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FACULTY OF COMMERCE

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

RESEARCH TOPIC

AN INVESTIGATION INTO CHALLENGES OF ACHIEVING TARGETED DIPPING FEE COLLECTION BY VETERINARY SERVICES: THE CASE OF MT DARWIN DISTRICT.

BY

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*This dissertation is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the **Bachelor of Commerce (Honors) Degree in Accounting** in the Department of Accounting at Midlands State University.*

GWERU: Zimbabwe, September 2014

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

APPROVAL FORM

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RELEASE FORM

STUDENT REG NUMBER : R0539529

DISSERTATION TITLE : Investigating Challenges of Achieving Targeted Dipping Fee
Collection in Mt Darwin District

DEGREE TITLE : Bachelor of Commerce Accounting Honours Degree.

YEAR DEGREE GRANTED: 2014

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House No 5829 Kudzanai Street, Chipadze, Bindura

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my wife Molly Tsitsi and my two kids Vimbainashe Salome and Makanaka. Thank you for being there for me during my time of study.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank the Almighty for offering me this opportunity to carry out this study. His guidance and love is greatly indispensable.

I also would like to express my indebtedness to the following people without whose assistance this project could not have been a success.

My sincere gratitude goes to the following people for their unwavering support during my period of study and standing by me throughout the period I was doing my research Dr W Chikurunhe, Dr W Chipiro, Mr C Jacob, Mrs S Manyame, Mr JV Magwangwa and Mr C Makota.

My sincere gratitude goes to the Accounting Department Staff Mr Mvura, Dr Mbetu, Ms Mhaka, Mr Mazhindu, Ms E Mashiri, Ms Nyamwanza and my supervisor Mr Kazembe. This dissertation would not have been complete without their assistance and supervision.

I say may the good Lord bless you all.

ABSTRACT

The research was on investigating challenges faced in achieving targeted dipping fee collection. The study was motivated by the fact that there is persistent decline in the collection of dipping fee by the Department of Veterinary Services in Mt Darwin District. It is upon this background that this study seeks to search the causes of the challenges faced in achieving targeted dipping fee collection and solutions that can help to increase the collection of dipping fee by Veterinary Services Mt Darwin. An in-depth review of the literature related to the aforementioned factors under study was conducted in the interest of obtaining information on what other authors who carried the similar research said in order to get the required information conversant with current studies. Qualitative and quantitative research methods were used in gathering information related to the study. Sixty questionnaires were administered and 16 interviews were conducted employed to gather data which was used to obtain research findings which were analysed to satisfy the research objectives.

The research revealed that inconsistent supply of dipping chemical by Veterinary Services and economic hardships faced by farmers contributed to the causes of failure to pay dipping fees. It was also found that ignorance by farmers of the economic benefits derived from healthy livestock is also a cause of non payment of dipping fees. The results also pointed out that Veterinary Services left out prominent community leadership in coming up with proper ways of encouraging farmers to pay dipping fees. On the same note it emerged that Veterinary Services is lenient on imposing laid out prosecution. Lastly farmers were appealing to the Government to subsidise the current dipping fee charges.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.0 Introduction

This project is comprised of the background of the study, statement of the problem, main research question, sub-objectives, research questions, limitations to the study and how to overcome them, assumptions of the study, delimitations of the research, justifications of the study, abbreviations and definitions of terms.

1.1 Background of the study

The Department of Veterinary Field Services agreed in consultation with other stakeholders with the approval of the permanent secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture to charge a dipping fee of \$1.00 per animal per year per farmer for the purchase of dipping chemical for livestock in the rural areas. This was done as a way of improving animal health from tick borne diseases for the benefit of the farmers. This was agreed to be done through the assistance of the community working hand in hand with Veterinary Field Services staff in their respective areas and at the end of each year 5% of the collected dipping fees is ploughed back to the community for their developmental projects.

The Department of Veterinary Field Services in a National management meeting held on the 22nd of February 2011 raised a concern over the decline in dipping fee collection nationwide and agreed to include dipping fee collection as an activity in the work plans of each provincial head (Provincial Veterinary Officer) to ensure supervision and maximization in the collection of dipping fees around the country. As a bench mark each province was said to collect at least 85% of its total livestock census as dipping fees for each year. The 85% dipping fee collection was said to assist in ensuring that enough Accaricide (Dipping Chemical) is purchased sufficient to conduct dipping sessions for the whole year. Failure to collect this said set bench mark of the dipping fees would mean that the required dipping sessions would not be achieved hence might pose dangers to animals against tick borne diseases. The 85% dipping fee collection was called

for because it was noted that Government was facing cash challenges in funding the procurement of the Accaricide through the Fiscus.

Following this national meeting on maximization of dipping fee collection by provinces, the Provincial Veterinary Officer for Mashonaland Central also held a meeting on the same issue on the 15th of March 2011 to disseminate what was agreed at the national meeting concerning maximization of dipping fee collection to the district heads. The activity was further included in the work plans of each district head and their subordinates , the Animal Health Inspectors (AHI) and Veterinary Extension Assistants (VEA) who are the ones who work directly with the farmers and does the collection of dipping fees from the farmers. Every Veterinary Extension Assistant was to ensure that he / she managed to collect at least 85% dipping fees of the livestock populace under his/her area of operation.

In a Provincial quarterly meeting held on the 20th of April 2012, it was noted that Mt Darwin district was declining on its dipping fee collection as compared to its previous 3 year trend. This district used to have the highest dipping fee collection because of its size and other factors. But now it was the least out of all the nine districts within the province, collecting around 40% to 44% of their targeted dipping fees collections as indicated in the table below.

Table 1.1

Livestock Census, Targeted Dipping Fee Collections and Actual Dipping Fee Collections for Mt Darwin District in Mashonaland Central Province

Year	2011	2012	2013	Total
Livestock Census	130 524	129 508	131 470	391 502
Targeted Dipping Fee collection (85%)	110 943	110 079	111 749	332 771
Actual Dipping fee Collection	\$48 435	\$44 381	\$44 989	\$137 805
Variance	(\$62 508)	(\$65 698)	(\$66 790)	(\$194 996)
Variance %	(56.34%)	(59.68%)	(59.75%)	(-141.48%)

Source : (Veterinary Services Annual Dipping Fees Report 2011, 2012, 2013)

Districts like Centenary, Bindura, Shamva, Mazowe, Mvurwi, Guruve, Mbire and Rushinga improved on their dipping fee collection although some were not reaching the stipulated percentage requirements but they extremely improved. Their Collections ranged between 65% to 75% for years 2011, 2012 and 2013.

The Provincial Veterinary Officer was not pleased about the poor performance of Mt Darwin district on collection of dipping fees. Even other districts were wondering why Mt Darwin district was performing so poorly in the collection of dipping fees.

Decline in dipping fee collection affected dipping sessions not only in Mt Darwin but nationwide even to those who are faithful in paying their dipping fees on time.

This prompted the researcher to investigate on the challenges faced by Mt Darwin district in failing to meet targeted dipping fee collection by such a huge margin.

1.2 Statement of Problem

There is continued decline of dipping fee collection in Mt Darwin district than is expected despite the farmers' livestock census being stable and receiving dipping facilities for their livestock. The community is also getting a 5% dipping fee rebate from the contributions made towards dipping fee collections from the department of Veterinary Field Services. The Provincial Veterinary Officer as mandated by the Director of Veterinary Field Services is worried about the poor performance in dipping fee collection by Mt Darwin district as noted in provincial meetings held at the office time and again.

1.3 Main Research Question

What caused the decline on dipping fee collection in Mt Darwin district despite their livestock census being stable and receiving dipping services and 5% dipping fee rebate from the Department of Veterinary Field services?

1.4 Sub Objectives

The research study shall be guided by the following sub objectives:

- To identify causes as to why farmers are reluctant in paying dipping fees.

- To describe the effort put in place by Veterinary Field Services staff to encourage farmers to pay dipping fees.
- To identify the risks of not paying dipping fees.
- To establish other ways of encouraging farmers to pay dipping fees.

1.5 Research Questions

- What causes farmers to be reluctant in paying dipping fees?
- What effort did local Veterinary Field Services staff put in place to encourage farmers to pay dipping fees?
- What are the risks of not paying dipping fees?
- What other ways can Veterinary Field Services in Mt Darwin put in place to encourage farmers to pay dipping fees to achieve the required target?

1.6 Limitations to the Study and how to overcome them

The researcher is likely to face difficulties in accessing information from the management due to their tight schedules, so proper appointments will be made to have time to interview the relevant authorities.

Reaching all the dip tanks and Animal Health Management Centers (AHMCs) can cause difficulties on the researcher so the researcher will use telephone interviews, questionnaires to targeted populace and the organizational network system of delivering information in the district.

Stakeholders may fear to divulge information due to the requirements of the Official Secrecy Act and fear of victimization in the community so the researcher will seek for express authority from high authorities to carry out the research in turn countering this challenge.

Assumptions of the study

The researcher assumes that:

- Key stakeholders will co-operate with the researcher during the period of the research.
- Management will avail necessary resources for use by the researcher for example vehicles to visit areas of concern.

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

This research will centre on the investigation as to the failure by Mt Darwin district to collect targeted dipping fees for period January 2011 to December 2013. On gathering data, a representative sample of Animal Health Management Centres (AHMCs) will be used by the researcher since the problems are similar in most of the Centres in Mt Darwin district.

1.8 Justification of the study

To the Student

The research is conducted in partial fulfillment of the MSU B.Com Accounting Honours Degree requirements.

To the University

The research will act as a source of literature for other scholars.

To the Organization

The findings of this project will give management answers as to why dipping fee collection is declining in Mt Darwin district and other districts with the same trend nationwide. If the findings and recommendations of this research are considered by the management, they will help them establish ways of improving dipping fee collection in Mt Darwin, other districts in the province and the nation at large.

1.9 Definition of Terms

Accaricide – refers to different types of dipping chemical

Livestock Dipping Committee – these are people selected from the community who collect dipping fees from farmers on behalf of Veterinary Services.

Young Farmer – is a farmer who is new in the farming system who need a lot to learn or who lacks sufficient knowledge in as far as farming is concerned and requires more training to become a productive farmer.

A quota – this is a stipulated quantity of goods that should not be exceeded during a certain period of time. This is usually known as “import quota” in marketing. It is a type of restriction that is put in place to control quantities of goods that a certain country can import within a prescribed time.

1.10 Abbreviations

DVFS- Department or Director of Veterinary Field Services

PVO- Provincial Veterinary Office/ Officer

CAHI - Chief Animal Health Inspector, a veterinary technical person who supervises the AHIs , responsible for sourcing of drugs, vaccines and Accaricide for the province. This person is stationed at the provincial office.

AHI- Animal Health Inspector, a veterinary technical person who supervises the VEAs and is stationed at the district office

VEA- Veterinary Extension Assistant, a veterinary technical person who is located at an AHMC.

AHMC- Animal Health Management Centre.

ARF- Agricultural Revolving Fund.

LDC - Livestock Dipping Committee.

1.11 Summary

This project looked on the background of the study, statement of the problem, main research question, sub objectives, research questions, limitations to the study and how to overcome them, assumptions of the study, delimitations of the research, justifications of the study, abbreviations and definitions of terms. Chapter two will provide literature review.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

2.0 Introduction

Website <http://www.writingcenter.unc.edu> (27.08.2014; 09.30) defines literature review as the published information in a particular subject, area, and sometimes information in a particular subject area within a certain time period.

In this chapter the literature reviewed focused on the decline in collection of dipping fees. Various published material on collection of dipping fees , challenges faced by farmers in paying dipping fees , risks encountered when farmers fail to pay dipping fees, efforts put in place to encourage farmers to pay dipping fees and other ways that should be done to maximize the collection of dipping fees were reviewed.

2.1 Sources of literature reviewed

The researcher reviewed Department of Veterinary Services publications including Animal health Acts, published books, field journals, Magazines and internet.

2.2 Presentation of Literature review

The researcher reviewed the literature as follows; literature related to meaning of dipping fees, importance of dipping fees, demand for livestock dipping, the need for dipping of livestock, Government efforts in dipping of livestock, subsidies, Non-Governmental Organization's efforts in dipping of livestock, factors affecting farmers to pay dipping fees, consequences of not paying dipping fees and other ways of improving collection of dipping fees.

2.3. Dipping Fees/Charges

According to Haan and Bekure (2010:45) dipping fees or charges is the recovery of full cost for dipping services provided publicly to allow the state to minimize its financial obligations and allow the service to be affordable and dependent of external funding and to ascertain that the facility is efficiently accessed by farmers. This comes from the understanding that farmers are prepared to pay for the service as they derive some benefits from the service being provided.

2.3.1 Importance of dipping fees

Mlathwayo and Mbatl (2009:23) say that the importance of dipping fees is to fund the purchase of acaricide for eradication of ticks to prevent them from sucking blood from livestock and spread tick borne diseases.

Animal Health Fee Regulatory, Zimbabwe (2001: Sect. 5) says that where an animal is dipped or sprayed in a dip tank owned by Government, the owner shall pay a fee for such dipping or spraying services as prescribed in the act for the continued supply or procurement of acaricide.

Randela et al (2009:33) states that the use of dipping chemical in the control of ticks has positively enhanced the production of cattle farming in areas that are infested with ticks. The most appropriate way for controlling of ticks has been proven to be through dipping. In the early 2000, the Veterinary Service department of agriculture in South Africa initiated a tick control programme after the spread of East Coast fever from East Africa. Randela et al (2009:44) continues to say that several measures were put into place by the department, including dipping of animals, which proved to be the best, most practical and effective way of controlling of ticks. Due to its effectiveness it was widely adopted by farmers and recommended to be compulsory by government. The compulsory dipping was called for because animal health authorities assumed the cattle in communal areas as a source of infection and tick-borne diseases being of major concern. Randela et al (2009:45) .Through conducting of continuous animal dipping service, the department hoped to control and if possible to eradicate tick population in the communal. Randela et al (2009:47)

According to, The Tuscaloosa News and Times Gazette, USA (2012) Tuscaloosa, Alabama reported that livestock that were freed from ticks were bringing higher prices at market and putting on more weight. The control of ticks was also allowing farmers to improve their herds with pure breeds of cattle.

2.4 Demand for livestock dipping

Randela et al (2009:45) says that control of animal health diseases is a vital role for each and every farmer as diseases and animal mortality are a challenge of cattle farming in Africa. Determining reasons that influences the frequency of animal dipping can be encouraging and

have cost saving effects in the preparation of future animal health controls and vaccination programmes

2.5 Factors affecting demand for dipping of livestock and payment of dipping fees

The following are factors that may influence demand for dipping of livestock and payment of dipping fees by farmers:

2.5.1 Employment

Demand for the dipping service and the willingness to pay are seen as a progressive function of employment. This is largely associated to the income or salary received which is likely to positively influence the farmers' ability and willingness to pay for dipping services and probably requires more animal health services. Randela et al (2009:65).

2.5.2 The age of farmer

The age of a farmer may influence livestock farming positively or negatively depending on level of development. Young farmers to be fairly of high status and may view the significance of keeping animals that are free from ticks and diseases through dipping. These farmers may be willing to pay for the service due to the knowledge they have. Old aged farmers tend to be reluctant when it comes to disease control and at the same time they might not be willing to pay for dipping services they might rarely use. Randela et al (2009: 68).

Table 2.5.2

Percent Distribution of the Population in Mash Central Province and by Land Use Sector

Province	Communal Land	Small Scale Commercial Farm	Large Scale Commercial Farm	Rural Area	Urban Council Area	Administrative Centres (Districts)	Growth point	Other urban areas	Rural	Urban	Total
Mashonaland Central	62.6	1.7	16.0	9.6	4.1	0.3	0.9	4.7	89.9	10.1	100.0

Source: Zimstat, Poverty Income consumption and expenditure survey 2011 / 2012 report

2.5.3 Education and training

Educated farmers are able to comprehend and implement animal farming management systems. Trained farmers understands better issues which deal with enhanced husbandry methods and recognize the significance of having disease free animals through disease control. These farmers have a great concern over animal health. Educated farmers are assumed to desire consistent dipping services and would be prepared to pay for the service possibly due to their level of education. Randela et al (2009:65).

Education /Literacy Level in Mashonaland Central province against other provinces

Percent Distribution of Population aged 21 Years +by Province and the Highest Level of Education Completed, Zimbabwe

Table 2.5.3

Both Sexes

Province	None	Some Primary	Some Secondary	Diploma After Primary	Diploma after secondary	Graduate/ Post graduate	Total
Bulawayo	0.4	16.7	61.0	0.8	16.7	4.4	100.0
Manicaland	1.2	37.8	54.9	0.2	5.1	0.9	100.0
Mash Central	0.9	47.1	48.6	0.2	2.4	0.7	100.0
Mash East	0.4	36.3	57.3	0.6	4.2	1.2	100.0
Mash West	1.0	36.4	56.4	0.5	4.3	1.3	100.0
Mat North	1.1	54.1	41.4	0.3	2.5	0.5	100.0
Mat South	1.2	48.8	46.1	0.5	2.9	0.6	100.0
Midlands	0.5	33.6	59.7	0.1	4.9	1.3	100.0
Masvingo	1.2	39.9	50.0	0.6	6.7	1.7	100.0
Harare	0.4	15.3	64.1	0.9	15.0	4.2	100.0
Total	0.8	33.6	56.0	0.5	7.2	1.9	100.0

Zimstat Poverty income consumption and expenditure survey (2011:23),(2012:38), (2013:34)report

2.5.4 Knowledge

The demand for the control of ticks is associated about the farmer's knowledge and understanding about tick borne diseases. Therefore if farmers have the knowledge that ticks causes diseases they would want to regularly control ticks so as to eradicate the root cause of tick borne diseases. Randela et al. (2009:70).

2.5.5 Awareness

Haan and Bekure (2010:88) emphasized that on the other hand, the demand for veterinary services has increased sharply. First traditional herders have become more aware of the benefits of veterinary care, especially since the Rinderpest outbreaks of early 1980s, and are willing to pay for effective and reliable veterinary and dipping services.

2.5.6. Outreach programmes and information sharing

Outreach programmes like farmers' field days are anticipated to actually influence farmers to pay dipping fees. This is possibly the outcome due to the encouragement made to the farmers to pay for dipping services which might probably being called for. Outreach programmes are perceived to be important and educational. The attendance of these field days by farmers in remote areas shows level of commitment and involvement. Randela et al (2009:104).

2.5.7 Investment

Livestock farmers has turn out to be highly expanded as others farmers, state officers and other dealers view animals as one of the most lucrative investment prospects. Thus the animal farmer identified the significance for controlling of disease in lowering the threat to their livestock investments by conducting regular dipping sessions Conelius at el, (2010:108)

It appears that there is a limited number of investment prospects in the communal and livestock is viewed as the major investment venture as noted by more than half of that sampled farmers in South Africa. In light of this situation a country may presume that farmers who have no better alternative investment prospects would be prepared to pay for dipping fee and may desire regular and consistent dipping service. This is so because farmers may want to guarantee their investment (cattle) high protection against diseases and death. Regular and consistent dipping

would be ideal to protect livestock against diseases there by maximizing returns from the investment. Randela et al. (2009:105).

Dayer and Dayer (2009:7) urged that cattle serve an important purpose as a saving account by producing calves as interest. Thus the proceeds from sale of crops or other enterprise is often devoted in livestock. So this method of investment is more profitable than putting money in the bank. For instance a six year study was carried out in Lesotho between 2007 and 2013 and found out that there was a 10% interest return when one invests in animal farming whereas a bank savings account has a 10% loss because of price rising.

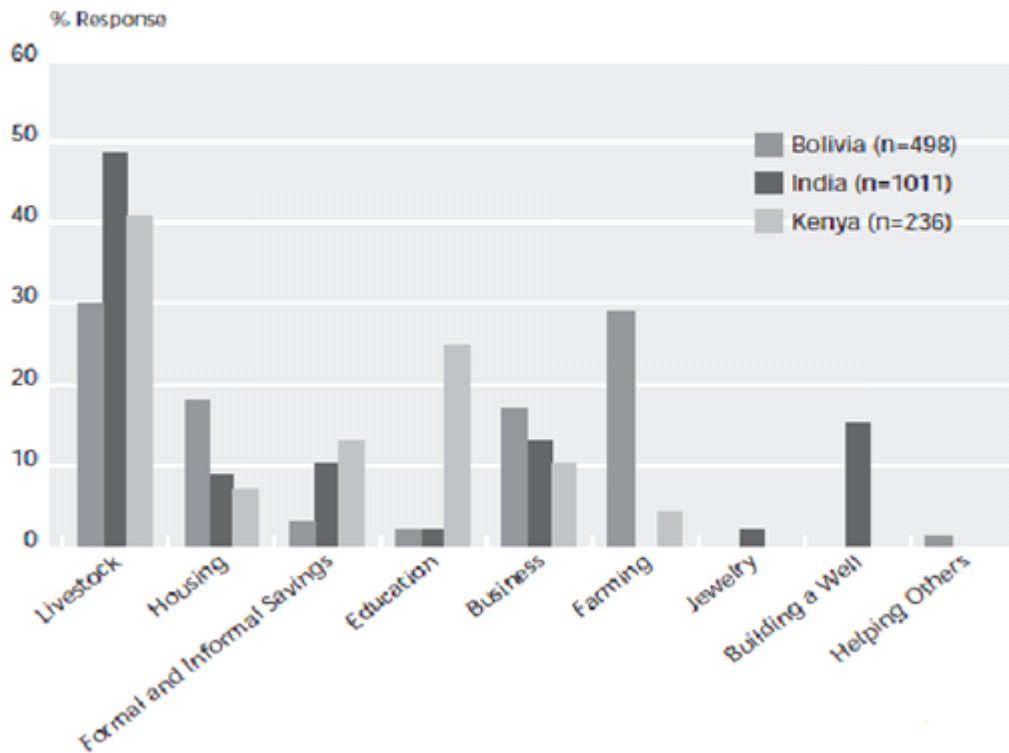
(i)Beef Exports in Zimbabwe

Veterinary Public Health (VPH) Annual report for 2011, 2012 and 2013 says that the country of Zimbabwe has not been exporting beef for period 2011 to 2013. Sunday Mail (03.08.2014) published that the resuscitation of the Cold Storage Company will breathe life into the ailing beef industry, which has been struggling for over a decade. It continues to publish that the European Union (EU) says that Cold Storage Commission (CSC) can only resume beef exports to its markets when it meets set sanitary standards, a precondition applied to all quota suppliers. CSC used to supply about 9100 tonnes of beef annually to EU.

2.5.7.1 Livestock is financial capital

Grossman and Nesbitt (2009:13) says that livestock is regarded as financial capital. For many unsuccessful farmers, animal is the main source of investment. Sale of livestock allows poor farmers to make instant cash in periods of need .Furthermore, cattle and manure are regularly the main source of income. A reasonable research for poor animal farmers in Kenya, Bolivia and India was carried out. Grossman and Nesbitt (2009) requested the farmers to indicate the best form of investment (fig 1.2). Livestock investment was indicated to be the best investment than business and housing investments in all the three countries.

Figure 1.2: Rank of best investments



Grossma and Nesbitt (2009:14)

2.5.7.2 Source of Identity

Dayer and Dayer (2009:8) continue to say that mutual loans are closely related with the function of cattle in giving importance to social relations and achieving political position. Amongst many traditional livestock farmers societal relations are constantly confirmed by exchanges and handovers of animals and by sharing meat from slaughtered animals. Concern with animals gives these residences their societal and traditional identity. This occurrence is found throughout the world, mostly among smallholders who have succeeded to survive under bad environments, like the dairy farmers in Switzerland and Austria.

2.6.0 Income

At website www.worldbank.org (10.09.14: 08:30hrs) the worldbank says that smallholder farmers view cattle as the major source of income, farming inputs and house hold needs. Proceeds obtained from the sale of livestock are used by the farmer to procure things that farmers cannot

produce for themselves. The income may also be used to pay for school fees, medical expenses and taxes. Small stock provides consistent income to the farmer. Products such as milk and milk products like butter and cheese can be produced. Animals such as cattle are regarded as capital reserve, reserved to be used when there is a poor yield in crops and when the household is encountering high financial challenges such as the cost of school fees, hospital bills and weddings.

Dayer and Dayer (2009:8) says that daily animal products like eggs, milk and manure offtake from living animals, such as milk or eggs , make available regular inflow of cash income, smaller quantities of the products are sold and the realized income per day is low. Nevertheless the realized income may be able to regularly buy salt, sugar and kerosene. A farmer may make occasional sales of animal if they require larger sums of cash to pay for a sack of grain, medical care, household repairs, and fertilizers.

In addition Dayer and Dayer (2009:8) continue to say that renting out of livestock for ploughing activities can be a source of income to livestock farmers.

An example was cited by Nigeria researchers from the international livestock Centre for Africa initially who paid some attention to crop farmers who kept few goats, pigs and chicken unlike the Fulani who kept herds of around 50 to 60 head of cattle. Nevertheless the household study shows that these livestock farmers realized more than 50% of their income from the sale of livestock. According to FAO (2010), the sale of animal products can constitute up to 80% of the regular cash income of small scale farmers.

2.7.0 Labour Flexibility between crop and livestock enterprises

The adverse relationship between livestock and crop farming may cause labour flexibility such that the farmer might not desire dipping of his cattle regularly, as the famer may dedicate much time towards crop production instead of livestock production. Randela et al. (2009:82).

Table 2.7**Crop Output level for Mashonaland Central Province**

Year	2011	2012	2013	Total
Crop Harvest (t)	315 170	202 065	270 882	788 117
Food Requirement for Consumption(t)	187 401	149 146	125 393	461 940
Surplus/Deficit (t)	115 255	52 919	145 489	313 663

Agritex Crop Assessment Report 2011, 2012, 2013

2.7.1 Gold panning

Website www.projek+263.word.com (10.09.2014 10:30) says that the majority of people in communal and rural areas are involved in gold panning along Zimbabwe's rivers. Some gold panners work through-out the year while others are farmers who only pan for gold during the dry season. But there are farmers in Mt Darwin District who have abandoned farming activities in their homes and resettled themselves along Mukaradzi River sighting getting better revenues in gold panning than farming activities.

2.8.0 Livestock value

Contentment in the dipping programme of livestock was also incorporated in the exemplary to indicate farmers' approach towards payment of dipping services. Poorly conducted services usually cause farmers to have negative attitude towards the service. Hence farmers' preparedness to contribute dipping fees and the frequency for dipping are viewed as farmers' contentment with the service being offered. Furthermore contentment with the dipping service indicates that farmers might be realizing value from their payments. The value of livestock when translated to monetary terms is projected to positively influence the preparedness to pay dipping fee and the rate of dipping. Farmers who value their animals are expected to desire a regular dipping frequency. This is due to the fact that health animals are usually of high value than the unhealthy

ones. If farmers realize the value in animals many of them will be prepared to pay dipping fee because of the higher income expected to be received. Randela et al (2009:107).

2.8.1 Provision of other raw materials

Grossman and Nesbitt (2009:8) says that animal also provide raw materials such as wool, hides and bones which can be recycled to produce clothing, furnishings and implements both for sale and household use. The additional value of processing these raw materials can constitute additional income to the farmers in the communal areas and this also influences payment of dipping fees by farmers.

2.9.0 Leadership

Bass (2010:35) argued that Leadership can be viewed as a collection of procedures, a character of behavior, a way of bringing complaisance, implementation of encouragement, a specific style of act or conduct, a method of influence, an authority relationship, a tool to attain objectives and an outcome of collaboration.

Chinembiri (FAO), Zimbabwe (2011:12) also highlighted that the Department of Veterinary Services management may fail to provide proper leadership skills to employees that could assist them to persuade farmers to pay dipping fees hence farmers may tend to relax and regard dipping of livestock as unnecessary due to poor leadership skills by management. Hence there is need to conduct a leadership workshop with all heads of projects in Veterinary Services so they could acquire necessary skills to influence and able to guide subordinates and achieve desired goals.

2.9.1 Traditional and Political Leadership

Sibanda (2010:2) argued that lack of enthusiasm by state in a move towards more substantial methods service delivery that there are requirements to put in place institutional transformation within the setting of political economy institutional transformation. Therefore change is dependent upon acquiring the involvement and commitment government towards the development of excellent veterinary services in the country. There is need to craft values of transformation as to register the backing of important political concerned individuals. Of late the focus of the arguments was directed on defining the suitable roles for government and private sector in the provision of veterinary services alongside financial issues.

Community Mobilization Training Module (2009:7) also argued that every community has influential leaders, those who provide guidance for activities to be executed in the society because of their positions. These influential leaders should not be by passed in the areas they operate if mobilization on payment of dipping fees or animal health issues is to be successful. These influential leaders must be respectfully viewed and involved as mediators of influence in the animal health issues and collection of dipping fees in their communities.

2.10 The need for dipping of livestock

Website www.coraf.org (02.09.2014: 08:30) says if ticks are controlled consumers will benefit from improved quality of hide, meat and dairy products produced from healthy cattle. Regional and International trade in cattle products will be enhanced.

2.11.0 Government efforts in dipping of livestock

Tisdell, Harrison & Ramsay (2010:64) says that government is the one which should decide on issues relating to disease control in any country. The state is only interested on the level of control to be adopted, the level of participation required and ways of financing the animal health programmes.eg (the apportionment of costs among livestock farmers and taxpayers) Livestock farmers may require information to ascertain the amount to invest towards controlling of diseases and the crafting of control strategies. Experience has shown that animal health policies are in particular hard to appraise from a commercial perspective due to difficult relations among animal health, production impacts, marketing penetration and other non-production benefits of animals.

2.11.1 Government's efforts in dipping of livestock in Zimbabwe

Animal Health Act, Zimbabwe (2002: Section 5) attributed that Department of Veterinary Services is responsible for promoting animal health and also administering the Animal Health Act for the better eradication and prevention of the occurrence or spread of diseases or pests.

Chinembiri (FAO) (2010:8) says that in Zimbabwe dipping services used to be run by the district commissioners who could use the proceeds from dipping charges to run the services with some central government support when revenue fell short. This arrangement was said to work quite satisfactory. Dipping services have been transferred to the Department of Veterinary Services

which must surrender any collections from the user fees to the Central Treasury. Dipping services were provided free of charge.

Hargreaves (2008:3) says there was for many years the perception that Government of Zimbabwe should provide all the services required by the livestock industry. These included disease surveillance through regular inspections of cattle, disease investigations and diagnostics, dipping of cattle in the smallholder sector, general advisory and livestock extension services and training for para-veterinary staff. All these services were provided free by the Department of Veterinary Services. Over and above this, free vaccinations and dipping were supplied to livestock. However, such free services became unsustainable. With the expanded extension service within the smallholder sector, their needs rapidly increased and the demands could not be fulfilled by a Department with declining budgets and resources. Drastic changes were required and the Department set about serious institutional reforms to improve the delivery of services to farmers and to ensure such services were sustainable.

2.11.2 Institutional Reforms

There was urgent need for change to correct the deterioration in the delivery of services to an expanding and more demanding farming community. In order to achieve sustainability several vital changes were necessary and these were:-

(a) Cost recovery

The Department had to begin charging for the services delivered, especially if they were of a private good or if they incorporated some benefit to the farmers or stakeholders in general.

Cost recovery permits 100% retention of revenue collected by the Department and these funds are placed into revolving funds administered by the Department. Costs for services delivered are agreed with the recipients before ratification of the fee and collection. One of the major cost recovery programmes was the collection of revenue for dipping of cattle in the smallholder sector, which had previously been a free service for some 70 years. The charges for dipping began as a small percentage of costs and have increased over a 5 year period until the small holder farmer is now paying almost 100% of the acaricide costs. Although dipping of smallholder cattle was accepted by all as a private good, the Department has continued to supply

this service until the private Primary Animal Health Care in the 21st Century Shaping the Rules, Policies and Institutions. Hargreaves (2008:3)

In hindsight it is a pity that the institutional reform process was not made more voluntary as indications are that the private sector is generally more efficient than Government in the delivery of services. The changes in Zimbabwe were pressurized by macro-economic difficulties. However, not everything can be solved by the private sector and the country, like many others in Africa, has a large population of poor people who have difficulties in paying for veterinary and dipping services and therefore need to be subsidized during the change to full cost recovery. But our experience indicates that even poor people are willing to pay for dipping services if they are efficient and seen to be worthwhile. Hargreaves (2008:40)

(b) Sustainability and Privatisation

The filling of dip tanks with water used to be a Departmental responsibility, but this has now been passed on to the farmer. Many activities or services have a mixture of both private and public good, and therefore appropriate fees agreeable by all should be established. Hargreaves (2008:6)

2.11.3 Formation of Livestock Development Committees

In a move to maximize the collection and effective monitoring of the dipping fees the Livestock Development Trust has established over 15 000 Livestock Development Committee members who will serve as the nucleus of the Communal Animal Health Workers in their respective areas and assisted Department of Veterinary in the mobilization and collection of dipping fees . Training of these committee members is in progress. In a move to motivate farmers to pay dipping fees 5% of the total collected dipping fees would be ploughed back to the farmers for their developmental projects in their community. Hargreaves (2008:5)

2.12.0 Dipping Subsidies

2.12.1 What is a Subsidy?

Website www.investopedia.com [2 September, 2014:08:00] defined a subsidy as a method of funding or provision prolonged to a commercial institute with the purpose of encouraging trade

and industry and societal policy. A subsidy is usually prolonged from state and the word subsidy can mean any form of assistance e.g. from Non-governmental organizations.

The common types of subsidies are those extended to producers or consumers. These subsidies make sure that producers are placed at the best advantage by awarded market price support, direct support or payments to factors of production. The consumption subsidies usually decrease the charges of products and services to the customers.

In South Africa's rural areas services for livestock health are delivered at exceedingly subsidized prices or can be offered for free. Usually it costs R1.00 for a farmer and R12.00 for government to dip a head of cattle per year. Randela et al. (2009:28).

2.13 Non-Governmental Organization's Efforts in Dipping of Livestock

In practice Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) and community based organizations are to decrease tick borne diseases in the rural areas. Torr, Mark, Paul, John, and Noreen (2009:88)

According to Irvin, McDermott and Perry (2011:24) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s particular strength as one of the NGOs lies in its ability to operate apolitically in the different African countries. Within the present context, this means that it can assist in steps to standardize vaccines, diagnostics and their application. FAO specialists currently participate in the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Organization of African Unity committee that are seeking to improve and regulate the standards used in production of dipping chemical and Tick Borne Diseases vaccines. This thrust will seek to draw on the combined expertise of relevant research and production laboratories and of the private sector, so that a reliable, safe and effective product can be produced. If these qualities can be built into the technology, its widespread adoption is likely to be assured. The reliability of any technology depends very much on the competence of the people applying it and FAO places emphasis on training at all levels.

The roles of NGOs will be looking particularly at ways to reduce the cost of acaricide, tick and Tick Borne Disease control, especially by promoting an integrated approach to controls which is both affordable and sustainable. This will mean looking at improved and alternative ways of delivering control measures, for example developing, in association with the private sector, a package of control measures which target a range of conditions. The development of such a

package will require an improved understanding of both tick and Tick Borne Disease epidemiology, and the socio-economic constraints facing smallholder farmers. As the benefits of control begin to have an impact, livestock productivity (particularly milk production) will increase, income will be generated from sale of products, and control measures will become increasingly cost effective. Cost recovery will then enable control measures to move onto a more sustainable footing with farmers being increasingly willing and able to pay for the inputs such as dipping chemical, with a concomitant reduction in the need for donor intervention. On the technological side, FAO will work closely with producers of dipping chemical to explore ways of improving quality and cost-efficiency of production of dipping chemicals and other vaccines that are affordable to farmers. Irvin et al (2011:56)

2.14.0 Consequences of not paying dipping fees

If dipping fees are not paid, this will result in failure to procure dipping chemical in which case will also lead in failure to dip livestock due to the unavailability of the acaricide there by exposing the livestock to tick borne disease, Herald (2011:4,2 June). Tisdell, Harrison & Ramsay (2003:8) highlighted that if animals are not dipped they will be vulnerable to ticks and tick borne disease. Tick borne diseases is viewed as the main effect of financial loss to beef industries in humid and non-humid regions in the world. Tick borne diseases brutally affected livestock production in Australia, Asia and Africa. Tick borne diseases and heart water causes death, decrease in milk and beef production and reduces animal draft power.

2.14.1 Diseases outbreak due to non-dipping of livestock and the cost to control the disease

Veterinary Technical Department Annual report (2011:24) says that following persistent shortage of dipping acarides in Mashonaland Province, animals were exposed to the following diseases, Heartwater, Bovine babesiosis, Anaplasmosis, dermatophilosis and sweating sickness which resulted in loss of at least 10% of animals population in the province. The successful treatment of these diseases depends on early diagnosis and prompt administration of a number of drugs. In a move to control affected animals Table 2.14.1 shows vaccination cost per animal:

Table 2.14.1

Vaccination cost per animal

Drug	Size	Cost of drug	No. of Animals that can be treated by the Size of Drug	Total Cost per Animal
Berenial	100 g	\$2.00	1	\$2.00
Any anti-Baotic	100ml	\$9.00	3	\$3.00
Administration Fee per animal			1	\$0.50
Total cost per animal				\$5.50

Disease has a range of biological effects that are namely production losses. Tick borne diseases disturb the capacity of livestock to live, grow and breed. Adding to the effects of disease on each separate animal, animal herd is reduced including opposing alteration of the herd structure. (Tisdell, et al (2011:10)

2.14.2 Categories of livestock production affected by Tick-borne disease

However the risk of tick borne diseases on livestock is particularly inconsistent and a simpler way must be adopted to allow for investigation of these effects. Production loss in livestock can be separated into the following grades:

Death, loss of weight, production loss due to quality and reproduction loss. Each one of these factors is explained below:

2.14.3 Production loss due to death

Animal deaths due to diseases have various risks on herd growth. Animal death causes a decline in the number of livestock obtainable for disposal and a decline in the numbers livestock herd. Tisdell, et al (2011:15)

2.14.4 Production loss due to weight loss

The ultimate consequences of weight loss because of disease, on production are subject to various reasons or aspects, and the greatest significant of which are:

The amount of weight lost due to the disease, the composition of that weight loss (i.e. body fluid, gut content, muscle or fat) and the rate at which the weight is recovered (this is affected by compensatory growth, the level of nutrition and the composition of the weight loss). (Tisdell, et al (2011:25)

2.14.5 Production loss due to product quality

Ticks and tick-borne disease causes decline of living livestock at auctions, and of meat, offals and hides.

2.14.6 Production loss due to reproductive loss

Affected animal breeding system lowers the number of stock herd where the owner views them as a source of capital. Income, wealthy, status symbol and other social values. Tisdell, et al (2011:28)

2.14.7 Changed value of animals and products from slaughtered animals

Torr, Mark, Paul, John, and Noreen (2010:88) continues to say that affected animals ‘yields lower market values because of noticeable wounds or because of unforeseen fluctuation in form which make them unattractive to buyers. Consumers may reduce meat consumption when livestock are tick infested.

2.15.0 Other ways of improving collection of dipping fees

2.15.1 Consultation with farmers

Felex (Kenya)(IFAD) (2012:15) emphasized that it is significant to consult straight from the beneficiaries and try to avoid creation of ideas founded on unproven / unsupported expectations. Failure to consult farmers and stakeholders on reasons for payment of dipping fees caused a decline in the number of livestock owners who paid in dipping fees/charges.

2.15.2 Agreeing on priority

Felix (Kenya)(IFAD) (2012:20) continues to say that it is also essential to involve the concern of the beneficiary and alert them on the significance and benefits in order to foster better understanding of new procedures concerning funding of animal health. Failure of the farmers and stakeholders to agree on priority issues in the collection of dipping charges may lead to decline in dipping fee payment. So there is need to agree on priority issue in the collection of dipping fees.

2.15.3 Door to door campaigns

Chinembiri, (Zimbabwe) (FAO) (2012:8) says that there is also need for effective door to door campaigns by the Dip Attendants in the Department of Veterinary Services highlighting the need, importance and benefits of dipping fees to all farmers and risks faced as a result of failure to pay the fees. The department may also engage Headman and Chiefs so that they may assist in disseminating the information to all farmers in their areas to improve collection of dipping fees.

2.15.4 Privatization

Catley, Delaney and McCauley (2009:13) says that the sustainability of animal health programs will best be finance when there are relations with private veterinarians for the availability of veterinary vaccines, dipping chemical and for continuous technical support. The role of government veterinary service, though helpful in particular areas nowadays it will continue to deteriorate due financial limitations rise , as less veterinary graduates are employed in the public service. Catley et al (2009:13)

2.16 Summary

This chapter looked at what other writers and authorities said about collection of dipping fees. The next chapter tackles on the research methodology.

Chapter 3

Methodology

3.0 Introduction

Areas covered by this chapter include the research design, population, sample size, and sources of data, research instruments to be used together with their validity and lastly data presentation and analysis and summary.

3.1 Research Design

Kothari (2009:54-59) defines a research design as the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. Kothari continued to say that a research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted and it constitutes the blue print for the collection, measurement and analysis of data.

A research design should be prepared in order to carry out a scientific research. It depicts the types of approaches that will be used in solving the research problem at hand. According to Rajasekat, Philominathan and Chinnathi (2013) a research design includes both quantitative and qualitative analysis and it offers a systematic plan outlining the study, the researchers methods of data gathering and compilation as well as drawing conclusions and limitations of the research. There are many types of research design but in this case the researcher found the Descriptive Research Design most suitable as it sought to investigate and describes challenges faced in achieving targeted dipping fee in Mt Darwin district. The information is collected through the use of questionnaires.

3.2.0 Descriptive research design

The researcher chose the descriptive research design method as the most appropriate method for the study. Kahn et al (2007) explained that descriptive research design involved the gathering of

information about prevailing conditions for the purpose of description and interpretation. He emphasized that descriptive research design is not simply amassing and tabulating facts but should be accompanied by deep analyses, interpretation as well as the identification of trends, patterns and relationships of variables

3.2.1 Case Study

Website www.education-portal.com (19.09.2014, 18:06) says another type of descriptive research method is called a case study. A case study involves making detailed observations about one specific case. For instance, a medical student who is interested in learning more about a particularly unique patient might study the behaviours and thought processes of that one individual. This could consist of observations or interviews, but like observational research, there is no influence from the researcher. The intent is simply to examine closely the qualities and characteristics of this one case

The researcher decided to use a case study because it provides good source of ideas about behavior of area under study, good opportunity for innovation, good method to study rare phenomena, good method to challenge theoretical assumptions and good alternative or complement to the group focus of psychology.

3.2.2 Merits of using Descriptive Research Design

Descriptive design provided the researcher with information on how stakeholders and management feel, on the decline of dipping fee collection. The researcher got an insight of how farmers, veterinary service staff and management felt about the need to improve the collection of dipping fees. The design will reveal to the researcher current position on the collection of dipping fees in Mt Darwin at the time of the study. The descriptive design provided the writer with a better understanding as to why there is a decline in the collection of dipping fees in Mt Darwin District.

In brief, a research design must contain:

A clear statement of the research problem, procedures and techniques to be used for gathering information, the population to be studied and Methods to be used in processing and analyzing data

3.2.3 Types of Research Design

Descriptive and Diagnostic Research Design

Pannerswami (2010:23) gave the following contribution about Descriptive and Diagnostic Research Design. Descriptive studies are those which are concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual or of a group. These studies are concerned with specific predictions, with narration of facts and characteristics concerning individual, group or situation.

Descriptive Research Design

Descriptive studies are those which are concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual or of a group. These studies are concerned with specific predictions, with narration of facts and characteristics concerning individual, group or situation.

Diagnostic Research Design

Diagnostic studies determine the frequency with which something occurs or its association with something else. It also studies about whether certain variables are associated.

The research design must focus on the formulating the objective of the study, designing the methods of data collection, selecting the sample, collecting the data, processing and analysing the data and reporting the findings.

3.2.4 Qualitative Research Processes

McMillan and Schumacher (2009: 479) define qualitative research as a system of inquiry which seeks to build a holistic, largely narrative, description to inform the researcher's understanding of a social or cultural phenomenon. Qualitative research takes place in natural settings employing a combination of observations, interviews, and document reviews.

3.2.5 Quantitative Research Processes

Maykut and Morehouse (2009:64) said the quantitative research quantifies the results of people's words, actions and records the meaning given to the words, behaviour and documents as interpreted through quantitative analysis or statistical analysis. In this approach, numerical

results are important because they are normally used to test hypotheses and draw conclusions from the phenomena.

3.3.0 Sources of Gathering data

Boyd, Westfall and Stouch (2008:18) wrote that there are essentially two types of data collection methods namely primary and secondary.

3.3.1. Primary data

Boyd et al (2009:43) defined primary data as those which are collected for the first time and are original in character. Primary data may be collected through, questionnaires / schedules and personal Interviews.

3.3.2. Secondary data

Was defined by Boyd et al (2009:44) as data which have already been collected by someone else and which have gone through some statistical analysis. Boyd et al (2009:44) went on to say that Secondary data include, publications of State / Central governments, technical and Trade Journals (Vet journals) and reports / publications of various organizations (Vet revenue returns, banks reports,)

Advantages of Secondary data

The researcher noted the following advantages on the use of secondary data on his research:

Saving of time

Ghuri, (2005:44) says that, in the so called Internet Era, this fact is more than evident. In the past, secondary data collection used to require many hours of tracking on the long libraries corridors. New technology has revolutionized this world. The process has been simplified. Precise information may be obtained via search engines. All worth library has digitized its collection so that students and researchers may perform more advance searches.

Saving of money

Ghauri, (2005:46) continues to say that in general, it is much less expensive than other ways of collecting data. One may analyze larger data sets like those collected by government surveys with no additional cost. Website www.zeepoedia.com (19.09.2014 , 18:30) say that many times documents are gathered together in a centralized location such as library where the researcher can study them for only the cost of travel to the repository.

High quality

Website www.zeepoedia.com (19.09.2014 , 18:30) says although documents vary tremendously in quality, many documents, such as newspaper columns, are written by skilled commentators and may be more valuable than, for example, poorly written responses to mailed questionnaires.

Access to inaccessible subjects

Website www.zeepoedia.com (19.09.2014, 18:30) continues to say one of the basic advantages of content analysis is that it allows research on subjects to which the researcher does not have physical access. These could be people of old civilizations, say their marriage patterns. These could also be the documents from the archives, speeches of the past leaders (Quaid-e-Azam) who are not alive, the suicide notes, old films, dramas, poems, etc.

3.3.3 Characteristics of secondary data

Reliability of data

Reliability of data may be tested by checking who collected the data, what were the sources of the data and was the data collected properly?

Suitability of data

Data that are suitable for one enquiry may not be necessarily suitable in another enquiry. Therefore, the researcher scrutinized the definition of various terms and units of collection. Also, the objectives, scope and nature of the original enquiry have been studied.

Adequacy of data

The data will be considered inadequate, if they are related to an area which may be either narrower or wider than the area of the present enquiry .This researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data for the purpose of this study. On primary data questionnaires and interviews will be used while departmental circulars, journals and reports will be accessed on secondary method of data collection.

3.4.0 Population

Kline (2010:28) defined a population as the total collection of elements about which the researcher wishes to make inferences.

3.4.1 Targeted Population

The targeted population for this study is Veterinary service Management at provincial office who are the CAHI, Head of District, AHI, VEAs, the Traditional Chief, Headman, Village Head and concerned farmers in Mt Darwin District. The Chief Animal Health Inspector, the District Veterinary Officers, Animal Health Inspector Veterinary Extension Assistants, the traditional chief and the Headman are targeted for interviews whereas, Village Head and selected farmers are targeted for questionnaires.

Table 3.4.1 Targeted Population for interviews

Target Population	Number of total Population	Sample Population	Percentage Population Presentation (%)
CAHI	1	1	100
DVO	1	1	100
AHI	1	1	100
VEA	16	10	62.5
CHIEFS	2	1	50
HEADMAN	4	2	100
Total	25	16	64.00

Table 3.4.2 Targeted Population for questionnaires

Target Population	Number of total Population	Sample Population	Percentage Population Presentation (%)
Farmers	75	40	60
Village Head	28	15	54
Total	103	56	54

3.4.3 Sampling

This is the act, process, or technique of selecting a suitable sample, or a representative part of a population for the purpose of determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population (Dwinvedi 2010:56)

Dwinvedi (2010:57) also defined a sample as a finite part of a statistical population whose properties are studied to gain information about the whole population. A set of respondents selected from a larger population for the purpose of a survey or experiment.

3.4.4 Sampling Design

Wilkinsan and Bhandarkar (2010:236-241) wrote the following about sampling design.

Sample Survey of a few items of the population.

The respondents selected should be representative of the total population. The sampling process is called the sampling technique. The survey so conducted is known as the sample survey. The researcher must prepare a sample design for their study that is, how a sample should be selected and what size such a sample would be.

Type of Universe / Population

Define the set of objects, technically called the Universe, to be studied. In this research 40 farmers and 15 Village Heads were used to represent the entire population.

3.4.5 Sampling Unit

Sampling unit may be a geographical one (district, city and village) or it may be a social unit (family, club, school) or it may be an individual. The researcher used the district from where farmers and Village Heads were selected.

3.4.6 Size of Sample

Refers to the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample and a major issue here is that the size should neither be excessively large nor too small. An optimum sample is one which fulfils the requirements of efficiency, representativeness, reliability and flexibility

3.4.7 Budgetary Constraint

Cost considerations have a major impact upon decisions relating to the size of the sample.

3.4.8 Sampling Procedure

This is the type of sample to be used, that is, the technique to be used in selecting the items for the sample. There are several sample designs, from which the researcher can choose and the researcher is going to use a Simple Random sampling. Website www.korbedpsych.com (20.09.2014, 10:25) says that in simple random sampling, every individual in the target population has an equal chance of being part of the sample. This requires two steps which are, obtaining a complete list of the population and randomly selecting individuals from that list for the sample.

3.4.9 Criteria of Selecting a Sampling Procedure

There are two costs involved in a sampling analysis that the cost of collecting the data and the cost of an incorrect inference resulting from the data. The researcher, therefore, must be aware of the two causes of incorrect inferences that is the systematic bias and sampling error

A **systematic bias** result from errors in the sampling procedures and it cannot be reduced or eliminated by increasing the sample size and a **Sampling Errors** are the random variations in the

sample estimates around the true population. Generally, sampling errors decreases with the increase in the size of the sample

3.4.10 Area Sampling

If clusters happen to be some geographic subdivisions, then it is better known as area sampling.

The researcher used a combination of these two for this study.

3.5.0 Research Instruments

3.5.1. Interview Method

Malmgreen (2010:58) stated that the Interview Method of collecting data involves presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral, verbal responses.

3.5.2 Advantages of interviews

There is more information and in greater depth can be obtained, resistance may be overcome by a skilled interviewer, greater flexibility – an opportunity to restructure questions, observation method can also be applied to recording verbal answers, personal information can be obtained and possibility of spontaneous responses and thus more honest responses.

3.5.3 Disadvantages of interviews

The method is Expensive, interviewer bias, respondent is bias, time consuming, under the interview method the organization required for selecting, training, and supervising the field staff is complex with formidable problems and establishing rapport to facilitate free and frank responses is very difficult.

3.5.4 Questionnaires

Cronbach (2010:67) described a questionnaire as popular in major studies. A questionnaire consists of a number of questions printed in a definite order on a form. The questionnaires are given to respondents who are expected to read and understand the questions and write down the reply in the spaces provided.

3.5.5 Merits of Questionnaire Method

Low cost – even when the universe is large and is widespread, free from interviewer bias, respondents have adequate time to think through their answers, respondents who are not easily approachable can also be reached conveniently and large samples can be used.

3.5.6 Demerits of Questionnaire Method

Low rate of return, respondents need to be educated and cooperative, inbuilt inflexibility, possibility of ambiguous replies or omission of items and this method is slow.

3.5.7 Features of a Questionnaire

Cronbach (2010:69) also said a questionnaire is the heart of a survey and needs to be carefully constructed. The researcher needs to understand the features of the Questionnaire which are its general form, question sequence, question formulation and the wording of the questions

3.5.8 Structured Questionnaires

Are those in which there are definite, concrete, predetermined questions. The researcher shall use structured questionnaires because the questions are presented with exactly the same wording and in the same order to all respondents. The form of the questions may be either closed (yes or no) or open (inviting free responses. Structured Questionnaires may also have fixed alternative questions in which responses are limited to the stated alternatives. A highly structured Questionnaire is one in which all the questions and answers are specified and comments in the respondents' own words are held to the minimum.

3.5.9 Unstructured Questionnaire

When the above characteristics are absent, it is known as a unstructured Questionnaire The Interviewer is provided with a general guideline on the type of information to be obtained.

3.5.10 Question Sequence

Proper sequence is needed to elicit valid responses. Sequence must be clear that is, the relation of one question to the next. To establish rapport and to gain cooperation from the respondent, difficult questions and personal questions should preferably come at the appropriate time rather than at the beginning. The researcher used on a greater part the questionnaire in order to reach or to cover the great geographical area of the study.

Questionnaires shall be used to solicit information from farmers and Village Heads who are on all corners of the district.

3.6.0 Reliability and Validity

3.6.1 Validating Research Instruments

Gulliksen (2009:43) wrote that a wonderful research starts with a process of identifying the right instrument to be used to carry out the research. A research instrument selected has to be assessed for both validity and reliability before used to gather research data.

3.6.2 Reliability

Goetz and LeCompte (2009:24) wrote that the idea behind reliability of a research instrument is that any significant results of a research must be more than one off finding and be inherently repeatable. They also said that the principle rests on that if different researchers carry out same research tests using same research instrument and under same conditions they must come out with same results.

3.6.3 Validity

Gulliksen (2009:48) defined validity as the degree to which the research instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. Gulliksen also continues to say that validity encompasses the entire research concept and establishes whether the results obtained meet all the requirements of the research methods.

In this research the researcher shall use questionnaires and interviews as they are valid and reliable.

3.7 Summary

This chapter presented the methodology, research design, research instruments their validity and reliability and data analysis and presentation which shall be used in the research. Also presented are the population and sample methods to be applied in the research. The next chapter will focus on the actual data presentation and analysis.

Chapter 4

Data Presentation and Analysis

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presented and analysed the findings of the research on investigating challenges of achieving targeted dipping fee collection in Mt Darwin District between 2011 and 2013. Presentations of results are in the form of tables, charts and graphs. The chapter winds up with a summary, which highlights matters of concern or major issues raised during the research.

4.1 Response Rate Analysis

Questionnaires and personal interviews were used as primary research instruments whereas different documentations were used as secondary research instrument in this research. Since the research was conducted to a large geographical area, a total of sixty questionnaires were administered to farmers and village Heads. Out of the sixty questionnaires two were not returned. The total of returned (58) ones constituted 96%.

Table 4.1 below summarises the overall response rate (96%), which is significant to justify the research findings reliable.

Table 4.1 Questionnaires response rate

Targeted Group	Administered	Responded	Not responded	Response rate
Farmers	45	45	0	100%
Village Heads	15	13	2	86%
Total	60	58	2	96%

4.2 Analysis of Questionnaires' response

4.2.1. Question 3.What is your highest qualification.

Table 4.2.1: Farmers' educational level.

RESPONSE	Frequency
Grade 1- 7	28
O' level	20
A' Level	4
Certificate	0
Diploma	4
Degree	2
Total	58

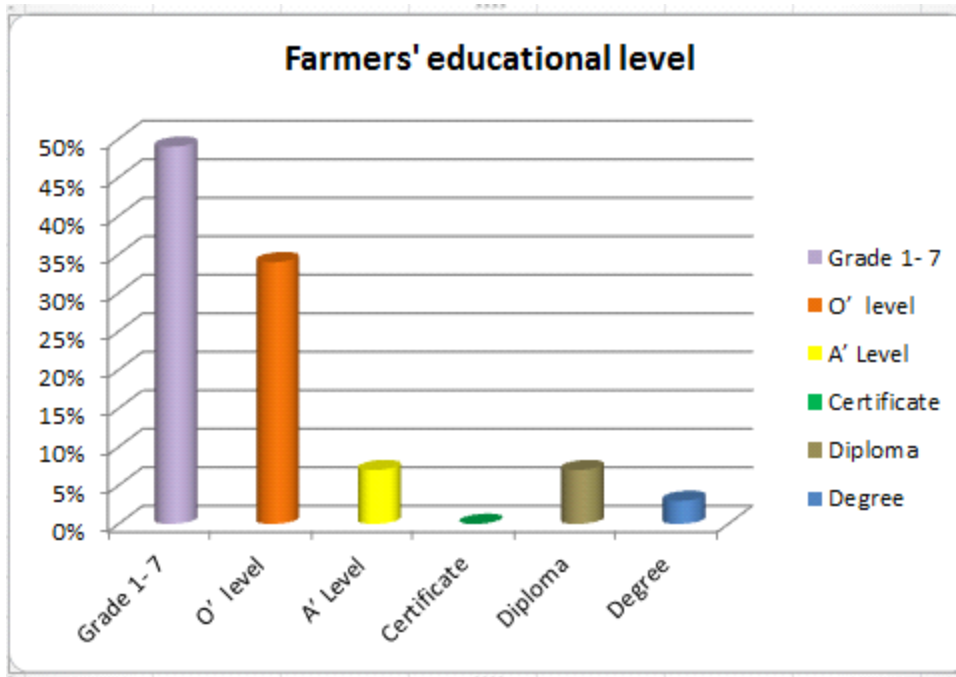
Table 4.2.1 shows that 49% of the farmers' educational level is between grades 1 to 7, whereas 34% has educational qualification of O' level followed by 7% of farmers who are diploma holders and lastly 2% degreed farmers. The information on table 4.2.1 indicates that farmers are lowly educated hence may not realize the importance of paying dipping fee. This is supported by responses from interview question number one when most of the respondents highlighted that farmers are reluctant in paying dipping fee due to lack of knowledge, understanding and education which caused them to be ignorance of the economic benefits derived from healthy animals. The Zimstat Poverty Income consumption and Expenditure Survey report for Years 2011, 2012, 2013 indicated that the level of education in Mashonaland Central Province is very low, hence 47 to 48% of the populace's educational level ranged between grades 1 to 7. This is almost in agreement to what is outlined in table 4.2.1 above.

This is in support of what was said by Randela et al (2009) that educated farmers tend to be more conversant with improved husbandry methods and generally recognize the importance of having

a healthy herd through disease and pests control. For such kind of farmers, demand for animal health services is high. Thus, farmers with a high level of formal education are expected to prefer an intensive dipping programme and would be willing to pay for dipping services just because highly educated farmers are assumed to be paid lucrative salaries.

This information is graphically indicated below:

Fig 4.2.1



4.2.2 Question 6. Farmers are willing to pay dipping fees.

Table 4.2.2: Farmers are willing to pay dipping fees.

RESPONSE	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	53	91%
Disagree	5	9%
Uncertain	0	0
Total	58	100%

Majority of the respondents indicated that farmers are willing to pay for the dipping fee as 91% of them agreed to that fact where as 9% disagreed that farmers are willing to pay dipping fee. Randela et al (2009) says that demand for the dipping service and the willingness to pay are hypothesised as a positive function of employment and or economic benefits that are at the exposal of the farmer. This is due to the salary or income that farmers may be receiving from sale of their produce which is likely to increase farmers ability and willingness to pay for dipping services and possibly demand more animal health services.

4.2.3. Question 7.Farmers are able to pay dipping fees

Table 4.2.3. Farmers are able to pay dipping fees

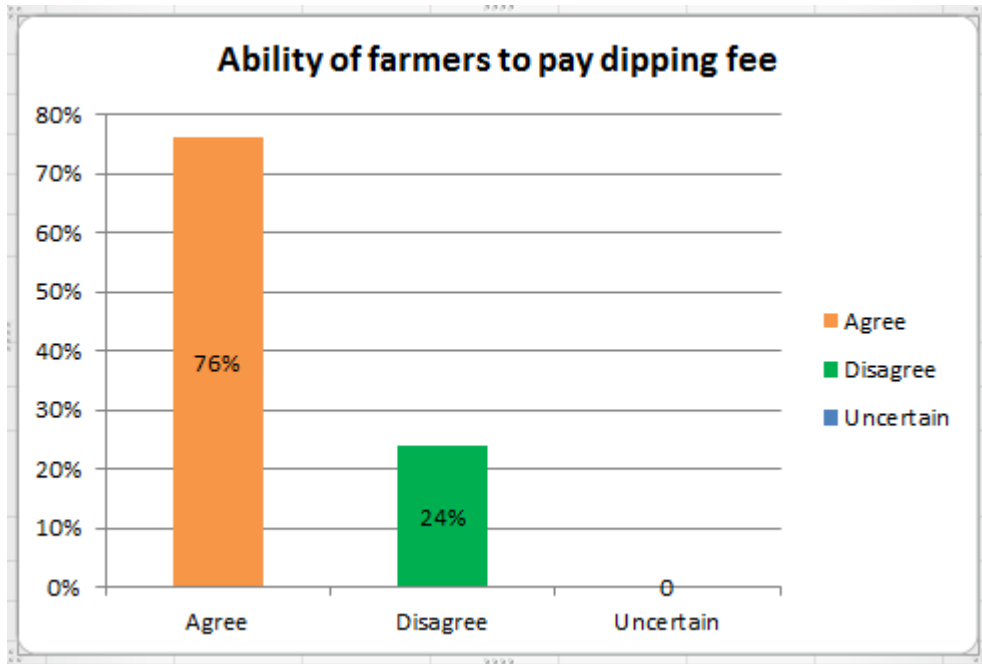
RESPONSE	Frequency
Agree	44
Disagree	14
Uncertain	0
Total	58

Figure 4.2.3 below shows that 76% of the respondents agreed that Farmers are able to pay dipping fees. Twenty four percent were in disagreement that farmers have the ability to pay dipping fee. Even though 76% of the respondents agreed that farmers are able to pay dipping fee, on the contrary according to interview question number one respondents indicated that farmers are reluctant or not able to pay dipping fee due to cash scarcity, low crop producer prices. This is so because most farmers are not employed and they relay on crop farming and manages to pay their dipping fee after they have sold their crops.

Randela et al (2009) says that the ability of a farmer to pay for dipping fee is attributed largely to the income received which is likely to increase farmers ability and willingness to pay for dipping services.

Thus from table 4.2.3 analysis of the percentages entails that most respondents are agreeing with the fact that farmers are able to pay dipping fee.

Figure 4.2.3 Farmers are able to pay dipping fees



4.2.4 Question 8. Farmers are well educated in terms of the importance of dipping fees

Table 4.2.4 Farmers are well educated in terms of the importance of dipping fees

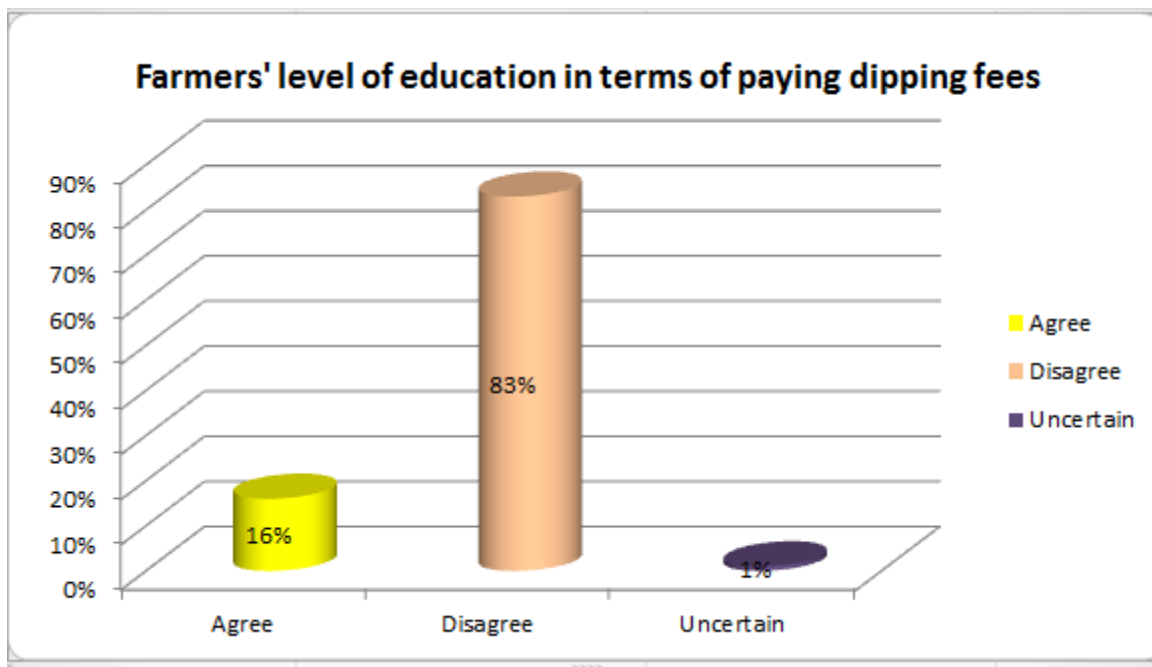
RESPONSE	Frequency	percentage
Agree	9	16%
Disagree	48	83%
Uncertain	1	15
Total	58	100%

Table 4.2.4 Shows that 16% of the respondents agreed, whilst 83% were in disagreement and 1% was not certain that farmers were well educated in terms of the importance of dipping fees. Even

though 16% agreed that farmers are well educated in terms of the importance of dipping fees the majority disagreed, this was in agreement with interview question number four, most respondents indicated that as other ways to improve collection of dipping fees education , training and seminars has to be conducted to farmers. Holding of these trainings and seminars will awake the majority of farmers and realise the importance of paying dipping fees.

Mlathwayo and Mbat (2009) says that the importance of dipping fees is to fund the purchase of acaricide for eradication of ticks to prevent them from sucking blood from livestock and spread tick borne diseases.

This information is graphically shown by figure 4.2.4 below.



4.2.5 Question 9. Veterinary Services Officers encourage farmers to pay dipping fees.

Table 4.2.5 Veterinary Services Officers encourage farmers to pay dipping fees.

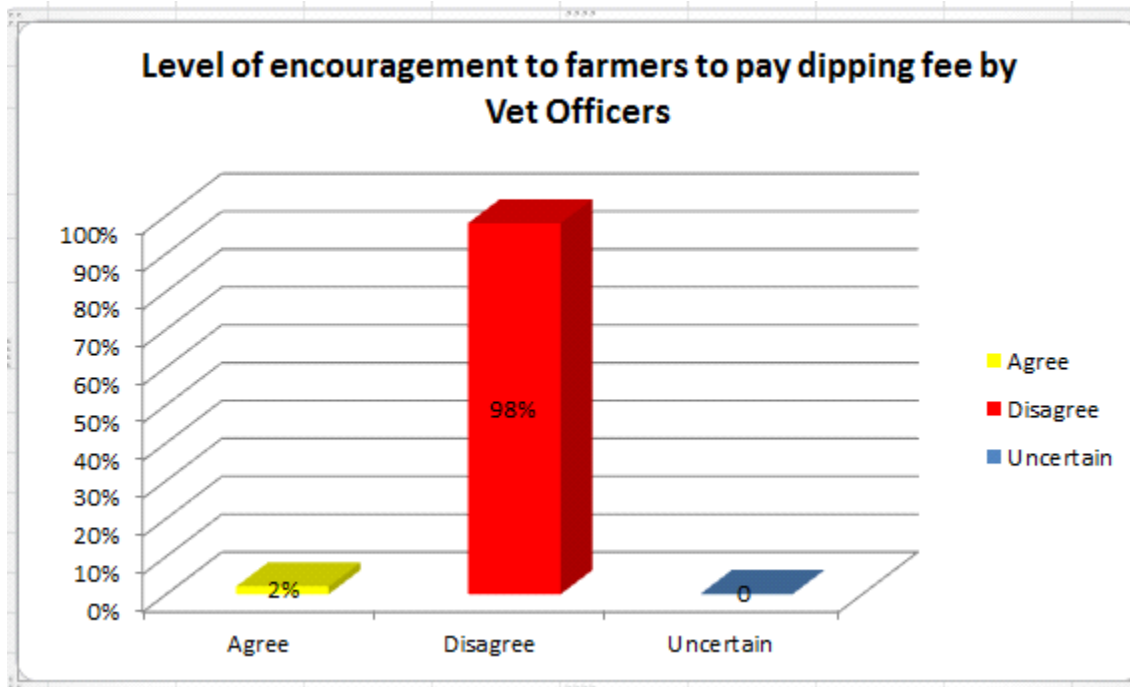
RESPONSE	Frequency
Agree	1
Disagree	57
Uncertain	0
Total	58

From the table above it shows that 98% percent of the respondents disagreed that Vet Officers encourage farmers to pay dipping fee whereas 2% agreed to that fact. In support to this fact, on interview question number two most respondents indicated that Veterinary Services Officers failed to make a consistent follow up to encourage farmers to pay dipping fee. No educating seminars and farmer training were carried out to equip farmers and give them an insight on the importance of paying dipping fees and also how their contributions were used in the purchase of dipping chemical. This is in contrary to the following statement.

Randela et al (2009) says that outreach programmes (e.g. farmers' days) are expected to positively influence the willingness-to-pay dipping fees. This might probably be the result of the current emphasis and encouragement on the 'paying for dipping service' principle. In addition, outreach programmes are assumed to be more relevant and informative than formal education. The attendance of farmers' days by rural livestock households in less developed areas to an extent reflects the degree of farmers' involvement and commitment in livestock production. Such attendance helps them to be up-to-date and remain informed.

This information is presented graphically below.

Fig 4.2.5 Veterinary services Officers encourage farmers to pay dipping fee



4.2.6 Question 10. Veterinary Services Officers hold awareness campaigns to farmers on the payment of dipping fees

Table 4.2.6 Veterinary Services Officers hold awareness campaigns to farmers on the payment of dipping fees

RESPONSE	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	2	3%
Disagree	56	97%
Uncertain	0	0
Total	58	100

Figure 4.2.6 below shows that 97% of the respondents disagreed with the point that Veterinary Services Officers hold awareness campaigns to farmers on the payment of dipping fees. This is in contrary with what is said by Chinembiri , (Zimbabwe) (FAO) (2012) when he says that there is also need for effective door to door campaigns by the Dip Attendants in the Department of Veterinary Services highlighting the need, importance and benefits of paying dipping fees to all farmers and risks faced as a result of failure to pay the fees. Only 3% agreed to this fact.

This continues to be contrary to what Haan and Bekure (2010) says when they said that traditional herders have become more aware of the benefits of veterinary care, especially since the Rinderpest outbreaks of early 1980s, and are willing to pay for effective and reliable veterinary and dipping services due to the awareness they got. Three percent of the respondents disagreed with this fact that Veterinary Services Officers hold awareness campaigns to farmers on the payment of dipping fees.

4.2.7 Question 11. Veterinary Services has some motivational activities that encourage farmers to pay dipping fees

Table 4.2.7 Veterinary Services has some motivational activities that encourage farmers to pay dipping fees

RESPONSE	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	56	97%
Disagree	2	3%
Uncertain	0	0
Total	58	100%

Table 4.2.7 indicates that 97% of the respondents agreed that Veterinary Services has some motivational activities that encourage farmers to pay dipping fees and in support to this, on interview question number two most of the respondents indicated that Veterinary Services has ploughed back 5% of the collected dipping fee to the community as a way of motivating farmers

to pay dipping fee. Three percent of the respondent on table 4.2.6 disagreed to the fact that Veterinary Services has some motivational activities that encouraged farmers to pay dipping fee.

Hargreaves (2008) echoed the same sentiments saying that in a move to motivate farmers to pay dipping fees 5% of the total collected dipping fees was ploughed back to the farmers for their developmental projects in their community.

4.2.8 Question 12. Unavailability of dipping chemicals exposes livestock to tick borne diseases

Table 4.2.8 Unavailability of dipping chemicals exposes livestock to tick borne diseases

RESPONSE	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	55	95%
Disagree	3	5%
Uncertain	0	0
Total	58	100%

According to table 4.2.8 ninety five percent of the respondents agreed that unavailability of dipping chemicals exposes livestock to tick borne diseases. This agrees with what was responded on interview question number three. Most of the respondents indicated that if dipping fees is not paid this will cause the department of Veterinary Services fail to procure dipping chemical which will expose livestock tick borne diseases. But the farmers indicated that there unaware that livestock could die due to tick borne diseases. Five percent of the respondent disagreed that livestock will be exposed to diseases if there is unavailability of dipping chemicals.

Mlathwayo and Mbat (2009) says that the importance of dipping fees is to fund the purchase of acaricide for eradication of ticks to prevent them from sucking blood from livestock and spread tick borne diseases. If dipping fees is not paid by farmers will result in failure to purchase the accaricide there by exposing livestock to tick-borne diseases.

4.2.9 Question13. There are risks to farmers that are associated by not paying dipping fees (eg. Livestock death, spread of tick borne diseases)

Table: 4.2.9 There are risks to farmers that are associated by not paying dipping fees (eg. Livestock death spread of tick borne diseases)

RESPONSE	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	55	95%
Disagree	3	5%
Uncertain	0	0
Total	58	100%

Table 4.2.9 indicated that 95% was in agreement with the fact that there are risks to farmers that is associated by not paying dipping fees (eg. spread of tick borne diseases) whereas 5% disagreed with this fact. This is in agreement with the response on interview question number three in which the respondent says that the risk of not paying dipping fee is shortage of acaricide that will result in failure to conduct dipping sessions as prescribed and expose livestock to tick borne disease. But the farmers indicated that they were not aware that tick borne disease will lead to livestock death.

Mlasthwayo and Mbatl (2009:23) say that the importance of dipping fees is to fund the purchase of acaricide for eradication of ticks to prevent them from sucking blood from livestock and spread tick borne diseases.

4.2.10 Question 14. Veterinary Services is at risk if farmers do not pay dipping fees.

Table: 4.2.10 Veterinary Services is at risk if farmers do not pay dipping fees.

RESPONSE	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	54	93%
Disagree	4	7%
Uncertain	0	0
Total	58	100%

The above Table 4.2.10 shows that 93% of the respondents agreed that Veterinary Services is at risk if farmers do not pay dipping fees. Tisdell, Harrison & Ramsay (2003) highlighted that if animals are not dipped they will be exposed to ticks and tick-borne diseases and this disease is accepted as major cause of economic loss to livestock industries in tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world. This may as well affect the economy of Zimbabwe and the department of Veterinary Services may be seen as not being executing its activities properly. In agreement to this the respondents on interview question number three says that if dipping fees is not paid Veterinary Services may have the risk of failure to provide adequate acaricide and there by failing to control the tick borne diseases resulting in loss of cattle due to tick borne diseases. But 7% disagreed with this fact that Veterinary services will be at risk if farmers do not pay dipping fee.

4.2.11 Question 15. Veterinary Services consult farmers on the change of dipping fee prices.

Table: 4.2.11 Veterinary Services consult farmers on the change of dipping fee prices

RESPONSE	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	19	33%
Disagree	36	62%
Uncertain	3	5%
Total	58	100%

Table 4.2.11 shows that sixty two percent of the respondents disagreed that Veterinary Services consult farmers on the new price of dipping fee to be charged, this was in agreement to interview question number one where most respondents indicated that the other reason why farmers are reluctant in paying dipping fees is that they are not consulted on how much should be charged and the fee is too high and most farmers do not afford it. The respondents continues to say that if Veterinary consulted them they would propose a dipping fee of \$0.50 per each cattle to be charged and where as 33% agreed to this fact and 5% were uncertain whether Veterinary Services consult or do not consult farmers on the new price of dipping fee to be charged. This was in contrary to what was said by Hargreaves (2008) that costs chargeable for dipping services delivered to farmers are agreed with the recipients before ratification of the fee and collection.

4.2.12 Question 16. Veterinary services agree with farmers on priority use of dipping fee collected

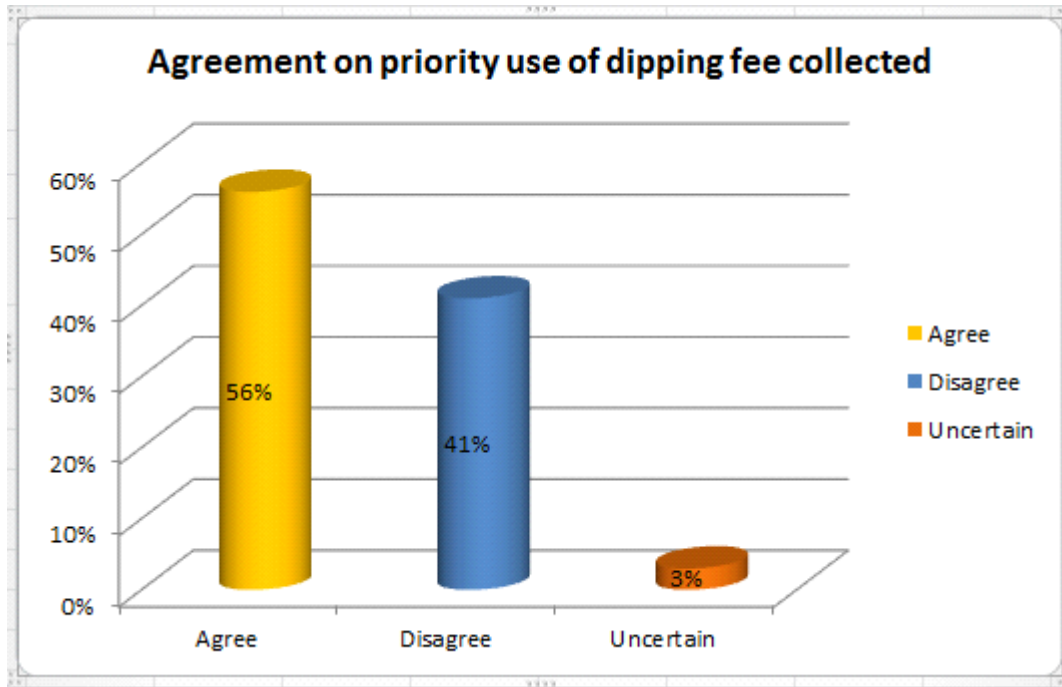
Table :4.2.12 Veterinary services agree with farmers on priority use of dipping fee collected

RESPONSE	Frequency
Agree	33
Disagree	24
Uncertain	1
Total	58

Table 4.2.12. Shows that 56% of the respondents agreed that Veterinary services agree with farmers on priority use of dipping fee collected whereas 41% disagreed to this fact and 3% is uncertain to whether Veterinary Services agree with farmers on priority use of dipping fee collected. Felix (Kenya)(IFAD) (2012) says that failure of the farmers and stakeholders to agree on priority issues in the use of collected dipping charges may lead to decline in dipping fee payment by farmers. So there is need to agree on priority issue in the collection of dipping fees. This is in agreement to responses on interview question number four where the respondents says that the other way of encouraging farmers to pay dipping fee is by having more farmer trainings to give insight to farmers on how their money will be used and how it is required in the procurement of acaricide. This would create the platform for farmers to air their views concerning the priority use of dipping fee collected.

Figure 4.2.12 below shows a graphical analysis.

Figure 4.2.12: Veterinary services agree with farmers on priority use of dipping fee collected



4.2.13: Question 17. Privatization of animal health services improves funding of dipping

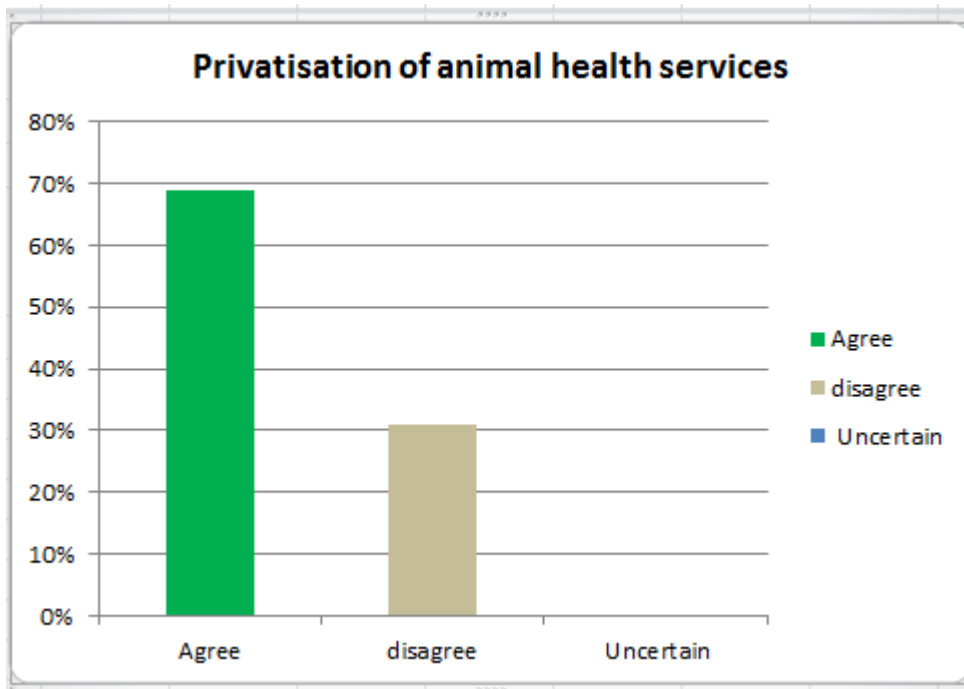
Table 4.2.13: Privatization of animal health services improves funding of dipping

RESPONSE	Frequency
Agree	40
Disagree	18
Uncertain	0
Total	58

As shown in Figure 4.2.13 below 69% agreed that privatization of animal health services improves funding of dipping. This was in agreement with the responses from interview question

number four where most the respondents cited that due to inconsistent supply of dipping chemical, it was necessary to privatize the animal health services to improve on the consistent supply of acaricide. This was supported by Catley, Delaney and McCauley (2009) when they says that the sustainability of animal health programs will best be secured by building links with private veterinarians for the purchase of veterinary drugs and dipping chemicals for sources of on-going technical assistance. The role of government veterinary service, although supportive in some areas now, will continue to weaken as budgetary constraints increase and fewer veterinary graduates are brought into public service. Table 4.2.13 indicated that 31% of the respondent disagreed to the fact that privatization of animal health services improves funding of dipping programme.

Figure 4.2.13 Privatization of animal health services improves funding of dipping



4.2.14: Question 20. How frequent do farmers dip their animals?

Table 4.2.14: How frequent do farmers dip their animals?

RESPONSE	Frequency	Percentage
Fortnightly	6	10%
Weekly	0	0
Monthly	52	90%
Do not dip	0	0
Total	58	100%

Table 4.2.14 indicates that 90% of the respondent agreed to have their animals dipping monthly whereas 10% also agreed to have been dipping their animals fortnightly this is against what Randela et al (2009) says. Randela et al (2009) says that the value of the cattle expressed in monetary terms is expected to positively influence both dipping frequency and the willingness to pay dipping fees. Similarly, farmers who highly value their livestock are expected to prefer an intensive dipping frequency. This is due to the fact that healthy animals are usually valued higher than the unhealthy ones, hence the preference of an intensive dipping frequency in order to maintain the value of an animal. Most of the respondents on interview question number three say that the other risk caused by failure to pay dipping fee is failure to purchase sufficient dipping chemical which will result in conducting limited dipping frequency than required due to inconsistent supply of accaricide.

4.2.15: Question 21. What diseases are being noticed on your animals?

Table 4.2.15: What diseases are being noticed on your animals?

RESPONSE	Frequency	Percentage
No Diseases	37	64%
Tick-borne	20	34%
Heartwater	1	2%
Sweating Sickness	0	0
Total	58	100%

Table 4.2.15 shows that 36% of the respondent agreed to have noticing tick-borne diseases on their animals whereas 64% indicated their animals to be free from any diseases. Response on interview question number three respondents says that if dipping fee is not paid there would be shortage of acaricide which expose animal to Heartwater, Redwater, Anaplasmosis, Sweating sickness and Dermatophilosis.

Veterinary Technical Department Annual report (2011:24) says that following persistent shortage of dipping acaricides in Mashonaland Province, animals were exposed to diseases such as, Heartwater, Bovine babesiosis, Anaplasmosis, dermatophilosis and sweating sickness which resulted in loss of at least 10% of animals population in the province in year 2010/2011.

4.2.16: Question 22. Why do farmers keep livestock?

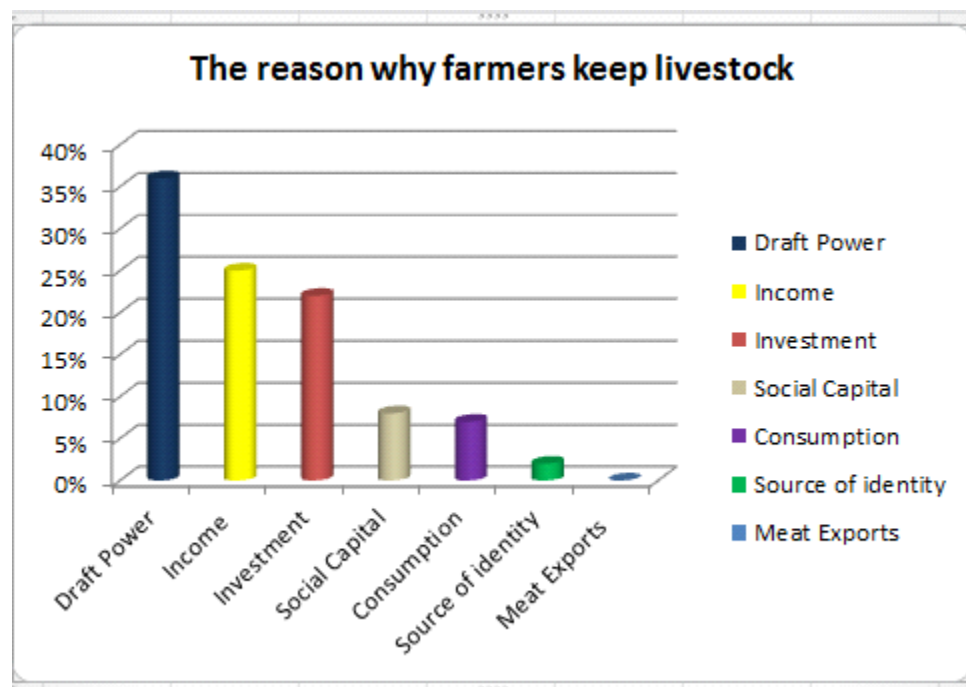
Table 4.2.16: Why do farmers keep livestock?

RESPONSE	Frequency	Percentage
Draft Power	31	36%
Income	20	25%
Investment	19	22%
Social Capital	7	8%
Consumption	6	7%
Source of identity	2	2%
Meat Exports	0	0
Total	85	100%

Table 4.2.16 shows that draft power has been indicated as the main reason why farmers keep livestock which has 36%, secondly followed by income as the second reason why farmers keep livestock with 25%, twenty two percent has been indicated under investment as the third reason why farmers keep livestock followed by social capital which has 8% followed by consumption which has 7% as the fifth reason indicating why farmers keep livestock .Source of identity was indicated as the sixth reason why farmers keep livestock with a percentage of 2.This is contrary to what was responded on interview question number one when most of the respondents says that farmers are reluctant in paying dipping fees because some of them do not realize benefits they got from livestock such as income, draft power, nutrition, investment and source of capital in the areas they live. Dayer and Dayer (2009) says that farmers keep livestock because it is source of identity, Grossman and Nesbitt (2009) says it is also social capital , Conelius at el, (2010) says it is investment and website www.worldbank.org (10.09.14 : 08:30hrs) says that livestock is kept because it is source of income.

This information is illustrated graphically below

Figure 4.2.16 The reason why farmers keep livestock



4.3.0 Interviews Response Rate

Table 4.3.1 tabulates the response rate of the scheduled interviews.

Targeted Population	Interviews scheduled	Interviews conducted	Response rate %
CAHI	1	1	100
DVO	1	1	100
AHI	1	1	100
VEA	10	10	100
CHIEF	1	1	100
HEADMAN	2	2	100
TOTAL	16	16	100

Table 4.3.1 above shows that 16 out of 16 which constitute 100% scheduled interviews were carried out. According to Howards et al (2005) the interview response rate should be at least three quarters of the targeted population. The above table 4.3 shows a 100% response rate, which is well above the intended 75%.

This shows that all the scheduled interviews were executed and a 100% response rate was obtained.

On this section same questions were asked from the CAHI, DVO, AHI, VEA, CHIEF and Headman in order to get different views from all classes of interviewees on the same matter of concern.

4.4.0 Analysis of interview responses

4.4.1 Question 1: What do you think caused farmers to be reluctant in paying dipping fees?

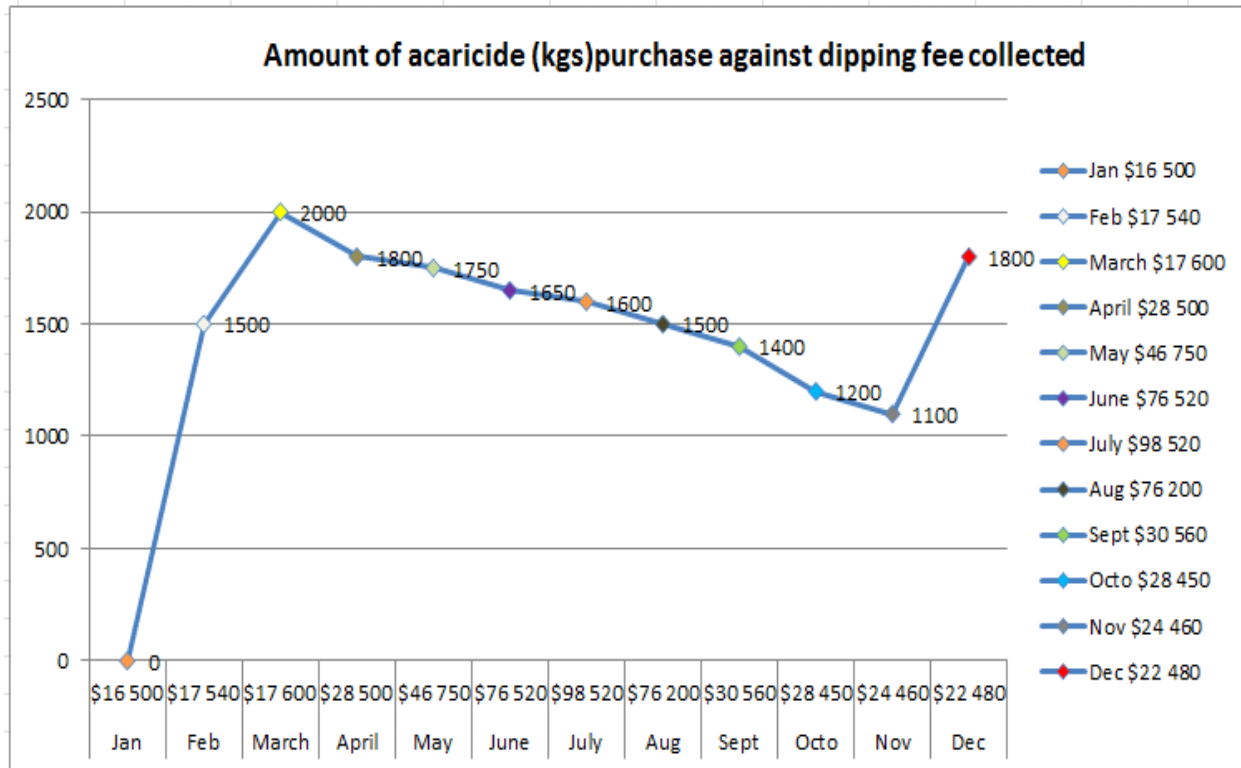
Most of the respondents cited that lack of consistent supply of dipping chemical caused farmers to be reluctant in paying dipping fee .This demoralized farmers because they were paying dipping fee but the availability of the chemical was not consistent and some of the farmers resorted to the use of spray dipping. Others who were asked mentioned of economic hardship which was caused by low producer price of farm crops on the market and caused the farmers to be unable to pay the dipping fee. Some respondents highlighted that farmers were reluctant in paying dipping fee due to lack of knowledge and understanding which caused them to be ignorance of the economic benefits derived from healthy animals and failing to realize risks that is associated in failing to pay dipping fee which was caused by veterinary Officers who failed to provide education and trainings on the importance of controlling ticks. This was in support to Hargreaves (2008) when he says that the experience in Zimbabwe shows that even poor people are willing to pay for dipping services if they are efficient and seen to be worthwhile in a way such that farmers realize some economic benefits associated in having healthy livestock.

4.4.2 Comparison of dipping chemical purchased against dipping fee collected.

Below is relevant and qualitative information that was availed to the researcher concerning dipping fee collection trend and dipping chemical purchasing trend for period 1 January 2014 to September 2014.

Fig 4.4.1 below show the amount of dipping chemical purchased against amount of dipping fee collected. Amount of dipping chemical purchased on each month does not relate to the amount of dipping fee collected.

Fig 4.4.1: Kilograms of Dipping Chemical purchased against amount of dipping fee collected



Veterinary Field Services Revenue Collection and Accaricide Purchases Report for year 2014

4.4.3 Question 2: What effort do you think Veterinary Services had put in place to encourage farmers to pay dipping fees?

Most respondents cited that Veterinary Services is not doing well on encouraging farmers to pay dipping fee due to failure to make awareness campaigns on the importance of paying dipping fee and controlling of ticks. Other respondents cited formation of dipping committees on each dip tank that are used to mobilize farmers to pay dipping fees as another way of encouraging farmers to pay dipping fees but the respondents cited that some of these committees are not trust worth in handling cash from farmers and farmers fear for misappropriation of their money.

Hargreaves (2008) says that in a move to maximize the collection and effective monitoring of the dipping fees the Livestock Development Trust has established over 15 000 Livestock Development Committee members who will serve as the nucleus of the Communal Animal Health Workers in their respective areas that will assist Department of Veterinary in the mobilization and collection of dipping fees.

4.4.4 Question 3: What do you think are the risks of not paying dipping fees?

Other respondents cited that livestock will be exposed to ticks if dipping fee is not paid but were unaware that these ticks could lead to livestock death. Few respondents indicated that if dipping fee is not paid up by farmers there will be shortage of acaricide.

Veterinary Technical Department Annual report (2011:24) says that following persistent shortage of dipping acaricides in Mashonaland Province, animals were exposed to the following diseases, Heartwater, Bovine babesiosis, Anaplasmosis, dermatophilosis and sweating sickness which resulted in loss of at least 10% of animal population in the province.

4.4.5 Question 4: What other ways do you think Veterinary Services should put in place to encourage farmers to pay dipping fees to achieve the required target?

Most of the respondents said that Veterinary Services should hold more meetings, trainings and educating the farmers on the importance of paying dipping fees, the benefits derived after one have paid dipping fees and the risks associated by not paying the dipping fees with the assistance of the political and local leaders. Others cited that Veterinary should apply the animal health Act where by a farmer who has not paid dipping fees is prosecuted by police in order to pay dipping fees. Some of the respondents indicated that Veterinary services should subsidize the dipping fees as it is too high for farmers to afford. Few respondents highlighted that animal health services should be privatized to improve funding of dipping programmes.

Sibanda (2010) says that there is need to create a culture of reform in order to enlist the support of key political interest groups towards animal health services.

Community Mobilization Training Module (2009) also argued that each community has opinion leaders, key people who influence for things to happen in an area by virtual of their roles or positions in a community. These should not be left out if community mobilizations on payment

of dipping fees or animal health issues are to be effective. They should be respected and seen as agents of influence in the animal health issues and collection of dipping fees and be engaged in those activities.

4.6 Summary

This chapter focused on the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data through the various data collecting instruments. This was achieved through the use of tables and graphs. The next chapter will summarize the study, conclude and recommends better ways of achieving targeted dipping fee collection for Mt Darwin District.

Chapter 5

Summary, Recommendations, and Conclusion

5.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the summary and conclusions emanating from the research findings. Recommendations are reached from the conclusions with an intention that challenges faced in achieving targeted dipping fee collection would be addressed and be able to achieve required dipping fee target as intended by management.

5.1 Summary of chapters

All chapters are summarized under this chapter.

Chapter 1

This chapter sought to assess the challenges faced in achieving required dipping fee collection. It discussed the statement of the problem, objectives, limitation to the study and how to overcome them, assumptions of the study, delimitation of the study and justification of the research.

Chapter 2

Chapter Two assessed other authors' writings (literature) which is relevant to challenges faced in the collection of dipping fees as is applicable to the department of Veterinary Services. It gave reference to what has been said by other writers concerning the subject. The main authors that were cited are Randela et al (2009), Mlastshwayo and Mbatl (2009), Haan and Bekure (2009), Conelius et al (2010) lastly Grossman and Nesbitt (2009) The chapter looked at the program as discussed by other authors and how challenges faced in the collection of dipping fee can be addressed to achieve required dipping fee collection. Quite a number of writers were quoted in this chapter on collection of dipping fee.

Chapter 3

Chapter Three gave a justification on the selection of the research methodology that was applied to assess the challenges faced in achieving targeted dipping fee collection. This was a planned research and the researcher used descriptive research design. The characteristics that were used to select the respondents were Veterinary technical junior and senior officers, Traditional Chiefs, Headman and farmers. The characteristics that were chosen enabled the researcher to attain the objective that were cited in chapter one. It considered the targeted population, methods of gathering primary data, which was through the use of interviews, questionnaire and document analysis. The chapter also highlighted the ways how data was collected, processed and analyzed.

Chapter 4

In this chapter data was presented, and analysed. Response rate on questionnaires was 96% and that of interviews was 100%. Document analysis were the source instruments which were used for the supplied information for analysis. In this chapter tables and graphs were used for data presentation. All the findings were analysed under this chapter.

5.2.0 Major Research Findings

The following findings were reached;

5.2.1 To identify causes as to why farmers are reluctant in paying dipping fees.

The findings show that there was inconsistent supply of dipping chemical to farmers by the department of Veterinary Services despite that some of the farmers would have paid their dipping fee and this had caused other farmers to resort to spray dipping and abandoned payment of the dipping fees. To a larger extend Veterinary Services contributed to farmers to be reluctant in paying dipping fee due to its inconsistent supply of dipping chemical to farmers.

The other finding is that of economic hardship due to low producer price of crop produce on the market which has caused the farmers to fail to get adequate cash to pay for the dipping fee.

The other finding is that farmers lack knowledge and understanding which caused them to be ignorant of the economic benefits derived from healthy animals and failing to realize risks that is associated in failing to pay dipping fee. This is supported by table 4.2.1 which shows that the majority (49%) of the respondents are less educated and only few (3%) of the respondents are highly educated and this tends to influence their understanding.

5.2.2 To describe efforts that Veterinary Services had put in place to encourage farmers to pay dipping fees

Based on responses it is established that Veterinary Services failed to make the necessary follow up required to encourage farmers to pay dipping fee.

From the finding it also emerges that Livestock dipping committees are in place but lack trust from the farmers, hence farmers fear for their money to be paid through the Livestock dipping committee as are the ones who are supposed to collect the dipping fee.

5.2.3 To identify the risks of not paying dipping fees.

The research shows that the respondents were aware of the risks of shortage of acaricide and that their livestock would be exposed to ticks but indicated that they were not aware that these ticks could cause livestock death.

5.2.4 To establish other ways of encouraging farmers to pay dipping fee.

The research found out that political and local leaders are not involved in formulation of ways to encourage farmers on animal health issues and payment of dipping fee.

Responses also established that Veterinary Services should apply the Animal Health Act (chapter 10 section 6) to farmers where by a farmer who has not paid dipping fee is prosecuted by police in order to pay dipping fee.

Research also indicated that Veterinary services should subsidize the dipping fee as the price seem to be too high for farmers to afford it considering low prices of crop produce on the market that the farmers are getting.

Other findings highlighted that animal health services should be privatized to improve funding of dipping program.

5.3 Conclusion

The research was a success because the objectives of the study were attained by the researcher. The research findings established that reluctance in paying dipping fees by farmers was grossly caused by inconsistent supply of dipping chemical by Veterinary Services to farmers, failure by Veterinary Officers to provide awareness campaigns, training and educating farmers on the importance of paying dipping fee and risks that are associated by not paying dipping fee, failure by Veterinary Services in involving local leaders in animal health issues.

5.4.0 Recommendations

5.4.1 Causes of farmers to be reluctant in paying dipping fees.

The researcher recommend that Veterinary Services should consistently supply dipping chemicals as cited in chapter Two by Randela et al (2009) who noted that consistent and intensive dipping would be preferred by farmers to maintain a good health of the animal thereby ensuring the highest possible return from livestock investment.

The Veterinary Service should provide training and educate farmers to equip them with knowledge on the importance of paying dipping fees, the risk of not paying dipping fee, and also the risks of tick borne disease to livestock. This agrees with statement by Randela et al (2009) in chapter Two who noted that farmers with high level of knowledge prefer healthy livestock that are free from tick borne diseases through intensive dipping programme.

Veterinary Services should come back to its stakeholders on a drawing board and deliberate on the appropriate fee to be charged which is to the best advantage to each one of them.

The researcher recommends that Veterinary Services should request Government to provide subsidies as supported by Randela et al. (2009) in chapter Two when he says that in South Africa's developing areas animal health services are provided at highly subsidized charges or free of charge. It usually costs the government of South Africa R12.00 and communal farmers R1.00 to dip a head of cattle per year.

5.4.2 Efforts that Veterinary Service had put in place to encourage farmers to pay dipping fee

Veterinary Services should carry out regular awareness programmes explaining the benefits of dipping to farmers and encouraging them to pay dipping fee. The idea is supported by Haan and Bekure (2010) noted in chapter Two who said that first traditional herders must be aware of the benefits of veterinary care. When the people are aware of the benefits they can pay willingly without duress.

Veterinary Services should put in place new trained Livestock dipping committees as supported by Conelius et al (2010) who noted that committees are to be trusted by the community to make decisions that makes sure that resources are managed properly. He also emphasized the issue of transparency in accounting for public resources.

5.4.3 Risks of not paying dipping fees.

The researcher recommends the idea by Conelius et al, (2010) noted in chapter Two saying that livestock farmers must pay for dipping charges as a way of disease control in reducing the risk to their investment of livestock by conducting regular dipping sessions. Investment must be protected and cared for because at the end benefits must be derived from it.

5.4.4 Other ways of encourage farmers to pay dipping fees to achieve the required target.

The researcher recommends that Veterinary Services should involve political and local leaders in animal health issues and payment of dipping fee as supported by the Community Mobilization Training Module (2009) which says that each community has opinion leaders, the people who make things happen in the community by virtual of their roles or positions. These should not be by passed if community mobilization on payment of dipping fees or animal health issued is to be effective. They should be respectfully seen and engaged as agents of influence in the animal health issues and collection of dipping fees.

Veterinary Services should enforce the Animal Health Act (chapter 10 section 6) to farmers where by a farmer who has not paid dipping fee is prosecuted by police in order to pay dipping fee.

Veterinary Services may propose to government to privatize animal health services to improve funding of dipping programmes. The idea is supported by Catley et al (2009) noted in chapter Two who said that the sustainability of animal health programs will best be secured by building links with private veterinarians for the purchase of veterinary drugs and acaricide for sources of on-going technical assistance.

5.5 Suggested areas of further research

The following are suggested areas of further research:

There is need for future studies to look at the benefits of privatizing animal health services in Zimbabwe and there is also need to research on the impact of involving prominent community leadership in coming up with ways that can improve collection of dipping fees in all districts in Mashonaland Central Province.

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Appendix A

Veterinary Services

P. Bag 934

Bindura

Dear Respondent

Subject: Request to respond to questionnaire

I am Luckmore Marodza and I am doing my final year of Bachelor of Commerce Honours Degree in Accounting at Midlands State University.

I am doing a dissertation on “**investigation into challenges faced in achieving targeted dipping fee collection**” and I am kindly asking you to help me by filling in the questionnaire by ticking your right answer in the box provided.

All information will be treated with great confidentiality.

Thank You.

Appendix B

Questionnaire to the Respondent

TICK YOUR APPLICABLE ANSWER.

1. What is your gender?

Male

Female

2. What is your age ?

18-30yrs

31- 45yrs

45-60 yrs

61+ yrs

3. What is your highest qualification?

Grade 1-7

O' Level

A' Level

Diploma

Degree

Masters

Phd

4. Did you do Agriculture?

Yes

No

5.To What level?

None

O' Level

A' Level

Farmer Training

Certificate

Diploma

Degree

Masters

	Agree	Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not/Unce rtain
6. Farmers are willing to pay dipping fees					
7. Farmers are able to pay dipping fees.					
8. Famers are well educated in terms of the importance of paying dipping fees.					
9. Veterinary Services Officers encourage farmers to pay dipping fees.					
10. Veterinary Services Officers hold awareness campaigns to farmers on the payment of dipping fees.					
11. Veterinary Services has some motivational activities that encourage farmers to pay dipping fees.					
12. Unavailability of dipping chemical exposes livestock to tick borne diseases.					
13. There are risks to farmers that are associated by not paying dipping fees.(eg exposing livestock to diseases, livestock death, spreading of Tick borne diseases)					
14. Veterinary Services is at risk if farmers do not pay dipping fees.					
15. Veterinary Services consult farmers on the payment of dipping fees.					
16. Veterinary Services agree with farmers on priority use of dipping fee collected.					
17. Privatization of animal health services improves funding of dipping fees					

18. How many livestock do you have?

1-10

11-20

21-30

31 and above

19. When did you last dip your livestock?

1 Week ago

2 Weeks ago

1 Month ago

Never dipped

20. How frequent do you dip your animals?

Weekly

Fortnightly

Monthly

Never dipped

21. What diseases are you noticing in your animals?

No diseases

Heartwater

Tick borne

Sweating sickness

22. Why do you keep livestock?

Investment

Exports

Income

Source of Identity

Draft power

Consumption

Social Capital

Thank You Very much For Your Valuable Contribution.

Appendix C

QUESTIONNAIRE TO VETERINARY SENIOR OFFICERS AND COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE ON CHALLENGES FACED IN ACHIEVING TARGETED DIPPING FEE COLLECTION

Grade of the interviewee	CAHI	[]
	DVO	[]
	AHI	[]
	CHIEF	[]
	HM	[]

Interview Guide

1. What do you think caused farmers to be reluctant in paying dipping fees?
2. What effort do you think Veterinary Services had put in place to encourage farmers to pay dipping fees?
3. What do you think are the risks of not paying dipping fees?
4. What other ways do you think Veterinary Services should put in place to encourage farmers to pay dipping fees to achieve the required target?

Thank you very much for your valuable contribution.