

Page 1: Cover Page

Portfolio	Livestock and Poultry Vaccination				
Intervention Title	Scaling last mile delivery of vaccines through Community Animal Health W /Veterinary Paraprofessionals (VPP) model				
Intervention Code	DOV				
Pillar	Pillar 1				
Intervention starting date	Dec-23				
Intervention closing date	Mar-26				
Portfolio Manager	Nonso Nnamani				
Intervention Manager	Lylicent Philip				
MERL Manager	Frank Onuah				
Core Market Actors - DD side	Smallholder farmers [Poultry and Livestock Farmers]				
Core Market Actors - SS side	Veterinary Pharmaceuticals Distributors; Small scale entrepreneurs [Comr Health Workers (CAHWs), Vaccine Para Professionals (VPPs), Rural Vacc				
Support Market Actors	Electric vehicles distributors, solar refrigerators distributors				
Policy Actors (Rules)	Federal and State Government MDAs				
Results Summary (up to last update)	Direct				Indirect
	Target	Actual (M +F)	Actual (F)	Actual (% F)	Actual
Access (Output 1.1)	360,490	316,389	185,071	58%	TBD
Improved Resilience (Outcome 2)					
Improved Income (Outcome 1a)					

Page 2: Intervention Overview

Background

(i) The Problem

Diseases are the biggest threats to livestock productivity, most of which are preventable if the rural veterinary distribution and service channels are developed. Yet, smallholders are disconnected from animal health services. Smallholders are vulnerable to diseases due to a limited supply of suitable vaccines and health products, poor distribution infrastructure and limited service delivery agents at the last mile. The logistical challenge of reaching widely dispersed smallholdings is unattractive to veterinary companies, hence the underdeveloped rural channels.

Each year, a staggering GBP 6 million is lost due to diseases like Newcastle disease and PPR. The changing climate further exacerbates this situation, with rising temperatures (heat waves) making animals more susceptible to diseases. These diseases are directly and indirectly linked to a drop in egg and milk production, as well as meat quality. The scale of these losses underscores the urgent need for action.

(ii) Market and Governance Failures/Constraints Targeted

Market Failure: Weak poultry/livestock vaccine distribution systems:

Limited number of last-mile agents; High logistics costs of reaching SHFs in rural areas; Inadequate availability and access to cold chain systems for rural vaccine distribution; Absence of mobility support limiting reach and ROI of last-mile agents;

Market Failure: Information/Extension systems:

Limited farmer knowledge of the availability and benefits of vaccination; Poor data for effective planning; Poor access to extension services that promote good animal health practices; Latent demand, needing investment in market priming.

Governance Failure: Business enabling environment:

Weak state capacity to institutionalise/fund routine poultry/livestock vaccination for disease control; Weak infrastructure for cold storage for vaccines; Weak implementation of disease control strategies due to poor funding.

Governance Failure: Institutional capacity:

Weak state capacity to run the training of last-mile agents; Poor adaptation and implementation of existing models in the states; Limited enterprise training in the academic training for veterinary paraprofessionals

Visions for the market

Enabling and catalysing the growth of the Animal health sector by ensuring steady manufacturing and distribution of suitable vaccines for smallholder farmers.

Projections

The intervention is projected to support 15 veterinary pharmaceutical companies, activate 150 rural distributors, sell 300,000 vials of NCD and PPR vaccines, strengthen 1,500 CAHWs/VPPs (including 575 VCN-trained CAHWs), enable 500,000 farmers to routinely vaccinate their animals in 8 states, and achieve state-level adoption of routine vaccination in 3

Sustainability Plan

The model will be sustainable when there's alignment of incentives between all the actors (VPDs, CAHWs/VPPs, smallholder farmers)

Exit Plan

The intervention will exit by crowding-in sustainable market actors and strengthening supporting functions so that vaccine delivery through community animal health workers and veterinary paraprofessionals continues to grow commercially, inclusively, and without donor dependency.

The Intervention or Business Model Description

The proposed intervention involves **Scaling the last-mile delivery of vaccines through the Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and the Veterinary Para-Professionals (VPPs) model**. The CAHWs and VPPs are micro/ rural entrepreneurs who deliver animal health services, including vaccinations, to rural poultry/livestock farmers for a fee.

This model was initially developed by the predecessor programme (Propcom Mai-karfi). It started with the development of the community vaccinators' network, which then evolved into the CAHW model to strengthen delivery channels of related veterinary products and services. Over 3,000 vaccinators were onboarded, and 300 CAHWs who engaged in providing vaccination services for a fee to smallholders.

This intervention seeks to scale this model by crowding in more veterinary pharmaceutical distributors to engage more CAHWs/VPPs and delivering animal health services and products to

(i) Systemic Change Expected

Effective rural poultry/livestock vaccination systems led by many veterinary pharmaceutical distributors;

Increased number of last mile agents (CAHWs/VPPs, and others) administering vaccines and related animal health products/services profitably to farmers supported by solar vehicles and storage equipment;

Increased share of farmers vaccinating their birds and ruminants;

Routine poultry/livestock vaccination processes institutionalised and funded by the public sector.

(ii) Targeted Actors and Incentives

Actors	Roles	Incentives
Veterinary pharmaceutical distributors	Purchase vaccines and other animal health products and supply them to the CAHW and VPPs.	Expanded channel of distribution through the CAHW/VPP. Increased revenue, income and access to rural markets
CAHWs/VPPs	Receive regular supplies from distributors and deliver them to farmers within the rural communities.	Revenue stream. Capacity building: training, access to financial services, Linkages to reliable source of quality supply and certification leading to credibility and trust from community members
Poultry/Livestock Farmers	Adopt use of vaccines and other animal health products and services	Reduced disease incidence, and reduced mortality rates. Increased productivity, larger stock size, additional income and savings
Solar vehicles and refrigerator companies	Purchase/Produce solar vehicles and refrigerators and supply them to the CAHW and VPPs to aid last-mile delivery of animal health services.	Expanded channel of distribution. Increased revenue, income and access to rural markets
Policy Makers	Budget for routine vaccination; work with Veterinary pharmaceutical companies to implement routine vaccination campaigns	Disease control and avoidance of epidemics; improvements in living standards of farmers through improved poultry/livestock productivity and income.

(iii) Related Interventions

Increasing supply of poultry and livestock vaccines (P1).

Strengthening Institutional Capacity for poultry and livestock routine vaccination (P3).

Intervention Relevance to programme impact areas

Gender Relevance	Most poultry and small ruminants are mostly women-owned and kept free range, hence making minimal demand on their time and capital; Women and PWDs tend to also participate in other parts of the chain as service providers; Poultry production presents opportunities for the economic advancement of women, resulting in increased income, assets and empowerment. (GeSI Report 2023)
Climate Relevance	According to FAO, healthier animals are more productive and generate lower emissions per weight of product. Improving animal health reduces emission intensity and enhances resource use efficiency by reducing mortality, as well as improving productivity and fertility. Fewer animals are then needed to meet demands. Healthy animals are more efficient in converting feed into body mass, which means less feed is needed to get them to table weight, which means less GHG (methane) production per unit of meat or dairy produced. The high feed conversion rate of healthy animals also reduces methane emissions, as the animals' digestive systems are better/more efficient. Vaccination and treatment reduce mortality rates, reducing the need for additional animals to be raised to replace livestock lost to illnesses, reducing overall GHG emissions. Vaccinated animals need less medications. A lot of GHG is emitted when these medicaments are manufactured,
Nutrition Relevance	Female ownership of livestock often translates to better nutrition for their children and households in general
Poverty Relevance	Through enhanced access to and knowledge of animal health services, poultry/livestock small-holder farmers can boost the health and size of their flocks, reducing losses from sickness and death. This leads to increased income earnings contributing to poverty reduction.

Risks Assessment and Mitigation

Risk Description	Type	Probability	Mitigation plan
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Page 3: List of Partners

S/n	Name of Partner	Actor category	Market System Alignment
1	Agriprojects concepts International (ACI)	Veterinary Pharmaceutical Distributor (VPD)	Core Market Actor - SS side
2	Green Pastures Konsult	Veterinary Pharmaceutical Distributor	Core Market Actor - SS side
3	El-Beth Agro Vet	Veterinary Pharmaceutical Distributor	Core Market Actor - SS side
4	Jigawa State/Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	Government MDA/Policy maker	Policy Actor
5	Hope and Rural Aid Foundation (HARAF)	Veterinary Pharmaceutical Distributor	Core Market Actor - SS side
6	CareVet Services Limited	Veterinary Pharmaceutical Distributor	Core Market Actor - SS side
7	Ambuvet Consult Services	Veterinary Pharmaceutical Distributor	Core Market Actor - SS side
8	Tropical Poultry	Veterinary Pharmaceutical Distributor	Core Market Actor - SS side

S/N Other development actors working in the space

- 1 Heifer
- 2 GIZ
- 3 L-PRES
- 4 FAO-ECTAD
- 5 SAHEL CONSULTING
- 6 GALVMED
- 7 Tecnoserve

- 8 Milk Value-chain Foundation
- 9 IFDC Value4diary
- 10 IKORE

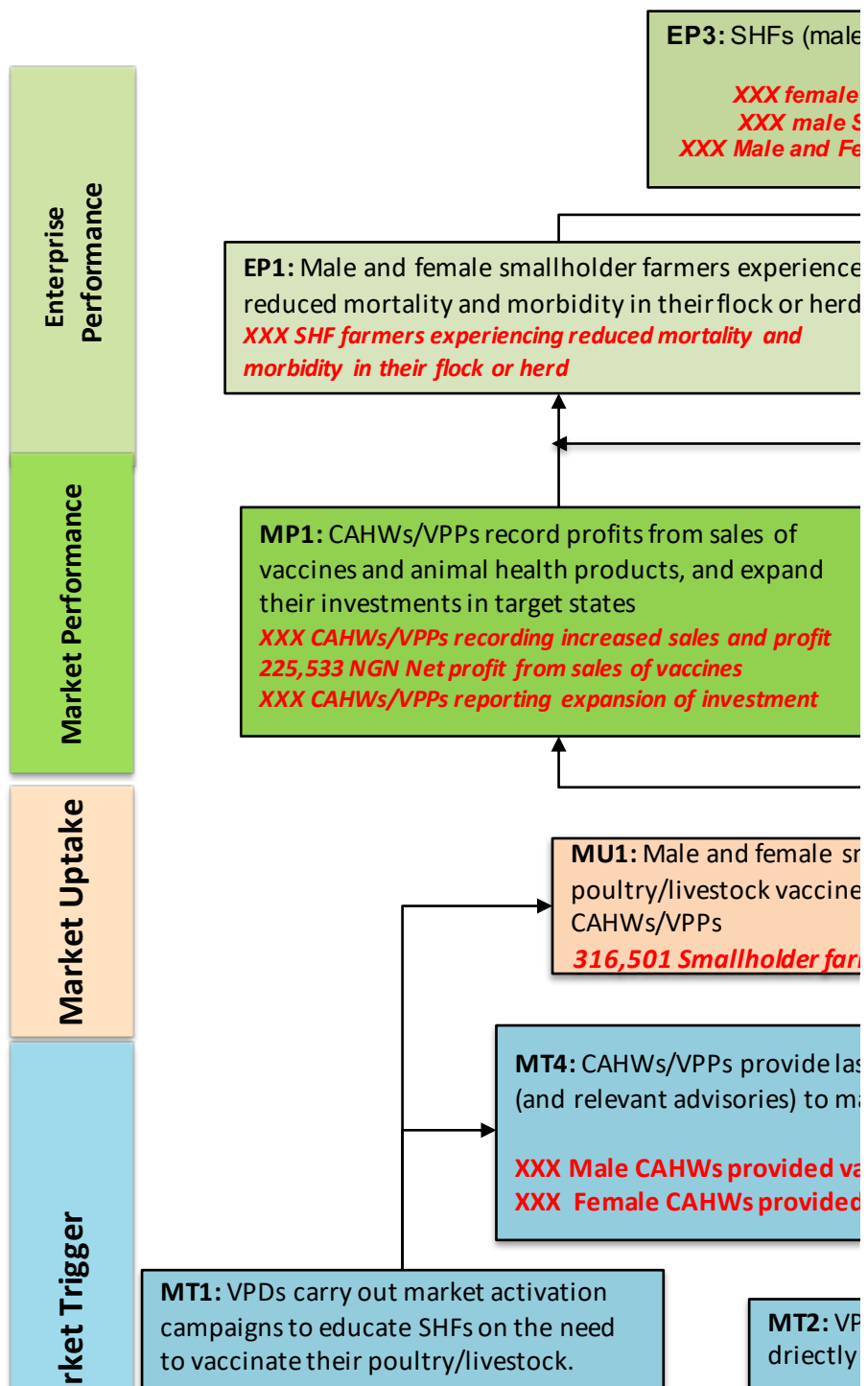
Partner Engagement Mechanism	Partnership start date	Partnership end date	Partnership purpose
Signed agreement	22-Dec-2023	31-Jan-2025	Scale up, marketing and distribution of veterinary livestock vaccines to SHF in Adamawa and Plateau states
Signed agreement	9-Jan-2024	31-Jan-2025	Scale up, marketing and distribution of veterinary livestock vaccines to SHF in Gombe state
Signed agreement	1-Jul-2024	31-Mar-2025	Build the capacity of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and Veterinary Paraprofessionals (VPPs) on good business management practices
Signed agreement	25-Jul-2024	26-Feb-2025	Contribute to provision of mobile veterinary services in the state through the training of 300 CAHWs.
Signed agreement	27-Sep-2024	31-Mar-2025	Scale up, marketing and distribution of veterinary livestock vaccines to SHF in Adamawa state
Signed agreement	18-Nov-2024	31-Mar-2025	Scale up, marketing and distribution of veterinary livestock vaccines to SHF in Adamawa state
Signed agreement	17-10-2024	31-Jul-2027	Scale up, marketing and distribution of veterinary livestock vaccines to SHF in Kano, Kaduna, state
Signed agreement	20-Aug-2024	1-May-2030	set up solar driven vaccine distribution hubs in Kano and Jigawa respectively

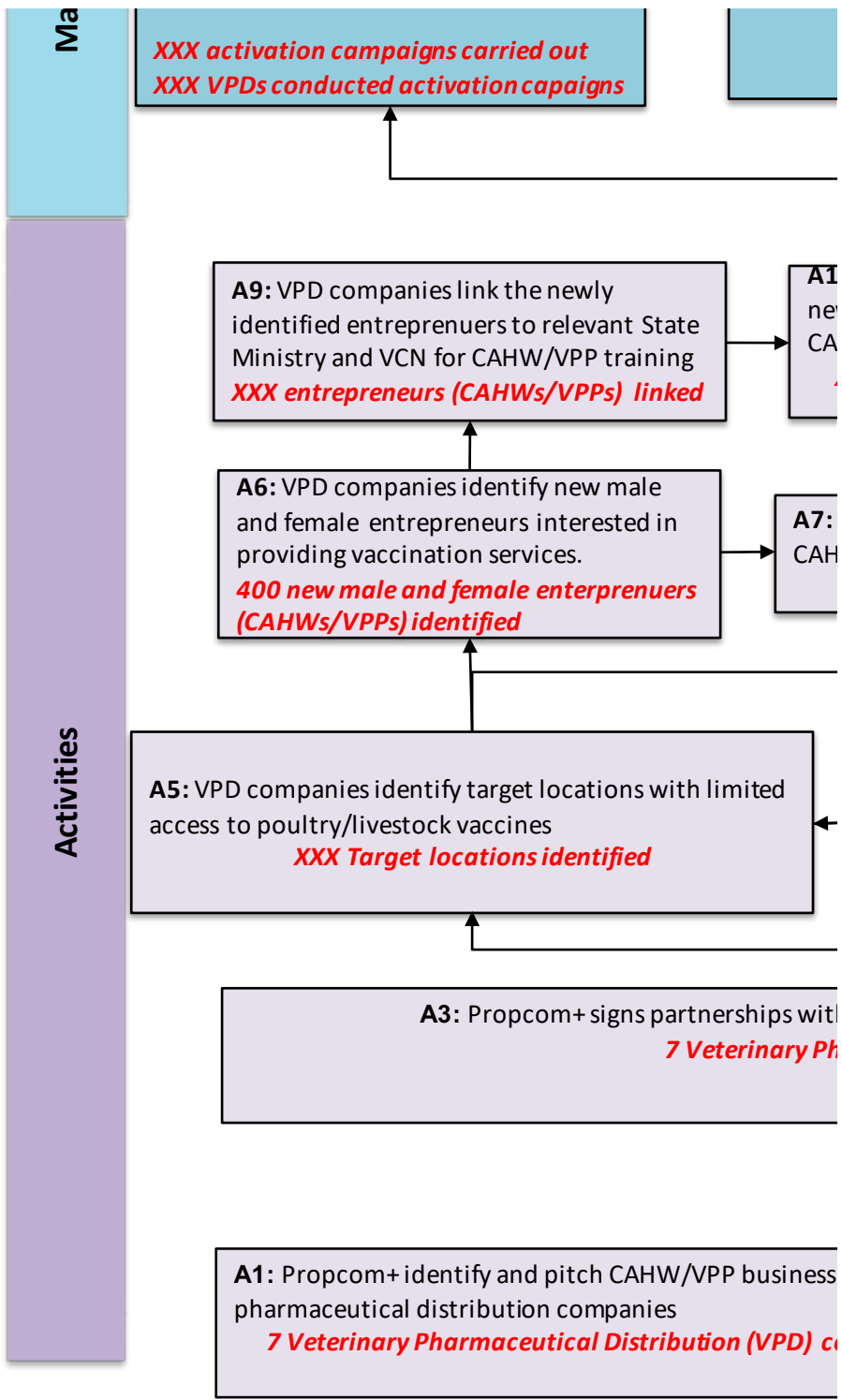
Output level target	Contract total	Propcom+ Contribution
60,000	NGN 19,000,000	NGN 14,250,000
30,000	NGN 10,500,000	NGN 7,875,000
30,000	NGN 10,500,000	NGN 7,875,000
50,000	NGN 16,700,000	NGN 7,500,000
20,000	NGN 3,212,500	NGN 10,137,500
20,000	NGN 3,212,500	NGN 10,137,500
10,000	NGN 181,400,000	NGN 144,400,000
30,000	NGN 16,700,000	NGN 7,500,000



Partner Contribution
NGN 4,750,000
NGN 2,625,000
NGN 2,625,000
NGN 9,200,000
NGN 13,350,000
NGN 13,350,000
NGN 37,000,000
NGN 9,200,000

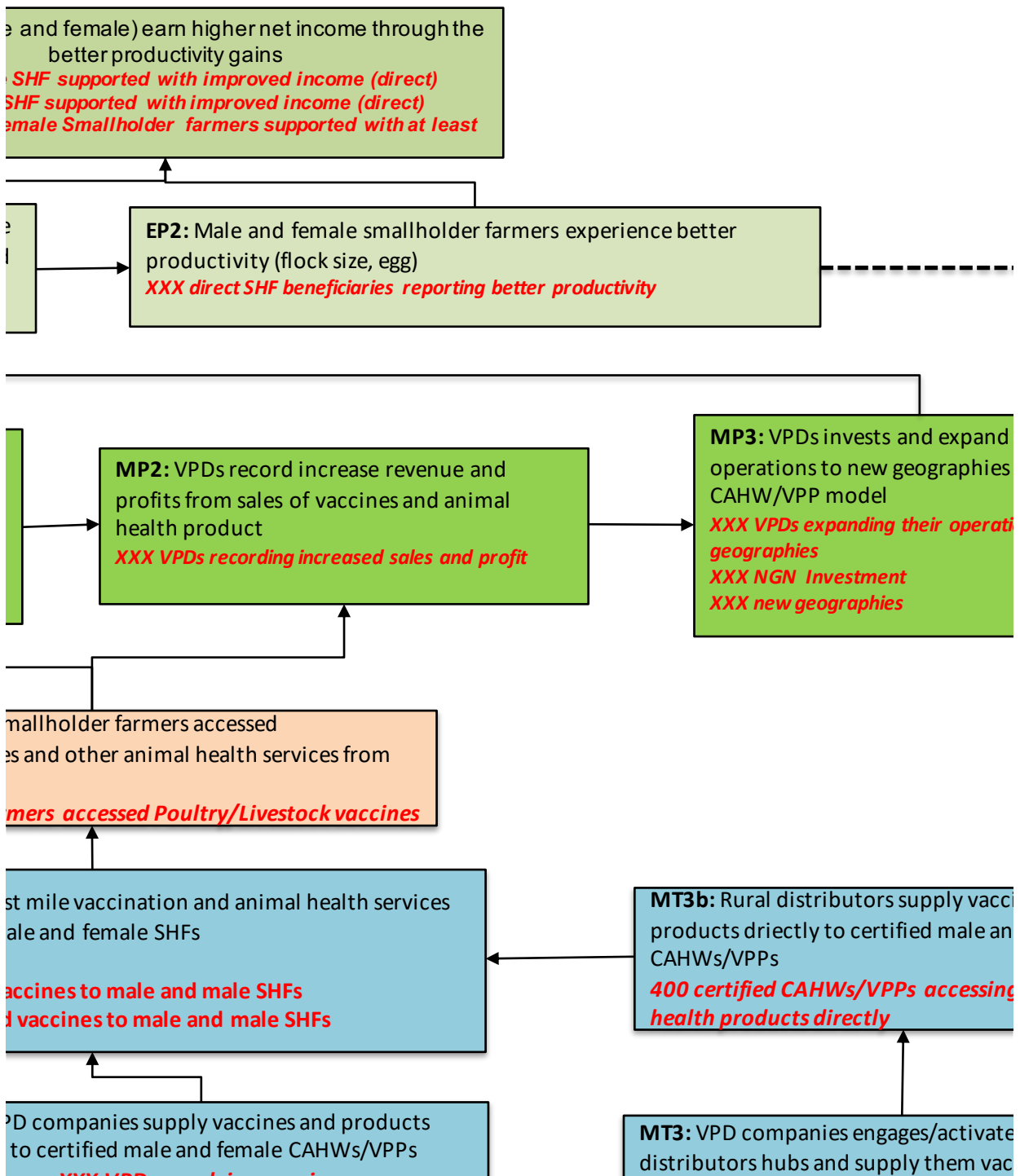


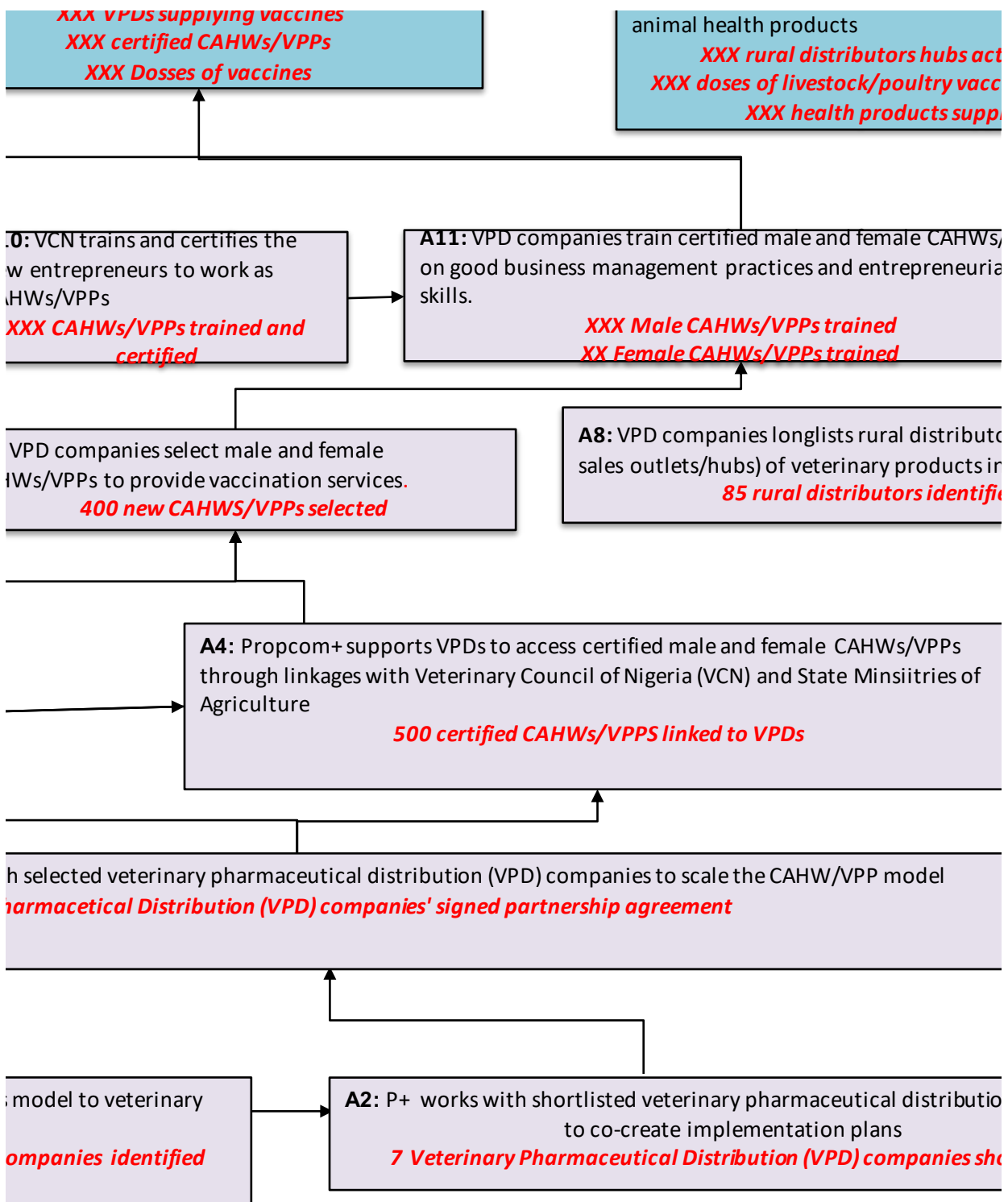




**The Weak and underdeveloped last-mile veteri
pharmaceutical companies from reaching rural :**

Direct Pathway





Constraint Summary

**inary system, where high logistics costs, poor infrastructure, and limited service providers discour
areas, while smallholder farmers remain disconnected, uninformed, and unable to access affordab
animal health services.**

Indirect Pathway

their
using the
ions to other

I4: Non-targeted farmers achieve increased incomes

I3: Non-targeted farmers achieve reduced mortality, morbidity and better productivity.

I2: Non-targeted farmers pay for vaccination and other animal health services.

I1: Non-targeted VPDs crowd in and replicate the CAHW/VPP model.

ines and
d female
g vaccines and

Generic Assumptions

- 1) Partners take ownership of new business models and policy engaged
- 2) Market actors have sufficient capacity to adapt and scale investment
- 3) The business environment enables positive investment decisions
- 4) The security situation does not deteriorate further and constrain part
- 5) Adverse climate conditions, pandemics, natural disasters capable of
- 6) Actions of government and other programmes do not result in signific
- 7) Smallholder farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs, especially wome

Key Assumptions

- 1) Revenue earned through the provision of vaccines and animal health individuals to continue working as CAHWs or VPPs.

es rural
cines and

Activated
vaccines supplied
linked

VPPs
al

ors (including own
n target locations.
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on companies
ortlisted

- 2) Vaccines for distribution will be available due to increased production
- 3) Smallholders are willing to pay for vaccination once they are informed

Attribution Strategy

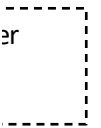
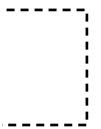
Beneficiaries: Quasi experimental design with comparison group
Rationale: A quasi-experimental design (QED) with a comparison group allows for the study of behavior, such as increased uptake of vaccination and its impact on productivity. Factors that can influence these outcomes, using a comparison group allows to help establish a credible link between vaccination and observed productivity.

Partners (profitability): Before and after comparison with option comparing sales and net profit before and after using the CAHW/VPI

Key		
CT	Cumulative Target	
CA	Cumulative Actual	
QT	Q4 Target	
QA	Q4 Actual	

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ble vaccines and

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ments
s in the various markets
ners' implementation activities
affecting actors performance do not occur
tant market distortion which prevents market players from
n and those from marginalized backgrounds, have the
n services provides adequate financial incentive for

by NVRI and higher imports by veterinary pharmaceutical
about its benefits.

up (QED)
group is appropriate for assessing changes in farmer
livestock mortality and productivity. Given that multiple
ows us to control for external variables. This approach
ductions in mortality and improvements in livestock

(BACO). Changes in outcome will be tracked by
P model.

Page-5: Monitoring and Results Measureme

Box #	Results Chain Statements
I4	Non-targeted farmers achieve increased incomes
EP3	SHFs (male and female) earn higher net income through the better productivity gains

I3	Non-targeted farmers achieve reduced mortality, morbidity and better productivity
EP2	Male and female smallholder farmers experience better productivity (flock size, egg)
	Male and female smallholder farmers experience reduced mortality and morbidity in their flock or herd

EP1	
MP3	VPDs invests and expand their operations to new geographies using the CAHW/VPP model
I2	Non-targeted farmers pay for vaccination and other animal health services.
I1	Non-targeted VPDs crowd in and replicate the CAHW/VPP model.

MP2	VPDs record increase revenue and profits from sales of vaccines and animal health product
MP1	CAHWs/VPPs record profits from sales of vaccines and animal health products, and expand their investments in target states
MU2	Male and female smallholder farmers purchase poultry/livestock vaccines and other animal health services from CAHWs/VPPs

MT4	CAHWs/VPPs provide last mile vaccination and animal health services (and relevant advisories) to male and female Smallholder farmers
MT3b	Rural distributors supply vaccines and products directly to certified male and female CAHWs/VPPs
MT3	VPD companies engages/activates rural distributors hubs and supply them vaccines and animal health products

MT2	VPD companies supply vaccines and products directly to certified male and female CAHWs/VPPs
MT 1	VPDs carry out market activation campaigns to educate SHFs on the need to vaccinate their poultry/livestock
A11	VPD companies train certified male and female CAHWs/VPPs on good business management practices and entrepreneurial skills.
A10	VCN trains and certifies the new entrepreneurs to work as CAHWs/VPPs

A9	VPD companies link the newly identified entrepreneurs to relevant State Ministry and VCN for CAHW/VPP training
A8	VPD companies longlists rural distributors (including own sales outlets/hubs) of veterinary products in target locations.
A7	VPD companies select male and female CAHWs/VPPs interested in providing vaccination services
A6	VPD companies identify new male and female entrepreneurs (CAHWs/VPPs) interested in providing vaccination
A5	VPD companies identify target locations with limited access to poultry/livestock vaccines
A4	Propcom+ supports VPDs to access certified male and female CAHWs/VPPs through linkages with Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN)

A3	Propcom+ signs partnerships with selected veterinary pharmaceutical distribution (VPD) companies to scale the CAHW/VPP model
A2	P+ works with shortlisted veterinary pharmaceutical distribution companies to co-create implementation plans
A1	Propcom+ identify and pitch CAHW/VPP business model to veterinary pharmaceutical distribution companies

nt Plan

Quantitative Indicators	Unit
Number of SHF supported with improved income (in-direct)	#
Number of farmers supported with at least 15% income increase (direct)	#
Number of female SHF supported with improved income (direct)	#

Number of male SHF supported with improved income (direct)	#
No of farmers supported with at least 15% income increase (direct) (male and female)	#
Number of indirect SHF beneficiaries reporting reduced mortality and morbidity (male and female)	#
Number of direct SHF beneficiaries reporting better productivity (male and female)	#
Number of SHF farmers experiencing reduced mortality and morbidity in their flock or herd (male and female)	#

Number of VPDs expanding their operations to other geographies	#
Total Investment	NGN
Number of new geographies (States)	#
Number of non targeted small holder farmers purchasing poultry/livestock vaccine and other products (male and female)	#
Number of non partner VPDs replicating the model	#

Number of VPDs recording increased sales and profit	#
Number of CAHWs/VPPs recording increased sales and profit	#
Net profit from sales of vaccines	NGN
Number of CAHWs/VPPs reporting expansion of investment	#
Total number of smallholder farmers accessing vaccine and other animal health services	#
Number of female smallholder farmers accessing vaccine and other animal health services	#
Number of male smallholder farmers accessing vaccine and other animal health services	#

Total Number of CAHWs/VPPs providing last mile vaccination and animal health services to smallholder farmers	#
Number of female CAHWs/VPPs providing last mile vaccination and animal health services to female smallholder farmers	
Number of female CAHWs/VPPs providing last mile vaccination and animal health services to male smallholder farmers	
Total certified CAHWs/VPPs accessing vaccines and health products directly	#
Number of certified female CAHWs/VPPs accessing vaccines and health products directly	#
Number of certified male CAHWs/VPPs accessing vaccines and health products directly	#
Number rural distributors hubs activated	#
Doses of livestock/poultry vaccines supplied	#
Number of health products supplied	#

Number of VPD companies supplying vaccines and products directly to certified male, female CAHWs/VPPs	#
Doses of vaccines supplied	#
Number of activation campaigns carried out on the importance of vaccination	#
Number of VPDs conducting market activation campaigns	#
Total number of CAHWs/VPPs trained	#
Number of Female CAHWs/VPPs trained	
Number of Male CAHWs/VPPs trained	
Total number of CAHWs/VPPs trained and certified	#
Total number of female CAHWs/VPPs trained and certified	
Total number of male CAHWs/VPPs trained and certified	

Total Number of entrepreneurs (CAHWs/VPPs) linked to VPDs	#
Number of female entrepreneurs (CAHWs/VPPs) linked to VPDs	#
Number of male entrepreneurs (CAHWs/VPPs) linked TO VPDs	#
Number of rural distributors identified	#
Total Number of new CAHWS/VPPs selected	#
Total Number of new CAHWS/VPPs identified	#
Number of target locations identified	#
Total Number of certified CAHWs/VPPS linked to VPDs	#

Number of partnership agreements signed with veterinary pharmaceutical companies'	#
Number of veterinary pharmaceutical companies shortlisted	#
Number of veterinary pharmaceutical distribution companies identified by Propcom+	#

Baseline	Target	
		Y1 (Inception)

		0

	360,490	

	300	
	75	
	14	

	72	
	80	
	15	
	1500	
	300	

	0	0
		0
		0
	150	
	0	0
	0	0
	1500	

	15	
	15	
	21	



Result

Y2

Y3

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2	4
7,950,000	708,240,000
0	0

199,502	316,389
91,686	185,071
107,816	131,318

525	0
77	0
448	0
525	0
77	
448	
0	14

8	7
17	25
5	1
747	
138	
609	
247	
39	
208	

0	0
0	0
0	0
30	50
0	0
0	0
57	55
643	315

7	1
7	1
15	0

Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Outcome survey	Yearly
Outcome survey	Yearly
Outcome survey	Yearly

Outcome survey	Yearly
Outcome survey	Yearly
Outcome survey	Yearly
Outcome survey	Yearly
Outcome survey	Yearly

Desk review of systemic change document	Yearly
Desk review of investment leverage document	Yearly
Desk review of systemic change document	Yearly
Outcome survey	Yearly
Desk review of systemic change document	Yearly

Key informant interviews with VPDs	Yearly
Desk review of profitability analysis document	Yearly
Desk review of profitability analysis	Monthly
Desk review of investment leverage document	Yearly
Desk review of partner's record and partner clients validation	Monthly
Desk review of partner records	Monthly
Desk review of partner records	Monthly

Desk review of partner's record and partner clients validation	Monthly
Desk review of partner's record and partner clients validation	Monthly
Desk review of partner's record and partner clients validation	Monthly
Desk review of partner records	Routinely
Desk review of partner records	Routinely
Desk review of partner records	Routinely
Desk review of partner records	Quarterly
Desk review of partner records	Monthly
Desk review of partner records	Monthly

Desk review of partner records	
Desk review of partner records	Monthly
Desk review of partner records	Monthly
Desk review of partner's record and validation	After contract signing
Desk review of partner record	After contract signing
Desk review of partner record and document of engagements	After contract signing
Desk review of partner record	At inception
Desk review of list of certified CAHWs/VPPs and key informant interviews	At inception

Desk review of agreements	At Contract signing
Desk review of draft terms of reference and implementation plans	At inception
Desk review of activity report and list of Veterinary Pharmaceutical Distribution Companies	At inception

Data collection month	Data Source
April	Programme document (Baseline and outcome survey report)
April	Programme document (Baseline and outcome
April	Programme document (Baseline and outcome survey report)

April	Programme document (Baseline and outcome survey report)
April	Programme document (Baseline and outcome survey report)
April	Programme document (Baseline and outcome survey report)
April	Programme document (Baseline and outcome survey report)
April	Programme document (Baseline and outcome survey report)

January	Programme document (Systemic Change document)
January	Programme document (Investment leverage document)
January	Programme document (Systemic Change document)
January	Programme document (Outcome survey report)
January	Programme document (Systemic Change document)

January	Key informant interviews report
January	Profitability analysis report
Monthly	Profitability analysis report
April	Investment leverage document
Monthly	Partner records, Validation report
Monthly	Partner records
Monthly	Partner records

Monthly	Partner records, Validation report
Monthly	Partner records, Validation report
Monthly	Partner records, Validation report
Routinely	Partner records
Routinely	Partner records
Routinely	Partner records
Quartely	Partner records
Monthly	Partner records
Monthly	Partner records

Monthly	Partner records
Monthly	Partner record
Routinely	Partner records
Routinely	Partner records
Quarterly	Training report including attendance and training
Quarterly	Training report including attendance and training materials
Quarterly	Training report including attendance and training
Quarterly	Attendance sheet, training manual and report
Quarterly	Attendance sheet, training manual and report
Quarterly	Attendance sheet, training manual and report

April	Partner's record: List of entrepreneurs
Monthly	Partner's record: List of entrepreneurs
Monthly	Partner's record: List of entrepreneurs
After contract signing	Partners record (List of rural distributors and location of their sales outlets)
After contract signing	<i>Partners record, document of enagements</i>
After contract signing	Partners record, agreed document of enagements
At inception	Partners record
At inception	List of certified CAHWs/VPPS, KII transcript

At Contract signing	Signed cost share agreements
At inception	Draft terms of reference and implementation plans
At inception	Activity Report and list of veterinary pharmaceutical distribution companies

Who is responsible for Data Collection?	Applicable Log Frame Indicator
MERL Manager	Outcome Indicator: 1a
MERL Manager	Outcome Indicator: 1b
MERL Manager	Outcome Indicator: 1a

MERL Manager	Outcome indicator 1a
MERL Manager	Outcome indicator 1b
MERL Manager	Outcome indicator 2
MERL Manager	Outcome indicator 2
MERL Manager	Outcome indicator 2

MERL Manager	Outcome indicator: 3
MERL Manager	Outcome indicator: 4
MERL Manager	Outcome indicator: 3
MERL Manager	Outcome indicator: 4
MERL Manager	Outcome indicator : 3

MERL Manager	N/A
MERL Manager	N/A
MERL Manager	N/A
MERL Manager	N/A
MERL Manager	Output indicator 1.1
MERL Manager	Output indicator 1.1
MERL Manager	Output indicator 1.1

Intervention Manager	N/A
Intervention Manager	N/A
Intervention Manager	N/A

**Complementary Qualitative
indicator/questions**

Factors responsible for increased incomes
of non-targeted farmers

Factors responsible to higher net income
resulting from better productivity gains
from Animal Health Practices

Gender-disaggregated differences in how men and women experience income changes

Whether these changes are linked to indirect exposure to programme-driven solutions (vaccination and other animal products etc)

Factors responsible for better productivity

What ways do intervention and non intervention SHFs protect their [livestock/poultry] from weather and climate risks

Reason for decline in mortality and morbidity

Farmers satisfaction with CAHW/VPPS
animal health services

Reasons for expansion to new
geographies.

New states/areas of expansion

Perception of non targeted farmers on
access and benefits of vaccination and
other animal health services

Reasons for increased vaccine sales and profit

Perception of CAHWs/VPPs on profit making from sales of vaccines and animal health products

Describe factors responsible for expansion of service deliveries

Factors contributing to male and female SHFs active purchase of animal health products and services from CAHWs/VPPs

Gender-specific experiences in accessing and purchasing vaccines and other animal health services.

How accessible and reliable are CAHW/VPP services for you?

Factors affecting ability of CAHWs/VPPs to reach farmers?

Whether both male and female CAHWs/VPPs are receiving supplies equitably.

What determines which CAHWs/VPPs you supply vaccines to, and in what quantities?"

How has improved supply affected your ability to serve farmers

Factors affecting supply of vaccines and other health products

What improvements do CAHWs/VPPs recommend for strengthening the supply chain?
What processes do VPDs use to ensure optimum use of cold-chain and maintain
To what extent were the campaigns accessible and inclusive for both male and female farmers?
What improvements do farmers or partner agents suggest for future campaigns?
How quality, effective, and relevance is the training process carried out by VPDs on
How confident do CAHWs/VPPs feel in applying the business management and enterprenuer skills taught?
How inclusive was the training for both male and female CAHWs/VPPs (e.g.,
How quality, effective, and relevance is the training and certification process carried out by VCN for newly identified
How do the CAHWs/VPPs perceive the value of VCN certification for their livelihood, credibility, and ability to attract
Were there any gender-specific or location-specific barriers (e.g., travel, timing, safety)?

Perception of the state ministries and VCN on the process of linkage with CAHWs/VPPs and how effective it was

Perception of the newly identified CAHWs/VPPs on effectiveness of the process of linkage with state ministry and VCN for training

Perception of the newly identified CAHWs/VPPs on effectiveness of the process of linkage with state ministry and VCN for training

What criteria used and how thorough was the process of longlisting rural distributors and sales outlets in target locations.

How are CAHWs/Vpps selected for delivering vaccination services? How effective is the process?

Is the identification process effective, inclusive, and well-implemented?

What are the criteria of selecting the target locations or what factors were considered in identifying the target locations?

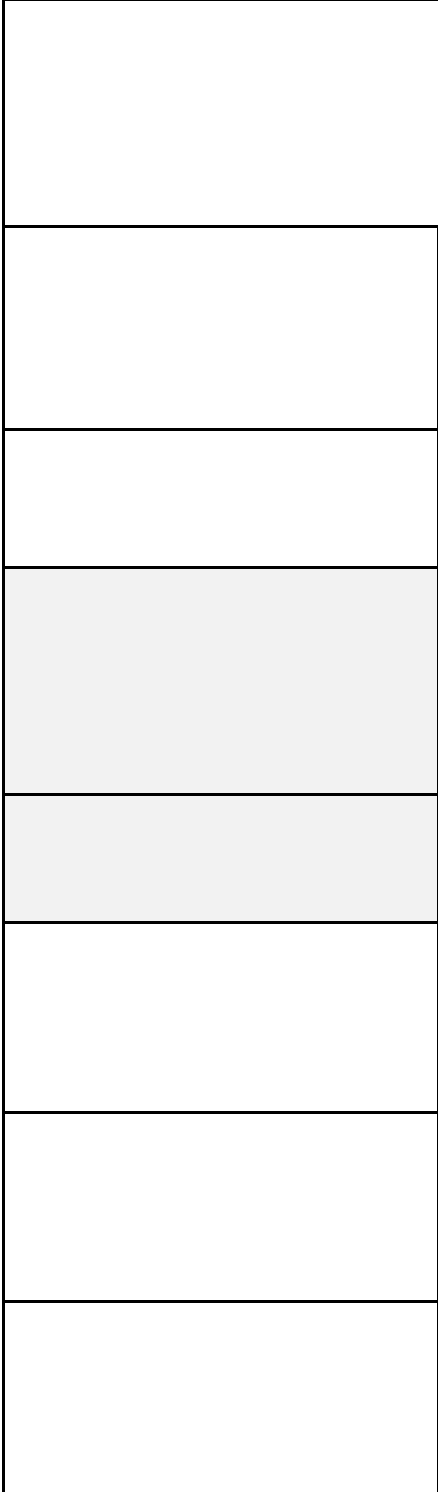
How has the support from Propcom+ improved VPDs operations (linkages) or service delivery?

To what extent do VPD companies feel the partnership aligns with their strategic goals and operational priorities? (perceived values in terms of business growth, market expansion, access to CAHWs/VPPs.

Do companies feel the co-created implementation plans reflect their business priorities, capacity, and market realities?

Perception of targeted veterinary pharmaceutical distribution companies in terms of relevance and potential benefits of the CAHW/VPP business model as

Y1



Result

Y2

Non intervention farmers' incomes were due to reduced disease outbreaks and lower mortality due to sector-wide spillover effects, alongside improved gross margins, higher aggregate revenues, a growing reliance on livestock as a main income source, and the adoption of more semi-intensive/intensive systems that boosted productivity. In addition, this effect resulted in income increase because they benefited from favourable market conditions, particularly good market prices, more and larger herd/flock sizes which expanded their revenue base, as seen by their citations of good prices (up to 50.7%), more sales (up to 16.1%) and increased flock numbers (up to 25.3%).

Intervention farmers earned higher net income because vaccination- and productivity gains—such as reduced mortality, healthier animals, and lower emergency treatment costs—directly increased gross margins across cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry. These improvements also boosted revenues through better survival, improved growth, and strong market performance, while stabilizing production and reducing financial losses, especially in risk-prone poultry systems.

Non-targeted farmers experienced reduced disease outbreaks and mortality, as “‘outbreak of disease’ as a loss factor dropped sharply, indicating indirect spillover effects from the programme’s vaccination activities. also non-targeted farmers benefited from broader

Increased productivity resulted from preventative vaccination, reduced mortality, lower emergency treatment costs, and healthier, better-managed herds and flocks, all of which strengthened overall production performance. Additional gains came from intensified farm

Both Intervention farmers and Non-intervention farmers manage climate shocks, relying mostly on shelter and environmental management and climate-resilient infrastructure. The only modest difference is that intervention farmers use modern animal healthcare slightly more often, suggesting the project may have subtly strengthened proactive health-based adaptation.

Mortality and morbidity declined mainly because the vaccination model delivered through CAHWs/VPPs which significantly reduced infectious disease outbreaks, strengthened preventive health practices, and improved farm management systems across all species.

Farmers reported extremely high satisfaction with CAHW/VPP services with nearly all serviced vaccinations across cattle, sheep, goats, local chickens, and broilers achieving 99–100% satisfaction . Even among self-vaccinators, satisfaction remained high at 92–100%, confirming strong trust and confidence in CAHW/VPP-delivered animal health services.

Non-targeted farmers perceive vaccination services as difficult to access because they rely less on CAHWs/VPPs and more on self-vaccination from uncertified sources, driven by cost pressures, unavailability of service providers, and limited trust or awareness. They also view vaccination as less beneficial, as they face higher disease burden, greater treatment costs, and more frequent losses, which reinforces the belief that preventive services offer limited economic value.

Farmers' active purchase of CAHW/VPP services is driven by the high satisfaction, accessibility, and trust associated with the model, with the report showing near-universal satisfaction rates across species and evidence that CAHW/VPP-delivered vaccinations effectively reduce disease and mortality. In addition, affordability, diverse vaccine availability, improved herd/flock health, and higher profitability further motivate both male and female SHFs to continue purchasing CAHW preventative and advisory services.

	Data Collection Frequency
Y3	
	Yearly
	Yearly

	Yearly
	Yearly
	Yearly
	Yearly
	Yearly

	Yearly
	Yearly

	Yearly
	Yearly
	Yearly
	Yearly
	Yearly
	Yearly

	Yearly
	Yearly
	Yearly
	Yearly
	Yearly

	After the activity
	After the activity
	After the activity
	After the activity
	<i>After the activity</i>
	After the activity
	After the activity
	At inception

	At inception
	At inception
	After the activity

Data collection month	Data collection methods
April	Outcome survey
April	Outcome survey

April	Outcome survey
April	Outcome survey
April	Outcome survey
May	Outcome survey
April	Outcome survey

April	Key informant interviews with VPDs
April	Outcome survey

December	Key informant Interview
December	Key informant Interview
April	Key informant Interview
April	Focus group discussion
April	Focus group discussion
April	Focus group discussion

April	Key informant interview
January	Key informant Interviews
January	Key informant Interviews
January	Key informant Interviews
January	Key informant Interviews

April	Indepth interview with the CAHWs/VPPs
April	Indepth interview with the
After the activity	Short Farmer Spot and partner-agents-Interviews
After the activity	Review of partner's report
After the activity	Key informant interviews with CAHWs/VPPs
After the activity	Post training feedback forms
After the activity	Training Observation
After the activity	Key informant interview with the CAHWs/VPPs and
After the activity	Key informant interview with the CAHWs/VPPs
After the activity	Key informant interview with the CAHWs/VPPs ,

After the activity	Key informant interview with state ministries and VCN
After the activity	Key informant interview with the newly identified CAHWs/VPPs
After the activity	Key informant interview with the newly identified CAHWs/VPPs
After the activity	Key informant interviews with the VPDs
After the activity	Key informant interview with VPDs and the CAHWs/VPPs
After the activity	Key informant interview with VPDs
After the activity	Key informant interview with the VPDs
At inception	Key informant interview with VPDs

At inception	Key informant interview with VPDs
At inception	Key informant interview with VPDs
After the activity	Key informant interview with the VPDs

Data Source
Outcome survey report
Outcome survey report

Outcome survey report
Outcome survey report
Outcome survey report
Outcome survey report
Outcome survey report

KII transcript and report
Outcome survey report

KII transcripts and report
KII transcripts and report
Study report
KII transcript and report
KII transcript and report
KII transcript and report

KII transcript and report
KII transcript and report
KII transcript and report
KII transcript and report
KII transcript and report

Programme
document(Survey report)

Programme
document(Survey report)

Spot-interview notes/ field
report

Partner's report

Monitoring report

Partner's training report

Monitoring report

Monitoring report

Monitoring report

Monitoring report

KII transcript and report

KII transcript and report

KII transcript and report

KII transcript and report

KII transcript and report

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KII transcript and report

KII transcript and report

KII transcript and report

Flock Size Averages as per baseline Broilers

No of non intervention farmers raising broiler
Total flock size non intervention farmers (broilers)
Average broiler flock size for non intervention farmers

Local chicken

No of non intervention farmers raising broiler
Total flock size local chicken
Average local chicken flock per non intervention farmer

Sheep

Total number of non intervention farmers raising sheep
Total flock size non intervention farmers
Average sheep flock size non intervention farmers

Total number of non intervention farmers raising goats
Total flock size
Average goat flock size non intervention farmers

Cattle

Total number of non intervention farmers raising cattle
Total flock size
Average flock size cattle, non intervention farmers

Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) Profitability

Summary (Overall)

Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) earn an average net profit of about 225,000 NGN per month. More than half of their revenue comes from selling medicines, products, and services beyond vaccinations, with antibiotics being the largest contributor among these.

Relying solely on vaccination services is not financially viable, so CAHWs diversify by offering other products and services.

On average, they spend around 33,000 NGN per month on transportation, vehicle maintenance, and ice for vaccine preservation.

Satisfaction levels are high: over 90% of CAHWs report being satisfied or highly satisfied with their occupation.

Summary (Disaggregated)

For deeper analysis, CAHWs were divided into three tiers based on the average number of goats, sheep, and poultry they vaccinate. Bottom tier (lowest 33%): Earns around 263,000 NGN per month. Upper tiers: Earn more than 600,000 NGN per month.
Across all tiers, the majority of vaccination revenue (over 70%) comes from Newcastle Disease (NCD) vaccinations for poultry. However, the structure of earnings varies
Bottom-tier CAHWs: Earn most of their gross profit from non-vaccination services. Middle and upper tiers: Generate most of their revenue from vaccination services.
From other revenue streams, antibiotics and multivitamins make up the bulk of sales.
Most CAHWs view their work as profitable, enabling them to support their families and expand their customer base compared to the previous year.
Key challenges include transportation costs and cold chain maintenance, alongside issues such as low fees paid by farmers and the widespread practice of offering credit or discounts.

CAHW net profit providing all the vaccination and all other services
CAHW net profit providing all vaccination + selling antibiotics
CAHW net profit providing all vaccination + selling multivitamin
CAHW net profit providing all vaccination+ selling antiparasitic
CAHW net profit providing all vaccination+ selling dewormer
CAHW net profit providing all vaccination+ selling other medicine
CAHW net profit providing all vaccination+ surgical procedures
CAHW net profit providing all vaccination+ wound management
CAHW net profit from only vaccination
CAHWs Satisfaction
Very satisfied
Satisfied
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

Provide profitability analysis for farmers and partners

Male

58	36
4810	3729
83	104
92	39
2370	1068
26	27
148	78
1362	842
9	11
148	74
1594	961
11	13
154	79
1259	844
8	11

Median	Average
225,533	553,652
73,833	300,557
69,833	287,078
62,083	278,350
59,833	284,250
53,783	285,104
58,833	294,280
53,333	272,868
34,333	241,473
36%	
55%	
9%	

Female

22
1081
49

53
1302
25

520
70
7

74
633
9

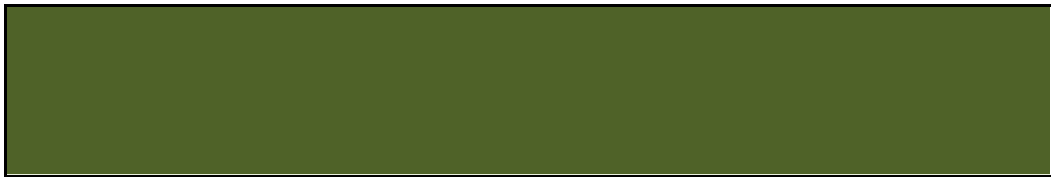
75
415
6



Name of Partner	Type of Systemic Change Reported by the Partner: <i>Adapt,</i> <i>Expand,</i> <i>Response</i>
Agriproject Concept International (ACI)	Adapt
Green Pasture Agro-Allied Konsult	Adapt
Jigawa State Ministry of Agriculture	
El-beth Agro-vet Services	Adapt

Hope And Rural Aid Foundation (HARAF)	Adapt
Carevet Services	Adapt

Tropical Poultry Services Limited	
Dan Hassan Ventures Limited	

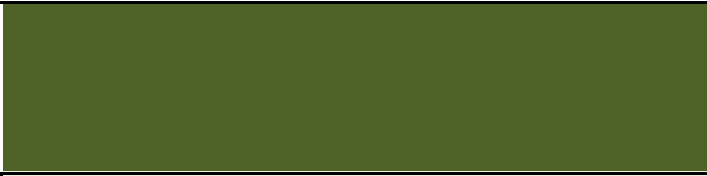


Adaptation category	Details of the Instance of Adaptation
<i>Business Model Change</i>	
Geographic expansion	Expanded operations into Enugu State and mobilised five CAHWs and VPPs to provide vaccination and other animal health services in the new state. The partnership agreement stated that the partner would deliver last-mile services in Gombe and Kaduna states before the expansion.
Business model change	Trained 10 CAHWs/VPPs in Gombe State on artificial insemination to enable them to increase their service offerings and provide more animal health services to farmers. The partnership agreement required the partner to train CAHWs only in business management and data collection.

Product Diversification	Bundled vaccination and other veterinary medicaments for customers (cattle farmers), in addition to vaccine sales, made possible by an NGN 8,800,000 contract with the African Nature Initiative Fund to supply CBBP vaccines to cattle farmers in Bauchi state
	El-Beth training school is now operational, focused on poultry and fish production and on building the practical capacity of Community Animal Health Workers, recognising the commercial potential of this model, the partner has also registered as a National Industrial Training Fund (ITF) certified trainer, positioning the service for wider, national-
Additional Investment	The company also provided a starter pack (vaccines and drugs) to CAHWs to commence service delivery
Additional Investment	Bought a motorcycle for one of the CAHWs to go to the hard-to-reach communities
New geography/Expansion	Expanded operations to 5 additional LGAs in Gombe (Gombe, Akko, Billiri, Dukku, and Funakaye) in Gombe state and Yobe (Damaturu)
Organisation structural changes	Hired more staff to support the implementation of the model
Additional investment	Added more deep freezers to contain more vaccines
Business Model Change	Partnered with other agrovet companies to increase the supply of vaccines.

Business Model Change	Registered with GOSEPA to provide environmental services
Business Model Change	EL-Beth has started implementation of its training school to help train farmers on poultry and fish production, and CAHW's are trained on animal health practices
Business Model Change	EI-Beth has indicated interest in vaccine importation.
Business Model Change	EL-Beth is now a host organization for the EU/UNDP funded Nigeria Jubilee Fellows Program
Business model change/i	Created linkages for CAHWs and created a channel on WhatsApp for ease of communication among the CAHWs and with the partner
Business model change	Launched a strategic plan in March 2025 to incorporate the last-mile distribution of vaccines through CAHW/VPP model
Business model change/improvements	Trained women poultry farmers on inclusive, integrated farming systems, combining poultry, fish, and backyard vegetable production through a stacked cage pond garden model. This was made
New geography	Expanded operations to Gombe and Bauchi
	HARAF intends to carry out a livestock market assessment at Gerei and Fufore, working closely with stakeholders to improve market access of agricultural produce.
	HARAF is working towards opening its own vaccine Hub
Additional investment	

More reach	Engaged 7 more distributors in Kebbi, Kaduna, Niger, Bauchi, and Taraba
New geography	Apart from hiring one more staff, the company plans to open another branch in Mangu LGA of Plateau state by April 2025
More reach	Increased the ratio of VPPs to CAHWs
Business model change	Created IECs and radio jingles for awareness and marketing campaigns
New geography	Expanded operations to Nasarawa, Niger and Oyo states
Additional investment	Established a Livestock Vaccine Desk Office
Additional investment	Expansion in livestock product range to include other ruminant and poultry vaccines
Business model change	Sought alternative vaccine sources apart from NVRI.
Business Model Change	Ambuvel has indicated interest in livestock vaccine importation



Reasons for the Adaptation. Why did the partner adapt?

As a result of implementing the model, the partner identified the economic opportunities in providing last mile vaccination and other animal health services at the last mile. This means more revenue from vaccine sales and increased income for the entrepreneurs delivering the services. Prior to implementing the model, the partner focused on selling vaccines to medium and large scale livestock and poultry farmers.

To increase livestock production and improve the quality of local breeds of livestock in the state. Artificial insemination is another income generating channel for the VPDs through the sales of semen while the CAHWs will also have additional income through service provision.

The partner went beyond the sales of vaccines to bundle other services and demonstrate the importance of last mile delivery of vaccines and other animal health services to livestock and poultry farmers

To extend CAHWs service delivery to fish farmers while equipping them with fish production skills as a source for extra income

To address some environmental Challenges.
To ensure effective service delivery and wider reach which will in turn increase productivity
To ensure increase vaccine supply and availability
To build capacity of farmers with necessary skills and ensure effective service delivery
In addition to providing vaccination services to smallholder poultry farmers, the partner has given additional income streams to the farmers through the training on fish and vegetable production layered on



ADAPTATION

Date when the adaptation happened (Month and Year)	Name of the Partner representative that reported the adaptation
Jul. 2025	Dr Tochukwu Anagor
Sep. 2025	Dr. Mishel

Dec-25	Dr. Mishel
Nov. 2025	Dr. Mishel
Feb. 2026	Dr. Mishel
Feb. 2027	Dr. Mishel
Feb. 2028	Dr. Mishel
Feb. 2029	Dr. Mishel
Feb. 2030	Dr. Mishel
Feb. 2031	Dr. Mishel

Sep. 2025	Dr. Mishel
Nov. 2025	Dr. Mishel
Nov. 2025	Dr. Mishel
Feb. 2026	Dr. Mishel
Feb. 2025	
Feb. 2026	
November, 2025	Abel Bake
Feb. 2027	
Feb. 2025	Dr. Taye

Feb. 2026	
Feb. 2027	
Feb. 2025	
Feb. 2026	
Feb. 2027	
Feb. 2028	
Feb. 2029	
Feb. 2030	
Nov. 2025	

Date of reporting/recording the adaptation	Name of intervention staff recording	Name of MERL staff validating	Date of validation
Dec-25	Nonso	Frank Onuah	23/02/2026
Nov-25	Lilycent	Frank Onuah	25/02/2026

	Lilycent		
	Lilycent		
	Lilycent		
	Lilycent		
	Nonso		
Feb-26	Nonso	Frank Onuah	24/02/2026
	Nonso		

Details of the validation

We received data from the partner covering their work in Enugu state. This data has then been reviewed, validated and published on the programme dashboard

The partner submitted the training attendance with contact details of the participants. The attendance has been reviewed and two participants have been interviewed for validation

Name of the Agribusiness firm/company crowding-in

A copy of the transaction receipt was shared by the partner with the Intervention Manager

The partner submitted the list of enrollees with contact details of the participants. The trainees list was reviewed and two participants have been interviewed for validation

EXPA

Element(s) of the intervention business model the Agribusiness firm/company crowding-in is replicating	Details of what the Agribusiness firm/company crowding-in is doing

achieve that:

AND - COMPETITORS OF THE ACTOR CROWDING IN (REP

Name of the Contact person for the Agribusiness firm/company crowding-in	Email of the Contact person for the Agribusiness firm/company crowding-in

PLICATING ELEMENTS OF THE INTERVENTION MODEL)

Phone number of the Contact person for the Agribusiness firm/company crowding-in	Name of the Partner rep that reported the crowding-in	How did the partner reporting (or the programme) influence the firm to crowd-in?



Table with a solid brown header row.

Date of reporting/recording the crowding-in	Name of intervention staff recording	Name of MERL staff validating	Date of validation	Details of the validation

	<p>El-Beth's visibility through Propcom+ has led to its selection by the IDEAS Project to train 2,000 women and youths on poultry production.</p>	
	<p>El-Beth has been enrolled by Bank of Industry as a service provider, enabling the enrollment of 27 large livestock farmers, has currently provided 2 farmers with access to ₦5 million naira loan each for livestock production.</p>	
	<p>El-beth was engaged by African Nature Investors Found to supply and conduct vaccination services for Ruminants around Yankari, Bauchi state</p>	

	Care vet was egaged by GIZ in Colloaboration with Ikore on the Peace Corps interventon, to build the capacity of 60 women who were affected by the Jos crisis and provide them initial stocks, vaccine	

			Jul. 2025
			Jul. 2025
			Dec.2025

TO OUR PARTNERS

Name of intervention staff recording	Name of MERL staff validating	Date of validation	Details of the validation
Nonso			

Nonso			
Nonso			
Nonso			

Nonso			

Note: Record all investments leveraged

Page-6: Investment Leveraged

Additional investment leveraged by implementing partner

Name of Partner	Investment area
El-beth	Delivery of poultry and livestock vaccine through CAHWs/VPPs
HARAF	Delivery of poultry and livestock vaccine through CAHWs/VPPs

ged under the relevant ca



**Additional amount invested
(NGN)**

NGN 8,800,000

NGN 699,440,000

NGN 708,240,000

Categories (additional partner investment, external finance su



Utilisation of additional investment (what was the investment used for)
El-beth secured 8.8 Million-naira contract with African Nature Initiative Fund to supply CBBP vaccines to cattle farmers in Bauchi state . This partnership enabled El-beth to bundle vaccination and other veterinary medicament to the customers (cattle farmers) in addition to the sales of vaccines. This shows
HARAF has secured a \$500,000 (699,400 Naira) contract with the Hilton Foundation to train women farmers in inclusive, integrated farming systems, combining poultry, fish, and backyard vegetable production through a stacked cage pond garden model, reflecting a clear business model adjustment

uch as grants or fund investments, and/or expected finance), and

Fund Source: - Business balance sheet - Personal funds - Debt finance - Non-debt finance - Blended finance - Grants - Others	Name of fund provider
Others	ANI FUND
Grants	Hilton Foundation

Details of the validation

External finance leveraged amount

Bank transaction receipt for CBPP vaccines

Page-7: Environmental Management Plan

Impacts producing factor	Observed environmental consequences	Associated impact ranking	Initial impact mitigation
Application of vaccines and other related products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Waste generation from used packaging materials ● Impact on the environment's aesthetic ● Possible land degradation and impact on water bodies 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SHFs shall ensure personnel (CAHW/VP) ● CAHW/VPP shall ensure disposal of used materials ● Promote recycling of
Transport and logistics	GHG Emissions from distribution and delivery of vaccines across several communities	Medium	Electric vehicles/bike supply decentralised
Local Vaccine Production	GHG Emissions from Vaccine production and storage	Medium	Track and Optimise Use of solar freezers
Importation of vaccines	GHG Emissions from the importation of vaccines	Low	promote domestic pr

Mitigation measures recommended	Monitoring Parameters
<p>vaccines are administered by trained (PP) ensure proper management and materials of vaccine packaging</p>	<p>Volume of packaging waste, used cans, bottles</p>
<p>as climate-smart mode of transport to network of CAHWs</p>	<p>distance traveled per delivery, Number of deliveries mode of transportation</p>
<p>production to reduce GHG emissions. s for storage</p>	<p>Energy consumption from production to delivery</p>
<p>roduction of vaccines</p>	<p>Number of imported vaccines</p>

Time of Monitoring	Responsible
Yearly	Senior Intervention Officer
Yearly	Senior Intervention Officer
	Senior Intervention Officer
	Senior Intervention Officer
Every two years	Vaccine Company
Every two years	Senior Intervention Officer

Page-9: Contextual Change Tracker (PESTLE)

Significant changes in the operating context and their implications for future action

POLITICAL CHANGES			
Date of context reflection or review	Has the political context significantly changed in any way?	What are the implications for this intervention?	What do we need to change?
Y2 Q3 QSR: 27/01/25	Establishment of the Ministry of Livestock	Opportunities to address key critical issues affecting the livestock ecosystem	NA
Y2 Q3 QSR: 27/01/25	PPP framework enabling private sector engagement in local production of vaccines	Provision of enabling environment for the availability of vaccines	NA
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25	Foreign countries like (Brazil, and Natherlands) are having a bilateral disucssions on investment in the Nigeria livestock sector	improve vaccines accessiblity and increase inmarket share for vaccine and veterinary product distribution actors , enhance community enagagment and market opportunity for smallholder farmers	NA
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25	State government has adopted the establishment of state ministry of livestock	opporunity to address key challeges affecting the livestock ecosystem at the state level	NA
Y3 Q2 QSR: 22/07/25	Gombe state government is piloting the artifical insemination on calttle for smallholder farmers using CAHWs/VPPs		
Y3 Q3 QSR: 12/01/26	1. Inauguration of National Livestock Development Council 3. Budget allocation for Livestock Ministries in Kano (N18.8), Gombe, Jigawa(N17B) and Adamawa	1. it serves as a body to modernize the country's livestock sector, aiming to boost its value to \$74 billion by enhancing value chains, reforming ranching, improving breeds and reducing farmer - herder conflicts 2. It shows government commitment to improving the livestock sector	

SOCIAL CHANGES			
Date of context reflection or review	Has the social context significantly changed in any way?	What are the implications for this intervention?	What do we need to change?
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25			
Y3 Q3 QSR: 12/01/26	More acceptability towards female CAHWs in the communities of practice	more reach for service delivery and more women involvement in the CAHWs and VPPs scheme	incorporating community entry as part of the CAHW/VPP training

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES			
Date of context reflection or review	Has the legislative context significantly changed in any way?	What are the implications for this intervention?	What do we need to change?
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25			

PARTNERS PRIORITIES			
Date of context reflection or review >>>	Have existing or potential new partners priorities or interests significantly changed in any way?	What are the implications for this intervention?	What do we need to change?
Y2 Q3 QSR: 27/01/25	One of our Partner (TPSL) is broadening his service offering to include aggregation and offtake, in addition to its existing vaccine services	the integration of a more complete value chain approach.	adjust intervention strategy to improve the overall impact of the animal health
Y2 Q3 QSR: 27/01/25	(GPAK) is expanding its product portfolio by partnering with CEVA to start importing PPR vaccines	A new potential source of PPR vaccines.	consider incorporating the new Supply source and how it could impact the programme
Y2 Q3 QSR: 27/01/25	Yes	There is a high likelihood of crowding-in by potential veterinary pharmaceutical companies who will help drive the CAHW/VPP model	
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25	One of our partner (El-beth) has established a capacity building training school for CAHWs/VPPs for a fee to build their business acumen	More CAHWs/VPPs will be equipped with entrepreneurial skills, whilst partner will leverage the institution to have more rural entrepreneurs working under them	Integrate business opportunities in providing training for rural entrepreneurs for a fee
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25	(GPAK) has established a regional office together with solar powered vaccine hub in Kaduna state. To serve a regional office to feed the northern region	The gap in accessing vaccines and other veterinary products between rural distributors, CAHWs/VPPs, and small holders farmers is bridged, whilst the partner increase in profit margin	No

<p>Y3 Q2 QSR: 23/07/25</p>	<p>Green Pastures Agro-Allied Konsult successfully replicated the last-mile delivery model across all its operational states, training state</p>	<p>This proves the model works, businesses see value in it, and more farmers will consistently get access to</p>	
<p>Y3 Q2 QSR: 23/07/25</p>	<p>El-Beth has spotted a business opportunity in locally producing small incubators and will work through CAHWs and VPPs as service providers, offering the incubators on instalments to make them more affordable and accessible for smallholder farmers.</p>	<p>smallholder farmers gain affordable access to hatching services, CAHWs/VPPs grow their businesses, and the poultry system becomes more resilient and less dependent on outside suppliers.</p>	
<p>Y3 Q3 QSR:</p>	<p>1. AMBUVET and EL-BETH have indicated interest in vaccine importation. 2. There has been a noticeable shift in AMBUVET's engagement approach, characterised by less constructive communication with Propcom+ staff. 3. The dispute between Dan Hassan and the Katsina State ministry of Livestock which had put the implementation of the CAHW/VPP model of the last mile vaccine delivery on hold, has been resolved</p>	<p>1. it increases vaccine supply 2. This has made routine coordination more difficult and if it persists, could adversely affect monitoring processes and the timely achievements of project milestones 3. increased service delivery to small holder farmers at the last mile.</p>	<p>there should be discussions between AMBUVET and Propcom+ management towards resolving any underlying issues</p>

ECONOMIC CHANGES

Date of context reflection or review	Has the economic context significantly changed in any way?	What are the implications for this intervention?
Y2 Q3 QSR: 27/01/25	Inflation	Higher prices of vaccines and service delivery discourages SHFs from buying vaccination services. Lack of SHF patronage is making CAHW/VPPs considering discontinuing provision of vaccination services
Y2 Q3 QSR: 27/01/25	Currency devaluation	VPCs are buying less quantities of vaccines at higher prices
Y2 Q3 QSR: 27/01/25	Donor funded programmes and state govt are using DOV model to reach farmers	This distorts the market especially inhibiting SHFs to pay for vaccination services
Y2 Q3 QSR: 27/01/25	CAHW/VPP creating organized structures for promotion of business interests, like bulk purchase of vaccines	CAHW/VPP taking adaptation initiatives supports the sustainability of the DOV model
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25	CAHWs/VPPs creating sensitization and awareness across rural communities to boost market and make profit	Rural entrepreneurs are taking ownership of the model to push vaccines and make profit, since the model is a sustainable venture
Y3 Q2 QSR: 22/07/25	High cost of vaccines	National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI) has significantly increased vaccine prices by almost 200%, posing affordability challenges for market actors

Y3 Q3 QSR: 12/01/26	1. Budget allocations has been approved for the Kano and Jigawa ministries of livestock development with Kano having N18.8B and Jigawa having N17B in spendings	2. It shows government commitment to improving the livestock sector

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES

Date of context reflection or review	Has the technological context significantly changed in any way?	What are the implications for this intervention?
Y2 Q3 QSR: 27/01/25	NVRI changed production of 50 dose vial to 100 dose vial	CAHW/VPP will need to aggregate more SHFs to dispense 100 dose vials
Y2 Q3 QSR: 27/01/25	Use of social media by the CAHWs and VPPs to advertise their services	increased speed and reach of information,
Y2 Q3 QSR: 27/01/25	the use EVs as alternative source of transportation for CAHWs/VPPs	lower operating costs potentially making service provision more affordable over time.
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25	the adoption of solar refrigeration over conversional fridges to store and maintain vaccine cold-chain	Lower cost of power supply for rural distributors and the reduction of green house gas emission
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25		
Y3 Q3 QSR: 12/01/26	1. The introduction of TELE-VET Lagos, Nigeria,s first government launched tele-veterinary call center	Potential for scaling to improve service delivery

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES		
Date of context reflection or review	Has the environmental context significantly changed in any way?	What are the implications for this intervention?
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25		

FCDO'S PRIORITIES		
Date of context reflection or review >>>	Has FCDO's commitment or interest in this intervention significantly changed in any way?	What are the implications for this intervention?
Y2 Q3 QSR: 27/01/25	No	Continuous support to Vet pharm companies
Y2 Q3 QSR: 27/01/25	Yes	An increase in streams of income for the CAHWs/VPPS will ensure the sustaianability of this intervention
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25	No	Continous support to partners will boost the integration of rural entrepreneurs to improve their livelihood
	No	Smallholder farmers will access vaccines, whilst there will timley vaccine delivery

Y3 Q2 QSR: 23/07/25	No	Use the success story to pitch to new/ potential partners
Y3 Q2 QSR: 23/07/25	No	Rural entrepreneurs will have more income in serving smallholder farmers



What do we need to change?

Integrating CSA technologies in the delivery of vaccination services

Y2 Q3 QSR:
27/01/25

Creating awareness for paid vaccination by SHF and completing vaccination schedules

Use evidence to trigger creation of similar cooperatives in other states

Y3 Q1 QSR:
23/06/25

Nothing, because they are already taking ownership of the model to build their business venture

Monitor the impact of high vaccine prices on animal health service delivery and demand across implementing state

--

Y3 Q2 QSR:
29/09/25

--

--

Y3 Q3 QSR:
12/01/26

--

What do we need to change?

--

adopt a more Dynamic approach incorporating social media into our communication strategy
--

adapt to the new technology.

Scale the innovation to other geographical locations by providing evidence to other rural distributors
--

--

exploring adoption within partner states
--

--

--

What do we need to change?

What do we need to change?
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A

N/A

N/A

Headlines

For Plenary Presentation & Discussion and Quarterly Reporting:

From what you have learnt across all six categories, what was the most significant change in the context for this intervention during the period under review?

The formation of cooperative societies among CAHWs/VPPs in Jigawa and Gombe state has created a good synergy between the micro-entrepreneurs. These cooperatives have enabled members to provide financial support to one another and further consolidate their businesses (e.g. bulk purchase of vaccines). This organic development underscores the importance of fostering collaborative relationships and community led initiatives within the implementation of programme interventions.

1, A significant contextual shift during the period under review was the emergence of El-beth's capacity-building training school for CAHWs/VPPs, which is providing fee-based training to enhance their business acumen. This development has the potential to profoundly impact the veterinary services market, promoting greater professionalism and sustainability among CAHWs/VPPs, and potentially altering the market dynamics. As a result, this new training opportunity may contribute to a more robust and competitive market, ultimately benefiting smallholder farmers and the livestock industry.

2. Also, a notable development during the period under review was GPAK's establishment of a regional office and solar-powered vaccine hub in Kaduna state, strategically positioned to serve the northern region. This infrastructure upgrade has the potential to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of vaccine distribution, while also promoting sustainable energy solutions.

1. National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI) has significantly increased vaccine prices by almost 200%, posing affordability challenges for market actors.

1. El-Beth and Ambuvets have indicated interest in vaccine importation.
2. HARAF intends to carry out a livestock market assessment at Gerei and Fufore, working closely with stakeholders to improve market access of agricultural produce.
3. HARAF is working towards opening its own vaccine Hub
4. EL-Beth has started implementation of its training school to help train farmers on poultry and fish production, and CAHW's are trained on animal health practices, and has become a certified trainer for Industrial Training Fund (ITF)

Summarise the action you are going to take to address this

"Promote the cooperative model to the network of CAHWs/VPPs supporting programme partners in other states (Adamawa, Kaduna, Kano and Plateau)

We will enhance CAHWs/VPPs' livelihoods and cooperative sustainability by supporting management structure development through training (offered by veterinary pharmaceutical distribution companies) in governance, finance, and gender mainstreaming, ensuring a reduced reliance on government funding by implementing performance-based funding, community led decision making, and diversified funding sources. All of this will prioritize service provision and community impact.

Additionally, this model can be sustained by ensuring reliable access to affordable inputs and services while safeguarding against political interference through transparent financial management, community oversight, and direct farmer

1. We will leverage these developments by collaborating with El-beth's training school to enhance CAHWs/VPPs skills, utilizing GPAK's regional office and vaccine hub for strategic distribution, and strengthening partnerships to maximize program impact and explore opportunities for scale-up.

We will work to bring more big players into the model so that Local distributors and CAHWs/VPPs are not overly dependent on NVRI vaccines alone. By doing this, we would encourage and create healthy competition, better supply options, and more affordable vaccines for smallholder farmers.

1.a Facilitate linkage for Access to Finance to partners.

1.b Engagement with the relevant stakeholders on the outcome of the Review of Existing Policies, Regulations and Administrative Bottlenecks Affecting Vaccine Importation and Licensing in Nigeria Study, for further ease of livestock vaccine importation.

2. Provide HARAF with support to integrate market feedback during interaction with SHF

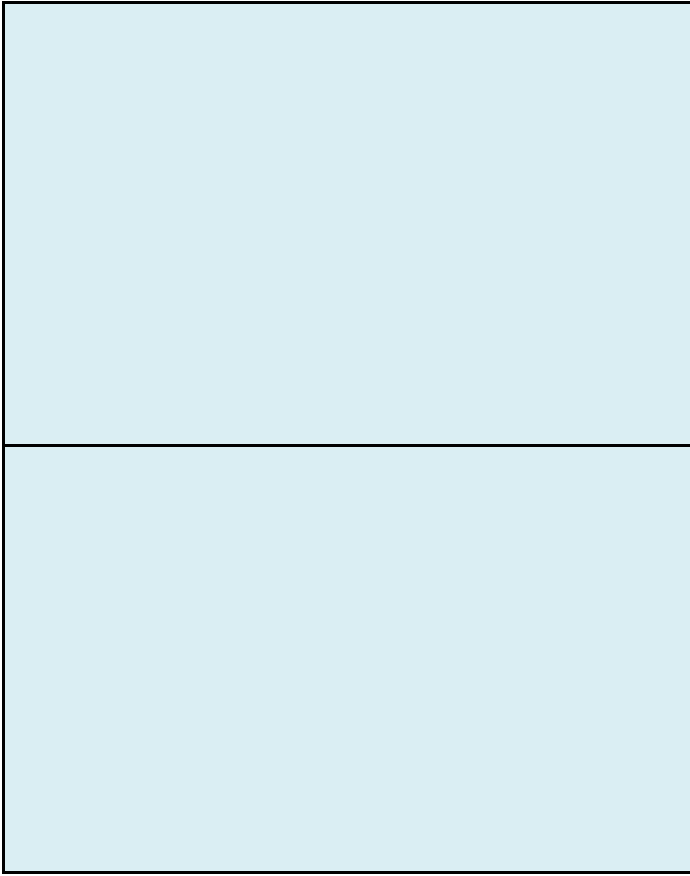
3. Providing TA support if required by El-Beth



What was the outcome of the action you took?
(for Y3 Q3 QSR)

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What did you learn from this?

(for Y3 Q3 QSR)

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Page-8: Action Learning

Significant changes as a result of our actions and their implications for future action

Box #	Results Chain Statement	Status	What changes have been made to this Box in the Results Chain and why?	<<< Date of changes made	Date of reflection or review >>>
EP3-14	Many more farmers achieve increased incomes (Indirect)				
EP3	SHFs earn higher net income through the better productivity gains (Direct)				
EP2-13	Many more farmers achieve reduced mortality, morbidity and better productivity (Indirect)				
EP2	SHFs experience better productivity (flock size, egg, better meat quality) (Direct)				
EP1	SHFs experience reduced mortality and morbidity in their flock or herd (Direct)				
MP2	VDPs invest and expand their operations				

MP1	VDPs record increased revenue and profits				
MP-12	Non-target farmers pay for vaccination and other animal health services (Indirect)				
MP-11	Non-partner actors (VPDs, CAHWs/VPPs, rural distributors) crowd in and start replicating CAHWs/VPPs business model (Indirect)	Ongoing	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025

MU3	Actors (VPDs, CAHWs/VPPs, rural distributors) record profits from sales of vaccines and animal health products., and expand their investments	Ongoing	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025
					23/06/2025
MU2b	Smallholder farmers (male and female) purchase poultry/livestock vaccines and other animal health services (Direct)	Ongoing	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025
					23/06/2025

MU2a	More smallholder farmers (both male and female) demand poultry/livestock vaccines and other animal health services	ongoing	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025
					23/06/2025
MU1b	Rural distributors purchase and stock vaccines and other medicaments	Ongoing	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025
					23/06/2025
MU1a	CAHWs/VPPs offer vaccination and other animal health services to poultry/livestock farmers for a fee	ongoing	N/A	N/A	
					23/06/2025

MU1a	CAHWs/VPPs purchase vaccines and other medicaments from the VPDs or through the rural distribution hubs	Ongoing	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025
					23/06/2025
MT3	Actors carry out market activation campaigns to educate SHFs on the need to vaccinate their people/livestock	Ongoing	N/A	N/A	
					23/06/2025
MT2	VPD companies activate new rural distributors hubs and supply them vaccines and animal health products	Ongoing	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025

					23/06/2025
MT1	VPD companies supply vaccines and products to existing and newly certified CAHWs/VPPs	Ongoing	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025
					23/06/2025
A7	VCN trains and certifies the new entrepreneurs to work as CAHWs/VPPs	Ongoing	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025
					23/06/2025
A6	VPD companies link the new entrepreneurs to the State actors and VCN for training			N/A	28/01/2025
A5	P+ support VPD companies to train certified CAHWs/VPPs on good business management practices and entrepreneurial skills	Ongoing	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025
					23/06/2025

A4c	P+ support VPD companies to identify rural distributors (sales outlets/hubs) of veterinary products in target locations	Ongoing	N/A	N/A	
					23/06/2025
A4b	P+ support VPD companies to identify new entrepreneurs interested in providing vaccination services	Ongoing	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025
					23/06/2025
A4a	P+ support VPD companies to map out certified CAHWs/VPPs in target states	Ongoing	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025
					23/06/2025

A3	Propcom+ signs partnerships with selected veterinary pharmaceutical distribution (VPD) companies to scale the CAHW/VPP model	Ongoing	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025
					23/06/2025
A2	P+ works with shortlisted veterinary pharmaceutical distribution companies to co-create implementation plans	ongoing	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025
					23/06/2025
A1	Propcom+ Organize Animal Health Investment forum to pitch CAHW/VPP business model to veterinary pharmaceutical distribution companies	completed	N/A	N/A	28/01/2025
	Propcom+ to pitch CAHW/VPP business model to veterinary pharmaceutical distribution companies				23/06/2025
					22/07/2025



<p>A cordial relationship between actors was established to ensure availability of vaccines, constant distribution and profit maximization</p>	<p>scarcity / unavailability of vaccines was a challenge. What was done to overcome this to an extent was to encourage the exploration of alternative sources of vaccines by actors</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>the availability of vaccine will boost the profit maximization of the actors</p>
<p>Most of the partners are now expanding their businesses to new geographical locations, leveraging on the model to penetrate and make more profit</p>	<p>Inadequate power supply and the high cost solar refrigeration for vaccine cold chain maintenance. This was overcome by supporting to provide solar refrigerators to agrovet outlets through the CDEL grant and encouraging a lease to own model to access clean energy</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>the implication of this is that there will be vaccine failure, both the distributors and the CAHWs/VPPs will have losses and lose farmers' credibility whilst small holders' livestock will be affected</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>There was awareness created by CAHWs/VPPs across their communities which triggered an increase in demand for vaccination and other animal health services</p>	<p>the greatest challenge faced was the routine free vaccination by the state government and it was overcome by consistent awareness creation to the farmers on the need to properly complete vaccination</p>	<p>the greatest challenge emerging is that SHF farmers might not want to continue to pay for vaccination and animal health service as most states used free vaccination it as a political leverage</p>	<p>many farmers will not want to pay for vaccination and animal health services as they would assume the state government has taken care of the cost of services due to current economic conditions</p>
<p>Through the activation event, the demand for vaccines and other veterinary products by smallholder farmers from CAHWs/VPPs is increasing, as their livestock are healthy, flock sizes increase, whilst CAHWs/VPPs are increasing in income</p>	<p>Most smallholder farmers had an idea that vaccinating their livestock actually kills them, without knowing that their livestock were already down diseases. This was overcome by ensuring that smallholders understand the importance of timely vaccination</p>	<p>Smallholder farmers who are vaccinating their livestock will need access to larger markets as their flock sizes keep increasing. This was discovered from the field visit to some programme states</p>	<p>The implication of this is that when smallholder farmers are selling their livestock, they don't make money and it will demotivate them from vaccinating their livestock.</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>

though community activation is yet to start, CAHWs/VPPs are building the trust of SHF in their various communities, which as a result triggers demand	There was slow acceptance of the services by SHF, but with the help of community and traditional leaders, and provision of branding materials by partners, it was	N/A	there will be increase in demand as partners will expand their reach and also provide branding materials for CAHWs/VPPs in various community
Small holder farmers who were not vaccinating their livestock are now adopting vaccination practices by seeing the result from early adopters within their communities	Perception that all vaccination and other veterinary products are for free since the state government is providing annual free vaccination. This was overcome by proper farmers education with evidence by partners	N/A	As smallholder farmers see the benefit of vaccinating their flocks, the demand for vaccines and other veterinary products will on high demand
Facilitation of linkage between VPDs and rural distributors	Shortage of vaccine supply, it was overcome by encouraging distributors to uptake vaccines from	N/A	N/A
Rural distributors has included other veterinary products they purchase from VPDs	inadquate availability of vaccine supply continuos to be a challenge. There's an ongoing effort to link rural distributors to other sources of vaccines and veterinary	N/A	N/A
Increase demand for services from SHFs, Incentives gotten from service provision, and sales incentives received from VPDs	Social norms and gender restrictions. This was overcome by involving community stakeholders to create awareness through advocacy visit.	Communal clashes, unwillingness to pay for services by SHFs due to free routine vaccination by the state government. This was discovered through the	Disruption of vaccine and service delivery to the affected communities, and farmers might not want to pay for services as it is assumed that it is free
Is the continous demand for vaccines and other veterinary products by small holder farmers for a fee, and the imput loan provided by the VPDs to CAHWs/VPPs to support their business	Social norms and gender restrictions. This was overcome by involving community stakeholders to create awareness through advocacy visit.	Communal clashes, unwillingness to pay for services by SHFs due to free routine vaccination by the state government. This was discovered through the stakeholders meeting	Disruption of vaccine and service delivery to the affected communities, and farmers might not want to pay for services as it is assumed that it is free

Facilitation of linkages between VPDs, rural distributors, and the CAHWs/VPPs using the B2B	Shortage of vaccine supply, it was overcome by encouraging the VPDs to uptake vaccines from	N/A	N/A
CAHWs/VPPs are now linked to rural distributors where they access constant vaccines and other veterinary product, leading to increase in income	inadquate availability of vaccine supply. This was overcome by linking CAHWs/VPPs to other sources of vaccines and veterinary products	Banditery and communal clashes continues to be a great challenge to CAHWs/VPPs in providing vaccination and other veterinary services in some	Displacement of small holder farmers and CAHWs/VPPs will lead to decrease in demand for vaccines and other veterinary services
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VPDs are now gaining robust market shares, farmers are now using vaccines/vetinary products	Farmer have low appitite to pay for vaccination as they are already used to state government annual free vaccination. Through the model, Partner have now bundle other animal health services to push demand for vaccine and other	N/A	N/A
Supported VPDs to identify rural distributors	the greatest challenge faced was power supply, and inadquate knowledge on vaccine handling. What was done to overcome this was to facilitate access to solar refridgeration and capacity building on vaccine handling. After the installation of solar fridges, some of the distributors had issues with	N/A	N/A

VPDs are leveraging existing distribution channel to ow push other veterinary products aside vaccines	the greatest challenge faced was power supply, and inadquate knowledge on vaccaine handling. What was done to overcome this was to facilitate access to solar refridgeration and capacity building on vaccine handling. After the installation of solar fridges, some of the distributors had issues with	N/A	N/A
Partnership with VPD, facilitation of linkage between VPDs, CAHWs/VPPs	Shortage of vaccine supply, it was overcome by encouraging the VPDs to uptake vaccines from	Communal clashes in Jigawa state. This was discovered through stakeholders	it will lead to distruption of the supply chain in those location, and service provision by CAHWs/VPPs
Partners contuines to provide vaccines and other veterinary products to CAHWs/VPPs through established network of distributors	inadiquate cold storage facility to maintain vaccine cold chain, it was temporary overcome by encouraging CAHWs/VPPs to take their vaccines to primary health	Banditery and communal clashes continues to be a great challenge to CAHWs/VPPs in providing vaccination and other veterinary services	Smallholder farmers and CAHWs/VPPs will relocate from their communities, leading to decrease demand on vaccines usage
Collaboration with jigawa state to train CAHWs	After the training, there was delay in receiving certificate. What we did was to follow up	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Partnership with VPDs in training CAHWs/VPPs on good business management and entrepreneurial skills	N/A	N/A	CAHWs/VPPs will become more business inclined, having the undersanding of basic business operations
Partners are supporting CAHWs/VPPs by providing business start-up loan as part of the training on good business management and	N/A	N/A	CAHWs/VPPs will only become more business inclined but has the potential of establisihing agro-vet outlet

VPDs were supported by P+ in identifying rural distributors as last-mile distributors in target locations	N/A	N/A	More rural distributors are linked with VPDs, vaccines and other veterinary products are available at the last-mile
VPDs are leveraging existing distributors and activating new distributions channels beyond target locations	N/A	N/A	More business opportunities, sales and profit for partners, rural distributors to push products at the last-mile
Rural entrepreneurs identified through community and advocacy visit to target rural communities	Selection process is influenced by community/religious leaders, the was overcome by raising the selection criteria	N/A	Availability of vaccines and other veterinary products at the last-mile, more rural entrepreneurs are engaged and are making profit for
There is crowding in/interest of potential CAHW/VPPs to work as rural entrepreneurs for partners because of the entrepreneurs opportunity of the model. VPDs are pitching the model to new/potential CAHW/VPPs	Selection process is continually being influenced by community/religious leaders, the mitigation plan to overcome this is to continually raise the selection criteria	N/A	Small holder farmers will continue to access vaccines and other veterinary products at the last miles whilst the rural entrepreneur keeps making profits.
Collaboration with target state ministry of Agriculture/livestock to map out certified CAHWs/VPPS	The mapping and selection of certified CAHWs and VPPs in collaboration with the State Ministry of Agriculture/Livestock is politically influenced the preferences of key stakeholders.	CAHWs/VPPs are used by the state governments to provide free vaccinations to farmers. Subsequently, when CAHWs/VPPs want to provide services for a fee, the farmers are not willing to pay because they assume the vaccines are already paid for by	This will lead to demotivation of CAHWs/VPPs to provide services which might affect the sustainability of the model
Partners are leveraging on the existing CAHW/VPP to expand their market reach.	The mapping and selection of certified CAHWs and VPPs in collaboration with the State Ministry of Agriculture/Livestock is politically influenced the preferences of key	Communal clashes and banditry has been a challenge limiting CAHW/VPPs to provide services	This will lead to relocation of SHF, CAHWs and VPPs thereby disrupting service delivery and access to vaccines and veterinary products.

VPDS are investing in and supporting the scaling of the last-mile delivery model, they also use the model to push their products and expand their reach, aligning with their business interests.	N/A	N/A	More VPDs will adopt the model to leverage opportunities for product promotion and market expansion.
VPDS are investing in and scaling of the last-mile delivery model by leveraging the model to diversify to other businesses (e.g meat	N/A	N/A	Partner will expand their business portfolio
P+ works with shortlisted VPDs to co-create tailored implementation plans, fostering buy-in and	N/A	N/A	P+ to replicate and scale the co-creation model with more VPDs
Partners are now adopting the implementation plans as part of their daily activities	N/A	N/A	Partners will leverage the model as means of pushing other veterinary products
clarity of the CAHWs/VPPs business model and its potential benefits to the distribution companies.	skeptical about the CAHWs/VPPs models profitability or sustainability. It was overcome by de-risking with potential partners	N/A	P+ and VPDs refine the model, and expand and increase impact.
We are pitching the model to new/potential partners on an individual basis and we use programme result as evidence during the pitch.	Some partners are skeptical about the model and will require more convincing	Some Non-Partners expect the programme to drive the model with minimal contribution from them. This was discovered through learning events and some	There is need to intensify communication on the commercial viability without programme support.
we continue to pitch the model to potential potential partners on an individual basis and we have continued to use programme result as evidence during the pitch	Most partners still see the model		

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
engage P3 to finalized the	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Y3 Q3 QSR:
12/01/26

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Include conflict risk training as CAWHs/VPPs capacity building to enhance mitigation, and improve CAHWs/VPPs marketing skills	Partners/P+	March 25th 2025	N/A
Include conflict risk training as CAWHs/VPPs capacity building to enhance mitigation, and improve CAHWs/VPPs marketing skills	Partners/P+	N/A	N/A

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conflict risk training that brings in local perspectives to strengthen or enhance mitigation	P+	20/03/2025	N/A
capacity building for smallholder farmers on the importance of vaccination	P+	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	VPDs/Propcom+	N/A	N/A
N/A	VPDs/Propcom+	N/A	N/A

N/A	VPDs/Propcom+	N/A	N/A
N/A	VPDs/Propcom+	N/A	N/A
N/A	VPDs/Propcom+	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The method of pitching the model to businesses has been expanded from investment forum only to other forms of pitching the model.	N/A	N/A	N/A



Headlines

For Plenary Presentation & Discussion and Quarterly Reporting:

From what you have learnt across all the Boxes in the Results Chain, what worked well on this intervention during the period under review, and MOST IMPORTANTLY WHY? (i.e. what's the main LESSON we have learnt that could benefit others?)

1. Smallholder farmers now purchase poultry/livestock vaccines and other animal health services because of the awareness created by CAHWs/VPPs across their communities which triggered an increase in demand for vaccination and other animal health services. + The model, which leverages Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and Veterinary Paraprofessionals (VPPs), has proven effective in reaching smallholder farmers in rural areas and has opened new market opportunities for VPDs, which was considered a high-risk venture, yielded impressive results and demonstrated the potential for growth. VPDs are now willing to invest in the model.
2. Non-partner actors (VPDs, CAHWs/VPPs, rural distributors, governments) are beginning to crowd in and start replicating CAHWs/VPPs business model (Indirect) having seen the viability of the model. + Collaboration with state actors is a quick way to catalyse last-mile delivery of vaccines and other animal health products and services. The partnership with the Jigawa state government is triggering the adoption of the model by other state governments and non-partner actors e.g. Kano State. Also, after the learning event, more non-partners have started expressing interest in adopting the model.
3. Through this model, VPCs have strengthened their collaborative relationship with rural distribution channels such as agrovet dealers and CAHWs/VPPs, thus bringing critical products and services closer to farmers at the last mile. + Additionally, The model has enabled individuals to earn a performance based income between 75,000 and 100,000 per month, while also driving a 20% increase in sales for partner veterinary pharmaceutical companies, moving from 35% to 55%.

1. The partnership with VPDs has enabled them to expand their businesses into new geographies, increasing market share and profitability while also penetrating rural communities. Notably, VPDs are providing start-up loans to CAHWs/VPPs, enabling them to establish their businesses and increase their capacity to deliver vaccines. Furthermore, VPDs are diversifying their business models beyond vaccine distribution (e.g training CAHWs for a fee), demonstrating sustainability and potential for long term impact. **This has happened because there is**

increasing demand for vaccination and other animal health services

2. A notable outcome of this model is the expansion of rural distributors' businesses, with many expanding their product lines beyond vaccines to include other veterinary products and even animal feed. This shift demonstrates the potential for sustainable business growth and increased impact in rural areas, as distributors leverage their existing networks and infrastructure to meet broader animal health needs.

Why?: There is a ready poultry and livestock market that is commercially viable. Farmers understand that a reduction in mortality will help them make more profit

3. The activation event has triggered a positive feedback loop, where smallholder farmers' demand for vaccines and veterinary products from CAHWs/VPPs is growing as their livestock health improves and flock sizes expand. This, in turn, is driving increased income for CAHWs/VPPs, creating a sustainable business model that benefits both farmers and community-based entrepreneurs.

Why?: CAHWs have taken ownership of the awareness creation to create demand for vaccines and other animal health services. These awareness creation by the CAHWs is a step further from what P+ and the VPDs started and underscores sustainability

4. Social proof is driving behavior change among smallholder farmers, as they observe the tangible benefits of vaccination practices among early adopters in their communities. This peer-to-peer influence is fostering a

1. Partners are now replicating the last-mile delivery model across all its operational states, training state representatives to integrate CAHWs/VPPs model in their business structure. For example, Green Pastures was supported to build the capacities of his staff across all the states where they have operations to integrate last-mile distribution as a way to move their products

Why?

They have seen that the model works, and are reaping strong business value in it. This will in turn see allow more farmers to have consistent access to services because it's now part of how companies operate.

2. El-Beth has spotted a business opportunity in locally producing small incubators and will work through CAHWs and VPPs as service providers, offering the incubators on instalments to make them more affordable and accessible for smallholder farmers.

smallholder farmers gain affordable access to hatching services,

1. El-Beth and Ambuvets have indicated interest in vaccine importation.
2. HARAF intends to carry out a livestock market assessment at Gerei and Fufore, working closely with stakeholders to improve market access of agricultural produce.
3. HARAF is working towards opening its own vaccine Hub
4. EL-Beth has started implementation of its training school to help train farmers on poultry and fish production, and CAHW's are trained on animal health practices
5. The dispute between Dan Hassan and the Katsina State Ministry of Livestock has been resolved.
6. There has been a noticeable shift in AMBUVET's engagement approach, characterised by less constructive communication with Propcom+ staff.
7. El-beth has emerged Industrial Training Fund (ITF) certified trainer.

<p>What didn't work so well, and WHY? (i.e. what's the main LESSON we have learnt from what didn't work so well, that we would have done differently in retrospect, for the benefit of next time, and others?)</p>	<p>Summarise the action you have taken or are going to take going forward (i.e. ADAPTATIONS: changes to your intervention strategy, results chain and/or planned activities) based on what worked and/or what didn't work so well</p>
<p>1. The training and certification of CAHWs by VCN did not work well because of the delay in receiving certificate which has resulted in credibility issues. + Additionally, the provision of motorbikes and kits by Jigawa state government provided a level of credibility to the CAHWs in the state. However, this has the potential to benefit political groups/entrepreneurs with political backing, significantly leading to the exclusion of other groups.</p> <p>2. The routine free vaccination services by government is distorting the market and impacting paid demand for vaccines by smallholder farmers.</p> <p>3. The solar refrigerators that the partners supplied some agrovet dealers (3 in Jigawa state) did not work well because the capacity of the solar panels could not adequately cool the refrigerators. + Additionally, poor power supply in some areas which affected the storage and preservation of vaccines by agrovet dealers who were not equipped with solar refrigerators.</p>	<p>1. Having seen that the awareness created by the CAHWs is yielding results, this provides the needed proof to intensify community sensitization to catalyse demand for vaccines and other animal health products and services. + To build a credible market system, the need to strengthen the relationship between VCN and program partners to streamline the CAHW certification process, ensuring timely certificate issuance and resolving existing credibility issues. + Understanding that the state government's direct provision of resources exists, we will focus on promoting a fair market system for CAHWs by developing mechanisms that reduce bias, mitigate political influence, and foster equitable competition.</p> <p>2. Intensify awareness among farmers on the importance of investing in paid vaccination to protect their poultry and livestock from disease outbreaks. This will include design and dissemination of IEC materials that enable them to become aware and track the routine vaccination e.g. through vaccination cards. + Generate and disseminate programme evidence and resources to promote crowding in by non partners including other state governments. + Also, to overcome market distortion from free vaccinations, we should use a public private partnership to channel and support CAHWs/VPPs in a way that supports their performance based delivery model. + Manage the conflict between displaced staff and CAHWs/VPPs by offering displaced ad-hoc staff the opportunity to become CAHWs themselves, alongside open communication, retraining, clear roles, and community engagement to ensure a fair and collaborative transition to the new vaccination strategy. + The PPP framework will link last-mile service by creating a system where private sector resources and products are channeled through performance based CAHWs/VPPs, fostering a sustainable delivery model that benefits both the public sector goals and the commercial viability of the private sector.</p> <p>3. In replicating this model, there is need for partners to strengthen their rural distribution channels by deploying renewable energy</p>
<p>1. A key challenge encountered was the conflict created when the same CAHWs/VPPs who provided free government vaccination services to farmers were then expected to offer similar services for a fee.</p> <p>Why?: The main reason is that this dual role created confusion and mistrust among farmers, who assumed that the vaccines were still being provided for free.</p>	<p>1, To upscale the model, we will scale the CAHWs/VPPs model by supporting partners to expand their businesses into new geographies, building on the success of the existing network and leveraging the momentum generated by community sensitization efforts. Additionally, we will focus on strengthening the market system by promoting a fair and competitive environment, mitigating distortionary effects, and fostering equitable competition. to ensure the long-term sustainability of the</p>

	<p>competency, to ensure the long-term sustainability of the veterinary services market.</p> <p>2. Field visits to program states revealed a growing demand for larger markets among smallholder farmers who are vaccinating their livestock, driven by increasing flock sizes. This insight highlights the need to expand market access and opportunities for these farmers, enabling them to sell their livestock and products more effectively. To address this need, we can explore strategies to connect smallholder farmers to larger markets, such as linking them with bigger buyers, improving market infrastructure, or providing training on market access and trade.</p> <p>3. Through learning events and knowledge products, it became clear that some non-partners hold expectations that the program will drive the model with minimal contribution from them. This highlights a need for clearer communication and expectation-setting around the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, including non-partners, to ensure collaborative progress and sustainability of the model.</p>
<p>1. NVRI stopped producing vaccines at some point in the quarter which has led to shortage in vaccine supply potentially weakening distribution by rural entrepreneurs and uptake smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Why NVRI notes breakdown in key vaccine production equipment</p> <p>2. One of our partner (Dan Hassan Ventures) had some challenge with Katsina state Ministry of Agric where he was asked to stop implementation.</p> <p>Why Operational bottlenecks and political interests from the state actors</p>	<p>1. Facilitate linkages between programme partners and vaccine importers</p> <p>2. Was able to engage with the policy team where they looked into the situation and provided support to the partner.</p>

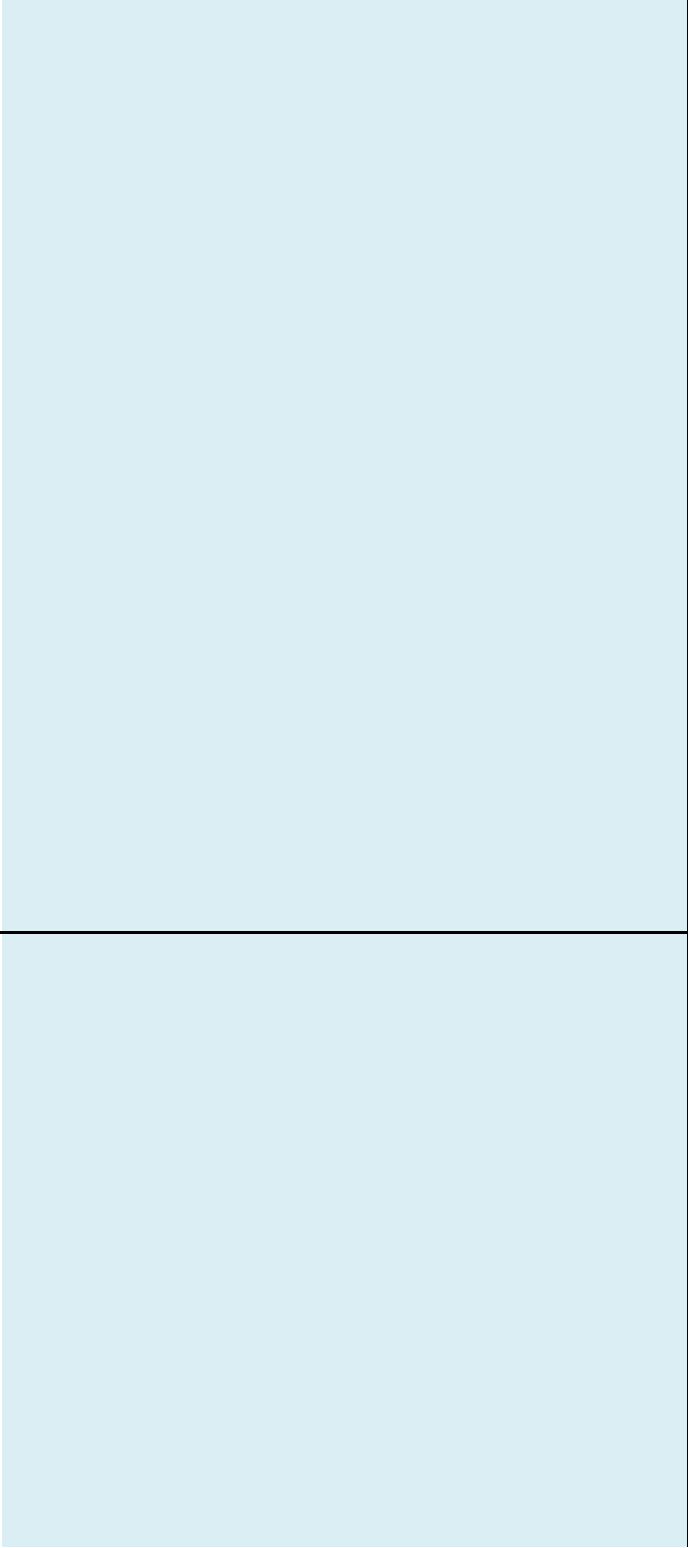
<p>5. Experienced difficulties while engaging AMBUVET staff, particularly in relations to responsiveness and tone of communication.</p>	<p>1. providing TA support if required by El-Beth</p>
<p>6. It was noticed that during farmer verification, some CAHWs/VPPs who were conversant with the current tool are falsifying farmers data.</p>	<p>2. Policy unit may step in to resolve any bottlenecks that may occur</p>
<p>WHY due to some incentives they receive from partners, and were not informed that the data would be verified</p>	<p>3. Further engagement with the relevant stakeholders on the outcome of the study carried out on the livestock vaccine bottleneck study to further ease of importation.</p>
	<p>4. Propcom+ provided technical and advocacy support to the partner which strengthened their pitch/position to implement the model, thereby gaining confidence from the Katsina State Ministry of Livestock</p>
	<p>5. there should be discussions between AMBUVET and Propcom+ management towards resolving any underlying issues</p>



What was the outcome of the action you took?
(for Y3 Q3 QSR)

Large empty light blue rectangular area for writing the outcome of the action.

Smaller empty light blue rectangular area at the bottom of the form.



4. Dan Hassan is now back to implementing the CAHW/VPP model after receiving approval from the Katsina State Ministry of Livestock

5. on the fake farmers data, a meeting was held with partners, who took actions by following up with the individual CAHW/VPP to ensure that it did not happen again.

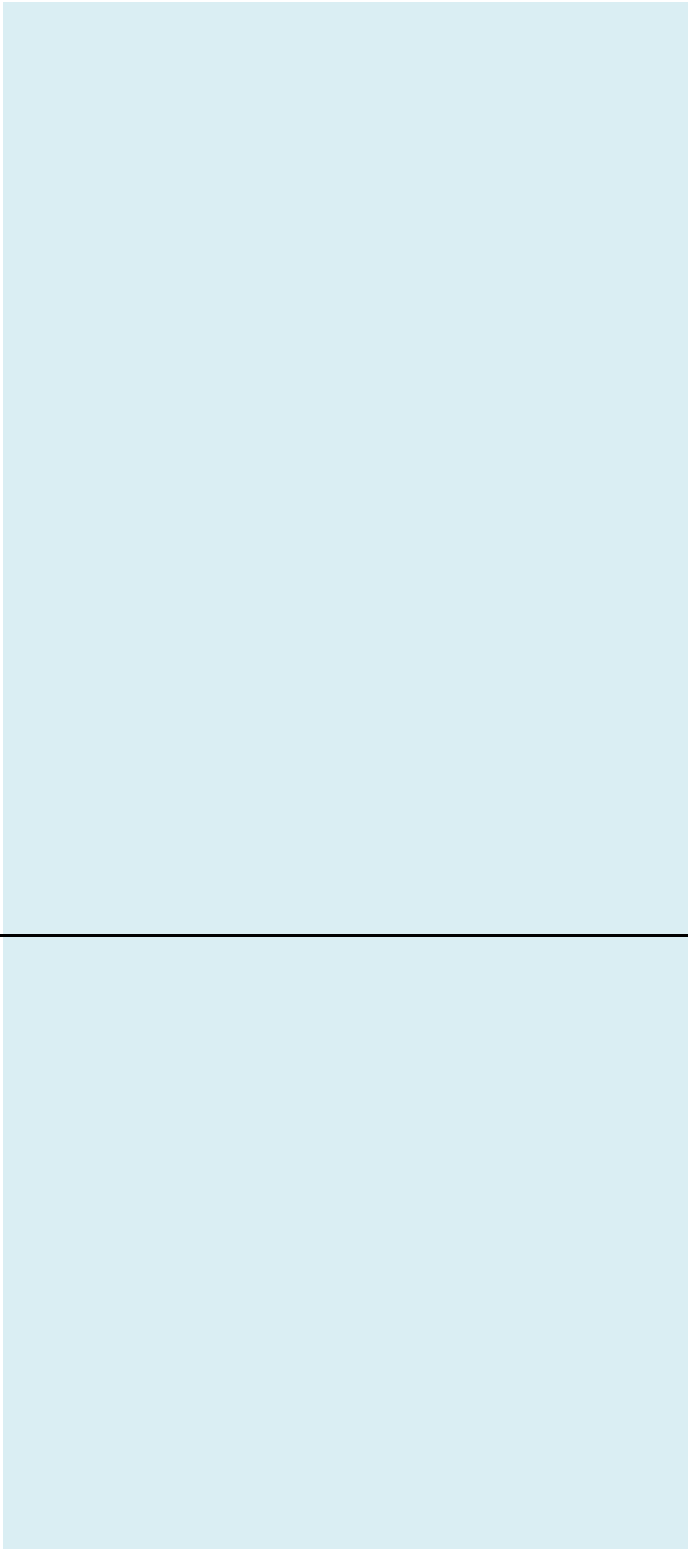
Also, partners have borne it upon themselves to create a system or a model they can verify data before sending to the programme MERL team



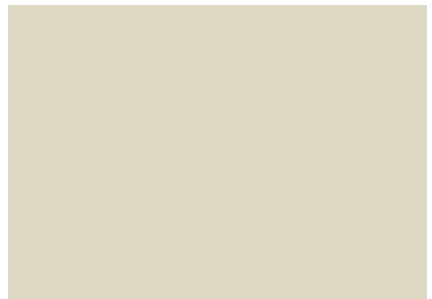
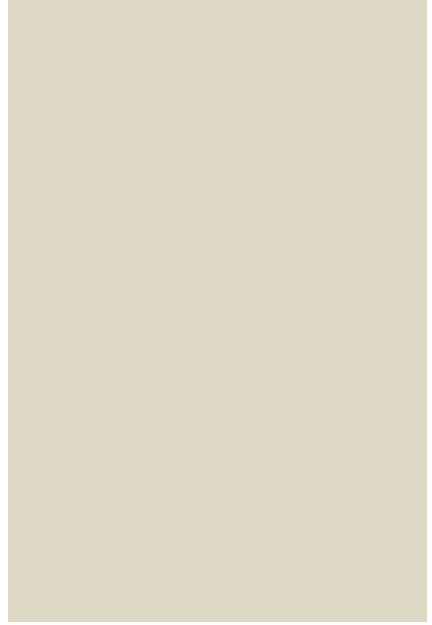
What did you learn from this?
(for Y3 Q3 QSR)

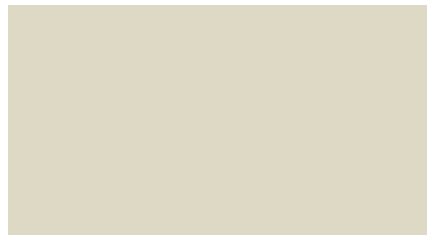
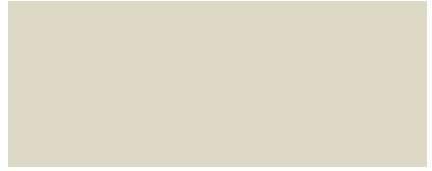
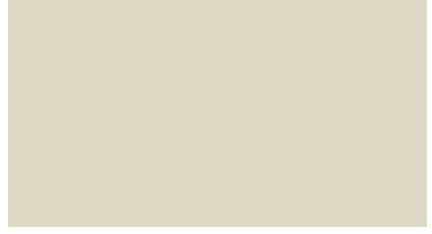
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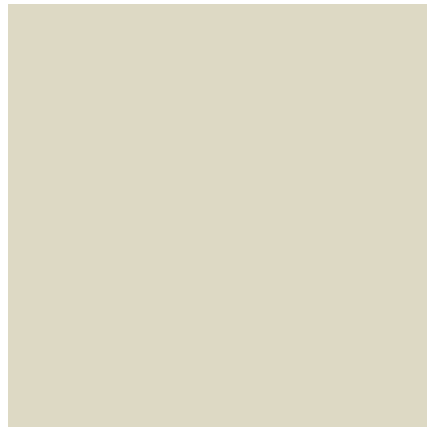
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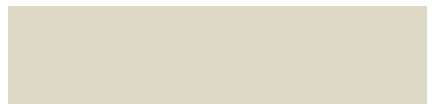


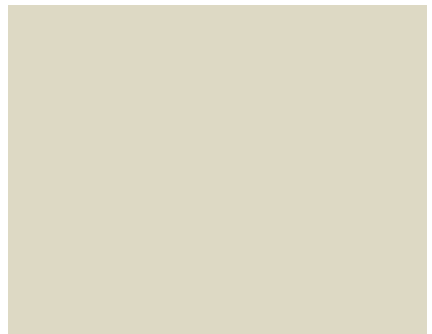
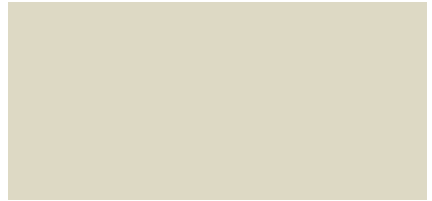
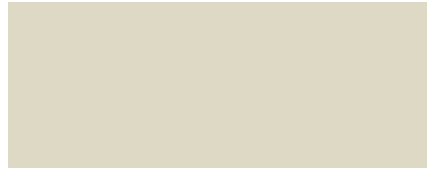
1. Data verification should be done consistently within a short period of time

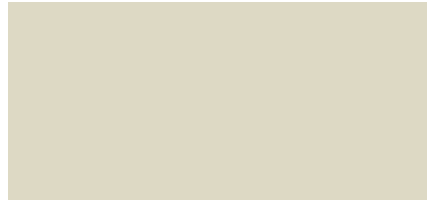
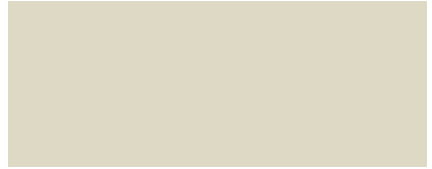
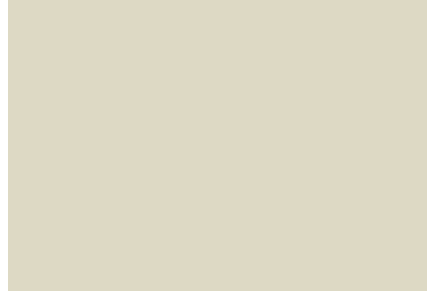


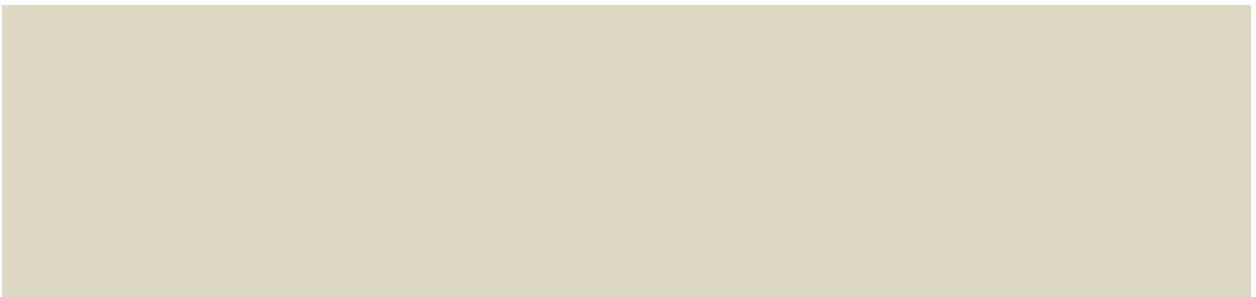
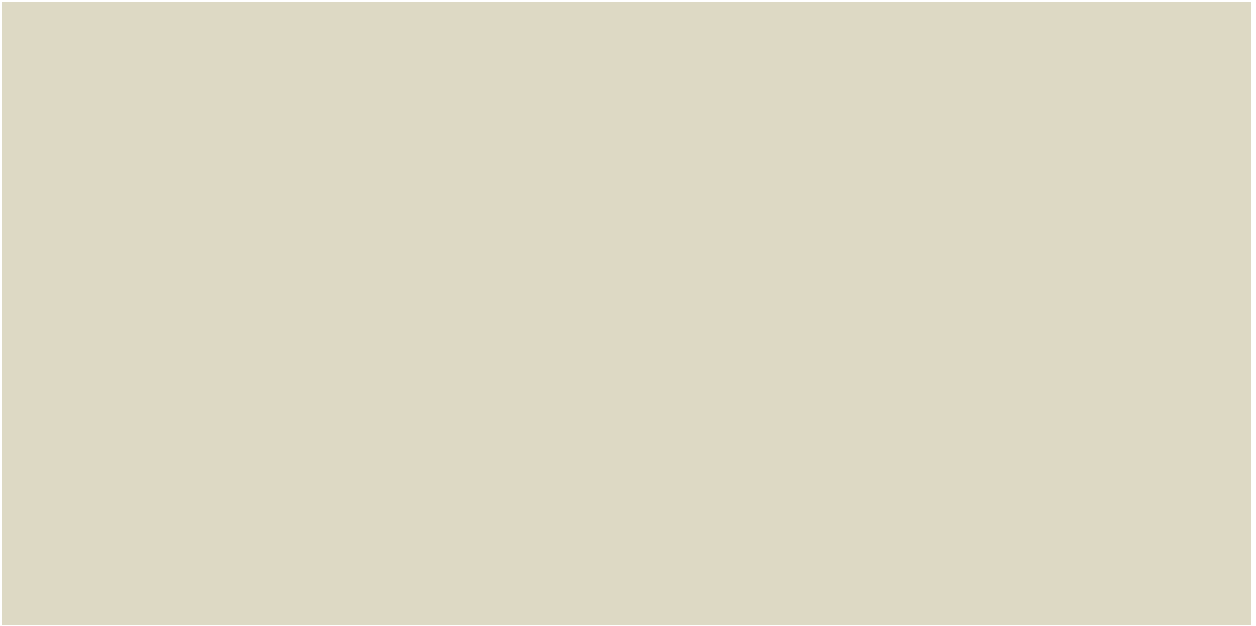








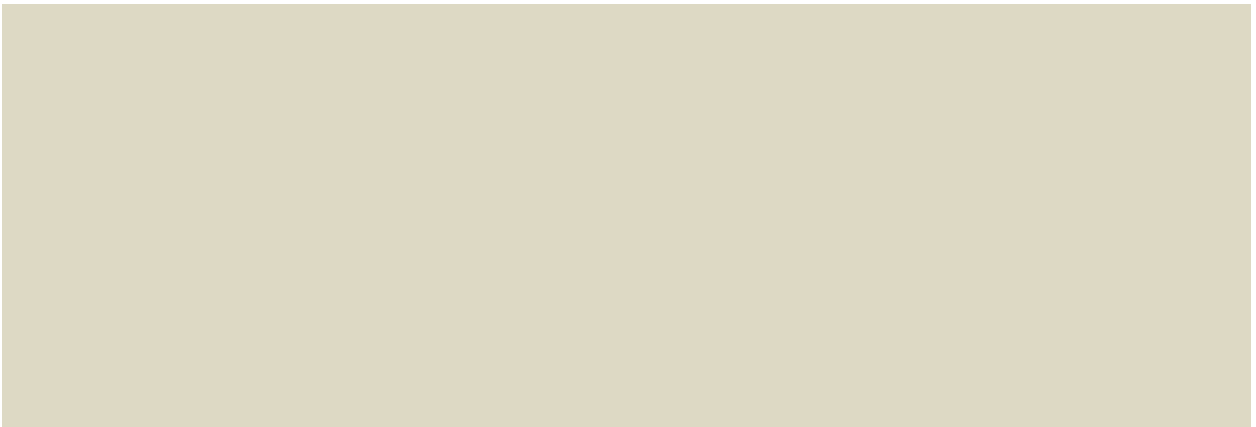
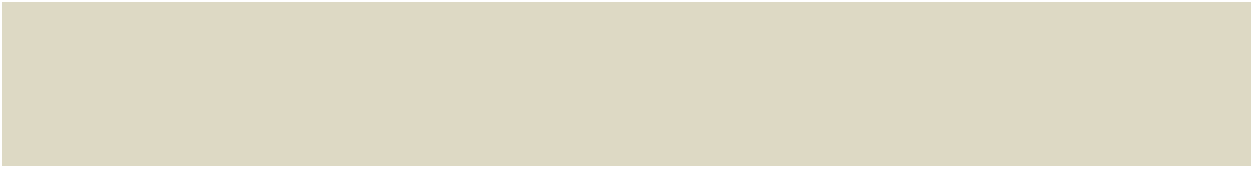




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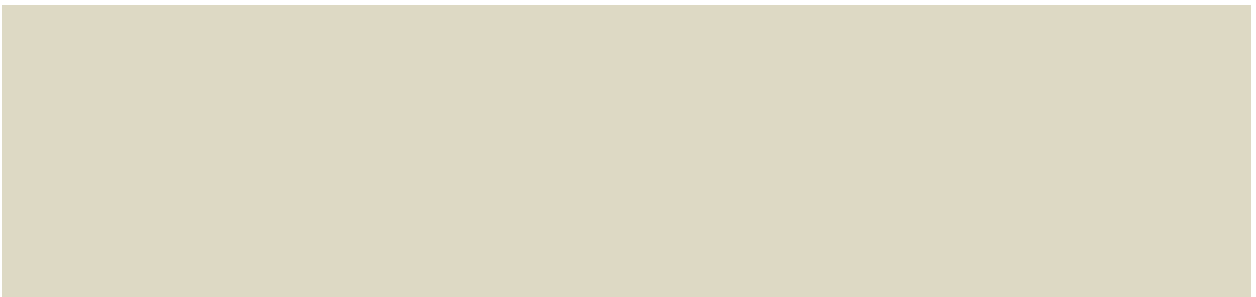
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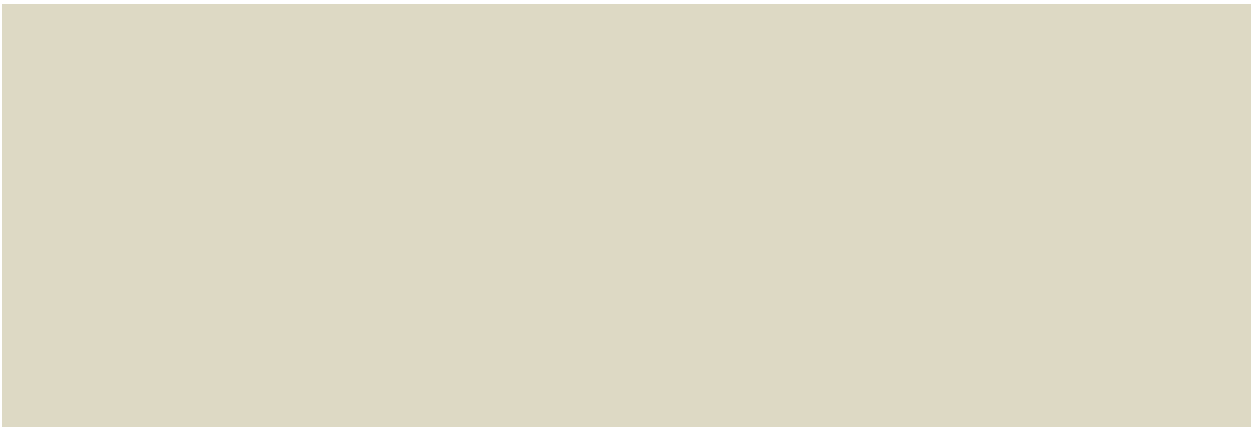
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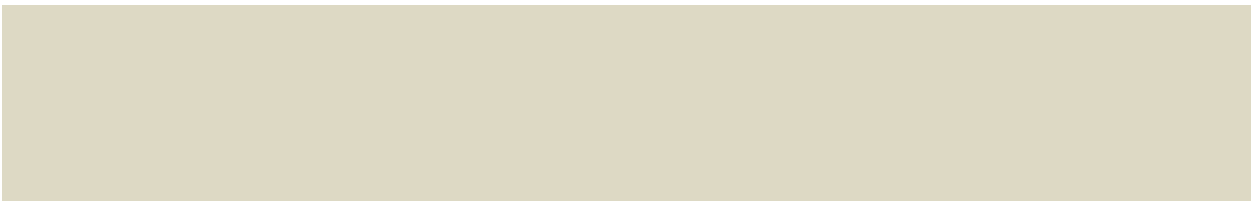
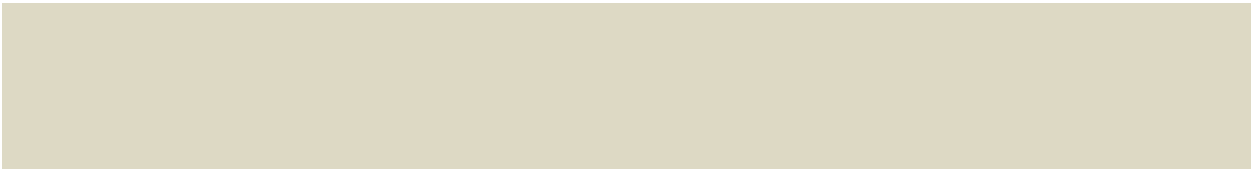
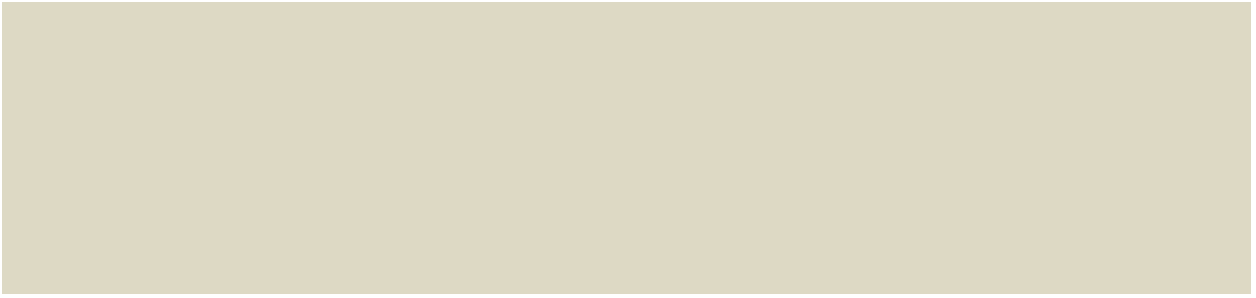
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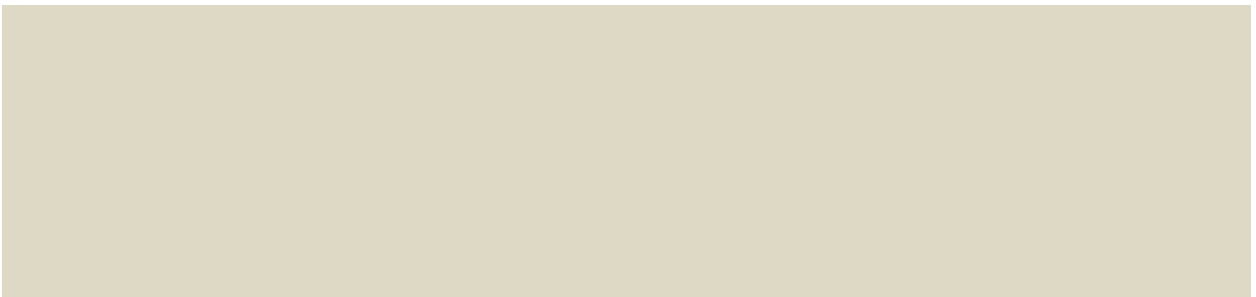
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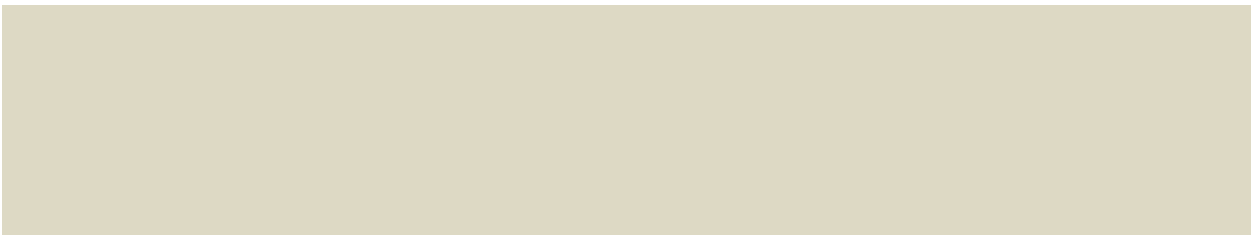
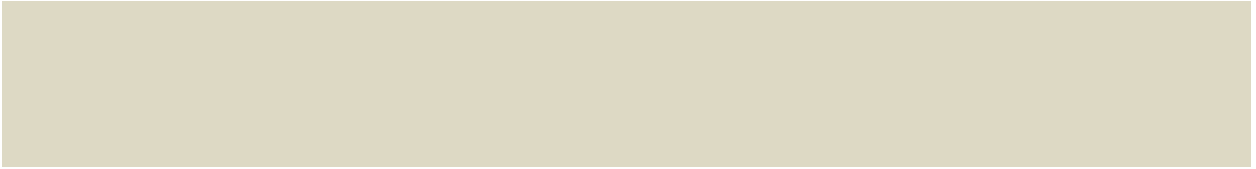
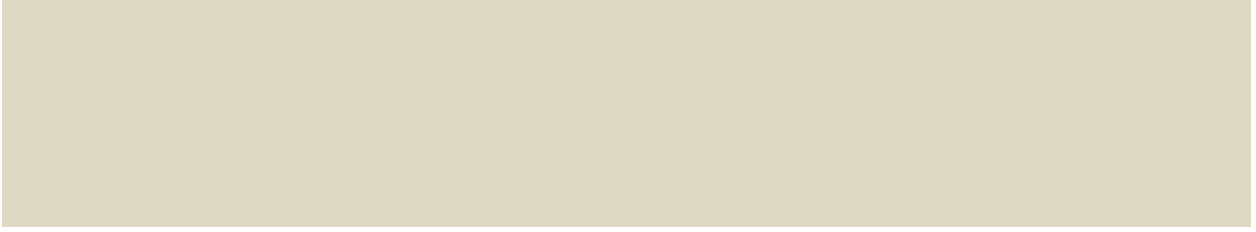
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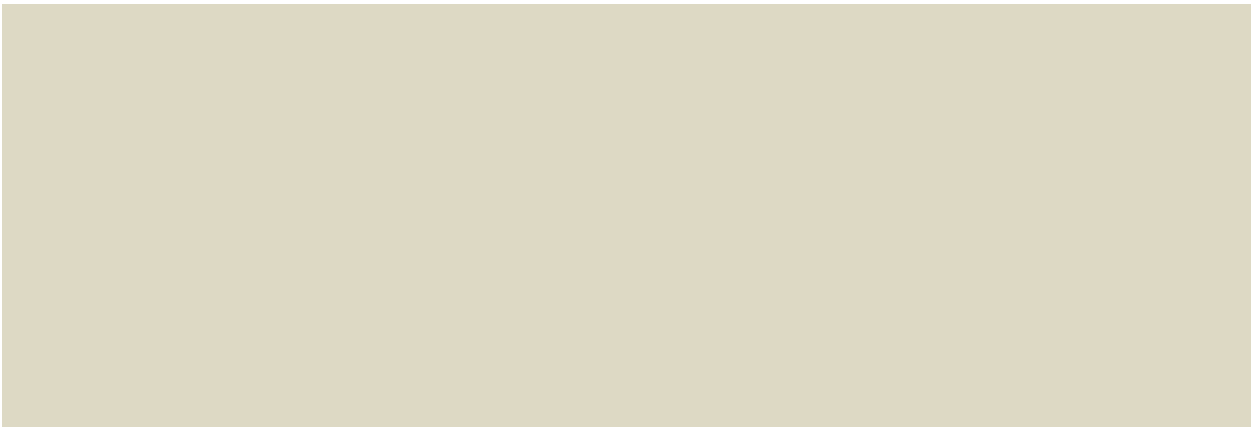
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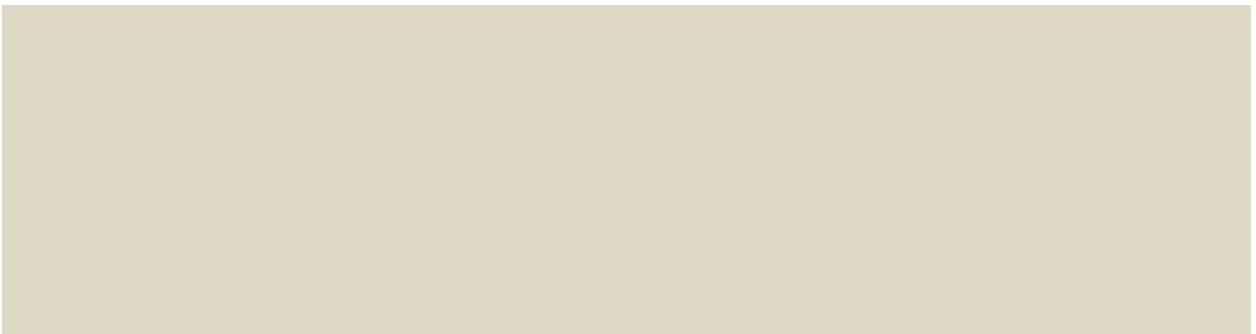
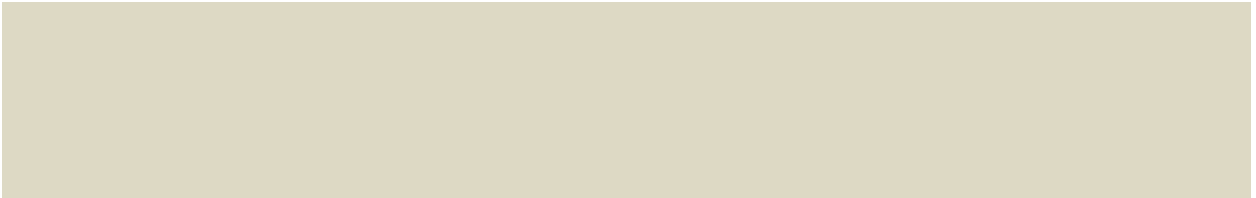
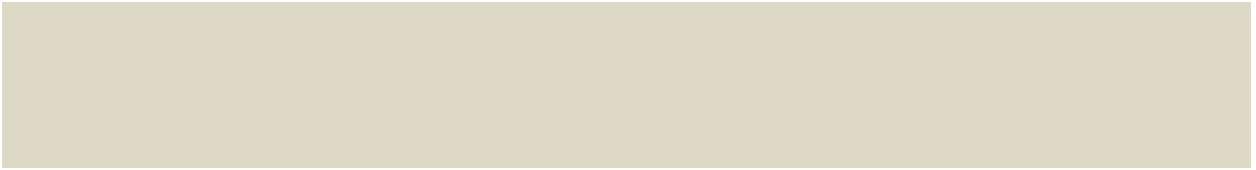


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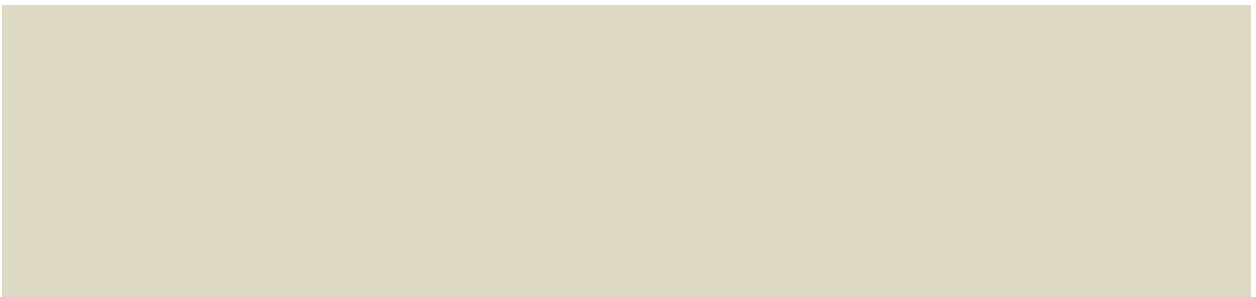
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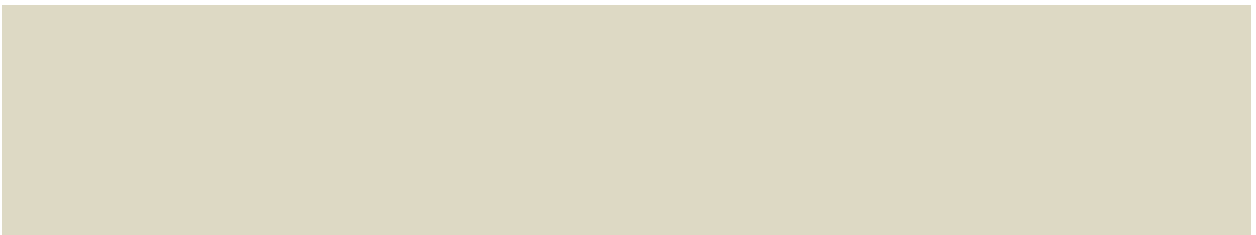
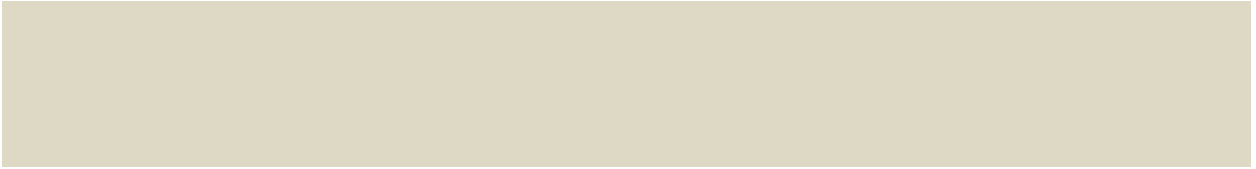
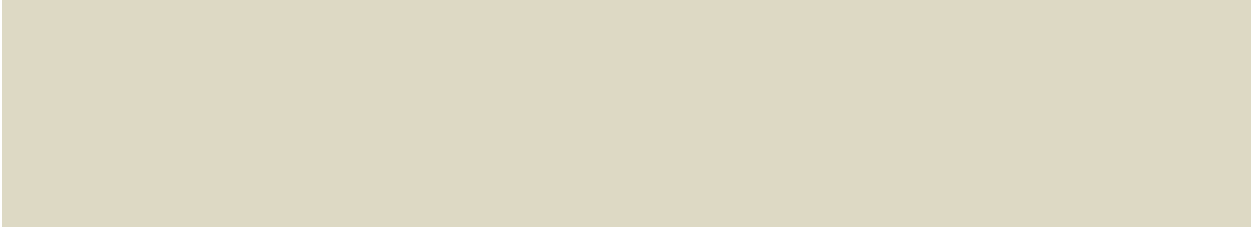


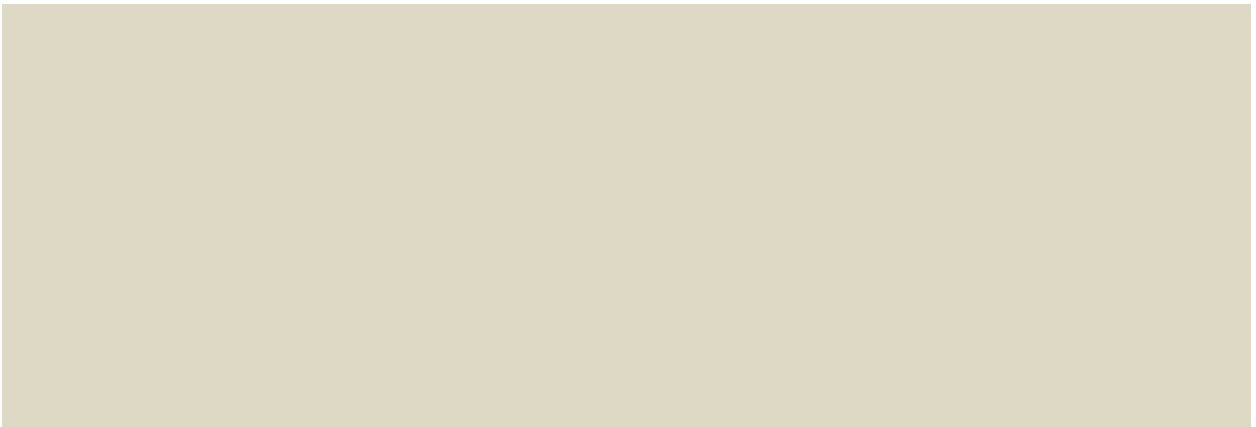
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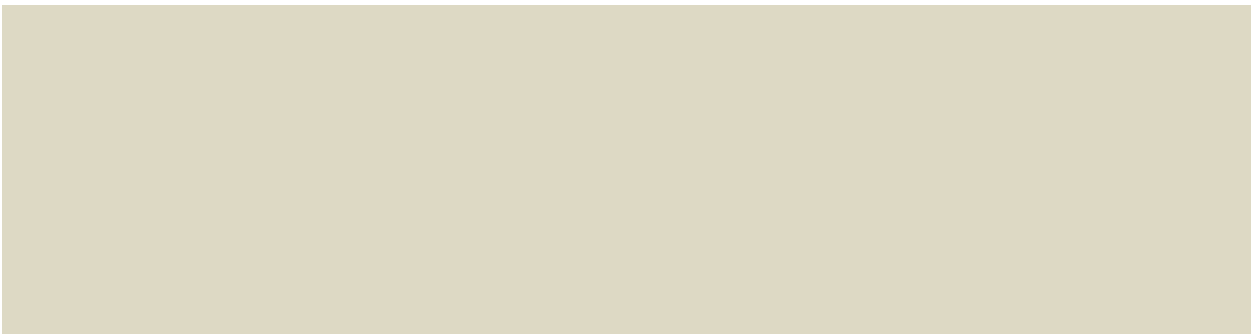
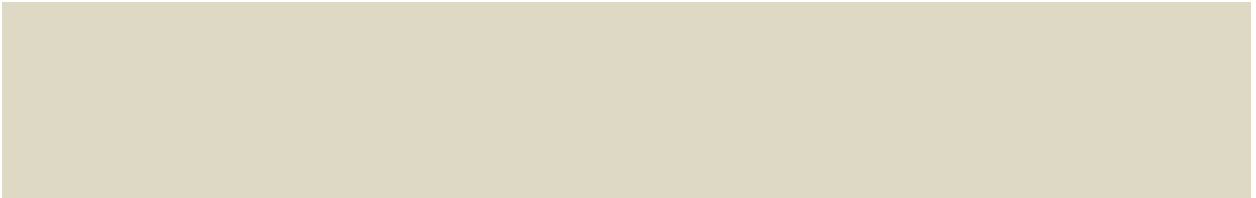
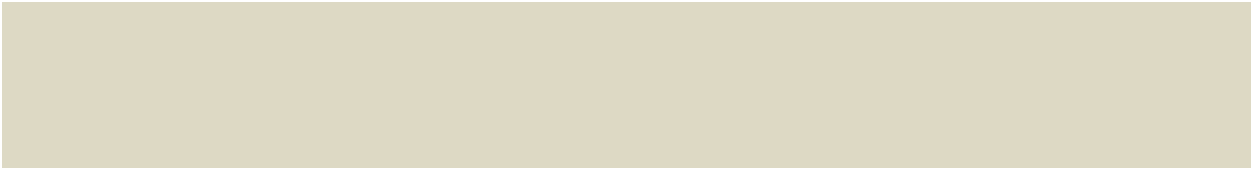


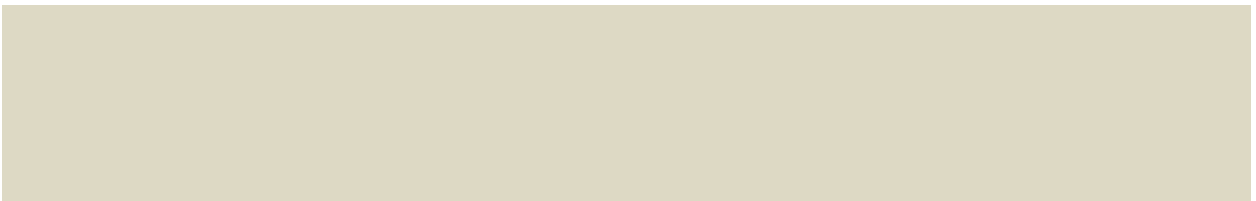
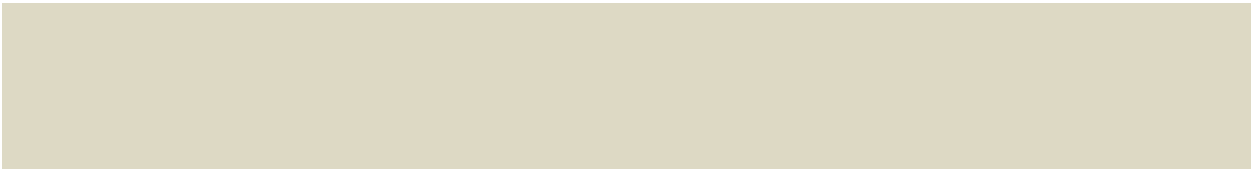
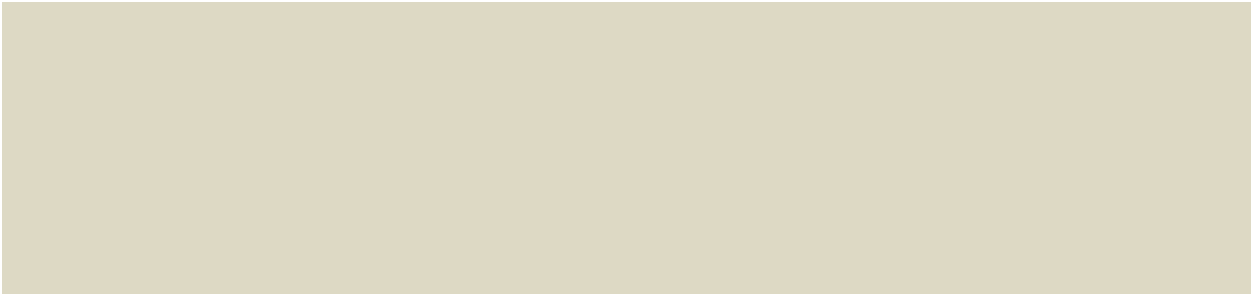
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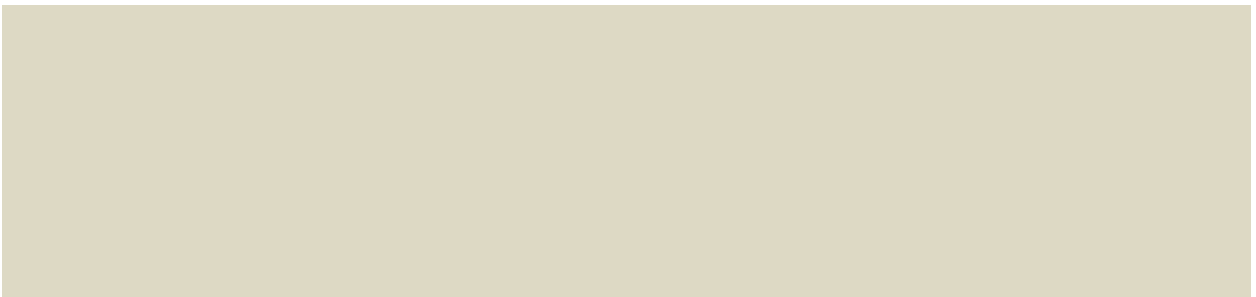
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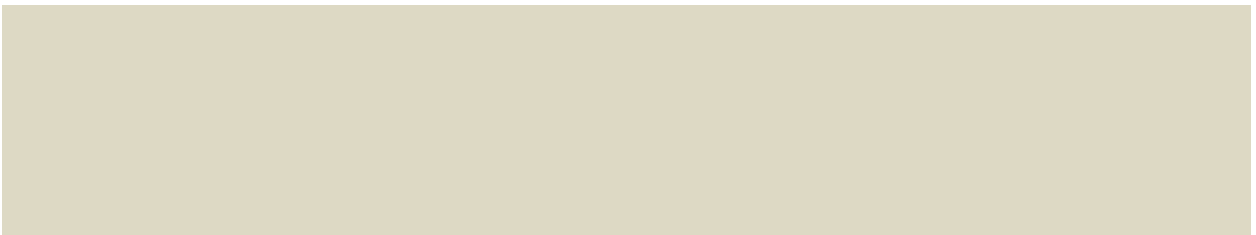
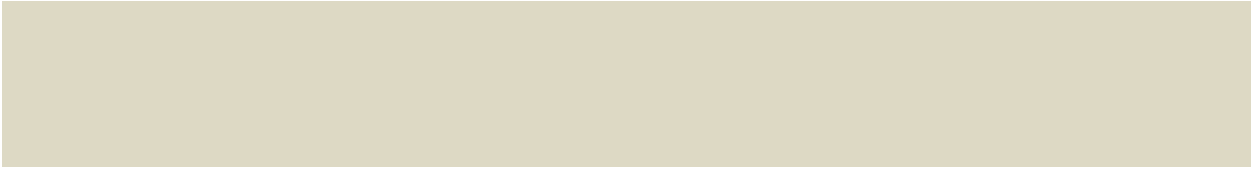
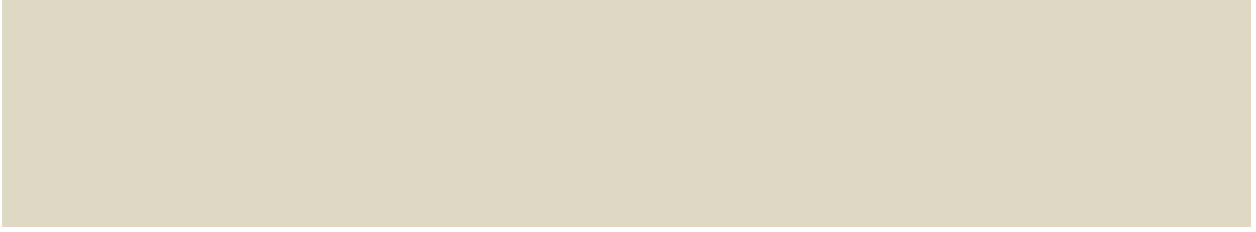
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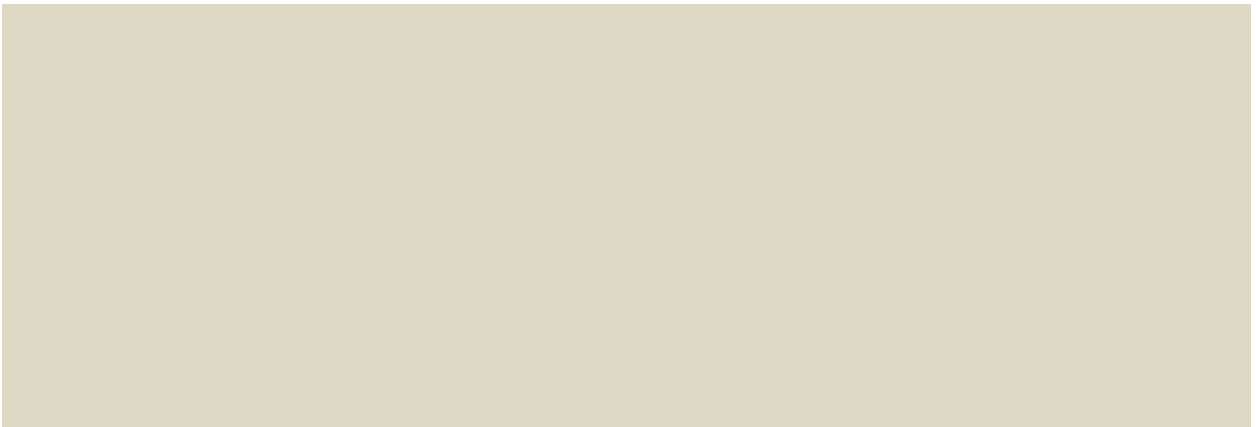
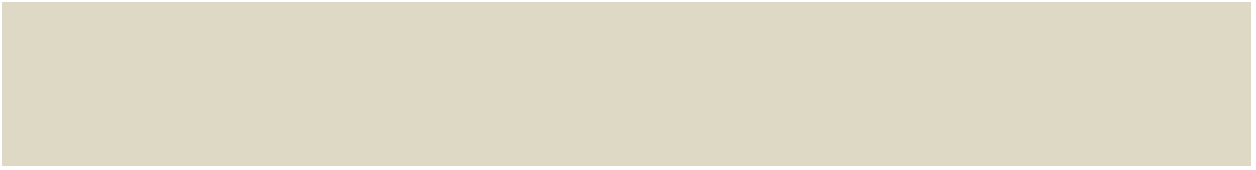
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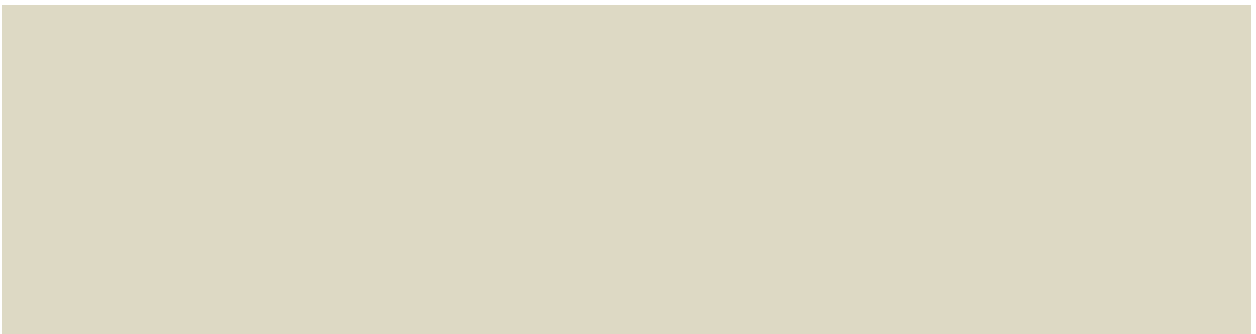
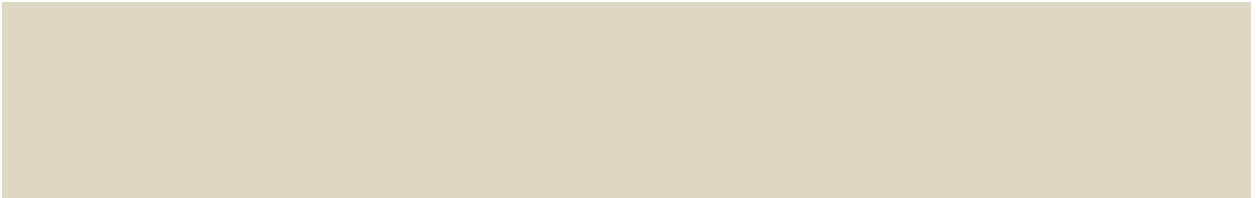
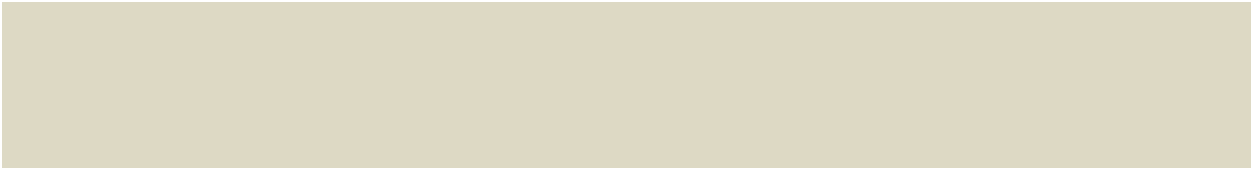


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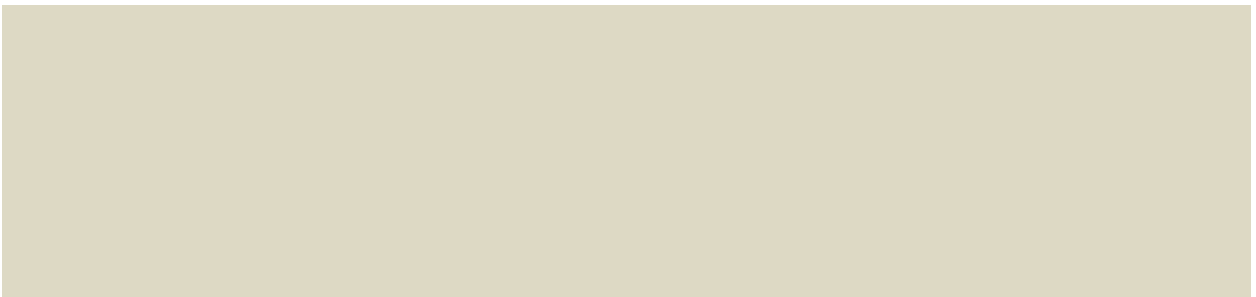
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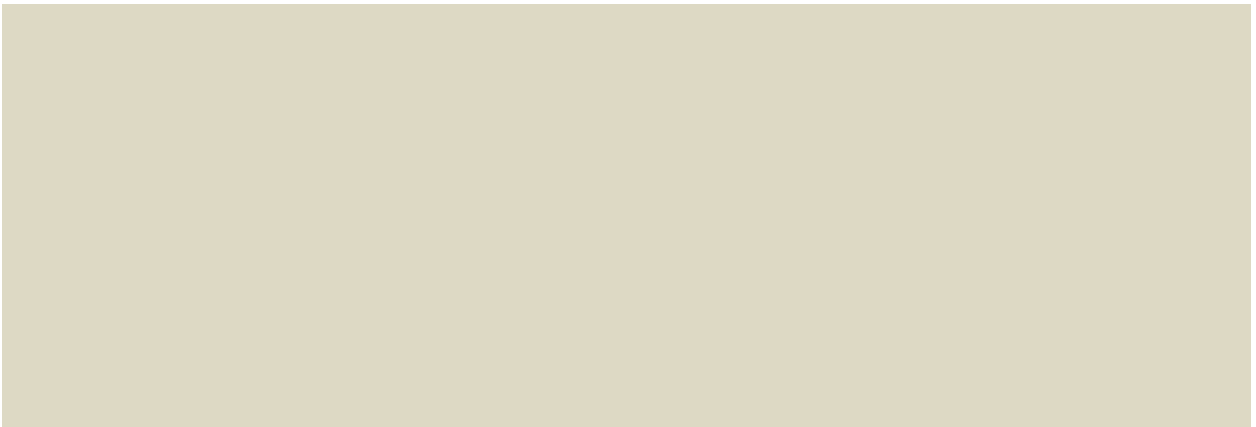
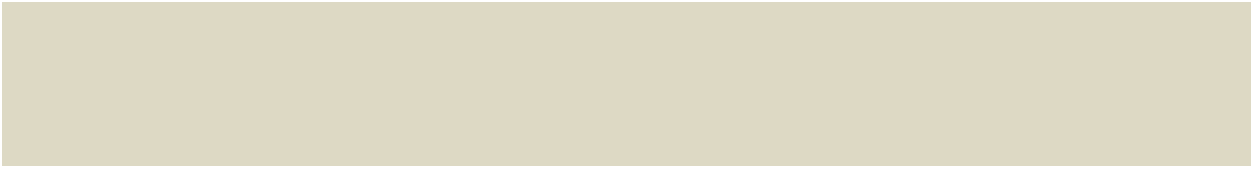
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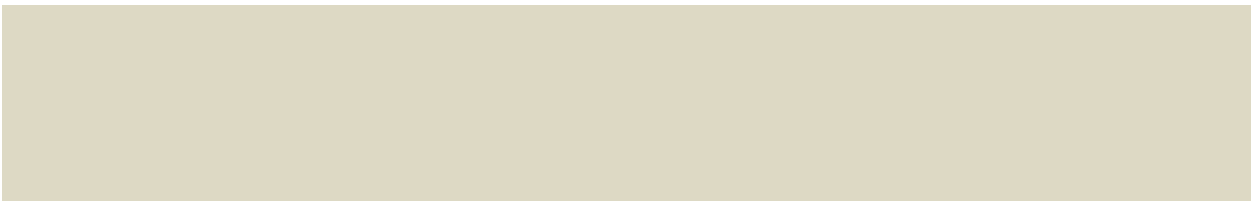
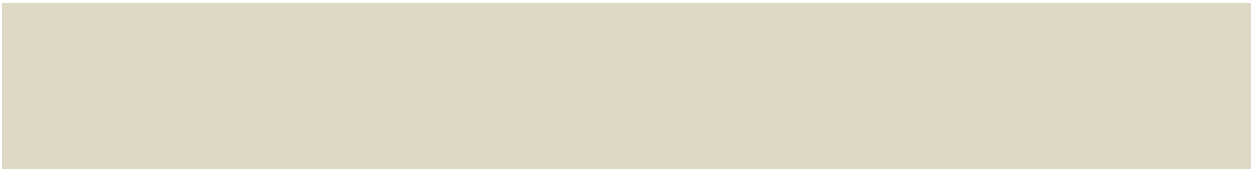
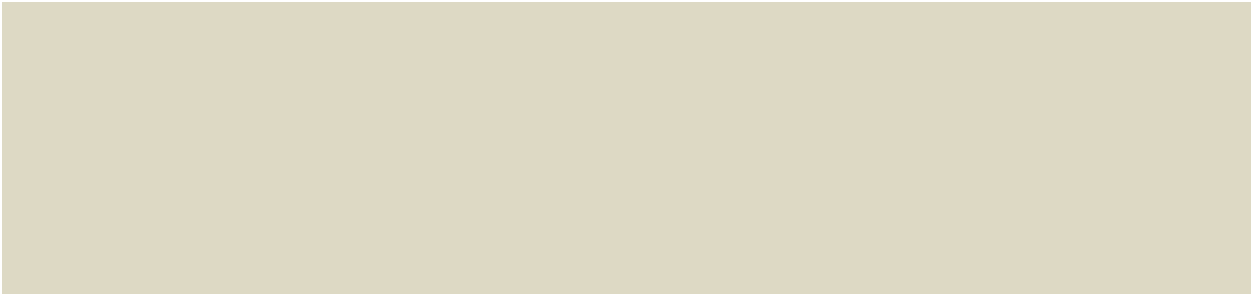
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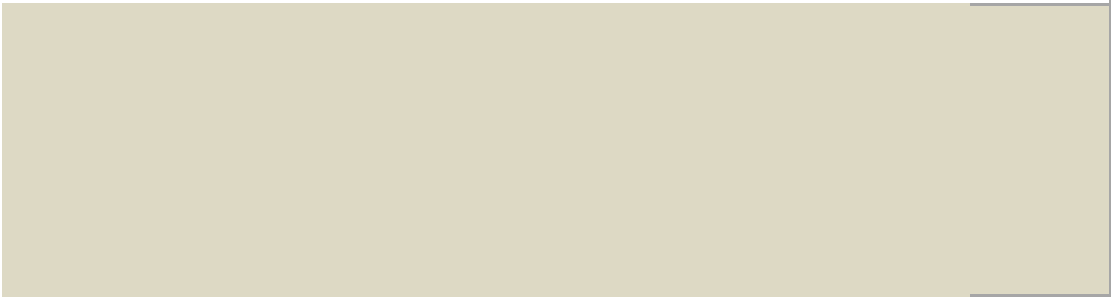
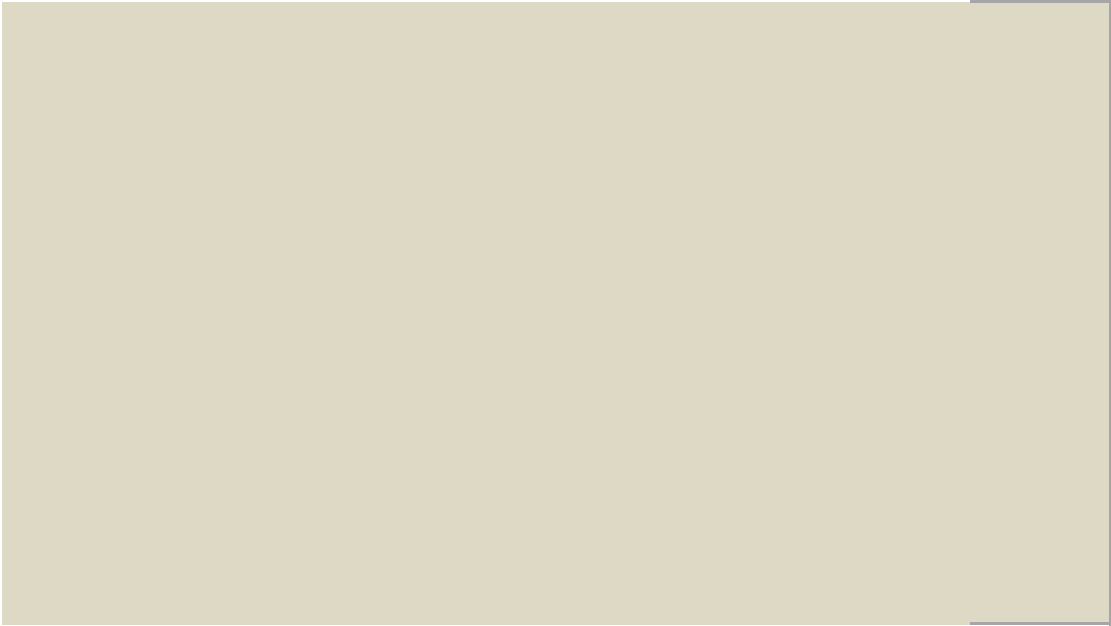
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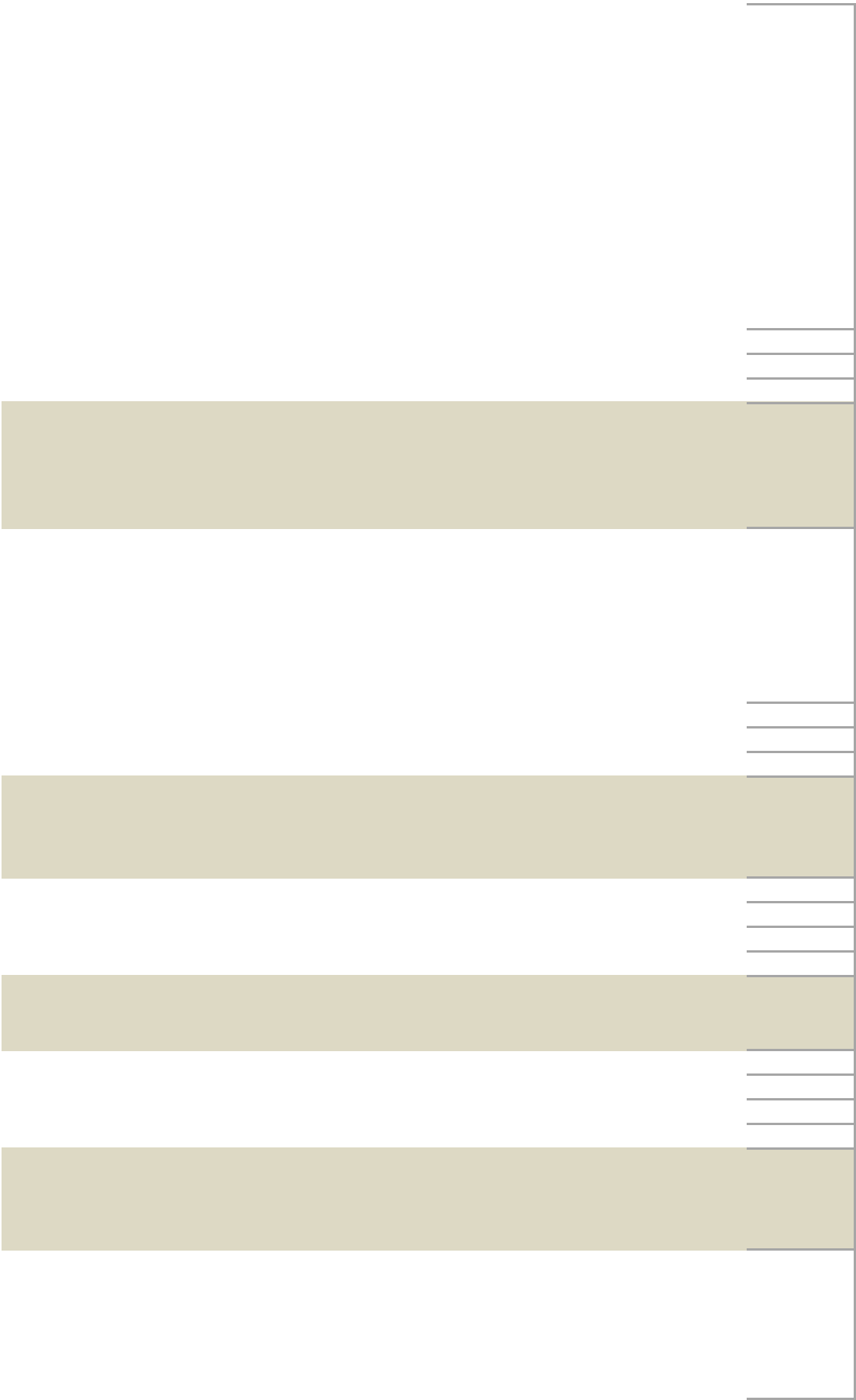
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ENABLING POLICY (P3 Pathway A)		
Date of reflection or review	What policies/regulations have been identified as possible barriers to the progress of this intervention?	What action needs to be taken, or is being taken, to address these barriers?
27/01/2025	Regulation backing NVRI as the sole producer of vaccines in Nigeria	Advocacy drive and technical support to relevant ministries (particularly Ministry of livestock Development) on the review of regulations backing NVRI as the sole producer
27/01/2025	Poor regulatory framework guiding vaccine importation. No incentives to attract foreign investment	Improved integration and implementation of the PPP framework for vaccines importation and production
27/01/2025	Weak Surveillance Mechanisms and disease reporting stations to reduce the outbreak/ spread of diseases (e.g. the recent outbreak of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia in Taraba and other notable outbreaks in 2024)	Rebuild of the NADIS disease reporting platform to meet the expectations/ requirements for disease and surveillance; as well as the remapping of disease reporting stations. Discussions are ongoing with FAO and the FMAFS on this.
Y3 Q3 QSR: 12/01/26	the Tax Reforms are not fully understood	

GENDER, EQUITY, & SOCIAL INCLUSION		
Date of reflection or review	What specific social norms/behaviours have been identified as possible barriers to the progress of this intervention?	What action needs to be taken, or is being taken, to address these barriers?
27/01/2025	Perceived social status of female CAHWs/VPPs in the family and community which might affect their entry and influence.	Engaging traditional, religious leaders, and heads of household to encourage the participation of females CAHWs/VPPs.
27/01/2025	Gender roles restricts female workers Mobility or Acceptance in the implementing states	Engaging traditional, religious leaders, and heads of household to encourage the participation of females CAHWs/VPPs.
27/01/2025	Limited number of female CAHWs/VPPs	Integration/ training of more female CAHWs/VPPs to facilitate efficient service delivery and allow them interface more with female SHFs especially in places where culture doesn't permit the mixing of sexes. Engage with Women Cooperatives and groups
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25	Prejudice against women in agriculture discourages female rural distributors and female CAHWs/VPPs and their abilities are often questioned by smallholder farmers	organize experience and knowledge sharing across programme state, mainly focusing on the female CAHW initiative by showcasing real-life testimonials and experiences
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25	The fear of safety by the current few female CAHWs/VPPs particularly when they travel from one community to another	Female CAHWs/VPPs will receive training on personal safety, use a buddy system.
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25	There's a perception that livestock sector is male dominated and access to finance is also restricting female veterinarians to be agro-dealers and also CAHWs/VPPs	Support partners in targeted training, financial support, and policy advocacy to promote female participation and entrepreneurship.
Y3 Q3 QSR: 12/01/26	Illegal Mining activities, resulting in reduced man power for sustainable farming and vaccine/veterinary service delivery	N/A

POLITICAL ECONOMY ANALYSIS		
Date of reflection or review	What gaps in our (P+ and partners) understanding of the PE have been identified as possible barriers to the progress of this intervention?	What action needs to be taken, or is being taken, to address these barriers?
27/01/2025	The reduced public veterinary services and the emergence of predatory private sector actors.	Strengthen animal vaccination and control diseases through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) framework

27/01/2025	The reduced public veterinary services and the emergence of predatory private sector actors.	Strengthen animal vaccination and control diseases through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) framework
Y3 Q3 QSR: 12/01/26		

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY		
Date of reflection or review	What specific conflict/security risks have been identified as possible barriers to the progress of this intervention?	What action needs to be taken, or is being taken, to address these barriers?
27/01/2025	Political instability and armed conflicts	Advocacy to promote conflict resolution and peace building
27/01/2025	Social and Ethnic divisions	Clearly communicate vaccine allocations criteria to avoid the perception of favoritism or bias (Transparency)
27/01/2025	Resource related conflicts	Building community trust through inclusive and participatory planning and transparent vaccine allocation
27/01/2025	Personal safety of CAHWs/VPPs	Strengthening partnerships with local leaders and stakeholders to ensure safe access
27/01/2025	Logistical and cold chain challenges	Leveraging CSA technology
27/01/2025	Misinformation and distrust	Implement community-based awareness campaigns to address misinformation about vaccines, their uses and the CAHW/VPP model
Y3 Q1 QSR: 23/06/25	Communal clashes and banditry	Encouraging CAHWs/VPPs in the prone location to take safety measures

NUTRITION, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, and/or CLIMATE		
Date of reflection or review	What nutritional, environmental sustainability, and/or climate factors have been identified as potential barriers to the progress of this intervention?	What action needs to be taken, or is being taken, to address these barriers?

What changes in policy/regulation would enhance adoption, adaptation, expansion and response of this intervention?	What action needs to be taken, or is being taken, to effect these changes?	Responsible?
Review existing regulations backing NVRI as sole producer of vaccine in Nigeria	Plans to unravel the existence of the document that supports NVRI as the sole producer of vaccine	P3
N/A	Support to NVRI towards the unbundling of NVRI in order to attract investors through the PPP framework, and in turn improve vaccine supply	P3
N/A	Support FMAFS on the rebuild of the NADIS platform, building on initial engagement with FAO- ECTAD CTL to define better structures for disease surveillance and the remapping of disease reporting stations, Advocacy engagements for improved budgetary allocations to sustain efforts on disease reporting and surveillance	P3

What changes in social norms/ behaviours would enhance adoption, adaptation, expansion and response of this intervention?	What action needs to be taken, or is being taken, to effect these changes?	Responsible?
targeted recruitment through women's groups, cooperatives, and organizations for women and PWDs	Ensure that partners are actively involved in the community engagement and sensitization, working with women groups, cooperatives, and PWDs	P1/ implementing partners
Sensitization of heads of households can enhance adoption (a case study of Umami Abdullahi, CAHW Jigawa State)	Leveraging on the positive/successful female CAHW beneficiary testimonials as an advocacy tool to enhance adoption	P1/ implementing partners
Collaborating with community leaders to facilitate entry into such communities and getting permission to train women to become CAHWs/VPPs	Subsidizing Training and VCN certification especially for female CAHWs/VPPs	Implementing Partners
Collaborate with women-led corporatives to see the commercial viability of the model and linkage with more women	Integrating women led corporatives into the model as CAHWs/VPPs to provide vaccination services in their communities	Implementing Partners
Support partners in increasing community acceptance, recognition of women's roles, and respect for female CAHWs/VPPs.	Support partners in encouraging women to work within their communities and ensure they move in peers	Implementing Partners
Support partners to collaborate with community/religious leaders and women led corporatives but build women confidence and participation in livestock sector	Encourage women inclusiveness across veterinary Pharm. Distribution value chain	Implementing Partners
N/A	N/A	

What specific PE analysis or contextual research would enhance adoption, adaptation, expansion and response of this intervention?	What action needs to be taken, or is being taken, to access or undertake this?	Responsible?
conduct stakeholder engagements, and organizing workshops to sensitize stakeholders about the PPP framework	stakeholder interests, roles, and potential risks, which will inform subsequent advocacy and engagement activities.	P3

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What conflict/security risk management strategies would enhance adoption, adaptation, expansion and response of this intervention?	What action needs to be taken, or is being taken, to employ these strategies?	Responsible?
Involve neutral humanitarian organizations to mediate access and ensure the perception of impartiality in vaccine distribution		Partners
Use vaccine delivery programs to promote cooperation amongs divided communities, fostering peace through shared benefits		Partners
		Partners, CAHWs/VPPs
PPP. Collaborate with private sector partners to enhance logistics and cold chain management		Support Private sector market Actors
Community sensitization, trusted messenger engagement, and transparent communication about vaccine benefits and risks		Community stakeholders, CAHWs/VPPs
collaborate with private sector partner in Providing CAHWs/VPPs with conflict sensitivity training, risk management skills.		Partners

What nutritional, environmental sustainability, and/or climate factors would enhance adoption, adaptation, expansion and response of this intervention?	What action needs to be taken, or is being taken, to integrate these factors?	Responsible?

By when?	Was it done?	What was the outcome of this action: what contribution has it made to the progress and achievements of this intervention?
	N/A	
	N/A	
	Ongoing	
	Ongoing	
	Ongoing	
	Ongoing	

By when?	Was it done?	What was the outcome of this action: what contribution has it made to the progress and achievements of this intervention?
	Yes	

Headlines

For Plenary Presentation & Discussion and Quarterly Reporting:

From what you have learnt across all five categories, what was the most significant cross-cutting BARRIER to the progress of this intervention discovered during the period under review?	Summarise the action you are going to take to address this BARRIER.
<p>Gender roles, restriction of female entrepreneurs in selection and participation as CAHWs/VPPs, their Mobility and Acceptance in the implementing states.</p>	<p>Engaging traditional, religious leaders, and heads of household to encourage the participation of females CAHWs/VPPs.</p>
<p>1. One of the most significant cross-cutting barriers to progress discovered during the period under review was the prevalent prejudice against women in agriculture, which hinders the participation and effectiveness of female rural distributors and CAHWs/VPPs, as they often face skepticism and questioning of their abilities by smallholder farmers.</p> <p>2. A significant cross-cutting barrier was the perception that the livestock sector is male dominated, compounded by restricted access to finance, which hinders female veterinarians ability to become agro dealers and limits the growth of female CAHWs/VPPs.</p>	<p>1. To address this barrier, we will design and implement targeted sensitization and training programs to challenge and change attitudes towards women in agriculture, promote gender equality, and build confidence in female CAHWs/VPPs and rural distributors, ensuring they have the support and recognition needed to effectively serve smallholder farmers.</p> <p>2. Implement strategies to promote gender inclusivity, provide targeted support and training to female CAHWs/VPPs and veterinarians, and explore innovative financing options to enhance their access to resources and opportunities, ultimately fostering a more equitable and sustainable livestock sector.</p>
<p>nothing reported</p>	<p>nothing reported</p>

Illegal Mining activities, resulting in reduced man power for sustainable farming and vaccine/veterinary service delivery	nothing reported
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What was the outcome of the action you took? (for Y3 Q3 QSR)	What did you learn from this? (for Y3 Q3 QSR)

