



**ZIMBABWE LIVESTOCK FOR ACCELERATED RECOVERY AND IMPROVED  
RESILIENCY (ZRR)**

**Annual Report**

**October 2012 – September 2013**

**Agreement AID-OFDA-G-12-00032**

**USAID/ZIMBABWE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE  
SOUTHERN AFRICA**

Submitted to:

USAID/OFDA

Submitted by:

Land O'Lakes. Inc.

P.O. Box 64281

St. Paul, MN 55164-0281

December 31, 2013

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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ACHM	Africa Centre for Holistic Management
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CLW	Community Livestock Worker
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
EMMP	Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
HLLM	Holistic Land and Livestock Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PRIZE	Promoting Recovery in Zimbabwe
RDC	Rural District Council
ToT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ZDL	Zimbabwe Dairy and Livestock Program

## SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

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### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

On May 16, 2012 USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and Land O'Lakes International Development signed an agreement for Land O'Lakes to implement the Zimbabwe Livestock for Accelerated Recovery and Improved Resiliency (ZRR) project. ZRR aims to combat the negative effects of years of detrimental government policy and severe economic decline in Zimbabwe, which, coupled with a series of droughts and unpredictable rainfall, have decimated the small livestock sector. The project is working in drought affected areas, three districts of Manicaland and two districts of Matebeleland South. Through May 15, 2014, ZRR will provide training in livestock production, restock household herds, build community capacity in rangeland management, develop rangeland management plans, revive the livestock infrastructure, and link producers to markets.

Implementation of project activities continued smoothly during the October 2012 to September 2013. Highlights to date include the following:

- A total of 717 households out of a target of 700 households have received goats (617 received does and 120 received bucks)
- A total of 1,662 households have been trained to date on goat production and marketing, against the project target of 2,000 households.
- A total of 10,755 individuals (2,151 participating directly and 8,604 benefitting indirectly) against the target of 6,200 have participated in disaster reduction activities, which involve receiving goats and trainings on goat production and rangeland management.
- To date, a total of 10,355 people (2,071 benefitting directly and 8,284 benefitting indirectly) have benefited from livestock activities against the life of project target of 6,200.
- To date, 5,465 individuals from 1093 households have been trained on rangeland management against the target of 6,200 individuals by the end of the project.
- A total of 68 CLWs have been trained and equipped. All CLWs are now applying their skills to help farmers against the project life target of 90%.

### ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS AND CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

*Administration:* One of the project staff left during the year but was replaced; this has not hindered project activities or progress.

*Environmental Compliance & Gender:* During the year under review, the project continued to pursue good environmental practices through encouraging groups to observe the environmental regulations according to chemical disposal specifications. Empty containers are destroyed and safely disposed. Goat producer groups are being mentored so they learn proper storage procedures. The project continued to engage the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) in assessing environmental impact on construction of dip tanks and sales pens. The rangeland management also has an environment compliance aspect that the farmers are adhering to. Additionally, sixty per cent (60%) of individuals participating in the project are women. Women also contribute the greater percentage of training participants as compared to men.

*Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):* During the year the M&E team worked on the Mid-term evaluation activity. The evaluation report was completed and was shared with the relevant stakeholders.

In the future, the project's M&E team will be working on the implementation of the M&E system, refining the indicators after the midterm evaluation, designing data collection tools, report consolidation, developing the IT4D database and migration to IMPACTS. Additionally, the M&E team will review some of the indicator targets the project has over achieved and update them accordingly.

#### **COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT**

For the year under review, Zimbabwe continued to use multi-currencies and predominantly the United States Dollar (USD) as the medium of exchange. Annual inflation was around 5%. The general stability of the currencies used in Zimbabwe and the low inflation rate meant that project managed to acquire most of its goods and services at more or less the same prices as that it had put in the budget. In some instances, for example, the procurement of goats, the project actually managed to acquire these at an average lower price of USD45.00 as compared to the price in the project's budget of USD60.00 per goat. This was a result of the strategy used by the project that eliminated middlemen in buying restocking goats. In addition to this, the project bought goats from other areas that were as close as possible to project sites thereby reducing transportation costs of the goats from the source areas to the project sites.

The project and another USAID funded project implemented in Zimbabwe were sharing office direct costs during the year. This, will, however, change in the coming year when the other project ends in November 2013.

## **SECTION II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES**

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### **SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITY ACHIEVEMENT**

The following section discusses achievements over the period October 2012 – September 2013

**SUBSECTOR OBJECTIVE: REDUCE RISK THROUGH ENHANCED INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY CAPACITIES TO RESPOND TO AND MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF DISASTERS, STRENGTHEN THE RESILIENCY OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES, AND REDUCE EXPOSURES TO HAZARDS THROUGH THE EFFECTIVE USE OF GOATS AND RANGELAND MANAGEMNET**

**Number of animals benefitting from or affected by livestock activities:** During the year, 11,829 animals against the life of project target of 6,200 animals benefited from livestock activities. The presence of the CLWs assisting both project beneficiaries and other community farmers resulted in the project recording significantly higher results than the targeted, particularly because the CLWs are now trusted by other project clients due to their proximity to the farmers and good quality of their services. From the mid-term evaluation, farmers acknowledged the good work being done by the CLWs in improving livestock health. The establishment of an input revolving fund and training of CLWs, improved livestock body condition. The goat production training improved goat management and farmers abandoned tethering and now free graze their goats.

**Number of people benefitting from livestock activities:** From the period of October 2012 to September 2013, 10,355 people (2,071 benefitting directly and 8,284 benefitting indirectly) have been reached against the life of project target of 6,200. The project beneficiaries include restocking of goats and

technical trainings, people served by the CLWs and those trained in goat management and production. The project has over achieved on this because of more farmers are attending goat production trainings in anticipation of receiving goats through the pass on scheme and also because of the relevance of the project trainings to the farmer needs. In order for a farmer to be considered for the goats pass on scheme, they must among other things have built a standard goat housing structure, have attended all the trainings and being a member a of the producer group. Women headed households access the project scheme within communities through working together to build the goat housing.

**Number of veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations administered:** A total of 9,307 treatments and vaccinations have been administered against the life of project target of 2,000. The achievement includes both project farmers and non-project farmers' livestock. The project continues to achieve more results than the target due to high adoption of the input revolving funds practice and CLW treatment of goat kids.

**Number of animals treated or vaccinated:** Good animal health is key to increasing quantity and quality of animals and to ensuring healthy animals can be marked. The project facilitated and monitored the input revolving funds and vaccinations by the farmers. During the year, 8,352 goats were treated or vaccinated against the life of project target of 1,500. High goat mortality rates in the project areas at baseline necessitated the need for the input revolving funds and of preventative health measures. The gap in the veterinary service was filled by the presence of the CLWs. The CLWs currently also report to district veterinary personnel, working through existing structures.

**Number of individuals participating in disaster risk reduction activities:** The project benefitted 10,755 individuals (2,151 participating directly and 8,604 benefitting indirectly) against the target of 6,200 to participate in disaster reduction activities, which involve receiving goats and trainings on goat production and rangeland management.

**Percentage of beneficiary households with improved productive asset base:** To date 36% of project beneficiaries against the project life target of 60% have improved their asset base through project activities. From the mid-term evaluation, participating households mentioned improved nutrition (meat and milk), access to health services and education for households not able to access these before through sale of goats. Since the project has been implemented over the one year period, still farmers have not acquired new assets besides the goats distributed by the project due to pressure on their incomes to attend to other prioritized needs like buying food and paying school fees for their children, among other things.

**Percentage of beneficiary female-headed households with improved productive asset base:** To date 48% of female- headed households against the project life target of 60% have improved their asset base through goat distribution. Sixty-percent of project beneficiaries are women and, most of them have received goats since they are the ones who normally attend trainings among other requirements like construction of standard housing and being an affiliate member of the producer group for one to receive goats from the project. Women headed households access the project scheme through working together with other community members in construction of goat housing and hence allows them to be part of the project. The project is on track and expects to hit this target as more and more women benefit from the pass-on scheme.

**INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO.1: INCREASED GOAT PRODUCTION & MARKETING BY VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS & COMMUNITIES**

**Number of households trained or receiving technical assistance in goat production and marketing:**

During the year, 1,662 households (83 % of the target) against the project life target of 2,000 were trained in goat production and marketing. The trainings were conducted by the project field staff as well as the trained project CLWs. The training themes included goat housing, nutrition, marketing and breeding, among other husbandry practices. The project expects to achieve this target by May 2014 due to the large and ongoing interest in the project by community members.

**Average value of Assets (tools, livestock, domestic) in targeted Participating Households:** The cumulative average value of the assets during the year was recorded at \$1085 (52%) against the project life target of \$2070. The achievement was derived from the baseline value plus the marginal contribution of the value of goats distributed. From the Mid-term evaluation findings, there has not been any change in the average value of assets because farmers have not yet started sustainable marketing of goats so that they can invest the proceeds in productive assets. The project expects to achieve this target in the coming year, since the project will be focusing more on sustainable market linkages for the farmers to realize income in quarter 1 FY 2014

**Number of households receiving goats from the program and participating in producer groups:**

The project is promoting goat restocking and improvement of vulnerable farmers' asset bases. To date, 1,970 goats (1,850 does and 120 bucks) have been purchased and distributed to the farmers, against the target of 1,500. In total, 717 households (617 receiving does and 120 receiving bucks) have benefited from the goats, against the target of 700; some households received does and bucks. The project managed to exceed the target of the goat purchased due to the savings made since the project had initially budgeted for \$60 per goat. By using cost reduction methods, the project managed to purchase goats at an average price of \$45 per goat and due to the high demand of goats by farmers, the project ended up increasing the number of goats purchased. The purchasing of suitable bucks (Boer goat, and Milk goat) has taken longer than expected, due to limited suppliers, since the project is buying from places away from the project areas (to avoid in-breeding) and sourcing quality bucks. However, the project was able to make up time and the activity is close to complete and will be completed in quarter one FY 2014.

**Number of producer groups formed and strengthened:** Ten goat producer groups were formed and strengthened during the year under review, against a target of five. The project over achieved because farmers were later regrouped according to their geographical locations to improve on group cohesion and it has been noted that some wards were too big to form one group and farmers were dispersed. The farmers across all project sites also now have constitutions that guide them in managing their rangelands. Trainings were given to the Goat Producer Association Management Committees and Treasurers were given specific trainings on the management of community based input revolving funds. This has increased the transparency amongst the group members on the movement and usage of the supplies and will help in planning replenishments.

**Proportion of producer group membership comprised of females:** The project focused on gender mainstreaming during beneficiary selection. This has led to the project achieving 60% women's participation in the project.

**Number of producer groups linked to the market:** Eight groups out of the ten producer groups have been linked to the market, with Land O'Lakes being the interim buyer at this juncture. The voucher system has been very successful training exercise in exposing farmers to sale by weight and age. In addition, project funds have been spent in these resource poor areas boosting incomes. The project aims to link all ten producer groups to sustainable markets during the life of the project and feels confident in meeting this target using the ZRR-introduced marketing concept of selling based on goat weight. From the midterm report findings, farmers seemed very appreciative of the methodology when selling goats since it is transparent and those who practiced good management skills on their goats are rewarded in terms of realizing higher value. While Land O'Lakes is the interim buyer using this approach (live-weight system) when procuring goats for restocking purposes, the goat market study carried out during the year revealed potential high-value sustainable markets near the project sites like abattoirs, which the project will link up with the farmers in the coming year. To address this challenge and opportunity, ZRR will hire a full time marketing person in the coming year to work on linking up farmer groups to private abattoirs and other sustainable markets so that farmers will be able to sell their goats even if the project support comes to an end.

#### **INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO.2: INCREASED COMMUNITIES' CAPACITY FOR & PRACTICE OF SUSTAINABLE RANGELAND MANAGEMENT**

**Number of CLWs trained in farm and sustainable rangeland management techniques:** The project managed to train 68 CLWs on sustainable rangeland management techniques. CLWs have been instrumental in mobilizing the farmers to participate in rangeland activities. They are also responsible for monitoring how the movable kraals are moved in the crop fields and how they rotate among the farmers. Moveable kraals are used to improve fertility of crop fields, reducing reliance on purchased fertilizers and improving crop yields. CLWs also work closely with the local leadership in identifying grazing areas which can be utilized in coming up with the grazing plans. Local leadership has proved to be very important stakeholders since they are the custodians of the land to be used for grazing plans as well as their influencing power to mobilize the community members to observe and follow the grazing plans.

**Number of individuals trained in improved farm and rangeland management techniques:** A total of 5,465 individuals have been trained to date on rangeland management against the target of 6,200. Farmers were trained mainly on field crop soil restoration, grazing plans, and reclamation of degraded land among other HLLM methodology techniques. More trainings and follow ups will be done in the coming year in order for the project to fully achieve its target under this thematic area.

**Number of grazing plans developed and utilized by communities:** During the year under review, the communities (Bulilima, Mangwe and Buhera) have managed to develop and utilize three grazing plans against the project target of six. Adoption of grazing plans has proved to be an uneasy task since it involves all the communities to act together in one common direction. Given the current project operation space and timeline, it may be difficult to fully and quickly realize the target due to the time required to accommodate every community member to have the same vision with the project. In light of the very short project timeline and relatively small budget, Land O'Lakes has made some adaptations to ACHM's approach so that it is more realistically implementable. ZRR has expanded to reach out to entire communities and not just beneficiaries so that they can act together, since grazing plans needs collective effort. The project has also scaled up the movable kraals through encouraging farmers to

improvise the kraals using brush wood. Given that the farm model at ACHM is difficult to replicate outside of ACHM, the project hopes that its adaptation will enable it to achieve its targets in due course.

**Communities applying improved farm and sustainable rangeland management techniques:** All six communities targeted by the end of project have applied improved techniques through movable kraals. To date, the movable kraals have impacted on around 6.1 ha of both crop fields and rangeland. However, the issue of grazing together has proved a challenge due to less forage in the dry season during some parts of the year.

**Number of hectares (ha) under improved land management:** To date, 217 ha against the life of project target of 2,000 ha have been put under improved land management. The project will continue holding planning meetings in the coming year with the community members and all relevant stakeholders so that grazing plans will be fully developed and extensively implemented in all project areas. In a way to improve on the achievement of indicator, the project managed to send 52 stakeholders on a tour to ACHM and Hwange community so that they can emulate what other communities are doing. ZRR has realized that improving rangeland management takes a longer timeframe than originally expected, as it requires extensive, community-wide behavior change to be successful, and requires neighboring communities to work together. Despite the high potential benefits associated with this, farmers were reluctant at first since it is a new subject to them. However, ZRR is confident that with time and continued reinforcement of our trainings by our technical partner ACHM, farmers will continue to adopt the concepts at higher rates.

**Percentage of community farmers applying improved farm and sustainable rangeland management techniques:** Slow adoption and implementation of grazing plans has seen the project achieving 15% out of the project life target of 50% of community farmers applying improved farm and sustainable rangeland management techniques. The movable kraals have been a great success across all the projects sites. Farmers have mainly practiced movable kraaling due to its perceived benefits of fertilizing their crop fields. Some farmers have improvised the movable kraals using bush wood. The project expects to achieve the target in the coming year due to increased effort by the project towards grazing plans development and utilization.

### **INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3: INCREASED CAPACITY OF AND ACCESS TO ANIMAL HEALTH & LIVESTOCK EXTENSION SERVICES**

**Number of CLWs trained:** The project trained 68 CLWs against the project life target of 50. The project decided to increase the number of CLWs so that the CLWs will not travel long distances to help out farmers and henceforth reducing response rate between disease reporting and diseases treatment. The overwhelming response to the need of the CLWs necessitated the need to increase the number, and training more CLWs has already had a positive impact on respective communities. The CLWs are not only working with goat producer group members but the whole community to curb the spread of disease.

**Percentage of CLWs utilizing their training:** 100% of CLWs are applying and utilizing all their skills to train and help farmers. All the CLWs have received bicycles and this has increased their mobility to help out farmers in need of their services. Engaged CLWs have been a critical factor in the project achieving most of its indicators, as the CLWs have become the first port of call by the farmers. The

farmers have built confidence in them due to the good quality of their services. The CLWs have been linked by the project to various input suppliers for them to buy the inputs on behalf of the farmers.

**Number of women responsible for making household decisions in veterinary care and management of their goats:** Women have played an important role in goat husbandry practices such as ensuring goats are treated and vaccinated, ensuring goat houses are construction, and deciding on the usage of income from goats sales. During the year under review, 1220 women made decisions on veterinary care and management of their goats against the project life target of 2480. The project is on track and expects to achieve this target by May 2014.

**Number of households served by CLWs:** CLWs are becoming more trusted by the farmers due to their proximity to the farmers as well as their good quality of services. The project has equipped them with the bicycles and other tools for them to carry out their duties smoothly and hence 1,445 households to date have been served by the CLWs against the project's target of 2,000 households. These households include both project beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. From the mid-term evaluation findings, farmers appreciated the big role being played by the CLWs and their proximity to the farmers has made them a preferred resource.

#### **OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS**

The project has managed to pilot Information Communication Technology for Development (ICT4D). The aim of the program is to promote and speed up reporting such as disease reporting from the field staff to the relevant authorities. The project aims to expand this reporting system across all the project sites.

The project has managed to maintain cordial relationships with all the stakeholders at all levels. Stakeholders are pivotal to the project implementation since their involvement smoothen the operations at ground level. The project managed to attend all stakeholder meetings and share reports with all the stakeholders concerned, and this will continue and strengthen relationships in the coming year.

Livestock identification is one of the key areas the project is promoting. Ear tagging of the goats is important to assist in identification and record keeping. All the CLWs were trained on ear tagging and during the year, 3996 goats were ear tagged. The project will continue to tag as many goats in the coming year

### **SECTION III: CHALLENGES AND LESSON LEARNED**

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#### **Challenges**

Poor rainfall lead to drought which has led to water shortages for livestock, especially in Bulilima and Mangwe. Livestock have to travel long distances to get water for drinking. People and livestock can no longer be sustained by the existing functional local boreholes due to a low water table in the current dry season. This has affected the body quality of the livestock. The project is encouraging farmers to fetch water for the livestock from the nearby dams so that they can maintain a healthy herd.

Poor rainfall in the project areas has led to acute food shortages in the project areas and farmers end up doing unplanned marketing. This has mostly left farmers on the losing side since the middlemen offer uncompetitive prices when purchasing their livestock. The project is working hard to bring sustainable and transparent market linkages to the rescue of farmers.

There is very low quantity and quality of forage, especially during the dry period of the year. This has negatively affected the rangeland element since the farmer group members are not convinced by the benefits of herding together in such conditions. The project is continuously encouraging farmers to come up with functional grazing plans so as to avoid overgrazing in some of the areas.

Some farmer group members still hold the cultural beliefs of not mixing livestock from different families. There is need for raising the awareness on Holistic Land and Livestock management issues and to make use of the traditional leaders who visited ACHM for an exchange visit to share and influence others. The project is continuously organizing feedback session by the traditional leaders to share their experiences and their influence from what they learnt at ACHM.

Lack of grazing land in some communities bordering those that work with ZRR, who may not comply with the plans once developed was identified as a challenge faced by both project staff and community members. Appropriate measures, involving incorporating such communities in the plans will be used to try and overcome this challenge.

National, local and presidential elections did cause uncertainty and some disruption to program activities for approximately two months surrounding July 2013. However, the project worked quickly after the elections and has successfully recovered lost time and is on track with its scheduled work plan.

### **Lessons Learned**

The project has learnt that the farm model at ACHM is difficult to replicate outside of ACHM. Given the nature of the communities the project is implementing, some adaptations have been made so that rangeland activities can be realistically implementable. The project has improvised on movable kraals that farmers could use brush wood for kraaling. The project has also managed to involve all the community members including non-project members so that they can act together in coming up with grazing plans.

The project realized the importance of the traditional leaders in spearheading the rangeland management methodology. Traditionally, the land belongs to the village heads and creating rangelands and grazing plans; without them this is impossible. The project organized a tour of 52 stakeholders which composed of Chiefs, Headmen, Village heads, Councilors, CLWs and Goat producer group committee to ACHM from all the project sites. The stakeholders visit to ACHM and Hwange community was a follow up to the holistic land and livestock interventions being implemented across all the project sites. The trip was one of the action plans implemented in an effort to expose the community to the practice and success of

Holistic Land and Livestock management activities being implemented at ACHM and Hwange community.

#### IV: CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

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##### **CONCLUSION**

Land O'Lakes is on track with most planned activities. Trainings are progressing on schedule and through consultation and relationship building, all stakeholders have supported the project. Through May 2014, particular effort will be put towards the expansion and implementation of grazing plans in other project areas, completion of construction of goat sales pens and dip tanks and finalizing the procurement of the thirty remaining bucks. The project will focus on the following activities:

##### **INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO.1: INCREASED GOAT PRODUCTION & MARKETING BY VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS & COMMUNITIES**

- Continuing the construction of sales pens
- Goat procurement through the voucher system will be completed for the remaining bucks
- More emphasis will be put on repairing goat housing across all the project sites during the dry season
- Preparation of on-farm fodder plots for the coming season
- Goat marketing, identifying markets, training farmers to produce for the different markets and planned production and marketing.

##### **INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO.2: INCREASED COMMUNITIES' CAPACITY FOR & PRACTICE OF SUSTAINABLE RANGELAND MANAGEMENT**

- Monitoring on usage of the fourteen and other improvised movable kraals
- Training and assisting of farmers to come up with grazing plans
- Adoption and implementation of the grazing plans through involvement of stakeholders continuous technical back up from ACHM

##### **INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3: INCREASED CAPACITY OF AND ACCESS TO ANIMAL HEALTH & LIVESTOCK EXTENSION SERVICES**

- Dip tank construction will continue in the coming year.
- Refresher courses for the CLWS
- Roll out of ICT4D

## APPENDIX 1: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

Zimbabwe Livestock for Accelerated Recovery and Improved Resiliency		Start Current Year	1 Oct 2012	Start Project	16 May 2012	Year	1	Current Work Plan Start date:			
Agreement No.	AID-OFDA-G-12-00032	End Current Year	30-Sept-13	End Project	15 May 2014	Quarter	1	15 May 2012			
No	Performance Indicator (*)	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Remark	Baseline		FY1 Oct 2012-Sept 2013		Total		Comments
					Year	Value	Target	Actual	Target	Cumulative	
<b>SO: Reduce risk through enhanced institutional and community capacities to respond to and mitigate the effects of disasters, strengthen the resiliency of vulnerable communities, and reduce exposure to hazards through the effective use of goats and rangeland management.</b>											
A	Number of animals benefitting from or affected by livestock activities	Number	Total	Annual Value	2012	0	775	3082	6200	11829	Data source is the CLW activity forms. The project achieved more than the target due to inclusion of non-project clients' animals in rangeland management activities
B	Number of people benefitting from livestock activities	# of individuals	Total, Gender	Annual Value	2012	0	775	4585	6200	10355	917 benefiting directly and 3668 indirectly for the current FY. More people attended trainings in anticipation to receive goats through pass on.
C	Number of veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations administered	Number	Total	Cumulative	2012	0	250	2559	2000	9307	High as farmers are utilizing animal health revolving funds with the help of CLW's
D	Number of animals treated or vaccinated	Number	Total	Cumulative	2012	0	0	2163	1500	8352	All farmer groups have embarked on goat treatment to reduce kid mortality rates

No	Performance Indicator (*)	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Remark	Baseline		FY1 Oct 2012-Sept 2013		Total		Comments
					Year	Value	Target	Actual	Target	Cumulative	
E	Number of individuals participating in disaster risk reduction activities	# of individuals	Total, age and gender, type of training, CLW, training of trainers, Farmer training	Cumulative	2012	0	1240	4985	6200	10755	997 benefitting directly and 3988 benefitting indirectly
F	Percentage of beneficiary households with improved productive asset base	Percentage	Total, Gender	Cumulative	2012	0%	0%	6%	60%	36%	On track
G	Percentage of beneficiary female-headed households with improved productive asset base	Percentage	Total	Cumulative	2012	0%	0%	5%	60%	48%	On track
<b>IR1 Increased goat production asset building and improve access to markets by vulnerable households and communities</b>											
1.1	Number of households trained or receiving technical assistance in goat production and marketing	# of hh	Total, Gender	Annual Value	2012	0	400	508	2000	1662	
1.2	Average value of Assets (tools, Livestock, domestic) In targeted Participating Households	US\$	Total	Average	2012	1914	1035	50	2070	1085	There has been a slight change due to the contribution of value of goats distributed
1.3	Number of households receiving goats from the program and participating in producer groups	Number	Total, gender	Annual Value	2012	0	700	100	700	717	
1.4	Number of goat producer groups formed or strengthened	Number	Total	Annual Value	2012	0	5	10	10	10	Surpassed target. 10 producers groups were formed in the 10 project sites because the farmers were too many to be managed under 5 producer groups

No	Performance Indicator (*)	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Remark	Baseline		FY1 Oct 2012-Sept 2013		Total		Comments
					Year	Value	Target	Actual	Target	Cumulative	
1.5	Proportion of producer group membership comprised of females	Percentage	Total, gender	Cumulative	2012	0	20%	60%	30%	60%	Most women are the ones who come for trainings
1.6	Number of producer groups linked to markets	Number	Total	Annual Value	2012	0	5	8	10	8	Through Land O'Lakes livestock fairs
<b>IR2: Increased communities' capacity for and practice of sustainable rangeland management</b>											
2.1	Number of CLW's trained in farm and sustainable rangeland management techniques	# of individuals	Total, gender	Annual Value	2012	0	50	68	50	68	ZRR increased the number of CLWs so as to reduce walking distances of the CLWs and increasing accessibility of their services to the farmers
2.2	Number of individuals trained in improved farm and rangeland management techniques	# of individuals	Total, gender, type of training, CLW, training of trainers, Farmer training	Annual Value	2012	0	1240	2245	6200	5465	On track
2.3	Number of grazing management plans developed and utilized by communities	Number	Total	Annual Value	2012	0	0	2	6	3	On track
2.4	Communities applying improved farm and sustainable rangeland management techniques	Number	Total	Annual Value	2012	0	0	5	6	6	All targeted communities received and are utilizing movable kraals
2.5	Number of hectares (ha) under improved land management	Number	Total	Cumulative	2012	100	1000	92	2000	217	The project has under achieved because there is a low response to the adoption of grazing plans. More adoption is expected in the

No	Performance Indicator (*)	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Remark	Baseline		FY1 Oct 2012-Sept 2013		Total		Comments
					Year	Value	Target	Actual	Target	Cumulative	
											coming quarter
2.6	Percentage of community farmers applying improved farm and sustainable rangeland management techniques	Percentage	Total, gender	Cumulative	2012	0	0%	15%	50%	15%	There has been a slow implementation of grazing plans
<b>IR3: Increased capacity of and access to animal health and livestock extension services</b>											
3.1	Number of CLW's trained	# of individuals	Total, gender	Annual Value	2012	0	0	68	50	68	
3.2	Percentage of CLWs utilizing their training and skills to train farmers	#of individuals	Total, gender	Cumulative	2012	0	0%	10%	60%	100%	
3.3	Number of women responsible for making household decisions in veterinary care and management of their goats	# of individuals	Total	Cumulative	2012	1891	1891	1220	2480	1220	The value was derived for the MTE
3.4	Number of households served by CLWs	# of HH	Total, gender	Annual Value	2012	0	0	387	2000	1445	