

## Management Response & Recommendations Action Plan

**Evaluation Report Title:** Evaluation of the Protracted Relief Programme II, Zimbabwe

### **Response to Evaluation Report (overarching narrative)**

We note with interest the evaluation of the PRP and will work to ensure that we apply the relevant lessons from it to the design and implementation of our new livelihoods programme

## Management Response & Recommendations Action Plan

Evaluation Report Title: Evaluation of the Protracted Relief Programme II, Zimbabwe

<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Accepted or Rejected</b>	<b>If “Accepted”, Action plan for Implementation or if “Rejected”, Reason for Rejection</b>
Livelihoods programmes need to be designed to promote diversification	Partially Accepted	The implementation of our new livelihoods programme will take incorporate this factor, where relevant. Diversification from maize will be critical. However where the programme supports farmers to produce for the market certain levels of specialisation will occur.
An integrated approach is particularly suited for programmes such as PRP, the outcome of which was ‘to prevent destitution and protect and promote the livelihoods of the poorest and most vulnerable’. This target group encounter multiple dimensions of poverty such as lack of food and income, recurrent ill-health, few (no) assets. Single sector programmes that only focus on economic security is unlikely to address the multiple needs of such households.	Accepted	Should DFID implement a similar recovery programme, this recommendation will be incorporated. The implementation of our new livelihoods programme will focus on poor farmers, rather than the poorest. However it will look – through its geographic targeting – to work in areas where there are broader programmes of support such as cash transfers, health programmes etc.
Moving a programme away from ‘relief’ towards a ‘development’ approach is a complex process that has serious implications for beneficiaries. It is important that best practice is followed in exiting, and this should include monitoring households to gauge the extent to which they can sustain the gains obtained and avoid slipping down the graduation trail.	Accepted	The implementation of our new livelihoods programme incorporates this factor. Specifically it includes a component on productive safety nets. The monitoring of this component will allow the programme to gauge the extent to which beneficiaries are able to graduate or not.

## Management Response & Recommendations Action Plan

Evaluation Report Title: Evaluation of the Protracted Relief Programme II, Zimbabwe

<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Accepted or Rejected</b>	<b>If “Accepted”, Action plan for Implementation or if “Rejected”, Reason for Rejection</b>
Internal Savings and Lending Clubs and Income Generating Activities should be a key component of livelihoods programmes	Accepted	The implementation of our new livelihoods programme will take incorporate this factor. However there is mixed evidence on the sustainability of ISLCs in Zimbabwe, so lessons will be reviewed to ensure they are designed in such a way as to maximise sustainability.
Social protection interventions need to be attuned to and coordinated with national social protection initiatives	Accepted	Management of DFID Zimbabwe’s social protection programme is done in cognisance of the activities of others
Community based planning should be a key component of a community based approach	Accepted	The implementation of our new livelihoods programme will incorporate community needs and community voice within the planning process of the new Livelihoods programme

## Management Response & Recommendations Action Plan

Evaluation Report Title: Evaluation of the Protracted Relief Programme II, Zimbabwe		

Recommendations	Accepted or Rejected	If “Accepted”, Action plan for Implementation or if “Rejected”, Reason for Rejection
As the likelihood of rainfall patterns become more unpredictable and extreme rainfall events and droughts become more frequent, programme design, planning and community activities need to explicitly address such issues and ensure that the balance of support provided takes adequate account of more unpredictable rainfall patterns	Accepted	The implementation of our new livelihoods programme will take incorporate this factor
Future programmes should use government systems as far as possible	Rejected	DFID does not channel funds directly through GoZ systems, but will engage on policy discussions/changes that are needed to support the rural poor – when appropriate opportunities present themselves.
Support and buy-in by local leaders is a critical ingredient for success and sustainability	Accepted	The implementation of our new livelihoods programme will take incorporate this factor, taking into account the political economy at the community level.
Future livelihood programmes should coordinate with national and local government initiatives to expand access to water plans e.g. bore hole and dam construction.	Accepted	DFID Zimbabwe is implementing a rural WASH programme in collaboration with all key stakeholders
To avoid the risk that improved farming practices overburden household labour, and especially women who	Accepted	The implementation of our new livelihoods programme will take incorporate this factor

## Management Response & Recommendations Action Plan

<p>typically carry out planting, weeding, harvesting and processing activities, access to technology needs to be built into the design of programmes. Such technology needs to address the full cycle of cultivation and processing. The energy needs of households also need consideration for heating, lighting, food processing and preparation, small scale businesses, and to enable children to study at night</p>		
<p>A Gender and Social Inclusion Analysis needs to be embedded from the start of a programme. Moreover, gender equality must go beyond disaggregation of data, and there needs to be indicators that measure the impact on gender issues e.g. the impact of economic empowerment on relationships between women and men, or the impact of the work burden of activities such as conservation agriculture on women's time, energy and health.</p>	<p>Accepted</p>	<p>The new livelihoods programme has commenced (prior to implementation) analytical work that will provide the foundation for a gender and social inclusion strategy</p>