



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

Quarterly Report

July – September 2013

Agreement AID-OFDA-G-12-00032

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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 July to September 2013 quarter. 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.
- To date, 5,465 individuals from 1,093 households have been trained on rangeland management against the target of 6,200 individuals by the end of the project.
- The exchange visit which was done in the previous quarter has yielded adoption of three grazing plans, two in Buhera and one in Mangwe.
- Two districts, Buhera and Makoni have completed the construction of one dip tank and one sales pen each against the project target of twelve dip tanks and four sales pens. Construction of additional infrastructure in the two districts and these assets in other project districts commenced and the project aims to complete them before rains start.
- 100% of the 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 quarter; this has not hindered project activities or progress.

Environmental Compliance & Gender: During the current quarter 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 will 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.

From the Mid-term evaluation, it came out that about 60% of individuals participating in the project are women. Evaluation findings indicate that more male-headed households have adopted veterinary practices than female headed households. However, an interesting observation was that no considerable differences were noted between male- and female-headed households in relation to the outcome level indicators such as kidding interval, age at first kidding and goat mortality.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): During the quarter, in addition to the usual project monitoring, the M&E team worked on the Mid-term evaluation activity. The evaluation report was completed by end of August and was shared with the relevant stakeholders.

SECTION II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITY ACHIEVEMENT

Activities during the period focused heavily on construction of dip tanks and sales pen and rounding up goat buying and distribution. A number of trainings were also conducted, specifically on the topics of goat housing, production, nutrition, breeding, health, kid management, record keeping and HLLM. These trainings were conducted at all project sites. Three grazing plans (2 in Buhera and 1 in Mangwe) have been put in place, which have made 92 hectares of land under improved land management. 100% of the CLWs are applying their skills to help farmers. The project continues to be on track with its annual targets ([see Appendix 1](#)).

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, 3,082 animals benefited from livestock activities. To date, 11,829 animals against the life of project target of 6,200 animals have benefited from livestock activities. The achievement includes the number of cattle and goats affected by rangeland management activities, treated and vaccinated from both project and non-project farmers. The involvement of non-project farmers has helped the project to record results significantly higher than the target, a tribute to CLWs being trusted by other non-project clients and 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 due to the establishment of an input revolving fund and training of CLWs. Livestock body condition has improved as a result of improved goat management, such as farmers abandoning tethering practices and allowing their animals to free graze. The project will adjust the target in an updated PMP in the coming quarter, so that it will be appropriate given the current over achievement.

Number of people benefitting from livestock activities: During the quarter, 4,585 people benefited from livestock activities (917 benefiting directly and 3,668 benefiting indirectly). To date, 10,355 people (2,071 benefiting directly and 8,284 benefitting indirectly) against the life of project target of 6,200 have benefitted from livestock activities. The people include those who received goats, served by the CLWs and those trained in goat management and production. The project has exceeded the target because of the adoption of grazing plans by some communities during the current quarter and has led more people being trained on rangeland management. More farmers are attending goat production trainings in anticipation of receiving goats through the pass on scheme, which gives preference to those who attend trainings regularly.

Number of veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations administered: During the quarter 2,559 veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations were achieved. To date, 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 has exceeded its target due to high

adoption of the input revolving funds practice and CLW treatment of goat kids. During the current quarter, 1,935 individuals were trained on the preventative animal health revolving fund on how to manage the payments so that it will continue to benefit them after the project closes. Farmers contribute to a fund and are able to buy their inputs in bulk and hence receive a better price. This has also improved group cohesion, as farmers are now working together in the communities.

Number of animals treated or vaccinated: 2,163 animals were treated or vaccinated during the quarter. To date 8,352 goats have been treated or vaccinated against the life of project target of 1,500. The project continued to facilitate and monitor the revolving funds and vaccinations by the farmers. The local veterinary staff also help in closely monitoring the cold chain of the vaccine and administering by CLWs. The farmers were clearly told and advised about the withdrawal periods, cold chain, and the need to make a follow up with other management practices like dosing, dipping, controlled breeding, proper housing and taking goat as a business.

Number of individuals participating in disaster risk reduction activities: During the quarter, 4,985 individuals participated in disaster risk reduction activities. To date, 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 involves 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 a few factors that have contributed to the improvements: improved nutrition (meat and milk) as well as access to health services and education for households not able to access these before through the sale of goats.

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 an improved asset base because of goat distribution. 60% of the project beneficiaries are women and, most of them have received goats since they are the ones who normally attend trainings. The project is on track to meet its target, especially as women make up the majority of those lined up for the pass on scheme.

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

During the quarter, Land O'Lakes trained a total of 2,540 individuals from 508 households (188 male-headed and 320 female-headed households). 980 individuals were trained on goat management skills, 249 on goat breeding, 390 on animal health, and 249 on goat nutrition, 219 on record keeping, 208 on goat housing and 245 on kid management.

Goat housing: A total of 717 farmers who received goats against the project life target of 2,000 households have managed to build the standard goat housing required by the project, since it is a prerequisite for one to receive goats. The project is continuously encouraging farmers, especially those waiting to benefit from the pass on scheme to prepare a standard goat housing structure so that goats will be sheltered well in the coming rainy season. The pass on process is expected to start in the coming

quarter, and the project will continuously monitor the process and make any corrections as needed. During the quarter, 208 individuals were trained on goat housing.

Improved goat breeding: Improved goat breeding continues to be a focus in the project areas. To date, 120 Boer bucks have been distributed to 120 households against the target of 150 by end of the project. The project is continuously sourcing quality bucks outside the project areas so as to improve the breed. CLWs have scaled up their castration campaigns and 94 bucks were castrated during the quarter across all the project sites. From the Mid-term report, respondents mentioned adopting recommended practices and recording one mating per pregnancy, a maximum of ten months as the average age at first kidding (Mean of 8.9 months for Male HH and 8.4 for Female HH), and a maximum of 6.1 months kidding interval from 8.13 at baseline (mean of 5.5 months for Male HH and 5.2 for Female HH). The MTE also revealed that due to the adoption of improved management practices, beneficiaries recorded an increase in the average number of kids at birth from 1.15 at baseline to two. The other notable result was the reduction in the abortion rates, reported by 9.2% of those surveyed.

Improved goat health: During the quarter, 390 households against the life of project target of 2,000 households were trained in goat health management. At the household level, some progress has been realized in the uptake of livestock husbandry practices that ZRR promotes, especially those targeting improved animal health. From the Mid-term evaluation, 61.3% of respondents did not report any deaths for mature goats in the last one year. This again is not different from baseline, at 64.1%. On kid mortality, a slight decrease in proportion of those reporting kid deaths was observed, at 41.7% compared to 49.6% at baseline.

Improved goat nutrition: During the quarter, 249 households against the life of project target of 2,000 households were trained on goat nutrition. Since the project operates in the drier Ares of the country, most of the project sites received minimal rainfall in the previous season and most forage has dried up. The project has helped farmers mobilise some money to buy urea, molasses and salt for treating their stover to feed their goats and cattle for survival since the areas were hit by drought this season. The stover treatment demonstrations were conducted at farmers' homesteads for those farmers intending to adopt this practice across all the project sites. Farmers have started treating their stover in groups under very close monitoring by project staff and other key livestock stakeholders found in the areas that we operate in.

Goat restocking: The project is promoting goat restocking and improvement of the vulnerable farmers' asset base. 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. The project's target over its life was to purchase a total of 1,950 goats (1,800 does and 150 bucks). The project managed to exceed the target of the goat purchased due to the savings made since the project had budgeted for \$60 per goat, the average price for the goat in the market was \$45 and due to increase in demand of the goat by the farmers, the project ended up increasing the number of goats purchased. However, purchasing of the bucks has taken longer than expected since the project is buying from places away from the project areas. This activity will be completed in the coming quarter.

Goat marketing: Eight groups out of the ten producer groups have been linked to the market, however, Land O'Lakes is the interim buyer at this juncture. The project aims to link all ten producer groups to a sustainable market during the life of the project. The ZRR project has introduced a good marketing concept in efforts to increase buyers and market activity – that of selling based on goat weight – that is yet to take off outside of project areas. However, the focus in the coming quarter will be on linking producer groups to a variety of different buyers and providing continued instruction on the live weight system. From the midterm report, 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.

Producer Group Strengthening: During the quarter, the project helped farmers to strengthen all ten goat producer associations. 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 also given specific trainings on the management of input revolving funds. This has increased the transparency amongst the group members on the movement and usage of the inputs and will help in planning replenishments.

Livestock identification: During the quarter, only 110 goats were ear tagged as there has been a shortage of ear tags in the market. At the end of the quarter, the project managed to source about 2,000 units which will be utilized in the coming quarter.

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

To date, 217 ha against the target of 2,000 have been put under improved land management. The stakeholder visit to ACHM in the previous quarter has paid some dividends as community in Tsukuru Village in Mangwe have set aside about 30 ha for rotational grazing and in Buhera district 60 ha was put under rotational grazing; a total of three grazing plans were developed during the quarter. The project will continue holding planning meetings in the coming quarter with the community members and all relevant stakeholders so that grazing plans will be fully developed and extensively implemented in all project areas. 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. 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 training, farmers will continue to adopt the concepts at higher rates.

A total of 5,465 individuals have been trained to date on rangeland management against the life of project target of 6,200, mainly on field crop soil restoration. ACHM staff made two follow up field visits during the quarter, one in Buhera and the other one in Bulilima. The visit to Bulilima District enabled ACHM staff to provide some valuable support to Land O'Lakes staff and to interact with the communities in Ngotsha and Tsukuru Villages. The two villages have a challenge of limited forage for their livestock, encroaching bushes, silted rivers and frequent droughts. They recommended that for HLLM to be effectively implemented, community mobilisation is very critical. Both communities will benefit from creating a problem tree, solution tree and community action plans before implementing activities. The ACHM staff recommended that the goat farmers encourage other livestock owners to be part of their HLLM groups as by working as a community they could achieve better results.

The ACHM team's visit in Buhera was also a follow up visit to see progress made and support the field officer. The team was impressed with the observations and encouraged the farmers to plant early to witness resounding results. Due to the perceived benefits of the movable kraals like fertilizing the soils, farmers have improvised make shift movable kraals to use in their crop fields. The farmers are going to be using conservation agriculture techniques for planting in basins so that they can maximize their crop yields and hence improve their food security. The movable kraals have huge potential in increasing farmers' yields on impacted land, and the project will continue to monitor impact and leverage this strength in the remaining months of the project.

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 6.1 ha of both crop fields and rangeland. This technique was adopted readily is one that can be scaled up to benefit more communities. However, the issue of grazing together has proved a challenge due to less forage in the current dry season.

Stakeholder Involvement: The project continued to work well together with the stakeholders. Local stakeholders managed to cooperate well in construction of the dip tanks and sale pens. Parceling out the grazing area in Buhera and Mangwe has also been another great achievement by the local Chiefs and Village heads working with the project. Project field staff managed to share reports with the district local stakeholders as a way to improve transparency and keep them updated on the project's work.

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

Percentage of CLWs utilizing their training: The project trained 68 CLWs against the project life target of 50. 100% of them 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. During the quarter, 245 new farmers were served by the CLWs. This means 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, farmers appreciated the big role being played by the CLWs; their proximity to the farmers is positive and has made CLWs preferred by the farmers.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

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

SECTION III: CHALLENGES AND LESSON LEARNED

Drought 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.

There is very low quantity and quality of forage during the current 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 sessions with 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 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.

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 expanding goat marketing, the expansion and implementation of grazing plans in other project areas, completion of construction of goat sales pens and dip tanks and finalization of procurement of the thirty remaining bucks. Specifically, 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

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

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

- Dip tank construction will continue in the coming quarter.

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 July-Sept 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	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
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. More people were 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	Farmers are utilizing animal health revolving funds with the help of CLWs
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 July-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%	
G	Percentage of beneficiary female-headed households with improved productive asset base	Percentage	Total	Cumulative	2012	0%	0%	5%	60%	48%	
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	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 marginal 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 July-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	0	8	10	8	Through Land O'Lakes livestock fairs
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	
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	
2.3	Number of grazing management plans developed and utilized by communities	Number	Total	Annual Value	2012	0	0	2	6	3	
2.4	Communities applying improved farm and sustainable rangeland management techniques	Number	Total	Annual Value	2012	0	0	5	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	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 coming quarter

No	Performance Indicator (*)	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Remark	Baseline		FY1 July-Sept 2013		Total		Comments
					Year	Value	Target	Actual	Target	Cumulative	
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
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%	10%	60%	100%	Some CLWs that have been trained are still awaiting vet kits.
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	