



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

Quarterly Report

July-September 2014

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USAID/ZIMBABWE

OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Submitted to:

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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 |

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 works in Manicaland and Matebeleland Districts in Zimbabwe to restock household herds, provide training in livestock husbandry, link producers to markets, build community capacity in rangeland management, develop rangeland management plans, and revive the livestock infrastructure.

Quarterly Highlights:

- **Goat marketing and sales:** Farmers in Makoni made their fourth sale of goats and cattle to Surrey Meats, a private abattoir. Twenty-five (25) goats and 21 cattle were delivered to Surrey abattoir on the 29th of July 2014. The highest price paid for cattle was \$993.00 after deductions and \$53.00 for the goats.
- **Dipping:** Seven hundred fifty-two (752) goats and 48 sheep were dipped during the quarter.
- **Vaccinations:** One hundred fifty (150) goats were dewormed, treated and tagged. This quarter, 20 cases of lumpy skin disease in cattle were reported and treated by the veterinary services.
- **Herding together:** One thousand fifty (1,050) livestock comprised of 750 cattle and 300 goats were herded collectively over the past quarter.
- **CLW activities:** Community Livestock Workers (CLWs) continue to be at the forefront for disease prevention, mobilizing funds for dipping and mobilizing goats for delivery to the abattoir.

ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS AND CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

Administration: ZRR executed a cost extension from OFDA for the period August 16, 2014 – August 31, 2015. Also in August, 2014, Land O'Lakes temporarily closed our office in Zimbabwe due to an in-country registration issue. Land O'Lakes' Program Director was deployed to Zimbabwe immediately to manage the situation; while there, he worked closely with in-country legal counsel. At the end of the reporting period, ZRR was still in temporary closure with a few key staff members retained on a limited basis to provide administrative support alongside the registration management. Land O'Lakes is developing a plan to achieve program objectives and implement programmatic activities while resolving its registration issues, and will continue to update OFDA on a regular basis.

Environmental Compliance & Gender: All livestock husbandry trainings had a built-in environmental management component. The vaccination and dipping campaigns also involved training the CLWs on the safe use and disposal of drugs as well as preservation of crop residues. Project field staff

trained farmers on implementing environmentally-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 maintained gender mainstreaming as a key part of the project deliverables. Sixty percent (60%) of project farmers are women, and the project deliberately encourages and empowers women to be engaged.

Women have played an important role in goat husbandry practices such as ensuring goats are treated and vaccinated, ensuring goat houses are constructed, and deciding on the usage of income from goats sales. During the course of the project, 5,964 women made decisions on veterinary care and management of their goats against the project life target of 2,480.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): The M&E team worked on a farmer performance survey of a representative sample of target farmers and analyzed farmer data to give a perspective of project performance against set targets. All the outcomes and outputs were measured and results are presented in this report.

SECTION II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITY ACHIEVEMENT

Due to the temporary project closure, project activities reported cover a period of 1.5 months. However a lot of activities were covered and a high number of farmers benefitted from the project activities in that short space of time

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 MANAGEMENT

- **Number of animals benefitting from or affected by livestock activities:** 2,467 livestock benefitted from livestock activities this quarter. A total of 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 resulted in the high number of livestock benefitting from project activities.
- **Number of people benefitting from livestock activities:** 3,823 people benefited from the project activities this quarter. 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 managed to engage more people than originally projected through land management activities. The greater community, beyond producer group members, is involved in land management activities. The anticipated goat pass on scheme has also led to

more farmers attending trainings since the goats are given only to farmers who have attended trainings.

- **Number of veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations administered:** 970 treatments, vaccinations and dippings were administered this quarter. 13,494 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:** 752 goats, 48 sheep and 20 cattle were treated and vaccinated this quarter. 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:** 3,823 individuals participated in disaster reduction activities this quarter. 11,025 individuals (2,205 participating directly and 8,820 benefitting indirectly) against the target of 6,200 have participated in disaster reduction activities. 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.
- **Value of Assets:** At baseline, the average value of assets was \$1,914 and by the end of the reporting quarter, the value increased by 30% to \$2,496 per household.
 - 44% of targeted households have improved their asset base against the 60% target. The reason behind lower than expected increases in asset base was due to select farmers' choice to sell off their assets, especially goats, in order to cover basic expenses such as food, school fees and medical care costs.
 - To date, 61% of female-headed households (against the project life target of 60%) have improved asset base through goat distribution. Compared to the baseline, the female headed households fared better in securing their assets than the male headed households.

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

During the quarter, Land O'Lakes trained a total of 3,823 individuals from 628 households (251 male-headed and 377 female-headed households).

Improved Livestock Husbandry

The goal of the good goat husbandry techniques is to enable farmers to produce better quality goats, reduce goat mortality to increase goat heads and finally, to market high quality goat meat which fetches a higher price of the market. During the July-September 2014 quarter, focus on goat dipping and vaccinations continued as a preventative measure against spread of disease. CLWs are not only reporting goat diseases but are also preventing diseases spread in other livestock like cattle and sheep.

Livestock health

Dipping: 752 goats and 48 sheep were dipped during the quarter. The CLWs are leading the mobilization of funds for acaricides, with village heads in Makoni agreeing to charge \$0.20 per household to pay towards acaricides. Securing water to fill the dip tanks continues to be a challenge during the dry season as most of the surrounding boreholes dry up.

Vaccination and disease treatment: 150 goats were dewormed, treated and tagged during the current quarter. The CLWs not only vaccinate goats but also look at the whole livestock herd since herding together brings all community livestock together. This quarter, 20 reported cases of lumpy skin disease in cattle were treated by the veterinary services.

Renovation of goat houses: Farmers are slowly moving away from the goat houses made from poles, which can lead to uncontrolled cutting down of trees. Houses made of poles also need renovation twice a year to stay in good shape. The project encouraged farmers to use bricks when constructing goat houses. From the farmer performance survey, 95.2% of the farmers house their goats in houses renovated once or twice per year.

Goat Breeding: 30 bulls and 50 bucks were castrated this quarter mainly from the community herds so as to curb against rampant breeding when herding together.

Goat Nutrition: Farmers have established fodder banks using stover from groundnuts, cow peas, maize and sorghum. Ninety percent (90%) of farmers were well prepared for the dry season supplementary feeding.

Goat Marketing: Farmers in Makoni successfully arranged the fourth sale of goats combined with cattle. Twenty-five (25) goats and 21 cattle were delivered to Surrey Abattoir on the 29th of July 2014. A feedback session was carried out after the sales to get the farmers' view on the marketing of the goats and cattle. Most of the farmers were happy with the sales with a few citing lack of understanding of the abattoir pricing mechanism. The field officer trained the farmers on the interpretation of the slaughter sheets from Surrey on the pricing. More farmers are impressed with

the formal market sales and have shown interest to continue selling goats to surrey. The highest price paid for cattle was \$993.00 after deductions and \$53.00 for the goats.

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

The positive results from herding together such as higher crop yields from hoof impaction and improved grass cover in the land encourages farmers to take part in rangeland management activities. However, water shortage during the dry season is a major setback for collective herding

Rangeland Management Training: During the quarter, 1,698 farmers were trained in rangeland management. Cumulatively, a total of 7,430 farmers were reached against the project target of 6,200.

Improved Land Management: There was no increase of the area under improved land management during the current quarter. 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: One thousand and fifty (1,050) livestock comprised of 750 cattle and 300 goats were herded collectively over the past quarter. The water shortages resulted in lower numbers of livestock herded together as compared to last quarter. Buhera temporarily suspended herding together during the dry season until the water challenges are resolved, which is expected to be when the rains start in November. The project purchased Boma sheets for six project sites to improve herding together as one Boma sheet can house 250 herds of cattle which are more than the 100 that can be housed in a movable kraal.

Preparations for the crop planting period: During the quarter, farmers were encouraged to start preparing for the crop planting season through applying manure to the fields and using movable kraals and Boma sheets. The results from last year's cropping, which was done on hoof impacted land, were impressive such that this year more farmers are eager to have their crop fields impacted by the livestock. Farmers were also encouraged to use their own resources and locally available material to make their own movable kraals and not wait for the project kraals, which take a longer period to circulate.

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

Number of households served by CLWs: Nine hundred and thirty-six (936) households were served by the CLWS during this quarter. Cumulatively, 2,022 households have been served against

the project target of 2,000 households. The project has surpassed the target because farmers have trusted the services of the CLWs.

Farmer training: CLWs trained 756 households during the quarter on rangeland management and preventative animal health.

Goat Marketing: CLWs assist in the registration of livestock which is sold through formal channels. The first line grading of goats at the village level is also done by the CLWs while preparing the livestock for sale. This enables farmers to sell good quality goats and not face transaction costs such as transport and slaughter fees for livestock that will likely be condemned at the abattoir.

Vaccinations: During this quarter, vaccinations of 150 goats were carried out to combat winter diseases as the season transitioned from the wet to the dry.

Treatment: During this quarter, the CLWs referred 20 cases of lumpy skin disease in cattle to be treated by veterinary services.

Tagging of livestock: Six hundred (600) herds of cattle were tagged by the CLWs. These cattle are involved in collective herding hence the need for unique identification so that farmers do not lose track of their livestock.

Castration of goats and cattle: CLWs castrated 30 bulls and 50 bucks this quarter.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

OFDA Field Visit

The OFDA delegation of Emily Gish and Thabisani Moyo visited project participant John Gahadzikwa's homestead, where he attributed his successes in goat production to Land O'Lakes technical assistance. His story is very impressive and the impact of the project was clearly showcased at his farm. When the project started, he had eight goats and in 2013 he received three goats from Land O'Lakes. That same year, the 3 project goats produced six female offspring and he was able to complete his pass on in 2014. This year (2014) the three goats gave birth to another six kids. He later on realized the importance of increasing his flock size through buying more does and therefore bought an additional five does. In order to cross breed his does, he purchased a Boer buck to improve his breed. From the formal goat sales at Surrey he has managed to sell three of his goats at an average price of \$46 per goat. Mr. Gahadzikwa stored supplementary feeds in the form of stover from groundnuts and cowpeas to feed his flock. The project goats that he received in 2013 have produced 12 offspring in 2 years. His total flock including his own goats that he purchased on his own is now 43.

The visit continued to Village 12 to see the dip tank and the sales pen where CLW Denhere explained that the structure was built by both the community and Land O' Lakes with the later providing all materials which needed money and the community providing labor, water, bricks, river sand and

pit sand. He also mentioned the progress they have made so far to contribute to the dipping of the goats as they have managed to dip their animals twice, dipping over 420 goats per session.

The visit concluded at the ward Councilors homestead, where the project showcased the brick goat houses, which are more sustainable and curb cutting down trees.

OFDA Comments at the field visit

Mr. Moyo from the OFDA office in Zimbabwe recommended quite a number of action items:

- Mr. Moyo will recommend to steward bank officials to come to Makoni and try to financially assist the farmers in livestock production through loans.
- Mr. Moyo also emphasized the need to look at environmental impact of our programs, highlighting that he would return with Environmental Management Agency (EMA) officials for assessments.
- Regarding dip tanks, he suggested Land O'Lakes consult the Veterinary Department and CRS livestock specialists to assist with the disposal pit plans and sites for the water, which is contaminated with acaricides.
- Mr. Moyo also commented that our dip tanks have a good slope at the exit side because they allow drained water from the livestock to flow back easily.
- The other positive note was on promoting brick walled goat houses since there will be little damage to the environment as compared to the wooden poles.

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.
- Administrative issues with registration resulted in a temporary office closure as Land O'Lakes seeks to renew registration status

Lessons Learnt

- Herding together benefits farmers in more ways than land reclamation through cross breeding; communities are now more cohesive and work together and it frees up time to do other chores.
- Access to veterinary services is very crucial for the farmers and hence the need to make sure that a standard payment system for the CLWs is established.

SECTION IV: CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Conclusion:

The project has realized tremendous impact in the field. Goat husbandry techniques, which are the main focus of the project activities, have tremendously improved and are driving the other project components to have greater project impact. The ZRR project has not only improved goat production and marketing but also improved the vulnerable farmer asset base. The project managed to build farmer resilience through diversification of farming practices from food cropping to include goat business. Dipping of goats has reduced the prevalence tick borne diseases, however more work needs to be done to make sure that farmers buy acaricides for the dip tanks. Goat supplementary feeding is now common among project farmers. Improvement in formal market sales and the reduction in farm gate goat marketing have been good for the farmers as they now appreciate the value of their goats. All the project areas now have grazing plans. Although the implementation is at different stages, farmers are now aware of what they need to do to improve their rangelands. The link between crops and livestock with regards to improved fertility and use of unusable forage was emphasized to build resiliency within these communities.

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 | 4 | 15 May 2013 | | | |
| No | Performance Indicator (*) | Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Remark | Baseline | | FY3 July-September 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 | 2467 | 6200 | 11829 | No new livestock benefitted this quarter |
| B | Number of people benefitting from livestock activities | # of individuals | Total, Gender | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 775 | 3823 | 6200 | 11025 | No new farmers engaged this quarter but the project concentrated on refresher courses for the existing member of producer groups |
| C | Number of veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations administered | Number | Total | Cumulative | 2012 | 0 | 250 | 970 | 2000 | 13494 | The number of veterinary interventions increases on a quarterly basis because farmers are now dipping their goats |

| No | Performance Indicator (*) | Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Remark | Baseline | | FY3 July-September 2014 | | Total | | Comments |
|----|--|------------------|---|------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|--------|--------|------------|---|
| | | | | | Year | Value | Target | Actual | Target | Cumulative | |
| D | Number of animals treated or vaccinated | Number | Total | Cumulative | 2012 | 0 | 210 | 752 | 1500 | 8352 | There were no new livestock treated this 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 training | Cumulative | 2012 | 0 | 1240 | 3823 | 6200 | 11025 | No new farmers engaged this quarter but the project concentrated on refresher courses for the existing member of producer groups |
| F | Percentage of beneficiary households with improved productive asset base | Percentage | Total, Gender | Cumulative | 2012 | 0% | 60% | 44% | 60% | 44% | The improved asset base was lower than the targeted 60% because some of the goat farmers sold off their assets especially goats to pay for various expenses including food, school fees and health. This figure was updated through the farmer performance survey in August |
| G | Percentage of beneficiary female-headed households with improved productive asset base | Percentage | Total | Cumulative | 2012 | 0% | 60% | 61% | 60% | 61% | Compared to the baseline the female headed households fared better in securing their assets than the male headed households This figure was updated through |

| No | Performance Indicator (*) | Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Remark | Baseline | | FY3 July-September 2014 | | Total | | Comments |
|---|---|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|--------|--------|------------|---|
| | | | | | Year | Value | Target | Actual | Target | Cumulative | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | the farmer performance survey in August |
| 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 | 628 | 2000 | 2205 | This figure covers the household receiving technical training, goats distributed, marketing of goats |
| 1.2 | Average value of Assets (tools, Livestock, domestic) In targeted Participating Households | US\$ | Total | Average | 2012 | 1914 | 2070 | 2496 | 2070 | 2496 | The project facilitated farmers to diversify and not just to depend on crops. Households have multiplied their livestock which has given a greater sense of security and a cushion against poor crop production This figure was updated through the farmer performance survey in August |
| 1.3 | Number of households receiving goats from the program and participating in producer groups | Number | Total, gender | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 | 983 | No Pass ons were carried out in this quarter |
| 1.4 | Number of goat producer groups formed or strengthened | Number | Total | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | No new producer groups were formed but the ones established continued to work. |

| No | Performance Indicator (*) | Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Remark | Baseline | | FY3 July-September 2014 | | 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% | More women were involved in the goat project than initially anticipated and hence the huge response |
| 1.6 | Number of producer groups linked to markets | Number | Total | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 9 | Not all producer groups were linked to the market and 1 group failed to agree with the buyer on the goat marketing modalities |
| 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 | More CLWs were trained to reduce CLW: farmer ratio |
| 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 | 1698 | 6200 | 7430 | Rangeland management covered all the community members and not only producer group members resulting in a higher achievement than the target |
| 2.3 | Number of grazing management plans developed and utilized by communities | Number | Total | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | No new grazing plan for this quarter |
| 2.4 | Communities applying improved farm and | Number | Total | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | All the areas of operation had a |

| No | Performance Indicator (*) | Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Remark | Baseline | | FY3 July-September 2014 | | Total | | Comments |
|---|--|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|--------|--------|------------|---|
| | | | | | Year | Value | Target | Actual | Target | Cumulative | |
| | sustainable rangeland management techniques | | | | | | | | | | functional grazing plan |
| 2.5 | Number of hectares (ha) under improved land management | Number | Total | Cumulative | 2012 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 2000 | 6,369 | The rangeland areas were mapped using GIS mapping |
| 2.6 | Percentage of community farmers applying improved farm and sustainable rangeland management techniques | Percentage | Total, gender | Cumulative | 2012 | 0 | 50% | 82% | 50% | 82% | There was a high response to improved rangeland management techniques because farmers have realized the need to start planning grazing as a community and establishment and conservation of forages This figure was updated through the farmer performance survey in August |
| 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 | No new CLWs trained this quarter |
| 3.2 | Percentage of CLWs utilizing their training and skills to train farmers | #of individuals | Total, gender | Cumulative | 2012 | 0 | 0% | 96% | 60% | 96% | The CLWs were equipped and provided with bicycles for ease of movement resulting in a higher percentage of CLWs dedicated to their work |

| No | Performance Indicator (*) | Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Remark | Baseline | | FY3 July-September 2014 | | Total | | Comments |
|-----|---|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|--------|--------|------------|--|
| | | | | | Year | Value | Target | Actual | Target | Cumulative | |
| 3.3 | Number of women responsible for making household decisions in veterinary care and management of their goats | # of individuals | Total | Cumulative | 2012 | 1891 | 2480 | 5964 | 2480 | 5964 | More women are making veterinary decisions because they are the ones who are mainly involved in goat rearing This figure was updated through the farmer performance survey in August |
| 3.4 | Number of households served by CLWs | # of HH | Total, gender | Annual Value | 2012 | 0 | 400 | 936 | 2000 | 2022 | The CLWs continue to serve farmers in preventative health, rangeland management and marketing |