



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

Quarterly Report

April – June 2013

Agreement AID-OFDA-G-12-00032

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

Submitted to:

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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 |
| MTE | Midterm 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

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

On May 16, 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. 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 April to June 2013 quarter. Highlights to date include the following:

- A total of 617 households out of a target of 700 households have received goats (591 received does and 26 received bucks). A total of 1,154 households have been trained to date on goat production and marketing against the project target of 2,000 households.
- To date, 3,220 individuals from 644 households have been trained on rangeland management against the target of 6,200 individuals by the end of the project. To further integrate rangeland management practices, community leaders from all project sites (Chiefs, Headmen, Councilors, Village heads, CLWs and goat producer group committee members) went to ACHM in Victoria Falls for a look and learn visit on Holistic Land and Livestock Management (HLLM) so that they can spearhead the drafting and adoption of grazing plans.
- Two districts, Buhera and Makoni, have commenced construction of one dip tank and one sales pen each. Construction of these assets in other project districts will commence in the coming quarter.

ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS AND CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

Administration: The project maintained the same staff from the previous quarter. An additional staff member will be engaged on a part-time beginning next quarter to offer specialized business training to goats producer groups in Manicaland.

Environmental Compliance & Gender: During the current quarter, the project ramped up environmental management during rangeland management trainings, which focused on restoring degraded land and natural water sources. Farmers were discouraged from cutting down trees when building movable kraals, but they were encouraged by the Environmental Management Agency to cut down thorn bushes when moving kraals to a new location, so as to reduce thorn bush encroachment on the grazing areas.

The ZRR project promotes gender equity as a cross-cutting issue and is already showing high levels of women's participation across activities; 48% of CLWs that have been trained so far are women, and 60% of the households trained are female-headed households.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): During the quarter, the M&E team conducted the project Midterm Evaluation (MTE). Data collection was successfully completed, and data entry is in progress. Once final results of the MTE are analyzed, Land O'Lakes expects to submit a revised PMP to OFDA.

SECTION II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITY ACHIEVEMENT

Activities during the period focused heavily on verification of the farmer beneficiaries to ensure that they meet the target criteria, as well as goat buying and distribution. A number of trainings were also conducted, specifically on the topics of goat housing, production, nutrition, breeding and HLLM from all project sites. Further, goat producer association committee members traveled to ACHM in Victoria Falls for a look and learn visit. The exposure was aimed at having farmers gain better appreciation of the HLLM concepts. The project continues to be on track with its annual targets ([see Appendix 1](#)).

SUBSECTOR OBJECTIVES

Number of animals benefitting from or affected by livestock activities: To date, 8,747 goats against the life of project target of 6,200 goats have benefited from livestock activities. CLWs have spearheaded the dipping campaigns, castrations and dehorning as good agricultural practices to the farmers. The project, with the help of CLWs, trained farmers to form health input revolving funds, which have helped in purchasing inputs and thus increased the number of animals benefitting from the project.

Number of people benefitting from livestock activities: To date, 5,570 people against the life of project target of 6,200 have benefitted from livestock activities. The people include those who received goats and those who have been trained.

Number of veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations administered: To date, 6,748 treatments and vaccinations have been administered against the life of project target of 2,000. The project over achieved the target due to project trainings on health input revolving funds and CLW treatment of goat kids.

Number of animals treated or vaccinated: To date, 6,189 goats have been treated or vaccinated, against the life of project target of 1,500. The project over achieved the target due to high numbers of goat kids being vaccinated against pulpy kidney. The CLWs have also treated non project beneficiary goats.

Number of individuals participating in disaster risk reduction activities: A total of 5,770 individuals against the life of project target of 6,200 have participated in disaster reduction activities, which involves receiving goats and attending trainings on goat production and rangeland management.

Percentage of beneficiary households with improved productive asset base: To date, 31% of project beneficiaries against the project life target of 60% have improved asset base through goat distributions. The figure will be revised after MTE data analysis.

Percentage of beneficiary female-headed households with improved productive asset base: To date 43% of female- headed households against the project life target of 60% have improved asset base

through goat distribution. The project has 60% of the beneficiaries being women, and most of them have received goats since they are the ones who normally attend trainings.

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

During the quarter, Land O'Lakes trained a total of 2,195 individuals from 439 households (179 male-headed and 260 female-headed households). 515 individuals were trained on fodder production, 425 on flock management, 710 on animal health input revolving fund, and 545 on governance and group by-law formulation.

Goat housing was a thematic area of focus during the quarter. A total of 617 farmers who received goats managed to build the standard goat housing required by the project, since it is a prerequisite for one to receive goats. Additional farmers are continuously grouping together to build and repair the goat houses, to ensure shelters are completed and adequate prior to the rainy season.

Improved goat breeding continues to be a focus in the project areas. To date, 26 bucks have been distributed to 26 households against the target of 150 by end of the project. The project continuously sources quality bucks from outside the project areas, in order to improve the breed. CLWs have scaled up their castration campaigns, and 149 bucks were castrated during the quarter.

Improved goat health: In the focus group discussions during MTE activities, farmers acknowledged a decrease of kid mortality rate. The baseline study indicated that during the winter period, the kid mortality rate was 45%. Due to improved animal health through the trainings and CLWs' treatments, the mortality rate has been reduced to 20%.

Improved goat nutrition: Also during the quarter, the project trained farmers on post-harvest handling of fodder and fodder preparation. 515 individuals were trained on feed formulations as well as feed storage. Silage making and stover treatment were the key issues, so that farmers could stock feed for the livestock as a mitigation measure during the dry winter period. Field days were held across all the project sites to showcase fodder conservation. However, the yield for the fodder crops was badly affected by drought, with maize being the heaviest casualty.

Goat restocking: The project is promoting goat restocking and improvement of the vulnerable farmers' asset base. To date, 1,779 goats (1773 does and 26 bucks) have been purchased, against the target of 1,500. In total, 617 households (591 receiving does and 26 receiving bucks) have benefited from the goats, against the target of 700. The project intends to purchase a total of 1950 goats (1800 does and 150 bucks) over the life of the project. The project has used the voucher system in the purchasing of goats. This method has eliminated the middlemen, meaning that the project has managed to procure the goats at cost from the farmers without an additional mark-up usually put up by middlemen that exist in this market. The system was also welcomed by the stakeholders since, it results in more money being available in the rural areas thereby improving the liquidity in these communal areas.

Goat marketing: After the completion of the goat market study and having taken part in the PRIZE project case studies, the project now has a clear direction of how the goat sales pens and dip tanks should be sited to promote the use of these infrastructures. Construction of dip tanks and sales pens

began in Makoni and Buhera. To ensure adequate oversight on the use of the construction materials, ZRR began this activity in only two out of the six districts and allow other Field Officers to conclude the purchase of goats in their respective areas. Eight out of the 10 producer groups have been linked to the market, with Land O'Lakes being the interim buyer at this juncture. The goat fairs conducted by Land O'Lakes have given the marketing groups and ideas of what the goat market requires in terms of quality of the goats. CLWs helped in grading the goats as well as mobilizing farmers to bring their goats to the market fairs.

Producer Group strengthening: The project trained 97 farmers and committee members on group governance and formulation of group by-laws. The training taught farmers the importance and benefits of forming and working in a group or cooperative. These trainings were conducted across all the project sites, and the groups drafted active, written by-laws.

Livestock identification: ZRR focuses on livestock identification as a key area of promotion. Ear tagging goats is important in assisting with identification and record keeping. CLWs were trained on ear tagging, and during the quarter, and 1,683 goats were ear-tagged. The number is expected to increase in the coming quarter, since the project managed to source more ear tags from a supplier.

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

To date, 125 hectares against the target of 2,000 hectares have been put under improved land management. While the project has focused heavily on rangeland management trainings and integrating sustainable rangeland methodology, it takes time for communities to draft grazing plans and adopt these new practices. ZRR will hold planning meetings in the coming quarter with the community members and all relevant stakeholders, so that grazing plans will be fully developed and implemented.

Rangeland management training: A total of 3,220 individuals have been trained on rangeland management against the target of 6,200, mainly on field crop soil restoration. Most of the soils in the crop fields at project sites are unhealthy, and this has been the major cause of poor yields. Through the project trainings, the farmers realized that the solution to poor yields is field soil restoration through use of livestock, especially with the overnight movable kraals. The farmers accepted this and as a way forward, the farmers unanimously agreed and began taking action by building their own movable kraals using cheaper and locally available materials.

Number of communities applying improved techniques: Six communities out of the six targeted by the end of project have applied improved techniques through movable kraals. To date, the movable kraals have impacted on around 5 ha of both crop fields and rangeland. The communities have faced some challenges in coming up with a roster on how the movable kraal should move from one group to another. The project will continue to facilitate this planning to aid communities in drafting rosters that are easy to follow and make sense for the particular area.

Stakeholder involvement: The project realized the importance of the traditional leaders on spearheading 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 for 52 stakeholders, which was 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. The stakeholders appreciated the tour and they have already given their feedback to the community.

Community mapping of grazing areas: Community mapping started in all the project sites with the help of these community leaders in identifying the grazing areas. So far, one community, Buhera, has drafted a grazing plan, but the plan is not yet fully followed by the community, as the community practices a free range livestock herding system during the dry season. In some communities like Matabeleland, the drafting and adoption process is taking longer than anticipated because farmers were not used to herding multiple types of livestock together. In these communities, the women who attended training faced difficulties; even if they were on board with HLLM methodology, sometimes they were unable to gain permission from their husbands to combine their livestock with other families, because of fear of witchcraft and spreading of diseases. The project is continuously training the communities on the advantages of herding together and will continue to focus on this in the coming quarters.

ACHM follow-up: Following the visit to ACHM, ACHM staff visited project sites in Manicaland Province to reinforce trainings being conducted by the ZRR field staff. The ACHM team was impressed with the innovation of the community in making improvised movable kraals and also grazing planning in some of the villages in Buhera. The team was also impressed with the idea by the community to start spreading the message of rangeland management using t-shirts through their own funds. The community realizes that grazing planning cannot be successful if done by a cohort of farmers, but rather should be everyone's responsibility. From the ACHM team's recommendations, they acknowledged that the communities have received the ecological literacy training and an overview of HLLM in general. However, ACHM noted that it was difficult for both the field facilitators and the community to do the trainings in detail because so much time had to be devoted to goat purchasing and distribution. The project will achieve more on this in the coming quarter as the goat purchasing activity would have been completed and the field staff will concentrate more effort on rangeland management. From the mid-term evaluation's focus group discussions, it was noted that rangeland management area needs more time for the results to be fully realized.

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

During the current quarter, 710 individuals were trained on the preventative animal health input revolving fund. The project emphasized the continuous scaling up of the revolving fund being managed at the group level through the established management committees and the by-laws. The groups across all the project sites have bought pulpy kidney vaccines and preventative health tools. Buying in groups helps the farmers to reduce costs by around 90%.

CLWs trained and utilizing skills: The project trained 68 CLWs against a life of project target of 50 CLWs. Of these, 90% are utilizing their skills to train and help farmers, of the life of project target of 60%. CLWs have been the first port of call by the farmers in treatment of their sick animals.

Number of households benefitting from CLWs: To date, 1,200 households have been served by the CLWs, against the project of 2,000 households by end of the project. This figure includes and both

project beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Most farmers have voiced appreciation for CLW services, and as mentioned above, there has been a notable decline in the kid mortality rate.

CLW activities: During the quarter, CLWs vaccinated 3,000 goats and provided treatment to 869 goats. The vaccinations were administered by the CLWs with support from the Veterinary Department. For the meantime, CLWs were cleared by the department of veterinary service to only work on the goats, although they were trained to treat cattle and other livestock.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

The project continues to strengthen groups through coaching and trainings provided during the support visits in the district. The groups have been strengthened through some follow up reviews, coaching on the group work approach, on practicing good goat husbandry, and the need to have functional by-laws and vibrant management committees. All 10 producer groups have management committees which are functional.

The project sent district quarterly reports to the relevant stakeholders as standard procedure, and clarifications were made on any gray areas that stakeholders questioned. This has proved to be a very vital procedure, since it keeps all relevant stakeholders in the districts updated about the project's activities and increases stakeholder involvement.

SECTION III: CHALLENGES AND LESSON LEARNED

It takes time for communities to adopt rangeland management practices, especially in coming up with grazing plans; thus far, Buhera community is the only community with a grazing plan, though it is not yet fully implemented. This will be a major area of focus for ZRR in the coming quarter.

Drought also contributes to the slow adoption of rangeland interventions, since farmers find it difficult to herd together under deteriorating grazing lands. The livestock situation is continuously being threatened because of the fast deteriorating veld; hence, the need is even greater for the communities to take up the projects' rangeland management and restoration interventions.

In all the project sites, drought affects the participation of farmers in their availability to attend trainings and engage in project work, as they devote most of their time to source food for their families. The general standard is that most households rely on buying food from the shops because of the poor harvest realized from this season. Some of the lucky households who are into livestock husbandry are disposing their livestock to buy food for the family and stock feeds for the bigger stock.

There has been a slow uptake of rangeland management concepts because some of the communities are not used to herding livestock together. Their livestock is used to free range grazing even during the wet season. Since rangeland management involves all the community members' participation, some members of the community not part of the project are not willing to herd their livestock together. The political environment also makes mixing livestock challenging.

Women who constitute a greater percentage of the project beneficiaries have limited power to make critical decisions when it comes to herding together. The husbands, who sometimes are outside the country, often resist combining livestock with other community members in fear of witchcraft, starving of their livestock and spreading of diseases.

The communities are also busy preparing for elections and therefore sometimes training sessions are disturbed by political meetings; however, the operating environment is calm. In some cases, the field staff have been forced to postpone their trainings to pave way for the political meetings.

SECTION IV: CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

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. In the next quarter, particular effort will be put toward the implementation of grazing plans, completion of construction of goat sales pens and dip tanks, finalization of procurement of the remaining goats and completion of the project Mid-term Evaluation report. Next quarter, the project will focus specifically 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 both remaining bucks and does
- Planned goat marketing will take place in all 5 project sites
- More emphasis will be put on repairing goat housing across all the project sites during the dry season
- Preparation on fodder plots for the coming season

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

- Monitoring the usage of the fourteen standard and other improvised movable kraals
- Training and assisting farmers in developing grazing plans

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

- Dip tank construction will continue in the coming quarter
- Distribution of remaining protective clothing and vet kits for the CLWs

APPENDIX 1: QUARTERLY 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 - April-Jun 2013 | | Total | | Comments |
| | | | | | Year | Value | Target | Actual | Target | Cumulative | |
| 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. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | Number of animals benefitting from or affected by livestock activities | Number | Total | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 775 | 5285 | 6200 | 8747 | |
| B | Number of people benefitting from livestock activities | # of individuals | Total, Gender | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 775 | 2195 | 6200 | 5770 | |
| C | Number of veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations administered | Number | Total | Cumulative | 2012 | 0 | 250 | 3602 | 2000 | 6748 | Farmers are utilizing health input revolving funds with the help of CLWs |
| D | Number of animals treated or vaccinated | Number | Total | Cumulative | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 3869 | 1500 | 6189 | All farmer groups have embarked on goat treatment to reduce kid mortality rates |
| 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 | 2195 | 6200 | 5770 | |

| No | Performance Indicator (*) | Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Remark | Baseline | | FY1 - April-Jun 2013 | | Total | | Comments |
|---|---|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------|----------------------|--------|--------|------------|---|
| | | | | | Year | Value | Target | Actual | Target | Cumulative | |
| F | Percentage of beneficiary households with improved productive asset base | Percentage | Total, Gender | Cumulative | 2012 | 0% | 0% | 20% | 60% | 31% | Will update the achievement after MTE data analysis |
| G | Percentage of beneficiary female-headed households with improved productive asset base | Percentage | Total | Cumulative | 2012 | 0% | 0% | 31% | 60% | 43% | Will update the achievement after MTE report |
| IR1: Increased goat production asset building and improve access to markets by vulnerable households and communities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Number of households trained or receiving technical assistance in goat production and marketing | # of hh | Total, Gender | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 400 | 439 | 2000 | 1154 | |
| 1.2 | Average value of Assets (tools, Livestock, domestic) In targeted Participating Households | US\$ | Total | Average | 2012 | 1914 | 1035 | NA | 2070 | NA | Will update after MTE report |
| 1.3 | Number of households receiving goats from the program and participating in producer groups | Number | Total, gender | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 700 | 208 | 700 | 617 | |
| 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 |
| 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 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 8 | Through Land O'Lakes livestock fairs |
| IR2: Increased communities' capacity for and practice of sustainable rangeland management | | | | | | | | | | | |

| No | Performance Indicator (*) | Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Remark | Baseline | | FY1 - April-Jun 2013 | | Total | | Comments |
|--|--|------------------|---|--------------|----------|-------|----------------------|--------|--------|------------|--|
| | | | | | Year | Value | Target | Actual | Target | Cumulative | |
| 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 | |
| 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 | 1490 | 6200 | 3220 | |
| 2.3 | Number of grazing management plans developed and utilized by communities | Number | Total | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | |
| 2.4 | Communities applying improved farm and sustainable rangeland management techniques | Number | Total | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 6 | All communities have received and are utilizing movable kraals |
| 2.5 | Number of hectares (ha) under improved land management | Number | Total | Cumulative | 2012 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 2000 | 125 | Will update achievement after MTE report |
| 2.6 | Percentage of community farmers applying improved farm and sustainable rangeland management techniques | Percentage | Total, gender | Cumulative | 2012 | 0 | 0% | NA | 50% | NA | Will update after MTE |
| IR3: Increased capacity of and access to animal health and livestock extension services | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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% | 90% | 60% | 90% | Some CLWs that have been trained are still awaiting vet kits. |

| No | Performance Indicator (*) | Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Remark | Baseline | | FY1 - April-Jun 2013 | | Total | | Comments |
|-----|---|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------|----------------------|--------|--------|------------|--|
| | | | | | Year | Value | Target | Actual | Target | Cumulative | |
| 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 | NA | 2480 | NA | No other surveys were completed after the baseline, which was done in July. This indicator is measured annually. |
| 3.4 | Number of households served by CLWs | # of HH | Total, gender | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 387 | 2000 | 1200 | |