



FINAL REPORT

July 15, 2014 – June 16, 2016

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

**Submitted to
USAID/OFDA**

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Administrative Data

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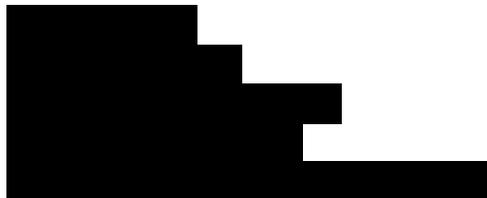


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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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
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 23-month Livestock for Resilience (L4R) project in Central Malawi between July 15, 2014 and June 16, 2016. The overall project objective was to build resiliency of vulnerable households in Dowa and Ntchisi Districts by expanding their livestock production capacity and livelihood asset base; and improving their financial literacy and capacity to plan, save and mitigate risk.

The project registered the following key achievements:

- 90,294 animals benefiting from or affected by livestock activities (target: 26,000)
- 40,250 people (20,125 male, 20,125 female) benefiting from livestock activities (target: 30,000)
- 147,692 veterinary interventions (e.g. treatments, vaccines) (target: 25,000)
- 83,406 animals treated or vaccinated (target: 18,000)

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

L4R directly targeted 6,000 yet reached 7,277 households in disaster prone communities with activities that strengthened their livestock productive capacity and livelihood asset base by expanding access to improved goats and chickens; providing training to groups in livestock production and marketing; and scaling up para-vet services. Improved financial education and savings also aided these communities in withstanding future climatic and economic disasters. The project was implemented in ten communities of Mwangala, Kamungwe, Lichere, Nyundo, Chiponda, Zolire, Kadundwe, Mpofu, Malenga and Chikhungwa from four Extension Planning Areas (EPAs) of Bowe, Nachisaka, Malomo and Chipuka.

L4R beneficiaries, who became members of both producer groups and village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), demonstrated their improved animal husbandry learnings and successfully constructed and were using a raised khola for their goats and/or chickens. This was a prerequisite for those selected to receive L4R goats and chickens, among other criteria. L4R farmers also actively participated in animal health services discussion forums and regularly attended training sessions organized by Livestock Lead Farmers (LLFs) and the Village Agents (VAs). The successes of our intervention in Central Malawi are demonstrated through the following results:

- About 65% of chicken farmers (7.7% at baseline) and 63% of goat farmers (21.5% at baseline) are practicing raised khola. While adoption of raised khola was a pre-requisite for the farmer to receive L4R livestock, other farmers have embraced raised khola due to observed benefits.
- Livestock mortality rates amongst target producer groups' households have been significantly reduced from 23% for goats and 57% for chickens at baseline to 4% (target: 14%) and 6% (target: 32%) at endline, respectively.
- While the project targeted \$30,000 as amount saved in the VSLAs, the actual savings were \$108,178 at the end of the project.

1.2 ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS

The L4R project was implemented through its national office in Lilongwe where the Chief of Party (CoP) and administrative and finance support departments were based and through a field operations office at Mponela, Dowa District, where the livestock production, business and marketing and monitoring and evaluation teams were based. Satellite offices in Dowa and Ntchisi were also established to ensure proximity of Livestock Specialists to their areas of operation.

During the life of the project, the local currency fluctuated in value from 1 USD = 400 MWK in July 2014 to 1 USD = 700 MWK in June 2016. Any savings realized, as result of the stronger US Dollar, were used to bolster our field activities and reach more households with trainings and services.

1.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Land O'Lakes developed a robust monitoring, evaluation and learning system to measure implementation and results of the L4R program. In October 2014, Land O'Lakes contracted an external firm to conduct a baseline assessment through household surveys and focus group discussions with households that met the criteria for inclusion in the project and key informant interviews with government livestock staff, farmer group leaders, and savings institutions to understand the context in the target districts and set baseline values for indicators. An internal midterm and external final evaluation were then conducted in October 2015 and May 2016, respectively. The midterm and final evaluation used similar methodology as the baseline to measure the progress on key outcome indicators, understand key challenges and successes and provide recommendations for project improvements.

Monitoring data was collected by project staff at all project activities, including LLF and VA trainings and animal distributions. Additionally, lead participants, LLF and VAs, collected information about the roll-out of activities that they conducted, including animal husbandry training to their producer groups, animal health services provided, and the savings and loan activities of each VSLA. The L4R M&E Specialist conducted field visits to ensure the quality of the data reported by the project participants.

SECTION II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Land O'Lakes strategy for implementing L4R was designed to be sustainable – we focused on knowledge transfer and capacity building of farmers that would enable them to make informed decisions to mitigate risks and improve their household's livelihood beyond the life of the program. To build farmers' skills, we utilized a Training of Trainers (TOT) model, which left behind technically qualified Livestock Lead Farmers (LLFs) and Village Agents (VAs) that can provide needed technical support in animal health service provision and management of VSLAs. In these efforts, we paid particular attention to inclusion of women by promoting women's leadership and access to skills development via producer groups and VSLAs. A summary of our achievements is presented below and in the APDT, found in Annex 2.

IR 1.1 Livestock Asset Base Expanded

L4R implemented a livestock (goat and chicken) voucher scheme to facilitate growth in productive household assets. Households selected to receive livestock received prerequisite training in animal husbandry and care and

built improved housing for their existing and new animals. By the end of the project, L4R distributed 1,500 goats (1,350 does and 150 bucks) to 675 farmers (340 male, 335 female) and 5,438 chickens (1,233 cockerels and 4,205 hens) to 1,111 beneficiaries (378 male, 733 female). While the goat distribution target was 100% met, vendors' ability to supply chickens allowed us to meet just 73% of the chicken distribution target. As a mitigation strategy, L4R transferred 1,750 MWK per chicken that was not received, to the intended recipient farmer's VSLA account (total: 3,608,500 MK). This gives the farmer households who completed trainings and built chicken housing the opportunity to procure chickens on their own, when they become available in the market.

Final Evaluation data show that VSLA share-out funds at the end of the 2015 cycle were put to productive use therefore, receiving these added funds at the end of the 2016 will provide farmers with resources need to buy household and farm inputs without having to resort to sale of livestock particularly during the November-February lean season.

IR 1.2 Vulnerable Households' Capacity to Maintain Asset Base Increased

Maintaining a healthy livestock asset base helps vulnerable households withstand environmental or economic shocks, as it creates a more comfortable safety net. We built capacity of 7,277 farmers (3,553 male, 3,724 female) against a target of 6,000 in areas of group formation and governance, adoption of improved animal nutrition and husbandry practices (raised khola, proper chick care, deworming of goats, regular vaccination of chickens against Newcastle Disease, supplementary feeding of livestock, etc.), and application of improved production and business management techniques. The farmers took part in 300 producer groups (170 goat, 130 chicken) whose female membership amounted to 51%.

IR 1.3: Capacity of and Access to Animal Health and Livestock Extension Services Improved

At the end of the L4R project, 132 active LLFs (of 138 trained) had provided animal health services to 11,626 households in the Dowa and Ntchisi communities. These LLFs were trained in group dynamics, leadership and management, effective communication, practical techniques in feed processing, vaccination protocols, the diagnosis and treatment of common and locally-specific diseases, animal handling and restraint techniques, proper storage, handling, and disposal of veterinary drugs; and good client relations. While the model was very successful in bringing and scaling up animal health services in our areas of operation, it did not prove as profitable for the LLFs as anticipated. On average, LLFs earned \$10.01/mo. against a target of \$50/mo., with women earning slightly more than men (\$10.89 versus \$9.69). The reason for lower than expected earnings being general lack of availability of drugs for purchase and farmers willingness to pay for treatment.

IR 1.4: Capacity of Vulnerable Households to Plan, Save and Mitigate Risk Improved

L4R far exceeded the target of saving and loaning \$30,000 in the VSLAs by reaching \$108,178 by project end. This achievement is result of training and capacity building for both farmer participants and the VAs. The household enterprise training that was given to 10,360 individuals, which engaged both women and men to take stock of their assets, seasonal income and expenditures, and enabled joint planning and informed and equitable decision-making regarding investments in family health, nutrition and financial well-being. As savings in VSLAs grew, L4R introduced members to various ways in which loans can be leveraged to enhance economic resilience. For women in particular, L4R-supported VSLAs provided an opportunity to exercise leadership skills and elevate social status by growing their decision making power.



Photo 1: [REDACTED], 43, and her daughter. With an initial input of \$80.43, Agness received \$155.29 during share-out after eight months of saving. She used part of her proceeds to purchase two bags of fertilizer, six maize bags to feed her family and groundnuts for business. “My involvement in L4R activities has helped me in realizing the potential in me,” concluded [REDACTED]

SECTION III: CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Inability to reach chicken distribution targets:

Challenges in vendor supply and delivery of chickens led to a delayed and eventually 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. The agricultural season and the recent harvest significantly affected the numbers of chickens available for local chicken trading. During the February-May months, most farmers were unwilling to sell their chickens because they have access to other financial resources made available by crop sales following the harvest. 413 L4R farmers had completed livestock care trainings and built proper chicken housing structures for chickens that could not be delivered. Therefore, L4R transferred cash (1,750 MWK per chicken, market price) into the intended recipient’s VSLA account. The farmers will gain access to those funds during the lean season and LLFs will continue to guide farmers to purchase chickens from areas where vaccination campaigns have taken place and farmers have been trained on improved chicken husbandry.

Inability to identify the cause of the disease outbreak experienced in March – April 2016:



Photo 2: L4R farmer receiving cash compensation for chicken lost due to disease outbreak. Funds were then immediately deposited into the same farmer’s VSLA account.

Following the chicken disease outbreak, which was contained on April 8, 2016, a total of 1,264 chickens were either 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 did not have the capacity 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. L4R had 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 lost chickens as result of the outbreak but are not VSLA members received direct cash transfers.

Lessons Learned

Continued learning from successes and challenges during project implementation proved a strong catalyst for innovative ideas which eventually improved project implementation. For example:

- Inclusive participation of diverse stakeholders and partners from the public and private sector strengthened interface and collaboration with the target community. Collaboration and coordination with government staff increased farmer adoption rate of newly introduced, improved livestock farming technologies; and ensured sustainability of continued technical backstopping for LLFs from government derived Livestock Extension Services.
- 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.
- 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 to 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 did not receive any reports of Newcastle disease outbreak in areas of operation
- Planning in advance for possible livestock disease outbreaks – while all was going well in implementing L4R project, front line project team, partners and stakeholders were caught completely unaware by the strange chicken disease outbreak in early March 2016. It took the team one week to begin implementing a response strategy. The situation was made worse with lack of diagnostic facilities at the Government run Central Veterinary Laboratory. While project team and stakeholders are commended for containing

the disease within one month of the first reports, the response would have been better if plans on any eventualities were factored at project design.

- As livestock herd or flock size increase in numbers due to the direct impact of improved management and husbandry practices, issues of environmental management need to seriously be considered. In the L4R project, this aspect was not given strong attention and yet the goat livestock type can be very destructive on the environment, if not well thought through from an environmental management point of view. Future projects of similar nature should include a component of replenishing the environment and its sustainable management.

SECTION IV: CONCLUSION

By June 2016, L4R reached its objectives of building resiliency of vulnerable households in Dowa and Ntchisi Districts by expanding households' livestock production capacity, livelihood asset base and improving their financial literacy leading to greater capacity to plan, save and mitigate future risk.

To ensure sustainability of these efforts, L4R staff worked closely with local communities, local leaders and government staff to instill a sense of cooperative development among livestock producer group members so that they can engage in collective marketing of livestock products in the future. Additionally, L4R staff, with support from government officials, have supported LLFs to establish committees that ensure proper utilization of and timely restocking of drugs and vaccines. In response, private sector stakeholders have committed to complement government efforts in ensuring a steady supply of livestock drugs to Dowa and Ntchisi Districts, so that LLFs can readily access them.

Land O'Lakes formally handed over project activities to Ministry officials and VSLA groups to MUSCCO, who continue to reach L4R areas of implementation.

Annex 1: SUCCESS STORIES



SNAPSHOT Money in a box

Livestock Lead Farmer model mitigates widowhood



Nelesi with her daughter and vet box.

"I am able to meet household needs and have a surplus to pay for school needs of my remaining two children. Never again will I lose my daughters to early marriages."

Nelesi

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Losing a husband is a nightmare no woman wishes to dream about. The situation is even worse if the husband is the sole breadwinner of the household. Apart from the emotional stress, the departure of the husband exposes the household to income and food security vulnerability, potentially condemning the household to "absolute poor."

This is a common trend in Malawi, but one that Nelesi Chimombo broke away from. A mother of five daughters, Nelesi lost her husband in 2006, when most of her children were young and in need of a stable source of income. Despite her hardworking spirit in farming, life was unbearable as she could not afford to pay for school fees. The little money she earned through subsistence farming was just enough for upkeep and life. She recalls this being one of the saddest moments of her life.

"Because I did not have money for school fees, I lost my first three children to early marriages," she says as tears lingered in her eyes.

That time in her life is history now. Nelesi is now a Livestock Lead Farmer for Chisomo Chicken Group of Chipuka EPA in Ntchisi district. With funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Land O'Lakes International Development acknowledged her work ethic and selected her for this role under the Livestock for Resilience Project.

Through this role, Nelesi was trained in numerous aspects of animal husbandry and animal health care. She is now able to provide animal health services to her fellow farmers on a fee-per-service arrangement. Additionally, she was linked to private veterinary input and service providers where she gets consistent supplies of drugs and other veterinary inputs.

Land O'Lakes also set her up with a start-up "Vet Box," which contains basic tools for her job, such as hoof clippers, weigh band, overalls, drums, trochar (bloat knife) and tag applicator.

Today, Nelesi is providing veterinary services to more than 150 livestock farmers – well beyond her own chicken group of 18 members.

"All this is money!" she says with a smile. "In the month of April-2016 alone, I got MK 22,000 (\$31.43) through vet services. This small box is like my gold mine."

When asked on how she utilizes this money, Nelesi did not hide her delight to say that she is now paying school fees for her fourth-born daughter to attend form three (equivalent of third grade).

"I am able to meet household needs and able to have surplus to pay for school needs of my remaining two children. Never again will I lose my daughters to early marriages," she says.

Even though the model was based on fee-per-service, Nelesi says her priority is to ensure that animals in her vicinity are in good health, rather than just concentrating on money alone.

"For instance, this year I vaccinated more than 500 chickens against Newcastle on a condition that I got paid when farmers have harvested groundnuts. This cannot happen with private veterinarians, yet it has helped to save chickens." She finishes her story with a proud smile.



SNAPSHOT

Never Stop Learning

An 83 year old who never stops searching for ways to grow his business



Chakazonda proudly displaying his VSLA shares for 2016.

"I would like to thank Land O' Lakes for bringing the idea of VSLAs in our community because this program helps my family when we need help the most."

- Chakazonda.

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Resilience. It doesn't come from one act, one decision, one behavior, but multiple factors working together. For Chakazonda Yafeti, farmer and family man, resilience is the choice to never stop learning. Living in Central Malawi's village of Kawaye, this choice has enabled him to grow his maize and tobacco farming business at the ripe age of 83. How? With new business knowhow and goats.

With funding from U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), in 2015, the Land O'Lakes International Development Livestock for Resilience program (L4R) arrived in Chakazonda's village.

As a member of Takondwera Goat Producer Club, he received two goats along with training on how to properly care for them, including best practices in feed, animal health care and building a safe and hygienic shelter. Not only did livestock benefit from these improvements, but also his crop business. He uses the extra manure to fertilize his maize and tobacco plants.

L4R also connected him with the local Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) – a community savings pool used to help grow businesses and provide a safety net in times of uncertainty. He is now executing a strategic plan to grow his farming business by expanding his goat herd, which involves saving a portion of his earnings every month.

"I would like to thank Land O'Lakes for the initiatives which they have brought in our area. We now know how to take good care of goats and report problems, when they arise, to lead farmers who come and administer drugs," says Chakazonda.

December is usually a month when Chakazonda runs out of food. Not this year. With his savings, he is expected to harvest over MK30,000 (\$42.86) from the VSLAs by the end of the

year, a nearly 50% improvement from the previous year. And he doesn't intend to stop there.



SNAPSHOT Height Magic

Goat housing increases livestock asset base



Chimwemwe in front of her raised goat kraal

"For the first time I have 12 goats in my kraal and I expect the number to increase more."

- Chimwemwe

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Every year, the rainy season came. And every year, Chimwemwe Mikili lost six goats – half of her herd size. Her business was suffering. She knew there had to be a solution, but what?

This is the question that lingered in her mind when she first heard of the Livestock for Resilience (L4R) project. Funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and implemented by Land O'Lakes International Development, L4R arrived in Ntchisi, Chimwemwe's home district in central Malawi, in 2014.

Due to her work ethic and dedication, Chimwemwe was nominated to become a Livestock Lead Farmer for the Sagonia Goat Group. She was trained in animal husbandry practices, household economics, animal health, collective marketing and group dynamics. "At the time, I could not have imaged how many opportunities would emerge as a result of the training," says Chimwemwe.

Among all the trainings, Chimwemwe will always cherish construction of raised kraals (goat pens) as a break-through to her goat farming. After being trained on the benefits of a raised kraal, she constructed her own with technical support from L4R project staff.

As it had every year prior, in 2015 the rain season came. Chimwemwe waited to lose almost half of her herd size once again. She kept waiting, and waiting. To her delight, no goats died that rainy season. That's when she realized it was due to the new design of her kraal.

Ground-level kraals are difficult to clean, are moist and they create a haven for build-up of diseases – a design structure that is worsened during rainy season. This is never the case with the raised kraals.

With a smile, Chimwemwe looks forward to the future of her farm, "This has doubled my livestock asset base. For the first time I have 12 goats in my kraal and I expect the number to increase more."



SNAPSHOT A Household Transformed

Chickens get a family through the hunger season



Maize produced using manure from chicken and fertiliser bought with VSLA money

"The chickens are now more productive than ever before. We learned a lot about to take care of them and it's paid off."

-Chimwemwe

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Akimu Kawaye is a 47 year old farmer from Kawaye village in Central Malawi. Akimu recalls a time, not long ago, when he and his family didn't always know if they would make it through hunger season.

"Life used to be hard during the times of dry spells when we experienced little harvest. I had to sell labour and household items to survive," he says.

Today, Akimu's household is singing a different song. As part of the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)-funded Livestock for Resilience (L4R) project, he received five chickens and training on best practices in animal husbandry. Implemented by Land O'Lakes International Development, the L4R project has worked with Akimu and others to help grow their farming businesses to earn more income and get through periods of drought. Since then, Akimu's flock size has grown from two to 15.

"The chickens are now productive, unlike in the past, because we have learned a lot about taking good care of chickens. Our chickens are vaccinated every three months. In the past, this never happened, thus they were wiped out by Newcastle disease," says Akimu.

Akimu's household now has safety from hunger during the dry season. Last year, he sold seven chickens to buy maize for feeding his family. The remaining chickens also contribute by laying eggs, which contribute both to feeding his family and selling at the market. He uses the extra money not only for food, but also towards education for his three children.

Akimu also utilizes the chicken manure toward increasing his maize production. He easily collects manure from his raised chicken and goat kraal, which he applies in the maize field. In this year alone, after applying chicken and goat manure

alongside chemical fertiliser in his maize field, he managed to harvest 10 full ox-carts of maize.

"I would like to thank Land O'Lakes for fulfilling their promise of giving us chickens and services because, in the past, some organizations came and promised us the same but they did not fulfil their promise," says Akimu.

L4R also trained Akimu on how to save his extra earnings in a local Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA). Last year, he received a VSLA loan to purchase wire and build housing for the next round of chicks. He paid back the loan in full, and was proud to see his investment go to something that will add value to the goal of his farm: long term production success.

According to Akimu, though the project had a short duration, it has prepared his household and many others to better deal with climate change struggles of poor harvests and droughts, largely through the increased livestock asset base.

Annex 2: LIFE OF PROJECT PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

#	Indicator Name	Indicator Type	Unit	Disaggregation	Baseline		Life of Project		
					Year	Value	Target	Actual	
USAID/OFDA Goal									
1	Number of animals benefiting from or affected by livestock activities	Output	Number	Total		2014	0	26,000	90,294
				Animal	Goats	2014	0	8,640	12,417
					Chicken	2014	0	16,750	73,766
					Cattle	2014	0	610	445
2	Number of people benefiting from livestock activities	Output	Number	Total		2014	0	30,000	40,250
				Sex	Male	2014	0	14,700	20,125
					Female	2014	0	15,300	20,125
3	Number of veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations administered	Outcome	Number	Total		2014	0	25,000	147,692
				Intervention	Deworming	2014	0	3,900	26,643
					Vaccination	2014	0	19,300	115,392
4	Number of animals treated or vaccinated	Outcome	Number	Total		2014	0	18,000	83,406
				Animal	Goats	2014	0	3,000	6,979
					Chickens	2014	0	14,400	72,266
					Cattle	2014	0	600	445

#	Indicator Name	Indicator Type	Unit	Disaggregation	Baseline		Life of Project		
					Year	Value	Target	Actual	
5	Number of people newly receiving financial services or continuing to receive financial services due to USAID/OFDA support	Outcome	Number	Total		2014	0	4,000	4,837
				Sex	Male	2014	0	2,000	2,021
					Female	2014	0	2,000	2,816
6	Percentage of financial service groups supported by USAID/OFDA that are functioning properly	Outcome	Percentage	None		2014	0%	50%	65%
7	Total USD amount channeled into the program area through sub-sector activities	Outcome	Dollar (\$)	None		2014	0	0	0
Program Objective									
8	Percent of households that have an increase in their livestock asset base	Outcome	Percent	Total		2014	0	75%	77%
				Sex	Male-head	2014	0	75%	77%
					Fem – head	2014	0	75%	78%
9	Percent of female headed households that have an increase in their livestock asset base	Outcome	Percent	None		2014	0	75%	78%
10	Percent of households with viable herd/flock size (participants that receive vouchers and other project activities)	Outcome	Percent	Both (Sex)	Total	2014		65%	74%
					Goats	2014	16.7%	40%	37%
					Chickens	2014	39.4%	90%	75%
				MHH	Total-MHH	2014		65%	75%
					Goats	2014	17.5%	40%	38%
					Chickens	2014	41.1%	90%	76%
				FHH	Goats	2014	13.0%	40%	36%
Chickens	2014	32.3%	90%		74%				
11	Percent of female-headed households with viable herd/flock size (participants that receive vouchers and other project	Outcome	Percent	Total-FHH		2014	54.0%	65%	77%
				Goats		2014	14.0%	40%	36%
				Chickens		2014	61.0%	90%	74%

#	Indicator Name	Indicator Type	Unit	Disaggregation	Baseline		Life of Project		
					Year	Value	Target	Actual	
	activities)								
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.1: Livestock Asset Base Expanded									
12	Number of households that utilize their vouchers to purchase animals	Output	Number	Total		2014	0	2,000	1,786
				Type	Goats	2014	0	500	675
					Chickens	2014	0	1,500	1,111
13	Number of households that receive vouchers to purchase animals through the project	Output	Number	Total		2014	0	2,000	1,786
				Type	Goats	2014	0	500	675
					Chickens	2014	0	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	75%	72%
				Sex	Male-head	2014	0	75%	72%
					Fem-head	2014	0	75%	74%
15	Number of individuals trained in animal husbandry and management	Output	Number	Total		2014	0	6,000	7,277
				Sex	Male	2014	0	3,000	3,553
					Female	2014	0	3,000	3,724
16	Number of producer groups formed and/or strengthened	Output	Number	Total		2014	0	300	300
				Type	Goats	2014	0	75	170
					Chickens	2014	0	225	130

#	Indicator Name	Indicator Type	Unit	Disaggregation		Baseline		Life of Project	
						Year	Value	Target	Actual
17	Percent of female members in assisted producer groups	Outcome	Percent	None		2014	0	50%	52%
18	Number of Answer Plots established	Output	Number	None		2014	0	8	10
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%	14%	4%
					Chicken	2014	57%	32%	6%
22	Net monthly income of Livestock Lead Farmers (para-vets) from providing animal health services	Outcome	Amount	Total		2014	0	\$ 50	\$ 10.01
				Sex	Male	2014	0	\$ 50	\$ 9.69
					Female	2014	0	\$ 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	75%	87%
				Sex	Male	2014	0	75%	88%
					Female	2014	0	75%	84%
24	Number of households served by the Livestock Lead Farmers (para-vets)	Outcome	Number	None		2014	0	4,500	11,626
25	Number of trained Livestock Lead Farmers (para-vets) providing animal health services to households	Outcome	Number	None		2014	0	150	132
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	150	138
				Sex	Male	2014	0	96	72
					Female	2014	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	\$ 30,000	\$ 108,178
28	Percentage of households that are applying improved business techniques	Outcome	Percent	Total		2014	0	75%	27%
				♂	Male-head	2014	0	75%	26%

#	Indicator Name	Indicator Type	Unit	Disaggregation		Baseline		Life of Project	
						Year	Value	Target	Actual
					Fem –head	2014	0	75%	27%
29	Number of individuals trained on savings and loans	Output	Number	Total		2014	0	6,000	5,817
				Sex	Male	2014	0	3,000	2,640
					Female	2014	0	3,000	3,177
30	Number of individuals receiving household enterprise training	Output	Number	Total		2014	0	18,000	10,360
				Sex	Male	2014	0	9,000	4,817
					Female	2014	0	9,000	5,543