

# Projectplan “Goat to goat”

## **Goat to goat Modern Demonstration Farm at Good Samaritan Integrated Primary School, located at Nasuuti, Mukono District, Uganda**

Implemented by the Foundation of Disabled Employees Development and Employment Promotion Organization (FDEDEPO) in cooperation with Lejofonds from The Netherlands.

### **1. Introduction**

\*FDEDEPO is a community based organization (CBO) that is registered in Mukono District . The office is located at Nasuuti village about 1.5km out of Mukono – Kayunga village. On the same property a school was founded to provide education to needy orphans and disabled children in an integrated setting. This is in correspondence to the government’s program of community based rehabilitation (CBR) where persons with disabilities are absorbed in their communities and participate in all activities that take place in the community.

\*The Lejofonds is based in The Netherlands. This foundation is registered with the Chamber of Commerce in The Netherlands under number 37124589.

With the departure of Leo Annyas as director of the Jozefschool for primary education on Texel in the Netherlands is the foundation of the Leofonds published. The foundation aims at the development activities undertaken to support financially. The school, familiar with the wishes of the director together with his wife to do volunteering in developing countries , in this way was a fitting farewell gift. The name of the fund is changed on request Lejofonds (Leo Annyas - Jozefschool Texel). See [www.lejofonds.nl](http://www.lejofonds.nl)

### **2. Objective**

A family who can’t afford to pay school fees for their child(ren) in the age of 4 – 12 years can get a goat from the project.

### **3. Why we have chosen a project with goats?**

There are a number of positive reasons for keeping goats:

Keeping goats is less risky in comparison to keeping bigger animals like cows, since the value of goats isn't as high.

It is easier to find food for a small animal.

Even small children can control them.

It is a quickly maturing animal with a high fertility.

Goats are regularly available for sale or other uses Restoration of the herd size is also quickly done.

Goats can maintain themselves well in poor and dry areas where other ruminants do not succeed.

Goats, it cows, can be kept in places where sleeping sickness is present, because there are resistant goat breeds.

Goats are easily accepted by all members of society because it is an animal that is not segregated by culture or religion.

Soils in the aforementioned sub counties are poor so growing crops without the assistance of manure is difficult. The droppings from the goats can be used to fertilize the soils together with improved farming methods.

### **4. Project area**

The "Goat to Goat" project is running in the sub-counties Mukono Town Council, Seetah Nasigo and Nkonkonjeru.

### **5. Beneficiaries**

#### **5.1. Which family is qualified to get a goat?**

Families who can't afford to pay school fees for their child.

A family should have enough land for rearing goats;

A family should have children or other people at home who can help you with goats.

The family should have the capacity to build a shelter for the goats;

The family should be capable of taking good care of the goats and giving them treatment when needed.

When a beneficiary rent a house and there is in the immediate surroundings not enough land it is not possible to get a goat.

#### **5.2. Selecting beneficiaries**

The process of identifying the beneficiaries shall be done by the executors of Mukono Town Council, Seetah Nazigo and Nkonkonjeru. An annual waiting list with a set number of places (30) for future beneficiaries who have already undergone the initial training will be made.

The executors will make a proposal. The family situation is important. A family with an orphan or a disabled child is given priority. It 's also looks at the income. People with lower incomes receive priority. Families with many children have priority over families with little children. The conditions of 5.1. must

A combination of factors may be decisive. The coordinator checks this all and composes the final list.

### **5.3. Duties of the beneficiary**

. A family is required to give a number of personal data to the project. See appendix for the form.

Each family has to sign an agreement. In this agreement is mentioned:

The period they have to keep the goats.

When they have to return the goat to the organization: The first litter and when the beneficiary do not take good care of the goat after two warnings.

When they can start selling the goats.

Each beneficiary has to give back the first litter to the project.

The organizations keep the right to monitor the project. The beneficiary has to abide by the rules of the project and is aware of the fact that the organizations keep the right to take away the goat if the beneficiary breaks any of the rules or when the beneficiary got two warnings.

Has to undergo training.

Has to build their own shelters. The project will provide the beneficiary with information on how to build a shelter.

. Knows the key points to note in goat rearing. See appendix

Has to take good care of the goat. When he fails to do this he will get a warning. After two warnings the beneficiary has to give back the goat. ( so when the third time something is going wrong)

Is responsible for deworming and spraying the goats regularly and on time.

Ensures sufficient water supply for the goats and refreshes the water regularly in order to prevent it from getting too hot.

Monitors the goats regularly in order to recognize diseases in an early stage and consults the executor when needed.

Ensures an appropriate food supply for the goats.

Ensures that a goat is introduced to the boar for mating in time.

Gathers data for the registration system . See 9. Registration

Pays extra attention to the diet of the goat 6 weeks prior to delivery.

If the beneficiary get a milkgoat: Ensures that the milk production of a diary goat stops 8 weeks prior to delivery.

Keeps track of the milk production of a diary goat by writing down the amount of liters milk produced in one day in order to evaluate its milk production

Ensures that a goat can give labour in a quiet place.

Ensures that the shelter is cleaned after childbirth.

Contacts the executor if any problems occur or when the beneficiary has questions about the goat.

Is aware of the fact that he has to replace the goat if the goat killed by neglect.

## **6. Training**

Before the beneficiaries can get a goat, they have to undergo training supervised by the veterinary doc-

Introduction to the project. Teaching the beneficiaries how to take care of the goats:

Care

Feeding

Health/Medication

. Training beneficiaries how to construct a good shelter for the goat;

Teach the beneficiaries how to keep a logbook;

Inform the beneficiaries about the warning and recall of the goat.

## **7. Self supporting**

The project will ultimately be self-supporting. The families have to give back the first litter to the project.

Finally the project sells the animal or animals from the first litter to fight the costs. When the expenses are covered, the project will start to give away the animals to new selected families. The money from the animals will be put into a bank account set up for the project.

## **8. Staff**

One coordinator who works four days a month.

One executor for sub-county Nasuuti who works two days a month;

One executor for sub-county Seetah Nasigo who works two days a month

One executor in Knonkonjeru for half a day.

There is a vet. doctor who visits the families once a month. In times of insufficient care of the goat he will visit them twice a month.

Every month FDEDEPO and Lejofonds receive a report from the coordinator. These reports will show if there is enough staff to keep the project going. For each employee there is a job description. See the appendices.

## **9. Registration**

Within the project, we use the following forms:

1. Membership Application Form;
2. Registration Form: Beneficiary Personal Information;
3. Extension Worker follow- up record;
4. Recording card;
5. Milk production summaries
6. Logbook
7. Inspection coordinator;
8. Monthly report coordinator;
9. Monthly report executor;
10. Monthly report veterinary doctor

## **10. Reports**

Coordinator

Writes a monthly report based on conclusions drawn from the inspection reports of the field visits, including any possible recommendations for the project in its entity and send it to FDEDEPO and the Lejofonds in The Netherlands

Executor

Writes a monthly report according to a standardized format in which he evaluates his work. Discusses the monthly report with the coordinator.

Veterinarian doctor

Reports to the coordinator after each visiting round

## **11. Duration of the project.**

A family who can't afford to pay school fees for their child can get a goat from the project. The family remains part of the project until the child ended the primary school (after P7) The executor shall ensure that the child remains in school. The executor holds the parents accountable if the child is kept home.

## **12. Think tank**

The think tank consists of the coordinator, the executors and Fred Musulo

When two members make the request for a think tank meeting, it will proceed in the presence of at least three members.

The think tank will reflect on the progress of the project based on the reports of the coordinator.

The think tank proposes recommendations for FDEDEPO and Lejofonds.

The think tank will meet at least once in three months.

The think tank meetings will be arranged and chaired by Fred Musulo and be guided by a beforehand composed agenda

One of the members will make minutes of everything discussed during the meeting. The minutes will be forwarded to FDEDEPO and Lejofonds.

## **13. FDEDEPO / Lejofonds**

Foundations FDEDEPO and Lejofonds ensure that the "Goat to Goat" project will be executed according to the project plan.

In order to monitor the process both foundations will be provided with monthly reports of the coordinator. These reports will include the experiences of the executors, the veterinarian and possible the think thank. Changes in the project plan can only be in occur with approval of both foundations

## **14. Members committee**

The executors assess the need for a members committee to the beneficiaries.

## **15. Appendix**

### **15.1. Duties**

#### **15.1.1. Duties of the coordinator**

### *1. Beneficiaries/Goats*

Follows a crash/condensed course on health and care of goats.

Judges whether the goat looks healthy or not and arranges the appropriate veterinary treatment when needed.

Checks the knowledge of the beneficiaries on the essences of taking care of goats.

Judges if the care of the goat is adequate.

Gathers information from the beneficiaries in order to keep the registration model up to date.

Inquires if the compound is clean.

Checks if the beneficiaries bring the goat to the boar on time once the goat is having a 'heat'.

Examines and monitors the nutrition of the goat.

Checks if the water is clean and regularly refreshed in order to prevent it from getting too hot.

Indicates when beneficiaries need additional training or repetition of (parts of) the training previously participated in.

. He assesses whether the list of future beneficiaries, prepared by the executor, satisfies the conditions. The coordinator decides when a beneficiary of a goat may be sold.

. The coordinator participates in meetings of the Think Tank.

### *2. Inspection*

Writes an inspection report according to a standardized format and adds a copy of this report to the beneficiaries' file.

Suggests, when necessary, areas of improvement to the beneficiaries and subsequently adds it to the report.

Discusses the report with the beneficiary

### *3. Monthly Report*

Writes a monthly report based on conclusions drawn from the inspection reports of the field visits, including any possible recommendations for the project in its entity.

Submits a copy of this report to the representatives of the Lejofonds and FDEDEPO. The report will be as standardized as possible.

If the coordinator in response to the following reports to see the executors together to call for consultations he is empowered to do so. Minutes of the consultations are kept.

### *4. Expenditure*

Is familiar with the budget of the project.

Discusses the expenditures with the executors, if they're all made according to the budget, and checks if all receipts are present and up to date.

Necessary expenditure outside the budget can only be made after approval of Lejofonds

## **15.1.2.. Duties of the executor**

### *1. Care for goats*

Is responsible for the goats at the Good Samaritan property respectively Gods Glory property.

Ensures sufficient water supply for the goats and refreshes the water regularly in order to prevent it from getting too hot.

Is responsible for deworming and spraying the goats on time and regularly.

Monitors the goats regularly in order to recognize diseases in an early stage and consults the veterinarian when needed.

Ensures an appropriate food supply for the goats.  
Ensures that a goat is introduced to the boar for mating in time.  
Gathers data for the registration system.  
Pays extra attention to the diet of the goat 6 weeks prior to delivery.  
Ensures that the milk production of a dairy goat stops 8 weeks prior to delivery.  
Keeps track of the milk production of a dairy goat by writing down the amount of liters milk produced in one day in order to evaluate its milk production.  
Ensures that a goat could give labour in a quiet place.  
Ensures that the shelter is cleaned after childbirth.  
Ensures that the compound is clean and addresses children who pollute the compound.  
Ensures that children handle the goats in a friendly way. If necessary, the instruction given to the teachers shall be given to the children as well.  
Keeps contact with the performers of the dependencies and exchange experiences with them.  
Visits the beneficiaries in his area at least once a month, more frequently in times of insufficient care of the goat.  
He will make notes of all visits to beneficiaries in their logbook.

## *2. Monthly Report*

Has monthly consultations with the coordinator, in which the inspection reports on the goats and boar, who are under the responsibility of the executor, are discussed.  
Discusses the monthly inspection report with the coordinator.  
Makes a monthly report according to a standardized format in which he evaluates his work.

## *3. Beneficiaries*

When problems with the goat (or boar) the beneficiary contacts the executor. The executor decides what to do or contacts the coordinator.  
Gets notification from the beneficiary when new goats are born. When it is the first herd of kids the animal or animals will belong to the project. There is a consultation with the coordinator what to do, retaining the goats at the project or the sale of the goats. The executor organizes it.  
The executor shall ensure that the child remains in school. Calls parents accountable when a child is kept home from school.  
An annual waiting list with a set number of places (30) for future beneficiaries who have already undergone the initial training will be made  
The executors will make a proposal  
. The executors assess the need for a members committee to the beneficiaries.

## *4. Expenditure*

Is authorized to make expenditures for the project within the budget limits, as long as receipts can be presented  
Reviews the spendings with the coordinator monthly.

## *5. Guests*

Receives guests and informs them about the project.

Submits requests from visitors for assistance from the project to the coordinator for review. Adoption can only occur after consultation with the Lejofonds.

### **15.1.3.. Duties of the Veterinarian**

The veterinary doctor will be responsible for prevention and care of the goats of the project.

Facilitates a training course for new beneficiaries.

Makes a list of key care points for goats

Will be on call at all times. If he cannot come, he will send another veterinarian.

Makes recommendations to the coordinator about care of the goats.

He visits all families with goats to monitoring the animals and for treatment once a month. In times of insufficient care of the goat he will visit those families twice a month.

Buys and delivers veterinary medicine.

To control the medicine, bought for the goats

He takes notes of his visit in the logbook of the family. He writes a report of what he has seen, what he has done and what course of action he has recommended if needed.

Reports to the coordinator after each round of visits

### **15.2. Keypoints to note in goat rearing.**

#### *Care for kids*

-When born too weak or too small, they should be fed on colostrum brought on using "baby's" milking bottle.

-All kids should be closely supervised during the first few days after birth to ensure that they are feeding successfully.

#### *Weaning*

-Kids should be weaned according to size and maturity 2 – 3 months in healthy, large kids. This allows the doe to gain weight before her next kidding.

Suggested annual calendar for goats management in Uganda.

#### **January**

-Monitor body condition of the does especially the pregnant ones.

-Prepare for kidding

-Vaccination some of the does against *dottridia* diseases.

-Keep accurate records of all kiddings.

#### **February**

-Evaluate the does and boars and sell any that are unsound.

-Supplementary feeding for pregnant does.

## **March**

- Begin kidding.
  - Identify ( ear-tag) the kids.
  - Castrate all that appear poor not required for breeding.
  - Identify the does that form for future breeding purposes.
  - Deworm goats if kids are following or staying with does.
- Constantly check the kids for orf because it can suffer on this time.
- Treat all neonatal diarrhoea.

## **April**

- Deworm all goats with preference with ivermectin.

## **May**

- Wean kids.
- Separate males from females.
- Select replacement males from weaned males and sell the rest or castrate and leave them on the farm.

## **June**

- Continue monitoring does and boars for breeding.
- Vaccination against clostridial diseases.

## **July**

## **August**

- Deworm all goats.
- Select replacement does.
- Vaccinate all goats against enteric diseases

## **September**

- Selected does and boars move together for breeding.
- Treat for fleas and lice by spraying with appropriate acaricides.

## **October- December**

- Ensure that the goat unit is cleaned of all faeces on a daily basis. (This is carried out all year)  
This is because there is infective larvae in the faeces.
- Ventilation must be adequate otherwise goats get pneumonia so they should be checked for cough.
- Check feet of all animals, trim if necessary.

## **Feeding**

This is the most important element in successful goat rearing.

Mineral and vitamin supplements are essential as deficiency leads to:

- Delayed and irregular cycles and poor conception.
- Normally developed but still born ( kids )
- Brandy legs swollen – joints.
- Thick, short wool fibres.
- Foot rot and lameness.
- Poor fertility in does.
- Udder problems.

NB

Most minerals can be obtained from forage and regular salt licking but goats do not consume salt lick by free choice. However, if lick is provided from the start, they learn how to use it.

Recommendations for preventing diseases in goats

- Don't keep goats in dirty houses.
- Ensure goat gets food and nutritious feed for good grazing.
- Do not overcrowd them in order to stress them.
- Vaccination must be done.
- Allow kids to suckle as much as possible especially in few days after birth.
- Do not buy goats unless they are free of diseases.
- Castrate kids early and if possible ear-tag them for identification especially if there are many goats on the farm.
- Deworm goats periodically.
- Control ticks, mites and fleas.
- Be aware of any toxic plants present on the farm and ensure that the kids, who are more susceptible are not exposed to them.
- Disinfect the navel with iodine and ensure that the kids nurse adequately.
- Treat for coccidiosis at weaning or at 2-3 weeks of age using amprolium.

Causes of scouring of young goats

- Overheating
- Infections
- Dirty housing unit

## 15.3 Registration Forms

### 15.3.1. Membership Application Form



15.3.2. Registration Form; Beneficiary Personal Information

[...]

15.3.4. Recording card

[...]

15.3.5. Logbook

[...]

15.3.6. Inspection coordinator

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15.3.7. Monthly report coordinator

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15.3.8 Monthly report veterinary doctor

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**15.4. Shelter goat**

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