



QUARTERLY REPORT

April 1 – June 16, 2016

**USAID/MALAWI
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE
SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**Submitted to
USAID/OFDA**

**Submitted by
Land O'Lakes International Development**

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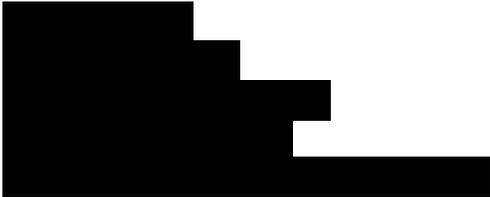


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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ATC	Agricultural Trading Company
AVO	Assistant Veterinary Officer
CoP	Chief of Party
CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory
EPA	Extension Planning Area
FFP	Food for Progress
GVH	Group Village Headman
ID	International Development
L4R	Livestock for Resilience
LLF	Livestock Lead Farmer
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MUSCO	Malawi Union of Savings and Cooperatives
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
TOT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VA	Village Agent
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Associations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land O'Lakes, with funding from the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), implemented the Malawi Livestock for Resilience (L4R) project in ten communities of Dowa and Ntchisi districts in Central Malawi.

In the final quarter of L4R project implementation, information collected from the Livestock Lead Farmers (LLFs) and Village Agents (VAs) is primarily from the month of April, given that closedown activities were taking place in May and June. In the April-June 2016 quarter, 3,705 people (direct and indirect beneficiaries) benefited from livestock activities implemented by the project. Livestock activities included training in improved livestock production, farm business management and financial literacy, livestock distribution, and access to animal health services. During the period under review, the project achieved the following milestones, focusing on direct beneficiaries:

- 146 farmers received and utilized livestock vouchers (1 receiving 2 goats; 145 receiving 1,271 chickens) to expand their herd and flock size respectively.
- 327 farmers accessed improved animal health services provided by L4R trained LLFs across project districts, where 55 were reached for the first time. Farmers accessing services continue to include members of L4R supported producer groups as well as farmers who reside within the community being served by the LLFs.
- 6,162 livestock treated against various diseases, infections and infestations.
- 686 farmers (283 male, 403 female) participated in training in improved animal husbandry practices led by project-trained LLFs.
- LLFs earned a cumulative total of \$408 (MWK 204,020) through delivery of animal health services to farmers.
- 10,360 Number of households trained in Household Enterprise (Economics).

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Land O'Lakes International Development implemented the 23-month Livestock for Resilience (L4R) project in the districts of Dowa and Ntchisi, in central Malawi. The project was implemented in ten communities of Mwangala, Kamungwe, Lichere, Nyundo, Chiponda and Zolire, Kadundwe, Mpofo, Malenga and Chikhungwa from four Extension Planning Areas (EPAs) of Bowe, Nachisaka, Malomo and Chipuka. The project targeted 6,000 households with a goal of building the resilience of disaster prone communities by expanding and maintaining livestock assets, increasing access to animal health services, and increasing their capacity to save and mitigate risks.

1.2 ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS

Land O'Lakes implemented the Malawi L4R project through its national office in Lilongwe, where the Chief of Party (CoP) and administrative and finance support departments were based, a field operations office at Mponela in Dowa district, and sub-field offices in Ntchisi and Dowa district centers. The L4R team comprised of a CoP, Project Field Manager, two Assistant Business and Marketing Specialists, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist, four Livestock Specialists, one Project Accountant, one Administrative Assistant, one Office Cleaner & Gardener and two Drivers. The team received technical support from Land O'Lakes Global teams.

SECTION II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

2.1 LIVESTOCK ASSET BASE EXPANDED

Livestock distribution: During the period under review, the program distributed two (2) local goats (2 does, no bucks) to one (1) male farmer and 1,271 chickens (350 cockerels, 921 hens) to 145 farmer beneficiaries (58 male, 87 female). Cumulatively a total of 1,500 goats (1,350 does, 150 bucks) have been distributed to 675 individual farmers (340 men, 335 women) and 5,438 chickens (1,233 cockerels, 4,205 hens) to 1,111 beneficiaries (378 male, 733 female). L4R continued to use pre-established selection criteria for livestock recipients. The selection criteria included the following data points: the farmer had successfully constructed and was using a raised kraal, the farmer was an active member of a registered producer group, they were applying improved feeding practices on their own farm, the household owned 3-4 does or 3-5 hens, the farmer participated in VSLAs with active savings, they participated in animal health services and regularly attended training meetings organized by LLFs and the VAs.

2.2 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS' CAPACITY TO MAINTAIN ASSET BASE INCREASED

Training of livestock farmers in animal husbandry: L4R-supported LLFs continued to train farmers in improved animal husbandry techniques and practices that are promoted by the Government of Malawi through the Ministry of Agriculture, under the Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development. Refresher training sessions were conducted weekly using an established curriculum. Topics were prioritized based on farmer needs and the agriculture season. To date, LLFs had trained a cumulative total of 7,277 farmers (3,553 male, 3,724 female) in improved animal husbandry practices against the life of the project target of 6,000.

Provision of animal health services to farmer groups and other livestock keepers by LLFs:

LLFs continued to provide animal health services to both producer and non-producer group members in their respective communities. Land O'Lakes Livestock Specialists and LLFs focused on project sustainability activities including Field Days and exit meetings so the reported period figure only captures activities from April.

LLFs registered the following achievements in animal health service delivery:

- Delivered 6,217 livestock treatment services to farmer-owned animals, comprising of:
 - 3,237 vaccinations
 - 740 deworming
 - 2,240 other
- LLFs delivered animal health treatments to 6,162 animals:
 - 468 goats
 - 5,634 chickens
 - 43 cattle,
 - 17 other

Land O'Lakes Livestock Specialists, working closely with LLFs and government stakeholders, responded to an outbreak of an undiagnosed disease among distributed and previously owned chickens in L4R communities in the Nachisaka Extension Planning Area (EPA). To respond to the outbreak, biosecurity principles were implemented throughout the affected area. LLFs were provided with personal protection equipment and antibiotics to administer to all chickens in the affected areas. Additionally, humane culling and disposal (burning) measures were engaged to halt the spread of disease in the affected communities. Over the course of the five week period extending from March 7 to April 8, 1,264 birds were reported dead or culled, with 262 households (208 L4R member households and 54 non-member households) affected. The outbreak was declared contained on April 8, 2016. To date, no definitive diagnosis was provided by the Malawi Government's Central Veterinary

Laboratory. During this period, project chicken distribution and inspection activities were delayed. The L4R project notified the donor of the intent to reimburse farmers for their deceased livestock at the market value of the birds at the time of the outbreak. In total, 262 farmers received cash compensation for their lost birds and cash transfers were made to those 413 farmers who had met the L4R criteria to receive chickens and were in possession of vouchers but did not receive chickens due to vendor supply challenges. More details on compensation for lost chickens in Table 1, below:

Table 1: Summary of chicken losses per farmer grouping

Village	Farmer Category	# Farmers Affected	# Birds Dead**	Total Cost (USD)*,±
Nyundo	L4R Beneficiaries	119	697	\$1,791.29
	Non-project farmers	36	112	\$287.84
Chiponda	L4R Beneficiaries	58	296	\$760.72
	Non-project farmers	17	45	\$115.65
Zolire	L4R Beneficiaries	31	111	\$285.27
	Non-project farmers	1	3	\$7.71
TOTALS		262	1,264	\$3,248.48 USD

*1750MWK = \$2.57 @ 1USD:680 MWK

** Chicken losses per household vary based on original flock size. Average loss per household based on current figures is 4.8 or US\$12.37

± Cost of 1,750MWK/chicken determined through local market analysis and seasonal prices of a local chickens at the time of the outbreak.

2.3. CAPACITY OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS TO PLAN, SAVE AND MITIGATE RISK IMPROVED

Facilitation of village savings and loan activities:

300 L4R VSLA groups were registered for the 2016 cycle during the reporting period, and this was supervised by the government staff responsible for their respective VDC. The supervision ensured familiarity and sustainability of this year’s cycle. Monitoring, mentoring and coaching of VSLA group committee members that were elected and briefed of their duties by the VAs with the help of government staff and L4R staff continued in the period under review. Most of the committees are doing well. During the period under review, all VSLA constitutions had been reviewed and others amended with respect to the lessons learnt from the 2015 cycle. Only 195 groups reported on their savings in the 2016 cycle, and thus, the data reported is from those groups. A total of \$8,166 was saved by April 2016. Going by this trend, the project anticipates more than \$108,178 to be saved by the end of 2016 cycle.

In the 2015 saving cycle, VSLA members saved \$85,059 (42,529,421 MWK). Through informal discussions with L4R staff, farmer beneficiaries indicated that the 2015 VSL proceeds improved the overall resilience of partner households during the 2015-2016 lean season from November through February. In this reporting period VSLA members saved \$8,166 by end April. During the final evaluation, the project staff looked more closely into how households used VSLA loans and pay-out funds. The findings showed that most farmers used the VSLA loans and pay-outs to buy food, farm inputs such as fertilizer and seeds, pay school fees and procure livestock such as chickens and goats to increase the livestock asset base of the farmers. Thus, many L4R beneficiaries depended on their VSLA proceeds to buy fertilizer and seeds for their crops, preventing the need to sell household assets and/or engage in other negative coping strategies.

2.4 PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIES

As part of the sustainability plan, the L4R team facilitated the long-term continuation of activities through the following activities:

- **Coordination with other NGOs working in the same areas and with the District Community Development Office to:**
 - Hand over VSLA groups to Malawi Union of Savings and Cooperatives (MUSCO) who is working in the same areas and supporting VSLA activities for both Dowa and Ntchisi districts.
 - Conducted project exit meetings in all the four EPAs where LLFs, VAs, VDCs, ADCs and government staff were briefed on post project expected roles and responsibilities. Action points were spelt out and agreed upon by all stakeholders. Common issues raised by communities included: Continued LLFs and VAs report updates to the VDCs and Government Extension Office at EPAs; VDCs and ADCs to mediate on misunderstandings among LLFs, VAs and discipline them according to gravity of the malpractice regarding their operations; Government Extension personnel (AVOs, AEDOS and Community Development Workers to continue providing technical support to LLFs and VAs.
 - Provided certificates of recognition to all LLFs and VAs.
 - Coached and mentored of LLFs and VAs Associations Committees to prepare for the associations registration.
 - Provided MUSCO and District Community Development Office with the list of all VSLAs and VAs so that they can include them within their zonal mapping,
- **Capacity building of LLFs to engage with service providers;**
 - Continued to strengthen linkage and collaboration between LLFs and AVOs by gradually handing over monitoring and supervision of LLFs to the AVOs located within the operational vicinity of LLFs. Further, during the reporting period final refresher training activities were facilitated by AVOs, leaving L4R Technical staff to play oversight role.
 - Organized a roundtable discussion between the LLFs and livestock input suppliers (drugs, equipment, materials) where they shared contacts and discussed the supply chain into rural areas.
 - Organized four field days where the livestock equipment/drug suppliers interacted with LLFs and farmers resulting in identification of opportunities for continued collaboration and accessibility to support services. The suppliers shared contacts with LLFs and farmers so that they can continue working together after the project close down.

SECTION III: CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

- Delays in vendor delivery led to late and unfinished distribution of chickens to project beneficiaries. The L4R team responded to vendor challenges by developing an alternative strategy for obtaining local chickens for distribution at the village level, bypassing vendors and directly trading with villagers. Despite diversifying means of obtaining livestock, it was still challenging to obtain enough healthy, age and size appropriate local chickens for distribution. Agricultural season and the recent harvest significantly affected the numbers of chickens available for local chicken trading; at this time of the year, most farmers are unwilling to sell their chickens because they have other financial resources available from crop sales.

Because the project was ultimately unable to distribute chickens to all intended beneficiary households who had invested their own funds to build chicken housing structures and make other preparations, L4R provided direct cash transfers to farmers who were on the pending list to receive chickens – OFDA was

formally notified. The cash was transferred through the VSLAs to which the listed farmers are members. The farmers will access the funds at an appropriate time; when chickens are readily available and the farmers can buy them locally. Measures have been put in place to have the LLFs guide farmers to buy chickens from disease free zones where the LLFs promote improved chicken husbandry and have active vaccination campaigns.

- Following the strange disease outbreak, which was declared contained on April 8, 2016, a total of 1,264 chickens were reported dead or culled. While the L4R team, in collaboration with local Government staff and the community, managed to contain the outbreak by the first week of April, the Central Veterinary Laboratory failed to provide definitive results on the etiology of this outbreak. Additionally, the government denied requests to submit samples to a diagnostic laboratory in South Africa. This highlights larger problems within the capacity of government veterinary services in Malawi. In addition, L4R has compiled a list of names of all the farmers that have lost their chickens and the numbers of chickens lost as result of this outbreak. The list was used to complete cash reimbursement to individual farmers via VSLAs, whenever possible. Non-project farmers who were affected by the outbreak but not VSLA members received direct cash transfers.

Lessons Learned

- Field days, which were organized in the four EPAs and where farmers showcased model technologies in livestock husbandry, proved to be a very successful farmer-to-farmer learning tool. Farmers were able to learn and appreciate how their colleagues who had actively participated in the project took care of their livestock. In addition, the field days provided an opportunity where farm input suppliers directly interacted with farmers and established linkages for farm inputs trading.
- Good collaboration and coordination with government staff increased farmer adoption rate of newly introduced, improved livestock farming technologies.
- Local chicken trading lends an opportunity to procure healthy chickens in areas where animal health and vaccination campaigns have been implemented for several cycles. The L4R project has encouraged Government staff and other stakeholders continue supporting this initiative in order to sustain community access to healthy livestock.
- There has been excellent control of Newcastle Disease outbreaks due to routine vaccinations by LLFs; the project has received no recent reports of outbreaks of Newcastle disease in our project areas.

SECTION IV: CONCLUSION

As the project ended on June 16, 2016, the L4R team handed over project activities to Ministry officials and the VSLA groups to MUSCCO, who have started working in the same areas that L4R had been operating. The L4R team strongly believes that a holistic approach in project implementation is the only right direction towards sustainability of project activities. It is for this reason that all stakeholders: communities, local leaders, government and L4R staff have joined hands to ensure activities continue post project closure. L4R team has also tried to instill the sense of cooperative development among all livestock producer group members so that they can engage in collective marketing of livestock products.

Annex 1: SUCCESS STORIES



SNAPSHOT Nine goats and counting

Jason learns about herd management before starting a butchery business



Jason Mwale with his goats

"I would like to thank L4R and USAID for this life changing intervention. With the trainings in business management, I can think better about my business. With the VSLA, I can bank and access loans conveniently," says Jason with a smile. "And now that my herd size is heading the right direction, I won't stop till my good is better and my better is best," says Jason.

Telling Our Story
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000
<http://stories.usaid.gov>

Jason Mwale (25) of Mwangala, Dowa is married with one child. Just two years ago, Jason managed two goats on his land – one male and one female. That year, a project called Livestock for Resilience (L4R) introduced itself to his village. Funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and implemented by Land O'Lakes International Development, L4R expands the size of vulnerable household's goat herds and building capacity of farmers like Jason to build resilience in Central Malawi. With news of the project's arrival in his village, Jason made plans to receive goats and immediately run a butchery business. While he did inevitably reach his goal, the process unfolded a bit differently than he expected.

When Jason heard that not everyone was to receive goats, he was determined to be best in his group. "I made sure I was better placed for the opportunity by being very active in the group. I wanted to run a butchery business – so I planned to receive the goats, slaughter them and sell them." Jason says. With passion and an inquisitive nature, Jason showed full commitment to learning L4R's curriculum. As Jason learned about what he needed to do to sustain a business, he realized that his initial plans would need to wait. He needed to grow his herd size first.

"It was after going through the trainings of business management. My eyes were opened and I realized that my initial business plan was bound to be short lived. With my two goats, plus the two that I receive from Land O'Lakes, my herd size would not be viable for any sustainable business. I would soon run out of goats, and my profit calculations wouldn't give me satisfactory figures," explains Jason.

He then decided to invest his time in learning more about livestock management – he wanted to increase his herd size to 12 or more to be comfortable starting his butchery business. "I refocused myself to learn as much as I could from the trainings that Land O'Lakes organized," says Jason. Jason learned about goat housing and supplementary feeding, goat reproduction system and goat disease control. He practiced these techniques on his farm and soon his doe was pregnant. After selling the first offspring, a buck, he banked the money in a Village Savings and Loan Account (VSLA).

Six months later, he bought four additional does using his proceeds from the VSLA. By continuing to apply his learnings, Jason's goat herd is healthy and growing in quantity. He expects to have 12 goats in June 2016 – less than two years after L4R's arrival in his village. With his herd size large enough to sustain itself, he is well equipped to pursue his initial goal of starting a butchery business.

"I would like to thank L4R and USAID for this life changing intervention. With the trainings in business management, I can think better about my business. With the VSLA, I can bank and access loans conveniently," says Jason with a smile. "And now that my herd size is heading the right direction, I won't stop till my good is better and my better is best."

Annex 2: QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

#	Indicator Name	Indicator Type	Unit	Disaggregation	Baseline		2016	Life of Project		Comments	
					Year	Value	Apr - Jun	Target	Actual		
USAID/OFDA Goal											
1	Number of animals benefiting from or affected by livestock activities	Output	Number	Total	2014	0	7,108	26,000	90,294	This quarter 6,162 animal visits were completed, 465 treated for the first time (371 chickens; 72 goats; 12 cattle; 10 other). In addition, 2 goats and 944 chickens were distributed.	
				Animal	Goats	2014	0	470	8,640		12,417
					Chicken	2014	0	6,578	16,750		73,766
					Cattle	2014	0	43	610		445
2	Number of people benefiting from livestock activities	Output	Number	Total	2014	0	3,705	30,000	40,250	741 new and continuing individuals were reached this quarter through training or animal health treatments (55 new) times the average household size of 5 (2.5 males; 2.5 females)	
				Sex	Male	2014	0	1,852	14,700		20,125
					Female	2014	0	1,853	15,300		20,125
3	Number of veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations administered	Outcome	Number	Total	2014	0	6,217	25,000	147,692	This quarter 6,217 animal treatments were carried out (740 deworming; 3,237 vaccinations; 2,240 other)	
				Intervention	Deworming	2014	0	740	3,900		26,643
					Vaccination	2014	0	3,237	19,300		115,392
4	Number of animals treated or vaccinated	Outcome	Number	Total	2014	0	6,162	18,000	83,406	This quarter 6,162 animal visits were completed, 465 treated for the first time (371 chickens; 72 goats; 12 cattle; 10 other)	
				Animal	Goats	2014	0	468	3,000		6,979
					Chickens	2014	0	5,634	14,400		72,266
					Cattle	2014	0	43	600		445
5	Number of people newly receiving financial services or continuing to receive financial services due to	Outcome	Number	Total	2014	0	2391	4,000	4,837	This quarter 2,391 individuals saved money. 195 VSLAs started saving again in 2016	
				Sex	Male	2014	0	839	2,000		2,021
					Female	2014	0	1552	2,000		2,816

	USAID/OFDA support										
6	Percentage of financial service groups supported by USAID/OFDA that are functioning properly	Outcome	Percentage	None	2014	0%	65%	50%	65%	195 of 300 registered VSLAs provided reports in 2016	
7	Total USD amount channeled into the program area through sub-sector activities	Outcome	Dollar (\$)	None	2014	0	0	0	0		
Program Objective											
8	Percent of households that have an increase in their livestock asset base	Outcome	Percent	Total	2014	0	N/A	75%	46%	This was calculated in the midterm conducted in October 2015. And will be calculated again during the final evaluation	
				Sex	Male-head	2014	0	N/A	75%		48%
					Fem – head	2014	0	N/A	75%		38%
9	Percent of female headed households that have an increase in their livestock asset base	Outcome	Percent	None	2014	0	N/A	75%	38%		
10	Percent of households with viable herd/flock size (participants that receive vouchers and other project activities)	Outcome	Percent	Both (Sex)	Total	2014		N/A	65%	43.9%	This was calculated in the midterm conducted in October 2015 and will be calculated again during the final evaluation
					Goats	2014	16.7%	N/A	40%	26.2%	
					Chickens	2014	39.4%	N/A	90%	36.3%	
				MHH	Total-MHH	2014		N/A	65%	44.9%	
					Goats	2014	17.5%	N/A	35%	27.8%	
					Chickens	2014	41.1%	N/A	95%	35.6%	
				FHH	Goats	2014	13.0%	N/A	40%	14.3%	
Chickens	2014	32.3%	N/A		90%	38.9%					
11	Percent of female-headed households with viable herd/flock size (participants that receive vouchers and other project activities)	Outcome	Percent	Total-FHH	2014	54.0%	N/A	65%	39.1%		
				Goats	2014	14.0%	N/A	40%	14.3%		
				Chickens	2014	61.0%	N/A	90%	38.9%		

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.1: Livestock Asset Base Expanded											
12	Number of households that utilize their vouchers to purchase animals	Output	Number	Total	2014	0	146	2,000	1,786	The project exceeded its target for goat distribution, but due to issues with chicken vendors, was not able to fully meet its target for chicken distribution	
				Type	Goats	2014	0	1	500		675
					Chickens	2014	0	145	1,500		1,111
13	Number of households that receive vouchers to purchase animals through the project	Output	Number	Total	2014	0	146	2,000	1,786		
				Type	Goats	2014	0	1	500		675
					Chickens	2014	0	145	1,500		1,111
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.2: Vulnerable Households' Capacity to Maintain Asset Base Increased											
14	Percent of households that are applying improved animal husbandry and feed techniques	Outcome	Percent	Total	2014	0	N/A	75%	59.6%	This was measured at the midterm conducted in October, and will be measured again during the final evaluation	
				Sex	Male-head	2014	0	N/A	75%		58.4%
					Fem-head	2014	0	N/A	75%		65.3%
15	Number of individuals trained in animal husbandry and management	Output	Number	Total	2014	0	686	6,000	7,277	Livestock lead farmers trained at least 686 new and continuing farmers this quarter	
				Sex	Male	2014	0	283	3,000		3,553
					Female	2014	0	403	3,000		3,724
16	Number of producer groups formed and/or strengthened	Output	Number	Total	2014	0	0	300	300	All producer groups were formed in year one	
				Type	Goats	2014	0	0	75		170
					Chickens	2014	0	0	225		130
17	Percent of female members in assisted producer groups	Outcome	Percent	None	2014	0	52%	50%	52%		
18	Number of Answer Plots established	Output	Number	None	2014	0	0	8	10	All answer plots were constructed in year one	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.3: Capacity of and Access to Animal Health and Livestock Extension Services Improved											
21	Goat and chicken mortality rate amongst target producer groups' households		Percent	Sex	Goat	2014	23%	N/A	14%	4%	This value was measured in the midterm in October 2015, it will be measured again in the final evaluation
					Chicken	2014	57%	N/A	32%	19%	
22	Net monthly	Outcome	Amount	Total	2014	0	\$10.46	\$ 50	\$ 10.01	500 MWK/\$1 was used to maintain	

	income of Livestock Lead Farmers (para-vets) from providing animal health services			Sex	Male	2014	0	\$9.92	\$ 50	\$ 9.69	consistency across time
					Female	2014	0	\$11.43	\$ 50	\$ 10.89	
23	Percentage of households served by Livestock Lead Farmers (para-vets) that give favorable reviews of their experience	Outcome	Percent	Total		2014	0	N/A	75%	89%	This value was measured in the midterm in October 2015, it will be measured again in the final evaluation
				Sex	Male	2014	0	N/A	75%	86%	
					Female	2014	0	N/A	75%	92%	
24	Number of households served by the Livestock Lead Farmers (para-vets)	Outcome	Number	None		2014	0	327	4,500	11,626	327 household-visits were conducted this quarter, where 55 households reached were new households
25	Number of trained Livestock Lead Farmers (para-vets) providing animal health services to households	Outcome	Number	None		2014	0	39	150	132	39 livestock lead farmers provided animal health services this month. Likely more provided services but were unable to come to the meeting to turn in their report
26	Number of Livestock Lead Farmers (para-vets) equipped and trained in animal health services and animal husbandry and management	Output	Number	Total		2014	0	0	150	138	
				Sex	Male	2014	0	0	96	72	
					Female	2014	0	0	54	66	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.4: Capacity of Vulnerable Households to Plan, Save and Mitigate Risk Improved											
27	Amount (\$) saved and loaned in the VSLAs	Outcome	Amount (\$)	None		2014	\$ 0	\$ 8,166	\$ 30,000	\$ 108,178	\$8,166 was saved in April. 500 MWK/\$1 used for consistency
28	Percentage of households that are applying improved business techniques	Outcome	Percent	Total		2014	0	N/A	75%	8.6%	This was calculated at the midterm in October 2015, and will be updated again in the final evaluation
				Sex	Male-head	2014	0	N/A	75%	8.1%	
					Fem-head	2014	0	N/A	75%	10.9%	
29	Number of individuals trained on savings and loans	Output	Number	Total		2014	0	552	6,000	5,817	Another 552 people were trained in VSLA this quarter when new VSLAs began.
				Sex	Male	2014	0	228	3,000	2,640	
					Female	2014	0	324	3,000	3,177	

30	Number of individuals receiving household enterprise training	Output	Number	Total	2014	0	39	18,000	10,360		
				Sex	Male	2014	0	24	9,000		4,817
					Female	2014	0	15	9,000		5,543