chairperson, secretary, treasurer) in many instances.

- The project also facilitated an improvement in the incomes of youth and women through the Income Generating Activities (IGAs) such as vegetable selling and grinding mill.

Lessons Learned:

There were a number of lessons learned on this activity, based on insights drawn during implementation of the activity and interactions with activity implementing partners, stakeholders and participants. This report highlights the following lessons that include planning and administrative as well as implementation issues.: -

Lesson 1. Flexibility is needed when intentions do not go according to plan even with advance planning. NAWT in its planning and project roll out should consider flexible funding portion to quickly address emergencies such as disasters and shocks that may arise during a project. Slow on-set disasters like droughts are difficult and elusive to determine in real time because of their nature. However, flexibility was used effectively during the response to the Covid-19 pandemic

Lesson 2. Use of the lead farmer model, demonstration plots for promoting improved technologies, the group approach, and collaboration with the private sector ensures a multiplier effect in technology dissemination, improves technology adoption levels and the sustainability of the activity. Training and capacity building of farmers, whilst linking them to appropriate services, also creates awareness in farmers for self-sufficiency and ability to source inputs and not expect free hand-outs.

Lesson 3. Village Lending and Saving Associations (VLSA) are a significant source of finance and a vehicle that can assist farmers to participate in income generating activities in harsh economic environments.

Lesson 4. Community asset sites (i.e., demonstration plots) were important motivators and launching points for many other activities and provided safe zones for community interaction, knowledge sharing and learning. The evaluation however, recommends that in future programs there is need to link asset management committees to relevant government agencies such as the Veterinary Department (for small livestock), and the Environmental Management Agency and the District Development Fund (for weirs and piped water schemes) in order to strengthen their sustainability and their ability to pay for asset maintenance.

Lesson 5. Provision of water seemed to have wide impacts on livelihoods and all other activities seemed to radiate and build from this. Future programmes may need to consider water as an integral part of all intended interventions in other districts where the Project may be replicated

Challenges in Project Implementation

The major challenges encountered in project implementation were:

- Challenges improved crop production and adoption of technologies, environment and climate change as well as gender and social justice. The evaluation found three main reasons for this, namely the need to improve the contextualization of the approach for

massive behaviour change, late implementation of effective strategic activities, and lack of adequate collaboration with public authorities and other stakeholders, which impeded program quality and sustainability. However, it should also be noted that respondents in most communities indicated that communities had experienced shocks in the three consecutive years of project implementation, which could have had an impact on increasing communities' resilience so as to adapt and cope with the various shocks.

- A key challenge was consecutive poor rainfall seasons (too heavy and poorly distributed rainfall, mid-season dry spells and early cessation of rains) that resulted in reduced crop yields and production.
- Lack of Staff: Managing more than one operation at the same time by the same staff could lead to fatigue and burnout.
- No specific expertise was allocated for M&E and the function was covered by the regular management team. This resulted in inadequate data tracking to inform project implementation progress.
- Late delivery of inputs/planting material to some farmer groups due to late disbursement of funds which affected late distribution of some seeds affected quality and quantity of harvests on the last batch of fertilizers.
- Macro-economic challenges that were experienced in the country resulted in high inflation and price increases, reducing farmer purchasing power and eroded farmer groups' savings through ISALs and input procurement groups. Input suppliers had challenges stocking, financiers were uncertain whether to proceed with loan schemes, resulting in delayed disbursements, while some buyers had challenges paying farmers on time, resulting in a negative impact on promotion of market-driven production.

Recommendations

- Be intentional about integration across sectors and involvement of various subgroups, especially youth. Focus on project integration, impact, quality, and sustainability from the start with specific strategies, tools and monitoring. By being intentional about this integration, it is possible to strengthen the outcomes, as each reinforces the other.
- An intentional approach to youth engagement, such as through school youth clubs, should be introduced and as they will help to integrate across groups of people as well as across activity sectors. Given that the youth are the future of all communities, it is important to include schools/youth clubs/parent associations for specific project activities, as they encourage sustainability and longer-term behavior change.
- It was noted that men participate in project activities VSLAs, IGPs and community producer groups are foundational activities and should be a core component of future work. VSLAs build social cohesion and develop important skills. They are the foundation of other nutrition and livelihood interventions. Other interventions and activities can build on them.
- Water provisioning. The most recurrent community request was for perennial community water points for households, horticulture, or livestock use. Considering the increasing severity of drought conditions and the positive impact of the weirs and other water infrastructure, future projects should prioritize such water amenities with local management and sustainability at the core.
- NAWT needs to invest in staff and minimize high capital-intensive projects given that funding support is dwindling. There is thus a need for a balanced approach in investing of supporting communities with enabling infrastructure versus staff development and community capacity building through trainings.

- Staffing levels must be adequate in early project stages to contextualize interventions and provide strong support. The role of staff should shift gradually from training to coaching. As far as material inputs, the focus should be on IGAs that use local resources and improve a household's capacity to manage its budget.
- For Environment and climate change, NAWT needs to apply an integrated natural resource management approach that focuses on three aspects simultaneously. First, ensure better awareness, governance and ownership at local and commune level, for example through the integration of district development plans for the management of community/natural resources through joint goal setting and monitoring. Secondly, natural resource management (NRM) needs to be integrated across components, particularly farming, infrastructure activities (e.g., soil and water management, fodder crops, agroforestry) and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). Third, activities must suit the local agroecological context, be timely, and minimize risk of failure. For example, work with local governance structures to facilitate local dialogue and change around landscape management and use more holistic approaches such as forest/landscape restoration.
- Farming as a business, less labour high yield farming practices and selection of profitable enterprise should be strengthened among farmers.
- The evaluation team also recommends strategic interventions to address the water shortages caused by prolonged droughts in the project area and the water clogging caused by too heavy rains for a short period. Key to this would be the adoption of low-cost irrigation schemes and the sinking of boreholes per village for solar powered gardens. Clearly, water availability has a strong bearing on food security, nutrition and income outcomes as well as hygiene and sanitation situation in the households.
- It is recommended that NAWT continues to work with the government and other partners in the water sector to increase the number of functioning boreholes since the water sources are very few and yet the area is vast in expanse and suffers from perennial droughts.
- Irrigation projects such as gardens can be set up at schools which can easily provide land for demonstration and learning centres as well as security to infrastructure.
- Communities can be linked to the gardens and water points around schools for both for domestic and non-domestic water use at community level.
- The evaluation team also notes that there is need to continue training farmers in Village Savings and Lending (VSL) management to ensure proper functioning of the saving and credit schemes in the farmer groups. This would empower group members to effectively manage the savings scheme.
- Use of model farmers as opposed to group demonstration plots is recommended for future projects of a similar nature. The model farmers would then host the demonstrations and be responsible for the management of the demonstration site and the rest of the group members would learn from the demo gardens.
- For future NAWT rural development projects, more field extension workers per sub-district should be recruited to ensure effectiveness and have a greater impact on the ground.

Conclusions

To a great extent the local communities in the four wards were involved in activities such as farmer mobilization, group formation, resource mobilization, planning and reviews, farmer trainings and experiential learning. A high number of the targeted farmers participated in the project and fully embraced it. The evaluation revealed that the CISU II project in the district is addressing community priority needs which existed in a bigger magnitude before the project commenced. Generally, the Project objectives on course were achieved as a result of incessant rains which affected the majority of families due to leaching. The project must ensure that it meets targets as failure may result in changes in behaviour and uptake of technologies by beneficiaries not being immediately realized.

The project to some extent employed efficient utilization of resources to produce the required quality of outputs/outcomes. The project implementation ensured efficient use of external and indigenous resources and knowledge. The project implementation team put in place systems which ensured that the quantity and quality of inputs were appropriate and obtained with consideration for value-for-money. The project had its own fair share of challenges which were at times well handled by the project staff but may also exist until the end of the project. The design / operational issues that impacted heavily on implementation were ISAL group formation and farmer trainings and experiential learning. The project had a few impacts in the short run. The evaluators noted that some changes such as change of attitude and behaviours to some extent about commercialization of agriculture, improved homesteads, children attending better grade schools, had occurred in the lives of the target beneficiaries, their families and communities during the project period.



Above: A local school St James Zongoro Secondary stand ready to entertain visitors at a program field day during the Midway Evaluation month

Below: The Sekwi Rural Resource Centre (SRRC) Mutasa district Manicaland province Zimbabwe is an emerging centre of excellence





One of the community presentations that are held at the Centre taking full advantage the green energy recently installed by the CISU II program



Kate Projects Assistant & Michelle Prog Assistant Program staff leading field inspects a cluster coordinator inspecting a demo pl

Conclusions made both at Africa Ahead Office in Harare and SRRC in Mutasa





Left to right Above: Mitchell Parafin, Joyce Ziwa, Regis Matimati - Chief Evaluator

Testimony from Joyce Zuwa.

My name is Joyce Ziwa. I am a member of Nhaka Afrikan Worldview Trust under Kudesvi cluster. I am 47 years old. I am a widow and mother to 4 children. I live in ward 16 under headman Mukahanana, Mutasa District in Manicaland Province of Zimbabwe. I am grateful because I was able to build my first house out of cowpeas (nyemba) production and sales. This was only possible after applying crop management skills learnt from Nhaka Afrikan Worldview Trust. I am also taking care of children using the money I get from selling cow Pease. I am eager to start and pass on the knowledge with the hope of getting more assistance from the CISU11 project and beyond.

Below The house below, with tin roof is the one Joyce built from the money she got from selling cowpeas.

