



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

Quarterly Report

October – December 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 October to December 2013 quarter. Highlights include the following:

- **Goat procurement and distribution:** The project completed the procurement and direct distribution of goats, with a total of 741 households out of a target of 700 households benefitting from the distribution. 591 households received does, 124 received bucks and 26 received both.
- **Goat marketing and sales:** Farmers in Makoni district were linked to a private abattoir for the first time, and 32 goats were sold based on graded carcass weight for between \$3/kg and \$3.50/kg. The purchase prices per goat ranged from \$28 - \$58, and the average sale price was \$33. At project inception, farmers in the area received an average farm gate price of US\$15.00 per goat. This achievement represents a 95% change in net income per goat.
- **Sales pens:** Two sales pens have been completed, one in Buhera and one in Makoni, against the project target of four. The construction of the remaining two sales pens are in progress and will be completed in the coming quarter.
- **Dip tanks:** Four dip tanks have been completed, two in Makoni and two in Buhera, against the project target of twelve. Construction of the remainder has commenced and will be completed in the coming quarter.
- **Fodder growth:** Most parts of the country have received the first rains of the season, and farmers have started planting their first crops. The project has distributed sugar graze, velvet beans and sun hump to 780 farmers. About 50% of the farmers had planted by the end of December, and the fodder plots achieved an 80% germination rate.
- **Land management:** Farmers in Bulilima, Buhera and Makoni started herding livestock together as a result of the land use management planning and implementation activities.

ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS AND CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

Administration: The project hired a full time Business Development Officer during the quarter, who is responsible for providing group governance and business training to the Goat Producer Groups. He will also spearhead the market linkage component of the project, to foster sustainable market linkages.

Environmental Compliance & Gender: Project field staff continued to train farmers on implementing environmental friendly practices in their crop fields, such as conservation farming. Land management planning has been one of the key measures to address and correct environmental degradation in the grazing areas, which has been implemented by the communities with the help of the project field staff. The project has maintained gender mainstreaming as a key part of the project deliverables. Sixty-percent of project farmers are women, and the project will continue to deliberately encourage and empower women throughout the remainder of the project.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): Project M&E staff worked closely with the field staff in tracking project indicators as well as project impact measurements. The team also had a chance to participate in the national livestock working group meetings and knowledge hubs, which take place every month to share best practices and knowledge across the livestock sector in the country. The main issues addressed were assessing livestock markets, assessing performance of the livestock and leather industry in the country, and refining national livestock policy.

SECTION II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITY ACHIEVEMENT

Activities during the period focused heavily on completing goat purchases and distributions, constructing dip tanks and sales pens, providing training on marketing and facilitating market linkages. A number of additional trainings were also conducted, specifically on the topics of goat housing, production, nutrition, breeding, health, kid management, record keeping and Holistic Land and Livestock Management (HLLM). These trainings were conducted at all project sites. Communal livestock herding commenced in Bulilima, Buhera and Makoni districts. The project continued to meet or be on track to meet the majority of its targets ([see Appendix 1](#)); activities in the coming quarter will focus on the few areas which are behind.

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, 2,359 animals benefitted from livestock activities though treatments, vaccinations and rangeland activities. This number included no new animals. To date, 11,829 animals against the life of project target of 6,200 animals have benefited from livestock activities. The presence of the CLWs assisting both project beneficiaries and other community farmers resulted in the project recording significantly higher results than targeted, particularly because the CLWs are now trusted by other project clients due to their proximity to the farmers and good quality of their services.

Number of people benefitting from livestock activities: During the quarter, 4,005 people benefitted from livestock activities (801 benefiting directly and 3,204 benefiting indirectly). To date, the project has benefitted 10,355 people (2,071 benefiting directly and 8,284 benefiting indirectly) against the life of project target of 6,200. Individuals counted include those trained in goat management, production and rangeland management, with no new farmers counted during the quarter. The project has over-achieved on the number of people benefitting from livestock activities because of the adoption of grazing plans by some communities during the current quarter, which has led to more people being trained on rangeland

management than originally anticipated. Further, more farmers than projected attended goat production trainings in anticipation of receiving goat next quarter 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, 2,359 veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations were administered with no new animals receiving treatment. To date, 11,666 treatments and vaccinations have been administered against the life of project target of 2,000. The project has achieved significantly more than targeted because Land O'Lakes did not estimate how quickly and effectively trainings on animal health and husbandry would translate into farmer adoption of improved practice. Farmers now place great value on keeping their herds healthy through treatments and vaccinations, particularly at the start of the rainy season.

Number of animals treated or vaccinated: 2,129 animals were treated 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. The achievement includes both project farmers' and non-project farmers' livestock. The project continues to achieve higher results than targeted because of the improved value farmers place on their herds, quick and widespread adoption of the input revolving fund and through community-wide adoption of CLWs as service providers.

Number of individuals participating in disaster risk reduction activities: During the quarter, 4,005 individuals participated in disaster risk reduction activities, with no new farmers recorded. To date, a total of 10,755 individuals (2,151 participating directly and 8,604 benefitting indirectly) against the target of 6,200 have participated in disaster reduction activities, which involve receiving goats and participating in trainings on goat production and rangeland management. The project has achieved more than the targeted figure because grazing plans were revised to target the community-level, which involves adoption by a larger group of people.

Percentage of beneficiary households with improved productive asset base: During the quarter, there was an 11% increase in the value of the productive asset base among household beneficiaries. The change was derived from the value of the goats, which were passed on during the quarter to household beneficiaries. To date, 47% of project beneficiaries against the project life target of 60% have improved their asset base through goat distribution.

Percentage of beneficiary female-headed households with improved productive asset base: During the quarter, the project recorded a 4% increase for beneficiary female-headed households with an improved asset base. To date, 52% of female-headed households against the project life target of 60% have improved their asset base through goat distribution. With monitoring and trainings, farmers receiving goats have owned up to their contractual agreements to pass on goats to other beneficiary farmers; as such, this figure is expected to increase during the upcoming quarter.

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

During the quarter, Land O'Lakes trained a total of 2,930 individuals from 586 households (246 male-headed and 340 female-headed households). 475 individuals were trained on goat management skills, 380 on goat breeding, 670 on animal health, 240 on goat nutrition, 550 on record keeping, and 615 on kid management.

Goat Housing: A total of 1,341 households who received goats (741 receiving directly and 600 through the pass on scheme) against the project life target of 2,000 households built the standard goat housing required by the project; building goat housing is a prerequisite for a household to receive goats. The project will continue to promote renovation of existing structures during the current rainy season, so as to reduce diseases.

Improved Goat Breeding: The project has completed the distribution of bucks; to date, 150 bucks have been distributed against the target of 150 by end of the project. These quality bucks will lead to improved breeds, and hence, better quality goats for marketing at higher values. Farmers, especially in Makoni who have since sold their goats to a private abattoir, now have a better understanding of successful goat marketing and profits to be made by selling to private buyers.

Improved Goat Health: During the quarter, 134 households were trained in goat health management. To date, 1,662 households have been trained in goat production and marketing against the life of the project target of 2,000. The training concentrated on ensuring kid health was maintained during the rainy season. In conjunction with the relevant stakeholders, the project commenced dipping campaigns for goats in the districts where dip tank construction had been completed.

Fodder Production: Fodder production and conservation are critical elements in successful livestock production. Project farmers reside in the driest parts of the country, and fodder production enables farmers to produce quality feed, which results in production of better quality goats for marketing and reduction in the cost of inputs. The project has distributed sugar graze, velvet beans and sun hemp to 780 farmers, each of whom received 500g of each fodder seed type. During the quarter, 50% of the farmers planted fodder seed, and the project achieved a germination rate of 80% on the fodder plots. Coupled with fair rains received to date, chances are high that the season will be sufficient to see the farmers harvesting better yields than the previous season.

Goat Restocking: The project completed the procurement and direct distribution of goats to farmers. To date, 2,000 goats (1,850 does and 150 bucks) have been purchased and distributed, against the target of 1,500 goats (1,350 does and 150 bucks). A total of 741 households out of a target of 700 households benefitted from this activity (591 received does, 124 received bucks, and 26 received both). The project exceeded its target due to the savings made on goat purchasing; the average goat price was \$45, rather than \$55, which was initially budgeted for by the project. The project has enforced pass on of the goats, which have been successfully passed on to 600 farmers. In the coming quarter, the project will focus on fostering the goat pass on scheme so that additional farmers will benefit from the goats.

Goat Marketing: The project, having employed a full time marketing person in November 2013, trained a total of 400 households on goat production and marketing. To date 1,662 households against the life of the project target of 2,000 have been trained on goat production and marketing. The trainings focused on goat grading, classification, weighing and pricing. The project had initially purchased goats from the farmers for restocking but has taken action to create more sustainable linkages. During the current quarter, the project tested a market linkage with a private abattoir with thirty-two famers in Makoni district delivering 32 goats to Surrey Abattoirs. The goats were sold based on a graded carcass weight of between \$3/kg and \$3.50/kg. The purchase price per goat ranged from \$28 - \$58, and the average sale price was \$33. Farmers were impressed by the sale prices and began mobilizing to organize

another bigger sale of the goats. More linkages will be made across all the project sites in the coming quarters.

Producer Group Strengthening: A number of project activities have contributed to group cohesion amongst the farmers within the 10 goat producer groups. Construction of goat dip tanks and sale pens has been a good ingredient in fostering communities to work together. These activities are going on well without friction amongst group members, which is a sign of unity of purpose. Land use management planning has also led to coordination between farmers and local leadership, resulting in farmers herding their livestock together, thereby further strengthening the producer groups. The project will continue to train the group committees to take a lead on marketing initiatives so as to create sustainability on the goat marketing aspect.

Livestock Identification: Goat tagging has been identified by the farmers as a best agricultural practice, since it helps in reducing livestock losses by helping farmers to identify and track their herds. During the quarter, 400 goats were ear tagged, and the process will continue in the coming quarter.

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

Land Management Activity Refinement: For Holistic Land and Livestock Management (HLLM) activities to be most effective, they must include very broad engagement across multiple communities (macro level), as there are complex interactions between wards on a very large scale (40k area or more). For example, in Bulilima or Mangwe district, despite having vast hectares of degraded rangelands and approximately 10,000 animals per ward, working with only one ward may not have a significant impact in terms of restoring the degraded rangeland, as the grazing area is in fact much larger than this. Another challenge is the dislocation between trained farmers, livestock and rangelands, due particularly to a unique migratory livestock herding system prevalent in Matabeleland South. A recent evaluation of the Africa Centre for Holistic Management (ACHM) confirmed these challenges.

To address these challenges and to ultimately repair degraded rangelands, an approach that would create awareness across all wards in a district is needed; the ZRR team will undergo a workplan revision process early next quarter to explore ways to best mitigate these challenges during the remainder of the project. ZRR and its approach has tremendous potential, particularly in Matabeleland South, which does have the required livestock herd sizes to make herding together beneficial to individual communities.

Improved Land Management: During the quarter, 533 hectares across all the project sites were put under improved land management. To date, 750 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.

Six communities out of the six targeted by the end of project have applied improved techniques through movable kraals and land use management planning. Movable kraals have gained wider acceptance and adoption by the farmers due to their perceived benefits of soil fertilization. To date, the movable kraals have impacted approximately 8.2 hectares of both crop fields and rangeland. In Matabeleland South, farmers have noticed the difference in the quality of crops grown on land improved by movable kraals versus land where kraals have not been used (see [Appendix II](#)). Three communities, Bulilima, Buhera

and Makoni, have started herding together due to land use management planning facilitated by the project.

Rangeland Management Training: A total of 4,005 individuals were trained on rangeland management during the quarter, with 1,075 new individuals being reached. Cumulatively, 6,540 individuals have been trained to date against the target of 6,200.

ACHM Activities: The ACHM team visited Matabeleland South and Manicaland provinces for scheduled support visits. The community meetings gave the opportunity for the communities to clearly articulate the challenges with ACHM's approach that were hindering them from implementing HLLM to the fullest. Farmers agreed that their attempt to heal the rangelands was better served if they started herding their animals during the dry season.

Enhancing HLLM Adoption: The major challenges highlighted by farmers in rangeland management were lack of unity, lack of interest by livestock owners and the poor condition of the livestock. Several recommendations and action items agreed upon amongst farmers were as follows:

- 1) Farmers and ZRR team to review the problem trees and the solution trees so that action plans could be recalibrated in line with the prevailing limitations.
- 2) In impacted crop fields, farmers encouraged and will continue to encourage diligence in weeding, as weeds were going to be a problem in crop field impacted soils.
- 3) The farmers will keep reference to the problem and solution trees in order to track their progress.
- 4) The field and the community leadership will take time to have dialogue with the uninterested farmers and hear out their reservations in communal herding.
- 5) The community leadership will iron out some differences that exist in the communities.
- 6) The ZRR field staff, pending workplan revisions in the next quarter, may concentrate on the groups with the highest potential rather than spread effort, considering the little time that is left in the life span of the project.
- 7) The CLWs will facilitate in the presence of the field officer so that they may be coached.
- 8) The local groups need to visit each other and assist each other where possible.

Grazing Plan Development and Adoption: During the quarter, a community in Makoni district managed to develop and utilize a grazing plan. To date, four grazing plans against the project target of six have been developed and utilized. Farmers have started herding together under the land use management planning facilitated by the project, with the help of the local leadership. Local leadership has stiffened the local by-laws for those who will not follow the land use management plan, as agreed upon by the whole community. Additional trainings on the land use management planning are scheduled in the coming quarter.

Due to land use management planning implemented in the communities utilizing grazing plans, a 13% increase in the number of community farmers applying improved and sustainable rangeland practices was achieved. By the end of the quarter, 28% of farmers (against the project target of 50%) had applied improved farm and sustainable rangeland management techniques

Stakeholder Involvement: The project continued to work closely with its stakeholders. ACHM continued to provide technical backup on the HLLM methodology. Continuous fruitful interaction continued between the project field staff and the local stakeholders through sharing of monthly progress reports. Such relationships help smoothen implementation of project activities at the field level.

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

CLW Engagement: 68 trained CLWs applied their skills to assist farmers during the quarter. CLWs assist farmers by providing preventative animal health care and coaching on rangeland management practices. The project will offer refresher courses to the CLWs in the coming quarter in a bid to improve and enrich their service delivery.

Number of households served by CLWs: During the quarter, 267 households were served by the CLWs, with 179 new households recorded. To date, 1,624 households against the life of project target of 2,000 have been served by the CLWs. The project is on track and expects to meet CLW-related targets by the end of the project, particularly as the coming rainy season is likely to increase reports of disease. CLWs have been the first port of call by the farmers due to their proximity to the farmers as well as their good quality of service.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

More than 50% of CLWs sent their data through the ICT4D platform. The platform has proven to be an effective way of sending and aggregating data from the CLWs, which when combined can provide an effective identification of potential outbreaks or disasters. Data capturing expenses have been cut since the data is posted through mobile phones in processed form. More technical assistance will be provided to the CLWs so that they can all be able to utilize the platform. Relevant stakeholders will continue to be taken on board to ensure sustainability of the ICT4D platform after the close of the project.

SECTION III: CHALLENGES AND LESSON LEARNED

Challenges

Some farmer group members still hold the cultural belief of not mixing livestock from different families. There is need for raising the awareness on Holistic Land and Livestock Management issues, making use of the traditional leaders who visited ACHM on an exchange visit who can share lessons and influence others. The project continuously organizes feedback sessions for the traditional leaders to share their experiences and their influence from what they learnt at ACHM.

Farmers in Manicaland have smaller herd sizes, an average of four cattle per farmer, as compared to an average of 20 cattle per farmer in Matebeleland South; therefore, the potential area to be impacted by livestock will not be as large in the former. The project is working to incorporate livestock from other farmers surrounding the ward so that the number of cattle will increase and hence the area to be impacted will also increase.

There are no private abattoirs in project areas like Mutare rural, the presence of which allows for bulk purchase of goats and use by local butcheries. The project will continue to work on the modalities of engaging private buyers who are willing to provide transport and purchase goats from the farmers, rather than farmers delivering goats by themselves, which is not as cost effective.

Lessons Learned

The project and farmers have learnt that farmers will need to deliver more goats to the market so that they can reduce transport costs. Farmers will enjoy economies of scale if each farmer delivers more goats at each time so that they lower the transport cost.

SECTION IV: CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Conclusion

Land O'Lakes is on track with planned activities and is on track to meet the bulk of project targets. Trainings have progressed 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 expansion and implementation of grazing plans in other project areas, completing construction of goat sale pens and dip tanks, and facilitating the goat pass on and market linkages. Specifically, next quarter, 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
- Monitoring of on-farm fodder plots for the coming season
- Facilitating and strengthening the goat pass on
- Facilitating and strengthening market linkages

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

- Monitoring usage of the fourteen official and other improvised movable kraals
- Training and assisting of farmers to draft grazing plans
- Training and facilitation with farmers to adhere to their land use management 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.
- Carrying out dipping campaigns

APPENDIX I: QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

Zimbabwe Livestock for Accelerated Recovery and Improved Resiliency		Start Current Year	1 Oct 2013	Start Project	16 May 2012	Year	1	Current Work Plan Start date:			
Agreement No.	AID-OFDA-G-12-00032	End Current Year	30-Sept-14	End Project	15 May 2014	Quarter	1	15 May 2012			
No	Performance Indicator (*)	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Remark	Baseline		FY1 Oct-Dec 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	2359	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	4005	6200	10355	No new farmers benefitting during the quarter
C	Number of veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations administered	Number	Total	Cumulative	2012	0	250	2359	2000	11666	No new livestock treated during the quarter
D	Number of animals treated or vaccinated	Number	Total	Cumulative	2012	0	0	2129	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	4005	6200	10755	No new farmers during the quarter

No	Performance Indicator (*)	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Remark	Baseline		FY1 Oct-Dec 2013		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%	0%	6%	60%	36%	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%	0%	5%	60%	48%	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	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	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	700	24	700	741	
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

No	Performance Indicator (*)	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Remark	Baseline		FY1 Oct-Dec 2013		Total		Comments
					Year	Value	Target	Actual	Target	Cumulative	
1.6	Number of producer groups linked to markets	Number	Total	Annual Value	2012	0	0	8	10	8	One group has been linked to a private Abattoir
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	4005	6200	6540	1075 New farmers trained during the quarter
2.3	Number of grazing management plans developed and utilized by communities	Number	Total	Annual Value	2012	0	0	1	6	4	
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	533	2000	750	The figure will be reviewed after field mapping exercise
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	

No	Performance Indicator (*)	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Remark	Baseline		FY1 Oct-Dec 2013		Total		Comments
					Year	Value	Target	Actual	Target	Cumulative	
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	143	2000	1481	36 are new Households

APPENDIX II: PROJECT PICTURES



Difference between impacted and un-impacted rangeland by movable kraals in Mangwe district. The lower part shows vegetation has been positively impacted by movable kraals, and the opposite side (upper part of frame) has not been affected by the movable kraals.



A farmer in Bulilima in her movable kraal-impacted crop field.



A crop field showing difference on impacted crop area. The left side of the photo was not impacted by the movable kraal and the right side was affected by the movable kraal.