

Evaluation of Performance of the Poverty Alleviation Component of Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development Support Programme in Letlhakeng Sub-district, Botswana

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Abstract

This study investigated the performance and impact of resource-poor component (smallstock, *Tswana* chickens and guinea fowl packages) of Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development (LIMID) on the beneficiaries at Letlhakeng, Khudumelapye and Salajwe in Letlhakeng Sub-District in May 2013. Fifty-six LIMID beneficiaries were randomly selected from Letlhakeng (38), Salajwe (9) and Khudumelapye (9). The selection of research sites (villages) was purposive to avoid selection of villages without projects or excluding one type of project. Data on demographic characteristics, marital status, educational level of respondents and performance of projects were collected using a structured questionnaire and through direct observation. Ninety percent of the respondents were women while the literacy level of respondents was 66.07%. About 37.5% of beneficiaries said they received visits from Ministry of Agriculture extension staff whilst 62.5% said they were never visited. Only 35.71% of beneficiaries said they received training on livestock husbandry practices prior to establishment of projects while 64.29% did not receive any training. Smallstock, *Tswana* chickens and guinea fowl populations declined significantly ($P < 0.05$) over time. Smallstock population declined by 39.80% and *Tswana* chickens 63.60% while all guinea fowl projects collapsed. Only 10% of the projects in the present study performed satisfactorily. The poor performance of projects and collapse of guinea fowl projects point to the inadequacy of extension services. About 63% of the beneficiaries said LIMID had a positive impact on their livelihoods whilst the remainder said it did not improve their lives. Furthermore, 50% of the beneficiaries said LIMID enabled them to acquire basic household needs, access capital (14.29%), make improvements to their homes (7.14%), establish businesses and incubators (5.35%), destump their ploughing fields (3.57%) and to exchange smallstock for cattle (3.57%). About 98.21% of respondents said they wanted LIMID to be continued. These results show that extension service is inadequate and that LIMID alleviated poverty.

KEYWORDS: Guinea fowl, LIMID, poverty alleviation, smallstock, *Tswana* chickens

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Botswana has put in place many policies and programmes aimed at enabling the poor to achieve sustainable livelihoods by improving access to productive resources including targeted schemes, such as the Financial Assistance Policy (FAP) now

replaced by Citizen Entrepreneurship Development Agency (CEDA) for income generating projects and employment creation, Arable Land Development Programme that assisted resource-poor farmers to produce at subsistence levels and raise income; the Labour Intensive Public Works programmes to reduce unemployment, and Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development (LIMID).

The two components of LIMID are resource-poor and infrastructure development. The resource-poor component comprises *Tswana* chickens and smallstock. On the other hand, the infrastructure development component comprises animal husbandry and fodder support, borehole/well equipping, borehole drilling, water reticulation, borehole/well purchase, livestock water development for small herd owners in communal areas, and cooperative poultry abattoirs (Ministry of Agriculture 2010). The LIMID support scheme is available only to Botswana citizens aged ≥ 18 years (Ministry of Agriculture 2006, 2010). The purpose of the resource-poor component is to eliminate poverty by providing resources to the resource-poor who are expected to care for livestock to enable its multiplication (Ministry of Agriculture 2010).

There is limited information on the performance of the LIMID Programme. Therefore, a study was undertaken in three villages of Letlhakeng sub-district in Kweneng District to evaluate the performance of LIMID to determine if it has met its objectives.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study site

Letlhakeng is headquarters of Letlhakeng Sub-district of Kweneng District. The coordinates for Letlhakeng are S 24° 06'03'', E 25° 01'47'', Salajwe (S 23° 41'48'', E 24° 43'02'') and Khudumelapye (S 23° 51'34'', E 24° 52'57''). The populations of Letlhakeng, Salajwe and Khudumelapye are 7,229, 2,440 and 2,080 people (Central Statistics Office 2012). The sub-district is characterised by traditional rearing system of livestock.

Sampling strategy

A list of LIMID beneficiaries was obtained from the District Animal Production office in Letlhakeng and was used to select villages that benefited from the poverty alleviation components (smallstock and poultry) of LIMID. The selection of research sites (villages) was done using purposive sampling method to avoid selection of villages without projects or excluding one type of project. Villages with all the three types of projects (smallstock, chickens and guinea fowl) were selected where possible and the proportionate to size sampling procedure was used to determine the number of projects per village. Projects were selected using the stratified random sampling technique to ensure all projects have equal chance of being selected. The strata were the different packages (smallstock, *Tswana* chickens and guinea fowl). The respondents were randomly selected from all individuals who have benefitted from the LIMID resource-poor packages (smallstock, *Tswana* chickens and guinea fowl) and resided in the three villages using the hat sampling technique.

Data collection

Data were collected through interviewing of key informants (community leaders, MOA staff and Department of Social Services staff at the selected places) and 56 beneficiaries randomly selected from Letlhakeng (38), Salajwe (9) and Khudumelapye (9) (Table 1) using two separate structured questionnaires. The questionnaire captured data on demographic parameters, extension service delivery (farmer training and projects visits), impact of projects on beneficiaries, management practices (feeding and disease control) and challenges. Data on current livestock population were also collected. Prior to data collection, the questionnaire was pre-tested in Molepolole. The pre-test involved 10 LIMID beneficiaries and five MoA staff. Data were also collected through direct observation and by evaluating secondary sources of data. Permission was sought from the MoA as the custodian of the programme before the research was undertaken.

Statistical Analysis

Data derived from questionnaire were coded and recorded into the spreadsheet for statistical analysis. Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16 (2007). Descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviations and standard errors) were generated to represent both qualitative and quantitative data collected from the survey. Quantitative data were analysed by comparing means using Least Significant Difference (LSD) at $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-economic characteristics

Data on gender and age of respondents are presented in Table 2. About 91% of the respondents were women while the remainder was men. Of the 38 smallstock beneficiaries 33 (86.8%) were females and 5 (13.2%) males. All *Tswana* chickens and guinea fowl beneficiaries in this study were females (Table 2). The current findings show that women benefitted from the resource-poor packages of the LIMID programme than their male counterparts. This finding is consistent with Mrema and Rannobe (1996) and Moreki et al. (2010a). The study by Mrema and Rannobe (1996) showed that more women own goats than men as men have resources to own other livestock. The study by Moreki et al. (2010a) reported that 77.7% females benefitted from LIMID support scheme compared to 22.3% males. However, the present results are inconsistent with Nsoso et al. (2004) who reported that 52% men owned smallstock compared to 48% females in Kweneng North. Similarly, Oladele and Monkhei (2008) in Botswana found that more men (67.81%) owned smallstock than women (32.19%). The current results on *Tswana* chickens are consistent with Moreki et al. (2010a) who reported more women (76.32%) owning *Tswana* chickens in a LIMID evaluation research in seven districts of Botswana. The results are also supported by Moreki et al. (2010b) who reported that 83.20% women and 16.80% men benefitted from *Tswana* chickens in the 10 districts of Botswana. However, the current results are inconsistent with Oladele and Monkhei who found that 66.16% men owned chickens than women (33.84%). The results on guinea fowl are inconsistent with Moreki et al. (2010a) who reported that 75% of men benefitted from guinea fowl package compared to 25% women.

Thirty-six percent of respondents were aged 30-39 years followed by 40-49 years (27%), 50-59 years (20%), <30 years (11%) and lastly >60 years with 6% (Table 2). These results indicate low youth participation (10.7%) in the LIMID scheme. Similar

findings were reported by Moreki et al.(2010a) who reported youth participation of 15% in the LIMID scheme. The authors argued that the scheme may not be appealing to the youth. Dolberg (2001) mentioned that smallstock and poultry are ideal for poverty alleviation as they can be easily kept by women and older people who are most affected by poverty.

Marital status and literacy level of respondents

Data on marital status and literacy level of respondents are given in Table 3. As shown in Table 3, 71.43% of respondents were single, 10.72% widows, 10.72% cohabiting couples and 7.14% married. The current results show that single headed households, especially women (82.1%) benefitted more from the resource-poor component of the LIMID programme. These findings are in agreement with Moreki et al. (2010a) who reported that 65.78% of LIMID beneficiaries were single headed households.

About two thirds (66.07%) of the respondents had attended school whilst the remainder never attended school (Table 3). The current study shows that the respondents who attained primary education were equal to those who attained Junior certificate (26.79%), followed by O'level/BGCSE (8.93%) and lastly non-formal (3.58%) (Table 3). The literacy level of 66.07% in this study indicates that most beneficiaries can appreciate the messages on animal husbandry practices. Previous study by Moreki et al. (2010a) reported literacy level of 70.83% for LIMID beneficiaries in Kweneng District compared to 66.07% in the current study. This is also in agreement with Tshitangoni et al.(2011) who reported illiteracy level of 27% at Limpopo in South Africa and said formal education is vital for sustainability of projects as individuals can grasp and implement skills learned. The literacy levels for Salajwe, Khudumelapye and Letlhakeng were 66.7%, 66.7% and 65.8%, respectively.

Extension/technical support

About 36% of respondents said they were assisted by the Department of Animal Production (DAP) and/or Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) staff while 1.79% reporting receiving support from Department of Crop Production. The reasons advanced by respondents for extension visits ranged from data collection and message extension (25%) to attending to diseases/cases and vaccinations (10.71%). Approximately 63% of the respondents said they did not receive any visits from MoA staff (Table 4). About 13% of respondents said the visits received were only to count livestock without any technical message being delivered. This result shows that extension service is inadequate which could have contributed to the poor performance of the LIMID projects in this study. According to Ministry of Agriculture (2010), extension staff is expected to monitor LIMID projects and mentor the beneficiaries, which was evidently inadequate in the current study. The current results are supported by Ebrahim and Hailemichael (2012) in Ethiopia who attributed high mortalities of smallstock to limited access to veterinary services as most of the mortalities can be prevented through good animal husbandry practices. This is also supported by Sidahmed and Ange (2002) in Germany who reported that livestock projects are successful when good technical backstopping is provided as well as functional monitoring and evaluation systems.

Training in animal husbandry practices

Data on training of beneficiaries in animal husbandry practices are given in Table 4. About 35.71% of the beneficiaries said they received training in livestock management prior to obtaining packages whilst the rest said they did not receive any training. These shows that farmer training was low. The current results show that Salajwe had more trained beneficiaries (55.56%) compared to other villages. Seventy-five percent of guinea fowl beneficiaries received training followed by *Tswana* chickens (71.43%) and smallstock (19.44%). On the contrary, smallstock projects performed better than both guinea fowl and *Tswana* chickens. According to Ministry of Agriculture (2010), farmer training is a pre-requisite in establishing any resource-poor LIMID support project. The present results indicate that the majority (64.29%) of the beneficiaries did not meet one of the requirements before establishing projects. Previous study by Ngowi et al. (2011) in Tanzania found that farmer training had a significant improvement on knowledge and attitude of pig farmers on porcine cysticercosis and reduced incidence of *Taenia solium* by 43%. Failure to impart knowledge on animal husbandry practices to projects beneficiaries prior to obtaining the packages could be a contributory factor to the poor performance of projects in this study.

Performance of resource-poor projects

The performance of the projects was evaluated by considering the change in the numbers of livestock, as well as, levels of production. Table 5 shows the average number of animals received by beneficiaries against the recommended numbers. The average livestock received by beneficiaries were 22.16 ± 0.82 , 24.50 ± 0.50 and 23.75 ± 1.25 for smallstock, *Tswana* chickens and guinea fowl, respectively compared to 30 smallstock and 25 birds recommended for both *Tswana* chickens and guinea fowl (Table 5). The number of smallstock received by beneficiaries was significantly ($P < 0.05$) lower. However, the number of *Tswana* chickens and guinea fowl was not significantly different. The low number of smallstock received in the present study was due to escalation in prices and late procurement of projects' requisites towards the end of financial year. This was confirmed by the extension officers interviewed. The average number of *Tswana* chickens is in agreement with Moreki et al. (2010b) who reported 23.66 birds per person. In contrast to the current results, Moreki et al. (2010b) reported 18.18 birds per person for guinea fowl which was low.

Table 6 shows that the number of smallstock, *Tswana* chickens and guinea fowl declined over time. The decline was significant ($P < 0.05$) for all species. In the current study, the average flock sizes were 13.34 ± 1.79 and 9.14 ± 2.07 for smallstock and *Tswana* chickens respectively, translating to 60.20% and 37.40% of initial stock for the two species. The same trends were observed when comparing projects performance across the villages with all projects showing significant ($P < 0.05$) decline in the number of livestock except smallstock in Salajwe (Table 6). These results are in contrast with Moreki et al. (2010a) and Central Statistics Office (2012) who reported an increase in the population of smallstock. The average number of smallstock in the current study was lower compared to the national average flock size of 20 goats per household and 14 sheep reported by Central Statistics Office (2012) but it was higher than the 7.9 reported in Simbe, Zimbabwe by Mutibvu et al. (2012). Mutibvu et al. (2012) also reported an average flock size of 16.06 of indigenous chickens in Simbe, Zimbabwe compared to 9.14 in the

current study. The current results for *Tswana* chickens are consistent with Moreki et al.(2010a) who reported a decrease in *Tswana* chickens' population of 8.46% in Kweneng district. Moreki et al. (2010a) reported an increase in population of smallstock of 25.2% in Kweneng District in a study evaluating LIMID support scheme in seven districts of Botswana. Similarly, Central Statistics Office (2012) reported an increase in smallstock population of 14.5% for goats and 19.9% for sheep in 2008 in Botswana. In contrast to the current results, Moreki et al.(2010b) reported an increase in *Tswana* chicken population of one percent in Kweneng District. While Moreki et al. (2010a)in previous study reported a decline of about 6% in guinea fowl projects, allguinea fowl projects in this study have collapsed. In a related study Morekiet al.(2010b) reported an increase of 15.5% for guinea fowl in Kweneng District.

The major causes of the decline in stock numbers were diseases (67.86%), predation (33.93%), sales (26.79%), parasites (12.5%), starvation (5.36%) and others (*e.g.*, veld fires, theft, accidents, drought, home consumption, poisoning and snake bites) <5% (Figure 1). The current results are supported by Ebrahim and Hailemichael (2012) in Ethiopia who reported the main causes of mortality in small livestock to be diseases, predators, accidents and drought. The authors attributed high mortalities to limited access to veterinary services as most of the mortalities can be prevented through good animal husbandry practices. Similarly, Mutibvu et al. (2012) reported diseases (69.3%), feed shortage (52.1%), water shortage (39%), extension service (26%) and others not mentioned (15%) to be the main constraints to small livestock production in Zimbabwe. The poor performance of projects in this study could also be due to poor husbandry practices by beneficiaries, as well as, inadequate technical support from MoA staff. This finding is supported by Mrema and Rannobe (1996) who reported the causes for poor performance of projects as few MoA staff who do not meet the ratio to farmer of 1:240, short supply of drugs, poor housing and drought due to overgrazing. The MoA staff attributed the poor performance of projects to negligence by beneficiaries and fraud where the same smallstock rotated amongst beneficiaries.

Table 7 shows the level of operation of projects in the study area. The majority (23) of the projects were operating at <25% of initial stock of which eight have collapsed, followed by 26%-50% (12), 51%-75% (9), 76%-100% (6) and >100% (6). The current results show that 63.5% of projects operated at less than half of the received numbers of smallstock. A total of 8 (14.29%) projects have collapsed. The trend shows that more projects are likely to collapse.

Factors affecting performance of projects

About 71% of the beneficiaries in this study did not buy all projects' requisites approved for the package mainly due to inadequacy of supply from suppliers and return of funds to government treasury at the end of the government financial year (31st March). These items included livestock, equipment, feeds and medication. Failure to buy some project requisites by respondents contributed to animals not vaccinated against economically important diseases and those which were sick not treated resulting in the poor performance of projects. As a result of failure to buy feeds and medication, 63.86% of beneficiaries reported diseases and parasites as the causes of reduction in livestock.

About 54% of the respondents said they neither vaccinated nor provided supplementary feeds, 19.6% vaccinated stock only, 12.5% gave supplementary feeding

only while 12.5% provided both vaccination and supplementary feeding (Figure 2). These results indicate that management of projects was generally poor. This result is in agreement with Mutibvu et al. (2011) who reported low vaccinations (4%) in smallstock in Simbe, Zimbabwe. However, this result is in contrast with Nsoso et al.(2004) who reported that 66% of farmers vaccinated their smallstock against economically important diseases while 68% of farmers gave supplementary feeds to their smallstock in Kweneng North.

Impact of LIMID Programme to beneficiaries

About 63% of the beneficiaries said LIMID had a positive impact on their livelihoods whilst the remainder said it did not improve their lives (Figure 3). Fifty percent of the respondents said that they were able to provide basic needs to their households, 14.29% treated it as reserve capital, 7.14% improved homesteads (construction of house and connecting water), 5.35% established business (tuck shops and incubators), 3.75% destumped ploughing fields while 3.57% exchanged smallstock for cattle. Tshitangoni et al. (2011) reported income generation from poverty alleviation projects in Limpopo (South Africa) as one of the benefits. Previous study by Moreki et al. (2010b) reported the main reasons for rearing chickens as family consumption (75%), source of income (75%), prestige (36%), traditional ceremonies (6.82%) and barter (6.82%). The authors concluded that small livestock can be a stepping stone to acquiring large livestock such as cattle which provide milk, meat and draught power.

Respondents' opinions on LIMID Programme

Majority of respondents (98.21%) said LIMID was addressing poverty and should be continued whilst the remainder said it did not address poverty and should be discontinued. These results are consistent with Moreki et al. (2010b) who reported that 98.06% of LIMID beneficiaries in seven districts of Botswana wanted LIMID to be continued. In this study, 86% of the beneficiaries mentioned that LIMID support programme should be continued without modification, 8.93% said it should be continued with modifications, 3.56% were not sure whether it should be continued or not, whereas 1.79% said it should be discontinued. Some respondents suggested that *Tswana* chicken package should be replaced with cattle package because proceeds from *Tswana* chickens are low due to predation and frequent disease outbreaks. Sidahmed and Ange (2002) in Germany advocated for use of backyard poultry production in any strategies aimed at improving rural livelihoods as it contributed positively to poverty alleviation. Dolberg (2001) reported that an egg production project given to rural poor in Bangladesh increased grain consumption by 15% as a result of income generated from the project.

Some challenges to LIMID implementation

The beneficiaries mentioned the following as some of the major challenges to LIMID implementation: lack of supply of items, inadequate funds, high mortalities, diseases and parasites and inadequate technical support. The MoA extension staff attributed inadequate extension support to LIMID beneficiaries to lack of resources. This finding is in agreement with Sidahmed and Ange (2002) who reported lack of access to capital and credit for purchasing livestock, feeds, health care, lack of access to veterinary

and livestock services, as well as, epidemic diseases as the major challenges to poor livestock farmers.

CONCLUSIONS

The main beneficiaries of the resource-poor component of the LIMID programme were females (91.07%) indicating that LIMID support scheme contributed to poverty alleviation, nutrition security and economic empowerment of women. Generally, livestock population significantly declined over time resulting in low productivity. All guinea fowl projects in the present study collapsed. It was apparent that extension service was inadequate resulting in poor monitoring of projects and abuse of LIMID programme, which contributed to the projects' poor performance and collapse. The LIMID support programme enabled 63% of the beneficiaries to improve their homesteads, start businesses, exchange smallstock for cattle and to provide basic needs to their families. The present results suggested that LIMID contributed to improvement of the beneficiaries' livelihoods.

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Table 1. Sampling frame of LIMID beneficiaries on the villages of Letlhakeng Sub-District

Village	Smallstock Target	Tswana Target	Chickens	Guinea fowl Target	Total
Letlhakeng	24	12		2	38
Salajwe	7	2		0	9
Khudumelapye	7	0		2	9
Total	38	14		4	56

Table 2. Age and Gender of respondents by package in the study area

Variable	Package							
	Smallstock		Tswana chicken		Guinea fowl		Total	
Age	frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	percent	frequency	percent
<20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-29	3	6.25	2	14.29	1	25	6	10.71
30-39	13	34.21	6	42.86	1	25	20	35.71
40-49	11	28.95	3	21.43	1	25	15	26.79
50-59	8	21.05	3	21.43	0	0	11	19.64
60-69	1	2.63	0	0	0	0	1	1.79
70+	2	5.26	0	0	1	25	3	5.36
Sex								
Male	5	13.16	0	0	0	0	5	8.93
Female	33	86.84	14	100	4	100	51	91.07

Table 3. Marital status and education level of respondents by village in the study area

Variable	Village			Total
	Letlhakeng	Khudumelapye	Salajwe	
Marital status	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency
Single	27(71.05)	9(100)	4(44.44)	40(71.43)
Cohabiting	29(5.26)	0(0)	4(44.44)	6(10.71)
Married	3(7.89)	0(0)	1(11.11)	4(7.14)
Widowed	6(15.80)	0(0)	0(0)	6(10.71)
Education level				
Primary	10 (26.32)	2(22.22)	3(33.33)	15(26.79)
Junior certificate	10(26.32)	4(44.44)	1(11.11)	15(26.79)
O'level/BGCSE	3(7.89)	0(0)	2(22.22)	5(8.93)
Non-formal	2(5.26)	0(0)	0(0)	2(3.58)
Never attended school	13(34.31)	3(33.33)	3(33.33)	19(33.93)

*BGCSE-Botswana General Certificate of Secondary Education

*values in brackets are percentages

Table 4. Farmer training by village and package

Village	Package	No trained	No. not trained	Total
Letlhakeng	Smallstock	4(7.14)	20(35.71)	24(42.86)
	<i>Tswana</i> chickens	8(14.29)	4(7.14)	12(21.43)
	Guinea fowl	1(1.79)	1(1.79)	2(3.57)
Salajwe	Smallstock	3(5.36)	4(7.14)	7(12.5)
	<i>Tswana</i> chickens	2(3.57)	0	2(3.57)
Khudumelapye	Smallstock	0	7(12.5)	7(12.5)
	Guinea fowl	2(3.57)	0	2(3.57)
Total		20(35.71)	36(64.29)	56(100)

*values in brackets represent percentages

Table 5. Average number of livestock numbers received by beneficiaries compared to maximum numbers recommended and their corresponding standard errors

Package	Mean livestock with standard errors		Sample size
	Recommended	Actual received	
Smallstock	30±0.00a	22.16±0.82b	38
Tswana chickens	25±0.00a	24.50±0.50a	14
Guinea fowl	25±0.00a	23.75±1.25a	4

Means in the same row with same letter shows no significant difference

Table 6. Average numbers of livestock (mean± standard error) and percentages for all projects

Location	Package	Received stock	Current stock	Sample size	Percent
All	Smallstock	22.16±0.82a	13.34±1.79b	38	60.20
	<i>Tswana</i> chickens	24.50±0.50a	9.14±2.07b	14	37.31
	Guinea fowl	23.5±1.25a	0.00±0.00b	4	0
Individual					
Letlhakeng	Smallstock	21.79±1.25a	12.79±2.26b	24	58.70
	<i>Tswana</i> chickens	24.42±0.58a	8.67±2.19b	12	35.50
	Guinea fowl	22.50±0.00a	0.00±0.00b	2	0
Khudumelapye	Smallstock	23.43±1.27a	11.71±3.67b	7	49.98
	Guinea fowl	25.00±0.00a	0.00±0.00b	2	0
Salajwe	Smallstock	22.43±0.84a	17.57±5.01a	7	78.33
	<i>Tswana</i> chickens	25.00±0.00a	12.00±8.00b	2	48.00

*means with same letter in one row shows no significant difference

Table 7. Level of operation of projects by package

Package	Level of Production (Percentage)					Total N (%)
	0-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	Over 100	
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	
Smallstock	10(17.86)	11(19.64)	8(14.29)	3(5.36)	6(10.71)	38(67.86)
<i>Tswana</i> chickens	9(16.07)	1(1.79)	1(1.79)	3(5.36)	0	14(25)
Guinea fowl	4(7.14)	0	0	0	0	4(7.14)
Total	23(41.07)	12(21.43)	9(16.07)	6(10.71)	6(10.71)	56(100)

*N=number of respondents/projectsbetween projects.

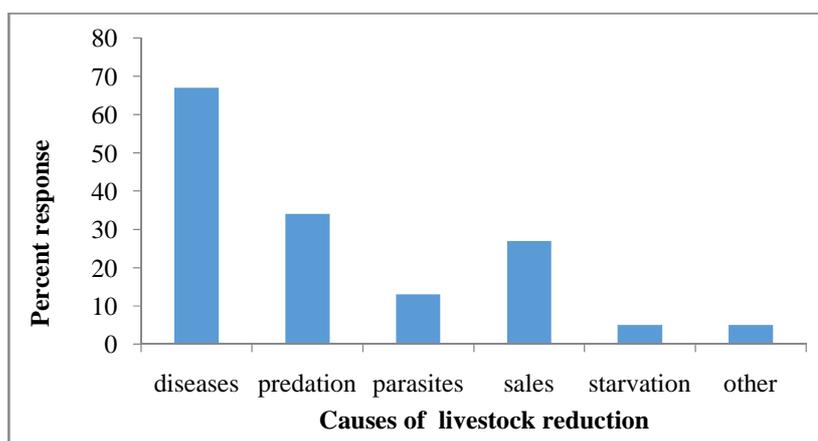


Figure 1. Causes of reduction in livestock numbers

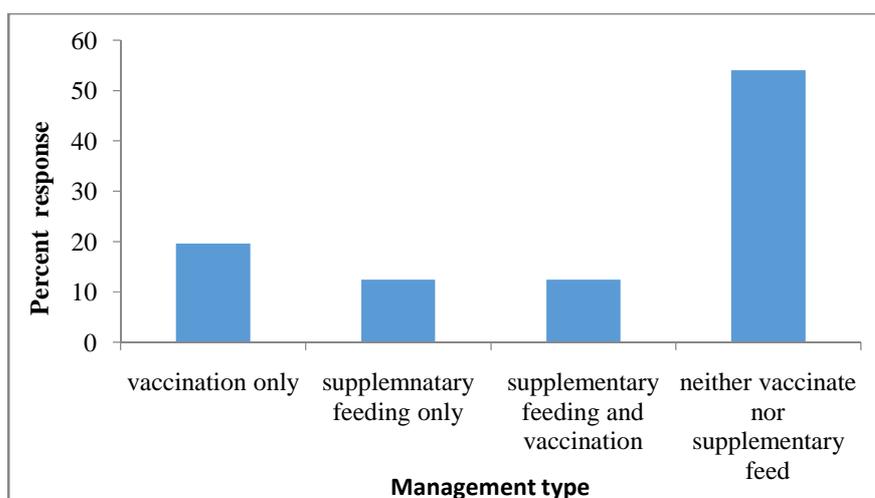


Figure 2 Management type of respondents

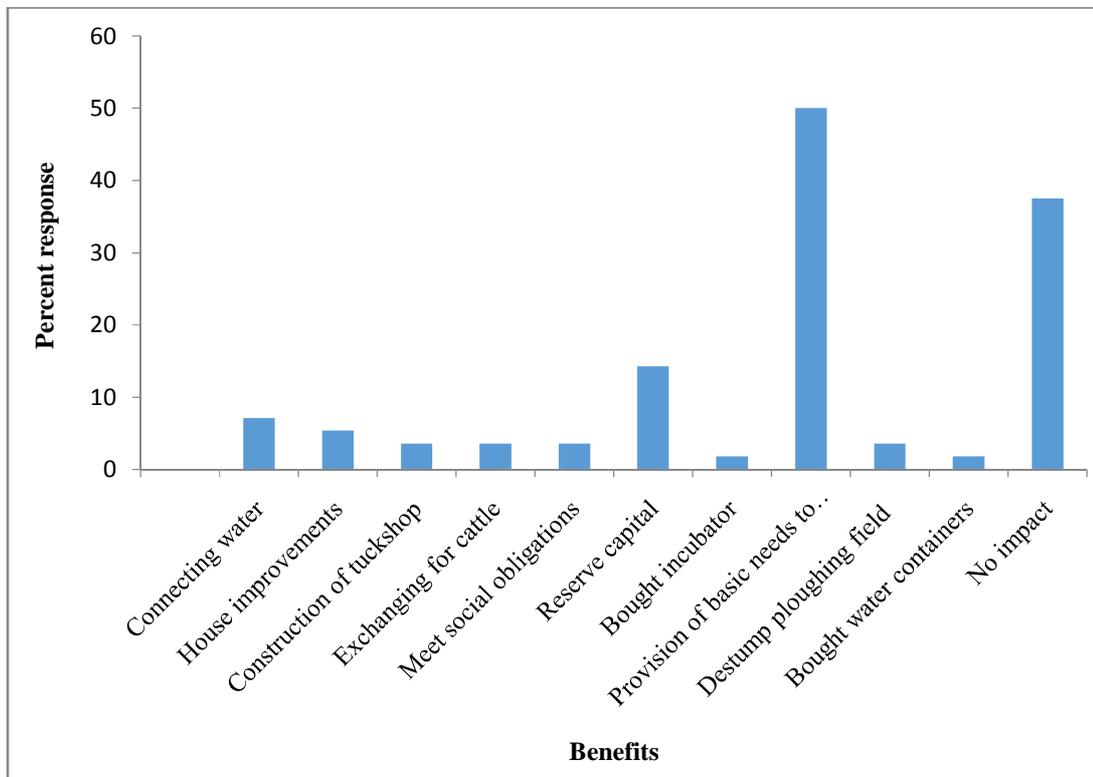


Figure 3: Types and percentages of benefits derived by beneficiaries from resource-poor LIMID component