



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

Quarterly Report

April-June 2014

Agreement AID-OFDA-G-12-00032

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

Submitted to:

USAID/OFDA

Submitted by:

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|--|
| CLW | Community Livestock Worker |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| OFDA | Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance |
| PMP | Performance Monitoring Plan |
| ToT | Training of Trainers |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

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. ZRR provides training in livestock production, restocks household herds, builds community capacity in rangeland management, develops rangeland management plans, revives the livestock infrastructure, and links producers to markets. While currently due to end on August 15, 2014, ZRR received a pre-award modification letter from OFDA effective July 16, 2014. Once negotiated and signed, this modification will extend the project through August 30, 2015.

Implementation of project activities continued smoothly during the April-June quarter. Highlights include the following:

- **Goat distribution:** The project continued to promote the goat pass on scheme and 165 households benefited during the quarter, which has brought the number of households receiving goats to 983.
- **Goat marketing and sales:** Farmers in Makoni made their third sale of goats and cattle to Surrey Meats, a private abattoir. They managed to sell 21 cattle at an average price of \$697 per animal and eight goats at an average price of \$37 per goat, which is \$11 less than the average price they recorded at the last sale. The reduction in average price has been attributed to the smaller sizes of goats marketed during the quarter.
- **Sales pens:** Three sales pens have been completed and were handed over to the communities. Makoni community has since started utilizing them as grading and collection centers for their goats for marketing.
- **Dip tanks:** Twelve dip tanks have been completed and handed over to the communities. The stakeholders were gratified and promised to work with the communities in taking good care of the assets.
- **Fodder Conservation:** 90% of the farmers across all the project sites have fodder banks, which are mainly constituted with dried maize stalks, groundnuts and cowpeas residue. The project conducted a number of field days to showcase fodder preparation and conservation to the farmers.
- **Vaccinations:** During this quarter, CLWs carried out 295 vaccinations to combat against winter diseases as the season transitioned from the wet season to the dry season.
- **Community-based monitoring team:** During the quarter, Land O'Lakes continued to strengthen stakeholder relations and coordination through setting up the community based monitoring team (farmers, CLWs, Ward Committee, Village heads, Headman, Councilors and Livestock department). These stakeholders were trained by the project field staff in participatory

monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the project activities such as rangeland management, vaccinations, dipping and goat pass on will continue after the project has exited.

ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS AND CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

Administration: Two field staff (one Field Extension Officer based in Mutare and the Business Development Officer based in Rusape) left the project during the current quarter. This did not affect the project performance given activities were beginning to wind down for the anticipated project closeout; other field staff were able to cover for these activities during the quarter.

Environmental Compliance & Gender: The project is promoting environmentally friendly practices and therefore, the field staff attended the Environment Management Committee meetings under the Rural District councils they operate in. This was a good platform to share experiences with the Government stakeholders on best practices to safeguard the environment in the communities where the project operates. All livestock husbandry trainings have a built-in environmental management component. The vaccination and dipping campaigns also involved training the CLWs on the safe use and disposal of the drugs as well as preservation of crop residues.

The project aims for a minimum of 30% goat ownership by females. To maintain this percentage, 60% of the goat pass on carried out this quarter were given to female beneficiaries.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): The M&E team worked to select a firm to conduct the end of project evaluation. Given the prospective extension, Land O'Lakes chose a firm and drafted a contract, so this contract could be executed and the activity could commence quickly should the extension bid be unsuccessful. The Land O'Lakes IMPACTS database has been updated to include all the beneficiary details and to track the project indicators.

SECTION II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITY ACHIEVEMENT

Since the April-June quarter was the last anticipated full quarter before program exit, the quarter focused cautiously on closedown activities, while being mindful to not ramp down too quickly because of a prospective cost extension, which OFDA has since indicated was successful. Activities implemented were mainly geared towards ensuring a smooth phase-out and continued sustainability of program operations. The close down activities covered improved goat health to ensure that the mortality rates of goats remain low, fodder conservation for good goat nutrition during the dry season, pass on of goat offspring to improve access to goats to the producer group members and setting up of the project monitoring teams made up of community members to ensure project impact sustainability.

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 quarter, 4,097 animals benefitted from livestock activities, with no new goats benefitting this quarter: 3,239 animals (2,039 cattle and 1,200 goats) benefitted through rangeland activities and 858 animals (563 goats dipped and 295 goats vaccinated) benefited through veterinary interventions. To date, 11,829 animals against the life of project target of 6,200 animals have benefited from livestock activities. Preventative animal health coupled with the high adoption of rangeland management techniques during the quarter resulted in the high number of livestock benefitting from project activities.

Number of people benefitting from livestock activities: During the quarter, 4,480 people benefitted from livestock activities (896 benefiting directly and 3,584 benefiting indirectly). To date, the project has benefitted 11,025 people (2,205 benefiting directly and 8,820 benefitting indirectly) against the life of project target of 6,200. The project has seen many people coming for the field days which were conducted during the quarter as a way of promoting the adoption of agricultural practices spearheaded by the project. The official openings of goat dip tanks and actually seeing goats plunge dipping was a major highlight in all the project's sites as many farmers and stakeholders were witnessing this development for the first time in their lives.

Number of veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations administered: During the quarter, 858 veterinary interventions (563 dipped and 295 vaccinated and/or treated), treatments or vaccinations were administered. To date, 12,524 treatments of cattle, goats and sheep and vaccinations have been administered against the life of project target of 2,000. The project has achieved significantly more than targeted because it was difficult at the onset of the project for Land O'Lakes to give a good estimate of how quickly and effectively trainings on animal health and husbandry would translate into farmers actually adopting the practices. Farmers now place great value on keeping their herds healthy through treatments and vaccinations, particularly at the start of the dry season.

Number of animals treated or vaccinated: 295 animals were treated or vaccinated during the quarter, with no new animals being recorded. To date 8,352 goats have been treated or vaccinated against the life of project target of 1,500.

Number of individuals participating in disaster risk reduction activities: During the quarter, 4,480 individuals participated in disaster risk reduction activities, with no new farmers recorded. To date, a total of 11,025 individuals (2,205 participating directly and 8,820 benefitting indirectly) against the target of 6,200 have participated in disaster reduction activities, which involves high participation in field days conducted during the quarter.

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

During the quarter, Land O'Lakes trained 4,480 individuals from 869 households (397 male-headed and 472 female-headed households). A total of 120 individuals were trained on marketing, 115 individuals on goat nutrition through silage making and 4,245 individuals were trained on preventative animal health care which was done through field days which were conducted at various community small livestock dip tanks constructed by the project.

Improved Goat Husbandry

Technical training in good goat husbandry practices is the core project activity promoting the rearing of good quality goats.

Goat Health

Goat Dipping: Construction of goat dip tanks introduced the communities to goat dipping as a good practice to prevent tick borne diseases. This quarter, 563 goats were dipped across all the project sites; 300 in Makoni, 0 in Buhera, 50 in Mangwe and 213 in Bulilima. The introduction of goat dipping and adoption of the practice by the farmers will go a long way in ensuring that good goat health is maintained long after the project exit.

Appointment of ward dip attendants: In order to promote good dip management, the communities are working with Government dip attendants and the project's CLWs to ensure that correct calibrations are done on the constructed goat dip tanks. The Department of Veterinary Services and in certain cases the farmers themselves have provided the acaricides for the dip tanks. This is a good sign that the use of the goats dip tanks will continue after the end of the project.

Winter disease campaigns: Vaccinations by the CLWs were carried out during this quarter to prevent against winter diseases and 295 goats were vaccinated.

Renovation of goat houses: The project continues to promote appropriate goat housing to shield the goats from bad weather and predators. This quarter farmers were renovating their goat houses to ensure that the growing goat flocks could be accommodated. Fifty percent (50%) of farmers in Makoni and Buhera, 30% of the farmers in Mutare and 10% of the farmers in Mangwe and Bulilima have renovated their goat houses.

Land O' Lakes Community Hand over ceremonies of dip tanks and sales pens

The project has handed over all the dip tanks and sales pens to the community. The events were attended by various important local stakeholders including line ministries and private sector. The community and the stakeholders expressed gratitude in owning the assets and promised the project that they will utilize the goats dip tanks and sales pens and maintain them after the end of the project.

Goat Nutrition

Crop by-product conservation: This quarter, farmers were trained to conserve and add value to their stover through urea treatment instead of directly feeding their livestock stover in the fields. Five practical demonstrations of fodder conservation were carried out.

Stover treatment and fodder conservation: Stover treatment demonstrations were carried out in two wards to show farmers how best to preserve the plant residue for livestock feeding during the dry season to maintain the goats in good shape for marketing. Ninety percent (90%) of the farmers across all the project sites have fodder banks which mainly constitute dried maize stalks, groundnuts and cowpeas residues.

Goat Breeding

Castration of goats: Farmers were encouraged to select good bucks from their goat herds and castrate the unwanted male animals so as to improve the breeds of their goats. Cross breeding with bucks from other areas was identified as another way of avoiding inbreeding which is a main cause of small goat sizes amongst the goat flocks. The training also emphasized castration of male goats to improve the quality of meat. Achieving improvements in the quality of goats also ensures better prices for the farmers when they decide to sell their goats. Fifty bucks and 39 bulls were castrated during the quarter.

Dairy Goats breeding: Three dairy bucks in Makoni have now bred their first progeny and an average of 20 kids per buck has been recorded so far. This will enhance a better goat breed in the Makoni area and increase the dairy goat stocking for nutritional purposes from goat milk. Training around the husbandry of milk goats is being developed.

Goat Restocking through Pass on

Nine hundred eighty three (983) households have benefitted from goat distributions through direct distribution and pass on. This quarter, 165 households received three goats each (total of 495 goats) through the pass on scheme.

Goat Marketing

Goat Sales: During the quarter, farmers in Makoni managed to sell eight goats at an average price of \$37, which is lower than the previous sale average of \$48 as the size of the goats marketed was smaller. As a result of improved capacity in marketing and linkages to livestock markets, the farmers also sold 21 cattle at an average price of \$697 to Surrey abattoir. Farmers have realized the advantages of selling their livestock as a group as this makes them enjoy economies of scale such as reduced transport costs to the market. This has helped farmers improve their resiliency by diversifying incomes and also managing to increase the goat producer price, through reduction of transaction costs.

Utilization of sales pens: Farmers in Makoni have started utilizing their goat sales pens as grading and collection centers of their goats. Other project sites are still gathering information relating to the livestock numbers available for sale so that they also utilize the goats' sale pens.

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

Over the past two years the project made great strides in promoting good rangeland management practices. Grazing plans followed by herding together in movable kraals has seen both fields and grazing areas benefitting from animal impaction resulting in land reclamation.

Rangeland Management Training: During the quarter, 4,245 farmers were trained in rangeland management through the field days which were conducted by the project. Cumulatively, a total of 7,430 farmers were achieved against the project target of 6,200.

Improved Land Management: During the quarter the project did not increase the area under improved land management. To date, 6,369 hectares against the target of 2,000 hectares have been put under improved land management. The cumulative achievement has been derived from the area covered by

grazing plans, movable kraals, fodder production and reinforcement of local by-laws in reducing land degradation.

Herding together: 3,239 livestock comprised of 2,039 cattle and 1,200 goats were herded over the past quarter. In order to avoid rampant breeding with inferior bulls and bucks, the project promoted castration of the bucks and bulls. This also resulted in more farmers willing to take part in the collective herding of livestock. The challenge which still remains is the lack of adequate water in the grazing areas particularly during the dry season. In Buhera, farmers temporarily suspended the collective livestock herding in the designated grazing areas in the dry season to allow individual farmers to find alternative water sources for their livestock herds during the dry season. Herding together will resume at the onset of the wet season.

Follow up on rangeland management activities: Farmers have registered success on land reclamation through herding together such that after the dry season they can resume the collective herding. The project is also looking for ways to increase access to water as an activity to address the water challenges. This will complement the rangeland management activity and further solidify the positive impacts registered.

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

CLW Activities:

Number of households served by CLWs: 1,560 households were served by the CLWs during this quarter with 187 being new household. Cumulatively, 2,022 households have been served against the project target of 2,000 households. The project has over achieved the target because farmers have trusted the services of the CLWs.

Farmer training: CLWs trained 1,560 households during the quarter on rangeland management and preventative animal health.

Community based monitoring team: During the quarter, Land O'Lakes continued to strengthen stakeholder relations and coordination through setting up the community based monitoring team (farmers, CLWs, Ward Committee, Village heads, Headman, Councilors and Livestock department). These stakeholders were trained by the project field staff in participatory monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the project activities such as rangeland management, vaccinations, dipping and goat pass on will continue after the project has exited. The team meet once every quarter and make participatory periodic assessment on how the project is performing and take corrective action if need be.

Vaccinations: During this quarter, vaccinations of 295 goats were carried out to combat against winter diseases as the season transitioned from the wet to the dry season.

Treatment: 70 goats were treated by the CLWs during the quarter. The main diseases treated were lumpy skin and pulpy kidney. The reduction in number of sick goats signifies good animal husbandry

practices by the farmers due to trainings conducted by the project. The project targets to lower the number of treatments of sick goats through vaccinations and good animal husbandry practices.

Tagging of livestock: The CLWs are responsible for tagging livestock to promote livestock identification. Tagging of livestock is important especially in counting the number of livestock benefitting from the project and also identification of livestock in collective herding.

Calibration of dip tanks and purchasing of inputs: Community purchase of inputs was made possible by the mobilization of funds from the farmers by the CLWs. The project is not purchasing acaricides but training on their safe use. CLWs will continue spearheading plunge dipping of goats which was introduced by the project as a good goat husbandry practice.

Castration of goats and cattle: As part of their training and the toolkit provided by the project, CLWs castrate goats as a way of promoting better chevon meat quality and to avoid rampant breeding by inferior bucks. In the collective herding areas inferior bulls were becoming a challenge as some farmers were no longer willing to let their cattle mix with other inferior bulls. The intervention by CLWs to promote castration of the inferior bulls improves the breeding practices and in the process promotes herding together for soil impaction.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

The project is promoting environmentally friendly practices and therefore, the field staff attended the Environment Management Committee meetings under the Rural District councils they operate in. This was a good platform to share experiences with the Government stakeholders on best practices to safeguard the environment in the communities where the project operates.

SECTION III: CHALLENGES AND LESSON LEARNED

Challenges

- Planned production and marketing continues to be a challenge for sites other than Makoni, as there is still no collective marketing of goats although the formal market linkages have been established.
- Water availability in the rangelands is a challenge especially during the dry season such that the collective livestock herding together is suspended during this period.

SECTION IV: CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Conclusion:

The last full quarter of project interventions has seen significant impact in the field. Improvement in goat husbandry has seen lower numbers of goats treated for diseases and this has also drastically reduced the livestock mortality rates from as high as 70% in some sites to below 20%. Rangeland management

has improved with the farmers herding their livestock together to improve soil compaction. The crop residue preservation will go a long way in protecting the rangelands from overgrazing during the dry season. The CLWs continue to be at the forefront of preventative animal health through vaccinating goats and also taking the lead in castrations and livestock tagging. Increased goat ownership through goat pass-on and improved market linkages for goat marketing has set the base for improved livelihoods for the smallholder goat farmers.

Next Steps:

With notification of the cost extension and receipt of a pre-award modification letter, Land O'Lakes will lay the groundwork for extension activities and ensure project activities continue without disruption.

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

- Monitoring the utilization of goat sales pens.
- Facilitating, monitoring and strengthening goat pass on.
- Facilitating and strengthening goat market linkages.

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

- Monitoring usage of the 14 and other improvised movable kraals.
- Monitoring the utilization of the grazing plans.
- Training and facilitation of farmers to adhere to their land use management plans.

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

- Monitoring the utilization of goats plunge dip tanks.
- Carrying out dipping campaigns.
- Vaccinations and treatment of livestock.

EXTENSION PLANNING

- Establishing a work plan
- Revising the PMP
- Set baseline values for new indicators
- Hiring of additional staff

APPENDIX 1: QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

| Zimbabwe Livestock for Accelerated Recovery and Improved Resiliency | | Start Current Year | 1 Oct 2013 | Start Project | 16 May 2012 | Year | 3 | Current Work Plan Start date: | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------|----------------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------|------------|--|
| Agreement No. | AID-OFDA-G-12-00032 | End Current Year | 30-Sept-14 | End Project | 15 August 2014 | Quarter | 3 | 15 May 2013 | | | |
| No | Performance Indicator (*) | Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Remark | Baseline | | FY3 April-June 2014 | | 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 | 4097 | 6200 | 11829 | No new animals benefitting during the quarter |
| B | Number of people benefitting from livestock activities | # of individuals | Total, Gender | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 775 | 4750 | 6200 | 11025 | 270 new farmers benefitting during the quarter |
| C | Number of veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations administered | Number | Total | Cumulative | 2012 | 0 | 250 | 858 | 2000 | 12 525 | 858 new livestock treated during the quarter |
| D | Number of animals treated or vaccinated | Number | Total | Cumulative | 2012 | 0 | 210 | 295 | 1500 | 8352 | All farmer groups have embarked on goat treatment to reduce kid mortality rates though no new goats treated during the quarter |
| E | Number of individuals participating in disaster risk reduction activities | # of individuals | Total, age and gender, type of training, CLW, training of trainers, Farmer | Cumulative | 2012 | 0 | 1240 | 4750 | 6200 | 11025 | 270 new farmers during the quarter |

| No | Performance Indicator (*) | Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Remark | Baseline | | FY3 April-June 2014 | | Total | | Comments |
|--|---|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------|---------------------|--------|--------|------------|---|
| | | | | | Year | Value | Target | Actual | Target | Cumulative | |
| | | | training | | | | | | | | |
| F | Percentage of beneficiary households with improved productive asset base | Percentage | Total, Gender | Cumulative | 2012 | 0% | N/A | N/A | 60% | 49% | Will be reviewed at end of project evaluation |
| G | Percentage of beneficiary female-headed households with improved productive asset base | Percentage | Total | Cumulative | 2012 | 0% | N/A | N/A | 60% | 53% | Will be reviewed at end of project evaluation |
| 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 | 869 | 2000 | 2205 | There has been a high attendance on field days held during the quarter, but no new households were trained this quarter. |
| 1.2 | Average value of Assets (tools, Livestock, domestic) In targeted Participating Households | US\$ | Total | Average | 2012 | 1914 | N/A | N/A | 2070 | 2141 | Will be reviewed during the end of project evaluation |
| 1.3 | Number of households receiving goats from the program and participating in producer groups | Number | Total, gender | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 100 | 165 | 700 | 983 | 165 households received goats through pass on |
| 1.4 | Number of goat producer groups formed or strengthened | Number | Total | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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 |

| No | Performance Indicator (*) | Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Remark | Baseline | | FY3 April-June 2014 | | Total | | Comments |
|--|--|------------------|---|--------------|----------|-------|---------------------|--------|--------|------------|---|
| | | | | | Year | Value | Target | Actual | Target | Cumulative | |
| 1.6 | Number of producer groups linked to markets | Number | Total | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 9 | No new linkage formed during the quarter. |
| IR2: Increased communities' capacity for and practice of sustainable rangeland management | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | No new CLWs trained this quarter |
| 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 | 4245 | 6200 | 7430 | Trainings were done on field days. No new farmers trained |
| 2.3 | Number of grazing management plans developed and utilized by communities | Number | Total | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | No new plans developed during the quarter |
| 2.4 | Communities applying improved farm and sustainable rangeland management techniques | Number | Total | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | All communities received and are utilizing movable kraals |
| 2.5 | Number of hectares (ha) under improved land management | Number | Total | Cumulative | 2012 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 2000 | 6,369 | No new hectareage during the quarter |
| 2.6 | Percentage of community farmers applying improved farm and sustainable rangeland management techniques | Percentage | Total, gender | Cumulative | 2012 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 50% | 46% | To be updated through an evaluation |
| 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 | 0 | 50 | 68 | The CLWs were trained at the |

| No | Performance Indicator (*) | Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Remark | Baseline | | FY3 April-June 2014 | | Total | | Comments |
|-----|---|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------|---------------------|--------|--------|------------|---|
| | | | | | Year | Value | Target | Actual | Target | Cumulative | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | beginning of the project and are now receiving refresher trainings |
| 3.2 | Percentage of CLWs utilizing their training and skills to train farmers | #of individuals | Total, gender | Cumulative | 2012 | 0 | 0% | 96% | 60% | 96% | Replacements are still undergoing on job training by the trained CLWs |
| 3.3 | Number of women responsible for making household decisions in veterinary care and management of their goats | # of individuals | Total | Cumulative | 2012 | 1891 | N/A | N/A | 2480 | 1220 | Will be updated at the end of project evaluation |
| 3.4 | Number of households served by CLWs | # of HH | Total, gender | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 2000 | 1560 | 2000 | 2022 | Households were derived from rangeland activities |

APPENDIX 2: SUCCESS STORY



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LAND O'LAKES, INC.
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Success Story

Goat Rearing in Zimbabwe: Preventing Disease, Building Livelihoods

Until recently, eking out a living was a huge struggle for Chiweshe Chirevo, who lives in the parched Zimbabwean town of Buhera, in Manicaland Province. With little arable land to speak of and insufficient rains to nourish soil that more closely approximates sand, meeting the nutritional and household needs for his nine-member family was a significant challenge.

To get by, he did some basic subsistence farming of maize, millet and sorghum, and would earn a little money by drying and selling limestone on credit, which he would exchange for more grains. However, getting any protein in his family's diet – particularly meat – was rare.

As beef and dairy cattle have difficulty surviving and getting adequate nourishment in such an arid environment, Chiweshe and other smallholders in the area also regularly keep goats. However, Chiweshe found it hard to maintain his herd, as he often had no choice but to sell these few assets that he had when times got tough. "I obtained my first goats in 1989 and once had as many as 20. However, I had to sell them all off over time in order to pay the school fees for my seven children, while others died of disease."

Although 97% of Zimbabwe's national goat herd is owned by smallholders, farmers rarely work together to leverage economies of scale. As they do not treat their goats as assets that require adequate care, feeding and shelter, they are often viewed as scavengers. When farmers are forced to sell their underweight animals at the farm gate, they cannot fetch a good market price, and they typically miss out on the many benefits these animals can provide as a key source for valuable milk, meat and fertilizer.



⤴ *Chiweshe Chirevo holds up some of the veterinary medicines he's procured to care for his goats.*

But, through the **Zimbabwe Livestock for Accelerated Recovery and Improved Resiliency (ZRR)** program, made possible by the **United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance**, Chiweshe and his neighbors are learning how to manage and market their goat herds collectively to improve their livelihoods. The program provides farmers with training on goat husbandry and health management, and trains Community Livestock Workers on preventative and curative animal health techniques.

Implemented by **Land O'Lakes International Development**, ZRR is assisting 2,000 farmers, who collaborate through 10 marketing groups of 200 farmers each. Farmers like Chiweshe receive three female goats, and are ultimately required to pass three female kids onto their neighbors, with one buck provided to service the breeding needs of each village's goats.

Minnesota Headquarters: 1080 W. County Road F, MS 5120, Shoreview, MN 55126 U.S.A.; Phone: 1-651-494-5142

Washington, D.C.: 1800 North Kent Street, Suite 901, Arlington, VA 22209 U.S.A.; Phone: 1-703-524-1739

Nairobi: Westlands off Peponi Road, Peponi Plaza-A3, Westlands, Nairobi, Kenya; Phone 254-20-374-6034

To qualify for the program, ZRR requires that all the recipients already have other goats, and be willing to build a raised goat structure with one or two other families, with whom they can pen their animals together. Penning the animals in at night on a raised structure prevents them from being attacked by other wild animals, facilitates collection of their manure for fertilizer, and also helps to minimize an issue goats often face of foot rot, by providing them with a dry shelter.

“When the program started, I had 10 goats and received another three. I started taking better care of them and proactively working to breed them, which has already enabled me to pass on the three goats I was required to, sell 16 at the market, and still have 12 left over for future breeding and growth,” Chiweshe explained.

Prior to ZRR, Chiweshe says he never thought about the importance of disease prevention, even though five of his animals previously died from preventable illnesses. “Through the program, I realized that buying the products required to dip and spray my animals was an important investment in my livelihood. I saw how spraying made the ticks on my animals disappear, and then I was convinced.”

As a result of their new shelter, disease prevention efforts, and providing them with appropriate feed, Chiweshe says his goats now appear markedly healthier, with their coats free of lice. ZRR also trained him how to keep detailed records of goat births and sales for the first time. Moreover, since he started spraying and vaccinating his animals, none of them have died.



⤴ *Chiweshe Chirevo and his wife stand in front of the new home they're building.*

But, most importantly, times are simply a bit easier than they once were. He says he's now able to pay all of his children's school fees without issue, and the family now even slaughters a goat once every two months to enjoy some meat over the course of several weeks, which they used to only eat once or twice a year on special holidays. And he's even started building a new, sturdier home to accommodate his large family, which he's constructing as funds permit, brick by brick.

The support he received through ZRR has also allowed him to dream about the future, and to think about how he might expand into owning some local cattle one day. “I used to think that taking care of my family, by nature, had to be a struggle. But now, the program has convinced me – made me believe – that I can be a business man. And if I want to succeed, I must invest in what I do in order to grow.”



Chiweshe Chirevo, his wife, and three of their sons.