



ZAMBIA FODDER PILOT (ZFP)

ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

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Land O'Lakes Inc.
P.O. Box 64281
St. Paul, MN 55164-0281

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Administrative Data

Contact in Zambia:

Melvin Siwale

Land O'Lakes, Inc. – Zambia Office

Phone: (260-211) 263929/30

Fax: (260-211) 265053

Mob: (260-977) 893484

E-mail: melvin.siwale@idd.landolakes.com

Contact in the U.S.:

LuAnn Werner

Land O'Lakes, Inc. – Headquarters Office

Phone: 1-651-375-5103

Fax: 1-651-375-5144

E-mail: LMWerner@idd.landolakes.com

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACHM	Africa Centre for Holistic Management
ADC	Area Development Committee
CBPP	Contagious bovine plural pneumonia
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CFU	Conservation Farming Unit
CLW	Community Livestock Worker
COP	Chief of Party
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAF	Field Agriculture Facilitator
FDS	Fodder Development Specialist
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GART	Golden Valley Agriculture Research Trust
GPMG	Goat Producer and Marketing Groups
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
Ha	Hectare
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LOA	Life of Activity
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OFDA	Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
PM	Project Manager
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PVO	Private Volunteer Organization
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
ToT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

ZFP Zambia Fodder Pilot

ZMK Zambian Kwacha

I. INTRODUCTION

This report covers activities and achievements for fiscal year 2013 (October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013) for the Zambia Fodder Pilot Project (ZFP). The project goal is to enhance farmer resiliency to environmental and economic shocks through development, testing, documentation and dissemination of sustainable fodder and fodder seed production and marketing systems.

The program's focus for the year under review was to:

- Complete program beneficiary selection.
- Train beneficiaries in:
 - Integration of Fodder & Fodder Seed production using CA practices
 - Fodder & fodder seed field management practices
 - Fodder seed harvesting and post-harvest techniques
 - Construction of fodder & fodder seed storage facilities
 - Managing fodder & fodder seed Income Generating Activities (IGAs).
 - Manufacture of appropriate fodder production tools (30 artisans)
 - Gender and Environmental awareness
- Monitor
 - Hectares (Ha) under fodder & fodder seed cultivation
 - Fodder seed storage facilities under construction
 - Harvesting & post-harvest techniques
 - Storage of fodder & fodder seed

Other activities included;

- Establishment and implementation of Farmer Field Schools
- Distribution of fodder seed
- Farmer Group formation, farmer field days, farmer exchange visits and tours
- Secured land for demonstration plots and facilitate management of the plots
- Set up weather station at demonstration plots in the target communities
- Stakeholder coordinating meetings
- Creation of job aids for semi-literate farmers and practitioners
- Meeting to facilitate linkages between beneficiaries with providers of livestock services
- Conducted awareness campaigns adapted to fodder activities.
- Conducted trainings on animal husbandry practices focusing on animal nutrition
- Facilitated Community Environmental Management Plans
- Conducted Field Environmental Compliance Monitoring
- Procured and distributed thirty artisans' toolkits.
- Conducted Midterm Evaluation
- Held four Quarterly review & planning meetings
- Documentation of Success Stories
- Participated in Agriculture Shows in the: community, camp, district and national level
- Hosted Mr. Michael Keegan from the OFDA office, USA

II. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

During the year under review, the project conducted 90 training activities and trained 936 beneficiaries. Additional activities included follow-up visits, beneficiary mobilization backstopping visits, artisan training, artisan toolkit procurement and distribution, and evaluating implementation strategy as informed by the Midterm evaluation. Highlights include:

Training in CA integrated fodder establishment: A training module was developed and used for training farmers. The farmers were trained in CA integrated fodder establishment, 15 training sessions were planned and all were conducted, 864 farmers (58% were female) attended the training, four staffs from collaborative partners (GART-2,CFU-1 and MALI-1),took part in the facilitation of the training.

Train in fodder & fodder seed on-field management practices: the training was conducted during the monitoring visits to check on the fodder establishment and farmer field schools. A total of 906 farmers were trained - 369 male and 537 females.

Monitoring number of Ha under fodder & fodder seed cultivation: A total of 692 on-farm visits were conducted and 575 farmers established at least one fodder crop. 188.1 Ha of land was under fodder or fodder seed cultivation.

Training in construction of fodder & fodder seed storage facilities: A training module was developed to be used for the storage facility construction training. 15 training sessions were planned and 14 sessions were conducted in all three operational districts. 361 individuals attended the training. Of these, 191 were male and 170 female. The lower number of beneficiaries attending the training was partly as a result of unforeseen community activities such as a church gathering conflicting with the training schedule or that farmers whose fodder failed saw no need to attend the fodder storage training.

Training in fodder seed harvesting and post-harvest techniques: 15 training sessions were planned and 14 sessions were conducted in the three operational districts. 361 attended the training. Of these, 191 were male and 170 female.

Creation of Job Aids: ZFP developed technical materials for Job Aids creation aimed at enhancing farmer understanding and technology adoption. The Job Aids translate technical information into pictures that makes farmers with low literacy levels to equally benefit from training sessions being conducted. The Job Aids will be distributed to project beneficiaries in FY14.

Establishment and conduct of Farmer Field Schools (FFS): The ZFP established and continued using 13 demonstration plots as venues for its FFS program, and a total of 54 training sessions were conducted with a total attendance of 630 farmers (391 female, 239 male) participating. During FFS, farmers shared knowledge on land preparation, fodder establishment, weeding, scouting for pest and diseases, CA integrated fodder production practices, fodder & fodder seed harvesting and post-harvest technologies; perennial fodder stands management

practices; fodder market linkages establishment; animal husbandry and nutrition study circles, and planning for FY13/FY14 planting season.

Distribution of Fodder seed: A total of 5383.5 kg of fodder seed were distributed to 862 farmers. 332 were male and 530 female. Among the seed types distributed were Rhodes grass, Pigeon Peas, Cowpeas, Velvet beans, and Sun hemp.

Fodder IGAs training and monitoring: During the year under review, a module was developed targeted at training beneficiary farmers in the management of fodder IGAs. A total of 697 beneficiaries out of the target of 830 (84% of target) were trained to manage fodder & fodder seed IGAs. Of the trained beneficiaries, 445 were female and 252 were male. The increase in training attendance was a result of Choma having a Field Agriculture Facilitator (FAF) and increased team effort towards beneficiary mobilization to participate in project activities.

Demonstration Plots: During the year under review, 13 demonstration plots were established. These demonstration plots were a primary tool used to introduce fodder and fodder seed production in smallholder farming communities. Demonstration plots were also a venue for farmer field schools and a platform for improved sound agronomic practices, harvesting, and post-harvest techniques dissemination and demonstration of the construction of appropriate fodder and fodder seed storage facilities. In addition to this, were platform for information sharing with stakeholders during farmer field day events and farmer field schools.

New demonstration plots: As a response to the MTE recommendations, the project increased the number of Demonstration plots from the initial 13 to 15. The two new demonstration plots were established in order to increase accessibility for Nakalozya in Kazungula and Situlu in Sesheke communities, who were further from established demonstration plots. This improved participation in FFS. The establishment of these demonstration plots increased accessibility for 43 women in Situlu and 28 in Nakalozya, consequently reducing walking distance and saving time and improve their quality of life.

Conduct animal husbandry practices training affecting animal nutrition: A module targeted at providing training guidelines and course material was developed in consultation with key nutritionists at the University of Zambia. At field level, volunteer farmers were selected and positioned to participate in nutrition trials (for the purpose of demonstrations).

Farmer field day: During the year under review a total of 12 farmer field days were conducted and the attendance was 589 (283 females and 306 male). Other partners from Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock, Sekute Trust, District administrative office, the traditional leaders, and input suppliers were in attendance.

Farmer exchange Visits: A total of 12 farmer exchange visits were conducted across the districts where ZFP operates in Zambia. During the farmers' field days, 98 farmers (38 male and 60 females) were in attendance.

Artisan toolkit procurement and distribution: Thirty (30) artisan toolkits comprised of metal and carpentry tools for use in the production of fodder tools such as cutters, rakes and pitch forks were procured for the 30 artisans who were trained, in conjunction with Tillers, in FY 13. 27 toolkits have since been distributed to 27 artisans. The remaining 3 artisans did not receive their

toolkits as they were out of station at the time of toolkit placement and will receive them in FY14 quarter one. The training was to equip artisans to manufacture appropriate fodder production tools. As a follow up to the training, the trained artisans were supported with startup toolkit to enable the artisans to make and sell harvesting tools to fodder farmers with in their communities. This strategy will provide a dual benefit in that fodder tools will be available locally and the artisans will be empowered with income generating activities (IGAs).

Technology adoption: ZFP facilitated on-farm monitoring by Field Agriculture Facilitators (FAF) to enhance the rate of technology application by beneficiaries. As a result, 336 farmers (93% of farmers trained in fodder harvesting, processing and storage) bailed fodder and controlled pests and diseases. However, this achievement is lower than expected as 469 farmers could not actively participate in fodder harvesting, bailing, and storage due to crop failure caused by drought. As drought and the resulting crop failure continues to be a threat, ZFP is now working to ensure early planting and promote CA practices that conserve moisture to avoid similar problems in the coming year.

Disaster forecasting preparedness: During the year under review, ZFP established eleven weather stations to help with forecasting weather at local levels. These stations are a means of providing farmers with more accurate and specific information than the weather information normally provided by the Meteorology Department, which tends to be more broad and non-specific to any community. Minimum and maximum thermometers and rain gauges were instruments placed at weather stations. Thus, only the air temperature, rainfall amounts, and rainfall distribution will be recorded in FY 14. The weather data collection has been spearheaded by lead farmers within the respective communities, and during farmer field schools. Lead farmers in collaboration with the ZFP field facilitators disseminate weather information to farmers. Therefore, locally generated weather information is and will continue to help farmers correctly plan in line with the type of weather anticipated and experienced.

Networking and Increased Market Linkages: Livestock and Fodder Manager and the Fodder Development Specialist and FDS attended the National Agriculture & Commercial Society show, and exhibited to attendees ZFP best practices in order to scale-up awareness among stakeholders, including livestock farmers and input and service providers. One hundred and seven (107) livestock owners passed through the ZFP stand and ZFP staff had an opportunity to interact with key value chain actors regarding livestock industry trends, challenges, lessons learnt, and held discussions aimed at improving the industry. Kazungula FAF attended the Zimba District Development Coordinating Committee meeting where development activities in the District were reviewed and the subcommittees were formed to address the different sectors of development. Zimba FAF was elected to be the vice chair for the District Natural Resources, Agriculture and Economic sector.

Midterm review: The ZFP mid-term evaluation (MTE) report was undertaken, and its findings have been discussed and used to inform a review of the PMP and action planning for FY14. A formal request to modify the PMP will be forthcoming. Some key findings included: technical assistance offered by ZFP was of high quality and practical – given that it was offered at the demonstration plots. Farmers also described specific and tangible potential benefits. However, they stated that they have not started seeing the benefits in terms of improved productivity for

their livestock. Farmers also cited a poor harvest due to drought conditions. The majority indicated that they would need further assistance in the form of seeds for planting in the coming season.

Regarding gender integration, about 60% of farmers participating are women. Survey results reveal that benefits accrued to both women and men almost evenly, with 53% and 47.7% of women surveyed against 56.5% and 43.4% of men harvesting some fodder and fodder seeds respectively.

Group Dynamics: Beneficiaries continued to hold meetings on days set within the year and have now put in place group leadership. The group leadership approach was initiated during quarterly planning to make training and other interventions more effective. Smaller groups enhance interaction among FAFs and farmers.

Other stakeholders and value chain actors especially in Choma found the days beneficial for their own agendas, which also works in favor of the ZFP agenda for sustainable project exit where other actors continue with activities that the project initiated (*'watering the seeds we planted'*) A Swedish Cooperative-led delegation in conjunction with ZNFU conducted group study circles and further allowed farmers to train each other on topical issues affecting their livelihoods among them animal breeding, group dynamics, animal nutrition, milk marketing, and fodder production as a means for sustaining dry season supplementary feeding. Farmers increased community contact persons to maximize information flow between ZFP staff and group members. This approach resulted in improved farmer mobilization with more farmers attending training sessions than in the previous quarter.

Monitoring and Evaluation: During the year under review, the project undertook two Farmer Performance Surveys (FPS). 278 households were selected and the key findings are summarized in Section III under "Achievement of Results." The project also conducted a Midterm Evaluation as discussed above. The unit also developed a seed inventory tool to help assess the quality and quantity of fodder seed from farmer storage facilities. Eleven communities were assessed and the remaining 4 will be completed in October, FY14.

Mr. Michael Keegan, an official from the USAID/OFDA office in Washington, DC, in the company of the Land O' Lakes Southern Africa Regional Director Mr. David Harvey, visited Zambia to assess how ZFP performed in FY13. The Land O'Lakes Regional Director together with Chief of Party- Zambia office and staff from Choma office visited Namapande weather station and three of the farmers who had started making pot holes as part of Conservation Agriculture practices. The visits provided feedback on general project implementation and advice best practices. Additionally, it provided the OFDA official an opportunity to witness the impact of the drought in general and specifically on the fodder crop performance which is supported by the project. The project team was encouraged to up-scale the use of weather stations as good tools for monitoring weather as a means to foresee and plan for weather-related conditions and disasters.

III. CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: The beneficiaries were trained in Conservation Agriculture (CA) integrated fodder establishment as a means for ensuring the sustainability of farm land productivity. The CA practices promoted included minimum tillage to mitigate land degradation and soil erosion, crop rotation, intercropping of cereals with legumes to improve the soil nutrients and the application of animal manure to reduce reliance on chemical fertilizers, while improving soil ecosystems. Preservation of soil fertility results in improved crop yields, thereby contributing to household food security as well as to the production of non-food crops such as fodder and fodder seed. During the farmer field schools, the beneficiaries were trained on how to mulch after weeding to reduce the evaporation of moisture in the fields, especially in Sikaunzwe and Sesheke which are prone to drought.

GENDER RELATIONS: ZFP advocates for 60% women participation in project activities. To ensure full participation from women, timings for meeting & trainings were determined by beneficiaries. 530 women received fodder seeds representing 62% total project beneficiaries. Women's participation reduced to 41% during trainings in construction of Fodder and Fodder Seed storage facilities. This resulted from the need for male labor involved for construction. Also, women's participation in this component dwindled due to many of their crops failing as a result of drought conditions. However by the end of the reporting year, 63% of active beneficiaries in the project were women. Five women and eight men (including the Senior Chief) participated in the gender stakeholder training. The trained stakeholders will in turn train communities with support of the Project staff. This will be reported in the first quarter of FY 14.

IV. CONSTRAINTS IN IMPLEMENTATION

Low fodder harvest: The amount of fodder harvested across the project areas was not sufficient for both livestock consumption and marketing. Most beneficiaries therefore opted to feed the fodder harvested to their livestock rather than selling. In Choma's Masopo and Batoka, the beneficiaries that could afford to sell their fodder, planned to do so at peak time in October when the fodder prices are higher due to increased demand. These communities have established linkages with Dairy District Cooperative Union based in Choma town. At the time of writing the report, the total quantity of fodder available for sale in these communities was 4.5 tons with an estimated value of \$450.

Low literacy among beneficiaries: This made it difficult for farmers to write the farm plans and calculate gross margins. Most farmers started staying away from the business training, monitoring & follow-up meetings in order to avoid implementing business training action plans. The project recognizes that literacy would improve adoption; hence on-farm visits will include a component of checking for farm plans and gross margins, thereby providing more personalized assistance to struggling farmers.

Dependency syndrome: This has been created by a different INGO that 'dangled carrots' to entice farmers' participation. For example: Farmers in Sikaunzwe preferred attending training and meetings for NGOs that provide meals and transport refunds rendering ZFP farmers meetings with poor attendance. 123 farmers are affected by this (one-third of farmers in

Kazungula district). The project has presented this concern at the District Development Coordinating Committee, and the project activity calendar has been shared with other NGOs operating in the district to ensure meetings are held on different dates.

Drought: During the year under review, the major challenge was the drought that affected fodder establishment, especially in Sesheke, Zimba and Kazungula. In most of these areas the fodder failed to reach harvest stage.

Lack of Training Materials: During CA practical trainings the facilitators did not have all the equipment required. Specifically, they lacked a pair of oxen, a 3.5m chain, a 180 meter yolk, a ripper and a plough. This was a major challenge in some operational areas as farmers failed to provide this equipment, which led to practical sessions not taking place. The provision of training materials for facilitators was not included in the budget. The assumption was that the farmers would provide these but due to high poverty levels, could not. In future, procurement of training materials should be included in budget.

V. ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

This section discusses the achievement of results of the project during FY13. Project results are summarized in the Annex 1, the Quarterly Performance Data Table (QPDT).

SUBSECTOR GOAL: Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) at subsector level are;

1. “Number of animals benefiting from or affected by livestock activities” and
2. “Number of people benefiting from the livestock activities”

In FY13, 14,786 livestock were affected by livestock activities however only 2,925 animals benefited from livestock activities (consumed fodder), and 11,861 animals were affected by other project interventions that aimed at capacity building of livestock owners in animal husbandry practices that affect nutrition including feeding, disease prevention, dipping, deworming, movement control, improved goat- housing and increased water provision. This is against a target of 19,872. Due to the crop failure experienced in FY12/FY13 cropping season, farmers did not harvest enough fodder to feed all of their livestock and also to sell fodder to other livestock owners. The ZFP team realized from these findings that the target of 19,872 for FY13, (and 27,600 Life of Activity) and is not likely to be achieved because findings show that beneficiary livestock numbers do not reach 27,600. This target was set with the anticipation that fodder producers would sell fodder to many other livestock owners. However it was found that farmers would rather feed their own livestock than sell their fodder. A new target has been proposed in the PMP review.

A total of 862 people, of which 61.5% were women, benefited from the project through seed distribution. The project target was 830, which was exceeded due to high interest levels among farmers to participate in fodder production. The ZFP found that recruiting more farmers than targeted was beneficial to project success as there was a farmer dropout rate of 16.5% - farmers who failed to plant the seed due to the weather constraints.

PROJECT GOAL: The Key Program Indicator is “**Number of individuals benefiting from the program.**” The FY 13 target was 860 (830 fodder growers and 30 artisans). In FY13, the project achieved 936 individuals who benefited from the project (906 farmers, and 30 artisans). The target was exceeded due to the fact that apart from the 862 seed recipients and 30 artisans that benefited from the program. Out of interest 44 other farmers participated in project training activities, 28 of whom had purchased their own seed.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

IR.1.1 Number of hectares (Ha) under fodder with conservation agricultural integrated: The project recorded a 188.1 Ha under fodder cultivation with CA integrated against a target of 415 Ha. Labor constraints, especially among female headed households, made achieving the minimal 0.5 Ha under fodder per household difficult. This was also compounded by the fact that farmers had not yet experienced the benefits of fodder and fodder seed production as an income generating activity and so were conservative in allocating the required acreage of land to project activities.

IR.2.1 Number of pilot fodder and fodder seed production business models established: In FY13 (Q1 and Q2) a total of 920 business models had been established, However only 744 had translated the inputs received into models that could be included in their farm enterprises (e.g dairy, goat, crop farming). By Q4 of FY13 only 50% of the beneficiaries included fodder in their farming business models. The drop in number of models as project implementation progressed is largely as a result of the poor fodder harvest and low literacy levels among farmers. It is expected, however, that the numbers will increase in the next farming season as farmers have been trained in fodder business and will develop farm plans, gross margins and cash flow plans. These will be better indicators of business models.

IR.2.2 Percentage of farmers applying new and/or improved fodder and fodder seed production techniques: Overall, the percentage of farmers applying new and/or improved fodder and fodder seed production techniques in FY 13 stood at 83.5% against a target of 80%. 83.5% of the beneficiaries had applied at least one new technology during FY13. The highest proportion of farmers applying new technologies was recorded in Q2, when the project was training participants in CA integrated fodder establishment and On-Field management practices.

IR.2.3 Number of fodder and fodder seed producers linked to livestock owners and other market outlets: By the end of Q4 of FY 13, only 82 famers had either sold or entered into agreements to sell fodder (17 had sold fodder and 65 had entered into agreements with fodder buyers). It was found that most farmers preferred to feed the fodder to their livestock rather than sell. The poor harvest also affected numbers of farmers selling or intending to sell fodder. In the future, ZFP plans to scale up fodder promotion so that production exceeds household livestock demand.

IR.2.4 Number of households linked to individual fodder and fodder seed farmers:

A total of 242¹ households against an annual target of 3,206 were linked to fodder and fodder seed farmers. The 242 households were linked to 82 fodder producers.

¹ The 3325 households reported in Q3 were linked to fodder producers through information sharing on benefits of fodder. Only 242 of these have resulted in verbal agreements.

IR.3.1 Number of trainings of trainers (ToT) from the NGO/PVOs based in southern Africa and Zambia trained in sustainable fodder production systems and technologies: This activity is scheduled for FY14. For best cost and ease of planning ZFP will host one training which will reach at least 50 beneficiaries, the total number to be trained. Preparatory work for the training commenced and discussion on course modalities are progressing well.

IR.3.2: Number of artisans (from different households) trained in sustainable fodder production system and technologies: The annual target of training 30 artisans in sustainable fodder production systems and technologies was achieved. In Q2 of FY13 23 males and 7 females were trained as artisans.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

- ⇒ Eleven weather stations were installed in Namapande at the basic school, Situwa, Zimba High school, Manyemunyemu and Bilibisi Answer plots in Kazungula district.
- ⇒ Hosted Michael Keegan from OFDA office USA: Michael Keegan an official from OFDA office in USA, in the company of the Land O'Lakes Southern Regional Director Mr. David Harvey, the COP Zambia office and other project from Choma office visited Zimba to assess ZFP performance in the first season.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Stakeholders' involvement is critical in control of activity duplication:** Through stakeholders networking meetings, ZFP established a platform for information sharing, including beneficiary lists. Stakeholders are now sharing their FY13/FY14 planting season plans including farmers they are targeting, types of crops they will distribute, and community meeting schedules. Farmers who are targeted by ZFP, but are also receiving inputs from other organizations, will be further screened to ensure that they are not receiving one service twice or becoming involved in more activities than they can manage.
- **Participatory methodologies are very effective in enhancing beneficiary participation:** Involving communities in farmer mobilization increased beneficiary participation in project activities. The community members know where their colleagues are and how to effectively reach them. Community members also find it difficult to turn down their neighbor's calls and as such find themselves attending meetings.
- **Agricultural projects require a longer duration in order to assess impact:** Farmers are beginning to understand and appreciate the project interventions but for many too late. This came out during Livestock Nutrition training when farmers wished the training came in the first year. Such revelations could be indicators that farmers needed another full seasonal activity cycle in order to ensure the participation of farmers who have seen and felt the need for engaging in ZFP activities. As ZFP is a "pilot project", positive approaches require additional time for testing to ensure that they are indeed optimal.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

CONCLUSION

During the year under review, ZFP successfully implemented activities aimed at preparing beneficiaries for the FY12/FY13 planting season, fodder IGAs, and also fodder hay utilization as a means to sustain and enhance livestock nutrition. The results achieved could have been better if beneficiaries had not experienced the drought and short rainy season. Farmers' interest in fodder grew following the dissemination of awareness messages. There was additional growth as a result of testimonials from lead farmers in Choma, whose milk production improved.

NEXT STEPS

This year marked the end of one full cycle of fodder best practices development and testing. As a next step, the project plans to focus more on documentation of the best practices and lessons learned from this cycle. The team will build on the preparatory work to the write-up of the Fodder Manual, and will produce the manual in readiness for the TOT courses scheduled for FY 14 aimed at disseminating these practices to other actors within the value chain such as Government, extensionists, input suppliers and research entities. The team will also continue with beneficiary updating and seed inventory to help draw up a seed distribution plan that will guide seed distribution scheduled for end of October, 2013; demo plot planting; facilitate households to prepare land and establish 0.5 Ha under fodder; continue conducting FFS as a platform for follow-up training sessions targeted at business training and monitoring, livestock training and monitoring, fodder establishment and on-farm management practices; distribution of Job aids; and cross-cutting activities. Artisans' specialized business training will also be conducted.

APPENDIX A: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

Zambia Fodder Pilot Project (ZFP)											
Project	Zambia Fodder Pilot Project (ZFP)										
Start	18-May-12										
End	30-Apr-14										
				Baseline		1-October-2012-30-Sept-2013 (FY13-Q4)		Cumulative Total		Comments	
Indicator No.	Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Year	Base-line Value	Target	Actual	Target	Actual		
SUBSECTOR GOAL Farmer resiliency to environmental and economic shocks enhanced through development, testing, documentation and dissemination of sustainable fodder and fodder seed production and marketing systems											
1	Number of animals benefiting from or affected by livestock activities	#	Total	2012	0	19,872	14,786	27,600 ²	14,786	The total number of livestock benefitting from or affected by the project interventions was 14,786, however only 2,925 animals consumed fodder during the year under review. 11,861 other livestock but did not consume fodder.	
			Type of animals	Dairy	2012	0	1,987	527	2,760		527
				Multi-purpose cattle	2012	0	11,923	5,794	16,560		5,794
				Goats	2012	0	4,968	7,872	6,900		7,872
				Other animals	2012	0	994	593	1,380		593

² Total LOP target numbers will be reduced from 27,600 to 9,960 as per the mid-term evaluation (MTE) findings. This will accurately track actual animals directly benefitting from the program. MTE indicated that the average number of dairy animals owned by project beneficiaries is 0.4 or 332 total, average number of multi-purpose cattle is 4 or 320 total, and the average number of goats is 7.6 or 6,308 total; bringing the total number of animals to 9,960.

Indicator No.	Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Baseline		1-October-2012-30-Sept-2013 (FY13-Q4)		Cumulative Total		Comments	
				Year	Base-line Value	Target	Actual	Target	Actual		
2	Number of people benefiting from livestock activities	#	Total		2012	0	830	862	830	862	A total of 862 people benefited from the project's seed distribution. The project exceeded the target of 830 due to the high interest levels among farmers who wanted to participate in the project.
			Gender & Age	Male < 18yrs	2012	0	83	0	83	0	
				Male ≥ 18yrs	2012	0	332	332	249	332	
				Female <18yrs	2012	0	125	0	125	0	
				Female ≥ 18yrs	2012	0	373	530	373	530	
PROJECT GOAL: Develop, test, document and disseminate ecologically sustainable fodder and fodder seed production & marketing systems to benefit vulnerable households in program areas.											
3	Number of individuals benefiting from the program	#	Total		2012	0	860	936	910	936	936 individuals participated in various fodder production and marketing training sessions. High interest levels among community members in the relatively new concept of fodder production, resulted in the project exceeding the 860 target. Highest numbers were recorded in Q2 when focus on trainings was on Fodder Production Integrated in CA and also On-Field Management practices
			Male	New	2012	0	0	0	0	0	
				Continuing	2012	0	355	392	376	392	
			Female	New	2012	0	0	0	0	0	
				Continuing	2012	0	505	545	534	545	

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS # 1: FODDER AND FODDER SEED PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE PRACTICES INTEGRATED											
				Baseline		1-October-2012-30-Sept-2013 (FY13-Q4)		Cumulative Total		Comments	
Indicator No.	Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Year	Baseline Value	Target	Actual	Target	Actual		
1.1	Number of hectares under fodder with Conservation Agriculture integrated	#	Total		2012	0	414	188.1	415 ³	188.1	A total of 188.1 Ha were under fodder during the year under review. Apart from weather and labor constraints that negatively affected the ability of farmers to reach the minimum of 0.5 Ha, the fact that fodder production was a relatively new concept meant farmers were conservative about use of resources to engage in fodder production.
			Male	New	2012	0	166	77.7	0	0	
				Continuing	2012	0	0	0	166	77.7	
			Female	New	2012	0	249	110.4	0	0	
				Continuing	2012	0	0	0	249	110.4	

³ Total number of Hectares with conservation agriculture techniques will be reduced from 415 Ha to 250 Ha based on MTE findings. MTE showed that the average acreage per farmer was 0.3 Ha, hence it is proposed that the target be reduced to 250

INTERMEDIATE RESULT # 2: LIVELIHOODS IMPROVED AMONG HOUSEHOLDS THROUGH FODDER CROP & SEED PRODUCTION & SALES											
					Baseline		1-October-2012-30-Sept-2013 (FY13-Q4)		Cumulative Total		Comments
Indicator No.	Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation		Year	Base-line Value	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
2.1	Number of pilot fodder and fodder seed production business models established in target areas	#	Total		2012	0	860	920	860	920	
			Gender	Male	2012	0	355	383	355	383	
				Female	2012	0	505	537	505	537	
2.2	Percentage of farmers applying new and/or improved fodder & fodder seed production techniques	%	Total		2012	0%	80.0%	83.5%	100%	83.5%	Proportion of farmers who applied at least one technology in FY13. Technology application was highest in Q2 of project implementation by Q4 only 50% of the farmers were applying technologies. Crop failure meant those who had not harvested fodder could not apply technologies such as harvesting, post harvesting and storage facilities construction.
			Gender	Male	2012	0%	80.0%	94.9%	100%	94.9%	
				Female	2012	0%	80.0%	75.4%	100%	75.4%	
2.3	Number of fodder and fodder seed producers linked to livestock owners & other market outlets	#	Total		2012	0	830	82	830	82	Only 82 had established agreements with buyers of fodder by Q4 of FY13.
			Gender	Male	2012	0	332	22	332	22	
				Female	2012	0	498	60	498	60	

Indicator No.	Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Baseline		1-October-2012-30-Sept-2013 (FY13-Q4)		Cumulative Total		Comments	
				Year	Base-line Value	Target	Actual	Target	Actual		
2.4	Number of households linked to individual fodder & fodder seed farmers	#	Total	2012	0	3,206	242	4,150	242	Market linkages include but not limited to farmer awareness, verbal, mobile phone connections and /or written agreements etc. with livestock producers	
			Gender	Male	2012	0	1,283	126	1,660		126
				Female	2012	0	1,923	116	2,490		116
INTERMEDIATE RESULT # 3: FODDER & FORAGE SEED PRODUCTION BEST PRACTICES DOCUMENTED, SCALED UP & DISSEMINATED											
3.1	Number of Trainer of Trainers (ToT) from the Southern Africa & Zambia based NGO/PVOs	#	Total	2012	0	0	0	50	0	To be done in FY14	
			Gender	Male	2012	0	0	0	20		0
				Female	2012	0	0	0	30		0
3.2	Number of artisans (from different households) trained in fodder production systems & technologies	#	Total	2012	0	30	30	30	30	A total of 30 artisans were trained in Q2 of FY13	
			Gender	Male	2012	0	24	23	24		23
				Female	2012	0	6	7	6		7