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ARID & MARGINAL LANDS RECOVERY CONSORTIUM (ARC) PROGRAM IN KENYA

FINAL EVALUATION

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Disclaimer:
The authors' views expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

ACRONYM LIST

ACF	Action Against Hunger
ARC	Arid and Marginal Lands Recovery Consortium
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CBAHWs	Community-Based Animal Health Workers
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia
CDCCs	Community Disease Control Committees
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DC	District Commissioner
DTS	Development and Training Services
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
FH	Food for the Hungry Kenya
FY	Financial Year
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GIIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System
GoK	Government of Kenya
HH	Household
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IPA	Integrated Program Area – Kainuk, Kenya
IR	Intermediate Result
JPC	Joint Planning Cell
KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
KHs	Kenyan Shilling
LMC	Livestock Marketing Committee
LMMCs	Livestock Management Marketing Committees
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OFDA	Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance
PACE	Performance, Analysis, Communications & Evaluation
PLP	Pastoral Livelihood Program
PPR	Peste des Petite Ruminant
SILC	Savings and Internal Lending Communities
SMEs	Small Micro-enterprises
SOW	Scope of Work
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

USD	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government
VFW	Voucher for Work
WASH	Water and Sanitation Health
WV	World Vision

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Arid and Marginal Lands Recovery Consortium (ARC) Program in Kenya was a three-year program that ran from 2009-2012, in response to the drought of 2008/9 and the resulting food crisis in Kenya. The goal of the project was to sustain access to food in vulnerable rural communities through enhanced resilience to shocks. The specific objectives of the program were to increase agricultural productivity, to protect and diversify Household (HH) asset bases, and to strengthen livelihood options to increase HH purchasing power. The program benefited 663,778 individuals, of a total population of 1,994,555, in targeted areas.

The ARC program initiated activities in early 2009 with \$15m in funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), with leadership for implementation by Food for the Hungry Kenya (FH), in collaboration with four partners: World Vision, (WV) CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and Action Against Hunger (ACF). Partners worked at strategic locations in targeted areas to assist the most vulnerable pastoralist and marginal farming populations across a significant portion of Kenya. The ARC program concluded in June of 2012, but OFDA is funding a fourth year with Financial Year (FY) 2012 funds.

The USAID Kenya Mission has commissioned a final evaluation to judge the success of the ARC program in building resilience and strengthening and diversifying livelihoods through economic opportunities. The evaluation will be used to guide future Mission funding, particularly programs developed by the USAID Joint Planning Cell (JPC), which was established during the drought response in Kenya in 2011.

OVERARCHING CONCLUSION OF ARC PROGRAM

In 2012 program beneficiaries across the ARC project area, repeatedly expressed confidence that ARC area HHs had improved their ability to cope in times of severe stress as compared to 2009. Whether this response is due to the perception of ARC program accomplishments to date or beneficiaries' hope for the future cannot be verified.

APPROPRIATENESS OF THE PROGRAM

One of the main questions of the evaluation concerned the appropriateness of the value chains identified for activities and how the ARC program supported these efforts. Based on initial assessments in 2008, the five ARC partners mobilized their wealth of experience to identify potential value chain interventions related to livestock, apiculture, and fodder. Livestock was an obvious choice, since it has long been the primary source of livelihood in the region, but both apiculture (bee-keeping) and fodder chain foci arose out of earlier efforts to promote alternative livelihoods to pastoralism. Despite their differences, all three value chain activities performed well and generated income according to, or even beyond, initial expectations. These successes suggest that the initial value chain choices were appropriate and reinforce the view that new value chains can be introduced and sustained alongside pastoralism.

The evaluation team also determined that other value chain choices were less appropriate. For example, efforts to scale up fish farming related value chains immediately ran into geographic, infrastructure, human capital, and cultural barriers. Explanations as to why some value chains succeeded while others failed appears to be strongly connected to market demand, storage requirements, and access to electricity. Moreover, infrastructure deficiencies appear to have their own negative effects.

Overall, the activities of the ARC program embodied innovative approaches to not only providing emergency relief, but also initiatives to increase resilience to future shocks. The ARC program activities supported and maximized the benefits of the traditional pastoralist lifestyle, while at the same time identifying and

supporting alternatives. The dualistic approach compliments the pace of change occurring in pastoralist societies, providing insulation from shock through diversification.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Due to the emergency needs at the time, the ARC program partners were not asked to conduct a baseline survey to gauge initial levels of food security and resiliency of HHs. Nevertheless, the implementing partners were efficient in collecting activity output indicators throughout the program. Many of the ARC program activities, such as livestock market rehabilitation and water pan de-silting, achieved their targets while only a few, such as the installation of metal silos and seedling development, were not met.

The ARC program partners operating in different areas of the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) undertook specific interventions that were appropriate to the area and population, but varied according to community support. Accordingly, the rate of success of these different activities varied by partner and often by location within the same partner area. In the Marsabit area, a highly successful water rehabilitation activity was implemented with the total support of the community, while in another community the same project did not receive community support. In the Makueni area, the partner expected the community to embrace the use of metal silos and see the merits in cross-breeding local goats with *Galla* goats (a hardier breed for semiarid lands); yet in both cases the community did not respond as anticipated.

Although some short-term activities designed to immediately address food insecurity were successful in terms of achieving their targets, they hampered the development of longer-term improvements that promote resiliency. The most obvious example was the direct cash injections to provide immediate assistance to the poorest segments of the population. The evaluation team found that beneficiaries were significantly more engaged when they were required to work for remuneration as part of group activities, as opposed to those who only received financial relief as an emergency response. The former were less likely to continue to rely on humanitarian assistance for an extended period of time. The lesson learned is that engagement in cash for work led to a better understanding/investment with partners and program activities. As a result, beneficiaries remained engaged, which in turn supported future resiliency and development efforts.

EFFECTIVENESS

Regarding the program's effectiveness, the evaluation team assessed to what extent the ARC program achieved its objectives, what factors influenced their achievement or non-achievement, and which approaches worked best and why. To facilitate the inquiry, the evaluation team constructed a Resilience Results Framework, describing what the strategic objectives may have been at the beginning of the program: (1) Improved Livestock Quantity and Quality; (2) Improved Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs; (3) Increased or Developed Economic Assets of Households; (4) Restored Economic Assets of the Households; and (5) Rehabilitated Market Infrastructure.

The evaluation team determined that the program was particularly effective in obtaining community support and buy-in for ARC program activities. Prominent program successes included improvement of livestock quality and quantity through health improvements; more consistent supply in the quantity and quality of water; and better fodder production. The program was also successful in developing new farmlands for sustainable long-term food production by utilizing specialized technologies, such as irrigation and terracing. The program's most noticeable success was the development of alternative income generation opportunities, specifically Arabica gum and resin enterprises, tilapia production, bee keeping, irrigated and terraced agriculture, and milk and meat processing. These alternatives provided new income and employment opportunities across all the ARC areas.

Despite these successes, negative externalities posed challenges that affected the successful implementation of specific aspects of the program. For example, the tree seeds selected were not compatible with the severe conditions of the ASALs and could not survive without intensive nursery care. Similarly, some program

activities suffered from an inability to obtain genuine community endorsement due to an erroneous evaluation of communities' abilities and willingness to contribute and make cash contributions. Additionally, some of the program's training activities were ineffective because of poor choice of subject matter, poor fit with the current level of human capital, and under-utilization of training by the participants.

GENDER EQUITY

In a refreshing contrast to traditional emergency response projects, the ARC program implementers designated gender equity to be a top priority, taking proactive steps to mitigate gender disparities caused by the food crisis. The evaluation team found that the continuing drought of 2011/12 and effect of climate change, forced the traditional pastoralist family structure to change, resulting in more pastoralists "dropping out" and losing livestock assets. Economic and social roles of women also underwent significant and rapid change because of the need for alternative and multiple sources of family income.

In response, the program effectively organized a number of women's groups, in which members pooled their assets to open small businesses, diversified their product portfolios to generate more assets, and, in turn, drew additional family members into these new activities. Male "dropouts" also experienced similar successes. As such, the program contributed to greater gender equity by expanding livelihood opportunities for women and influencing the development of new cultural norms and definitions of success.

Focus groups in Kalacha, Balambala, and other communities, where women participated in community meetings, indicated there had been a significant change in their ability to own animals, both small and large, and to earn personal income from new enterprises introduced by the ARC program. A growing number of women claimed that they now not only controlled personal income, but also family income. Most apparent was the open and active participation of women in community meetings and discussions of economic opportunities, including an open call for more opportunities for women.

Pastoralist men who chose to remain in livestock and retain traditional views regarding gendered divisions of labor, were less satisfied with the program's results. The evaluation team found a number of instances in which pastoralist men associated the ARC program with disempowerment, and felt excluded from the program's benefits, although they were not interested in participating in program activities. This situation may have been avoided if the ARC implementing partners had explained and demonstrated that the program was intended to sustain *both current and alternative livelihoods*.

SUSTAINABILITY

The success of the ARC program in working with communities and women's groups has created a strong basis on which to build future activities. Successful activities such as improving livestock quality and quantity can be scaled-up and sustained through a more collaborative partnership with the Ministry of Livestock. Similarly, the program's livestock market rehabilitation activities and increased access to capital by traders and pastoralists through institutions such as Equity Bank will also contribute to the sustainability of a more efficient livestock market.

Many of the program's deficiencies are related to sustainability. In order to ensure that training activities produce lasting effects (i.e. produce skills the trainee will use after the training) they must be repeated and reinforced. Courses were taught on an irregular schedule with little follow-up or follow on training for those who were practicing the skills acquired through ARC program activities. Moreover, although many of the alternative livelihood activities appear to be sustainable in the medium-term, they are small-scale and will not make a significant contribution to resiliency for vulnerable HHs in the area.

LESSONS LEARNED

The ARC program has generated many important lessons, which will help ensure the success of future activities. Among these lessons are:

- Strengthening of public [Government of Kenya (GoK)]/private partnerships is an essential component for ensuring the sustainability of activities;
- Community involvement and partnerships are vital to the success of activities, such as Community monitoring of livestock border movements and disease control through the Community Disease Control Committees (CDCCs); and
- Economic recovery and income generation activities such as the agro-vet store in Balambala and the tilapia farm in Kinnia proved to be the most attractive and sustainable among pastoralists and drop-outs.

OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations call for the modification of pilot projects and incorporating lessons learned in order to ensure that future activities are scalable and replicable, both technically and financially.

1. **Build on program successes and achievements** by further developing scalable activities from pilot interventions in livestock and alternative livelihoods into larger scale interventions across the target areas.
2. **Continue the development of alternative livelihoods** as options for pastoralists to allow for asset diversification to help strengthen HH resiliency from future shocks.
3. **Continue the development of growth centers** to provide alternative lifestyles and income generating options.
4. **Allow time for interventions to produce results of critical mass** in order to ensure the realization of impacts from these interventions.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

ARC program implementation utilized a two-phase approach: (1) immediate, short-term efforts to mitigate the effects of the food crisis; and (2) longer-term, sustainable activities to strengthen and diversify livelihoods through viable economic opportunities. The short-term activities provided immediate cash infusions through cash for work to the poorest of the poor HHs, while simultaneously protecting and creating community assets to benefit longer-term market linkage activities. The longer-term activities principally focused on strengthening market linkages and market creation/stimulation, and were aimed at addressing some of the underlying causes of the food crisis in the ASALs.

The ARC program consortium was led by FH, together with four other partners: WV, CARE, CRS, and ACF. These organizations had been implementing integrated programs in the targeted areas long before the drought. The program was implemented in Turkana (South & East), Marsabit (North, Central & South), Sololo, Moyale, Isiolo, Makueni, Malindi, Tana Delta, Tharaka, Wajir (Central & South), Mandera (Central & West), Garissa, Fafi, Lagdera and Garbatulla districts (see Figure 1).

**During the first year of the program ACF was required to relocate to Garbatulla district due to insecurity along the Somalia border which directly affected their operations.*

Figure 1: Map of ARC coverage



1.2. DATA COLLECTION AND METHODOLOGY

The main purpose of this evaluation was to judge the success of the ARC program in meeting program objectives and strengthening and diversifying livelihoods through economic opportunities, in order to build resilience. The evaluation may be used to guide future Mission programming, particularly programs developed by the USAID JPC, which was established during the drought response in Kenya in 2011. The evaluation was conducted from June 8–July 27, 2012.

The findings are based on field visits by the evaluation team, during which consultations were held with program stakeholders including implementers, beneficiaries, and key government officials at local and regional level. The evaluation team sourced a broad range of data and information from project documents and regional and national reports. This evaluation report presents key issues discussed with various program

stakeholders. The preliminary findings and recommendations were presented to USAID Kenya, USAID/OFDA, and consortium partners on July 9, 2012. The evaluation's Scope of Work (SOW) is presented in Appendix A.

The evaluation team's work assignment was divided into two phases. Mr. Kurt Rockman, a consultant engaged by Development & Training Services, Inc. (dTS), completed the first phase of the evaluation in May 2012. This phase encompassed an *Inception Report* that utilized available data in order to provide a recommended methodology addressing evaluation questions. The second phase was based on recommendations incorporated in the Inception Report, along with some adjustments to the methodology. Phase two was undertaken by Peter Appleton and Hezekiah Muriuki in June and July 2012, with the objective of conducting the evaluation during field visits to all project sites across the ASALs. Additionally, a secondary literature review was undertaken to support information obtained during sites visits.

1.2.1. APPROACH

The ARC evaluation team sought to assess the impact of the ARC program at the HH-level throughout the targeted areas, with respect to achieving short-term food security and developing HH resiliency to future shocks. Difficulties in methodology were evident at the outset of the evaluation. OFDA did not provide indicators of resilience and the program partners did not conduct baseline surveys or generate baseline data. Where specific data existed, it related to program output rather than impact, limiting the capacity for program-specific quantitative analysis. Consequently, in an effort to augment quantitative data, the evaluators relied on national and regional data, as well as data obtained from other relief and development programs in the area. This cumulative information provided quantitative evidence in support of qualitative information obtained through personal observations, community meetings, and stakeholder focus groups during extensive field visits.

National and regional data are available for comparison, but results can only be inferred in the absence of a control group. The Kenya Food Security Technical Working Group has been monitoring the Kenya Food Security Situation since 2009 and reports their findings following each short and long rainfall. These reports analyze the situation in the ASALs with respect to the well-being of the HH in terms of food security and resilience, as well as the state of HH assets. For this evaluation, the consultants utilized the current July–December 2012 Kenya Food Security Outlook to compare qualitative evidence expressed by ASALs communities (see Appendix B).

The collected qualitative data offers richer information and has the advantage of allowing the participants to add their own information and impressions. These key points clearly indicated that activities would only be successful if the beneficiaries were genuinely engaged and active throughout the process.

It is important to note that the evaluation team discovered that the definition of the word “drought” varied considerably. On the one hand, a drought in Kenya is “official” when the Office of the President issues a drought statement. This occurred in 2009 and in 2011, but during the time of the evaluation, the ASALs were not officially in a drought. On the other hand, respondents disagreed and consistently maintained that the drought was ongoing. For the purposes of this evaluation, this report refers to drought conditions out of respect for the challenges the people of the ASALs continue to face.

1.2.2. SOURCING OF DATA AND INFORMATION

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE OF DATA COLLECTED

This evaluation covered program initiatives by all five implementing partners in seven districts including Marsabit Central, Isiolo, Garbatulla, Garissa, Makueni and Turkana South.

INSTITUTIONAL SCOPE OF DATA COLLECTED

At the regional-level, the following stakeholders and collaborators were interviewed: Department of Livestock Production; Department of Veterinary Services; Kenya Forestry Department; and The Ministry for the Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands. At the national-level, the following stakeholders and collaborators were interviewed: Department of Livestock Production; Department of Veterinary Services; Kenya Livestock Marketing Council; University of Nairobi; International Livestock Research Institute; Kenya Forestry Research Institute; and Kenya Agriculture Research Institute.

1.2.3. DATA COLLECTION METHODS

INTERVIEWS

Interviews were conducted with key informants comprised of beneficiaries, community leaders, and government departments (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, and Provincial Administration) at the divisional and district headquarters. Key informant questionnaires and guidelines were developed on various topics of interest and were used in interviews. A total of 45 interviews were conducted. The data collected was summarized and the information used to prepare this report. The consultants conducted all of the interviews, with the aid of interpreters as needed (see Appendices D, F, and G).

FOCUSGROUPS

Primary data was collected using three sources: (1) grassroots beneficiary groups in the community including water management committees; (2) Livestock Marketing Committees (LMCs); and (3) community leader groups in seven specific locations in Marsabit Central, Isiolo, Garbatulla, Garissa, Makueni, and Turkana South. Consultative meetings were held with district and provincial staff of various divisions in the Departments of Veterinary Services and Livestock Production. Consultative meetings were also held with field staff from ARC implementing partners.

Implementing partners in the area organized all focus and consultative group meetings. These events varied in size, ranging from five to a maximum of fifty participants, depending on the purpose and nature of the meeting. All meetings were held in the local language, with interpretation for the evaluation team leader provided by ARC program staff and evaluation team member Hezekiak Muriuki. Muriuki also noted general observations from these meetings but, given the number meetings and time constraints, did not transcribe focus group discussions (see Appendix G for discussion summaries).

OBSERVATIONS

The consultants utilized a loosely structured interview guide to identify and record relevant information available from organized site visits and meetings. This information was analyzed and included in the preparation of this report.

REVIEW OF SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data sources included ARC program partners reports; reports from the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, and Veterinary Services; the Ministry for the Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands; and the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), Long and Short Rains Reports.

2. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

2.1. APPROPRIATENESS

The value chains identified for ARC program activities (livestock, including apiculture, crops, and the fodder value chain) were appropriate for both the pastoralist communities and the pastoralist dropouts. Livestock is the mainstay of pastoralists in Kenya and therefore any activity aimed at the development of any segment of the livestock value chain is appropriate for pastoralists and dropouts who live in arid and semi-arid areas. Examples include improvement of goat herds in Makueni and Marsabit and the rehabilitation and/or construction of livestock markets.

Crop value chains based on irrigated and wetland agriculture in the marginal areas were also appropriate. The production and efficient use of water resources provides for immediate food needs and helps to protect assets (livestock), which would otherwise have been sold to raise money for food.

Based on observations made during the evaluation site visits, a high proportion of program interventions performed at or above expected levels, particularly irrigated crops in Makueni and businesses established through savings from cash transfers in Balambala and Sankuri and other areas served by the ARC program. Fodder farming and marketing and honey production and sales in Garissa also generated income as expected.

Each of the five ARC program partners had a wealth of experience in their area of operation and was able to use that experience and knowledge of the various value chains to determine which value chains were best suited to achieve the objectives of the ARC program. Individual partners undertook a regional assessment at the outset of the program to identify interventions with the highest possibility of success. They also identified vulnerable segments of the population and deliberately targeted women for the income generating activities (IGA). Due to the early success of many program activities, there were few beneficiaries who left the program. Many of those who did leave were requested to do so by the group because of a lack of adherence to group-established rules.

2.2. PERFORMANCE

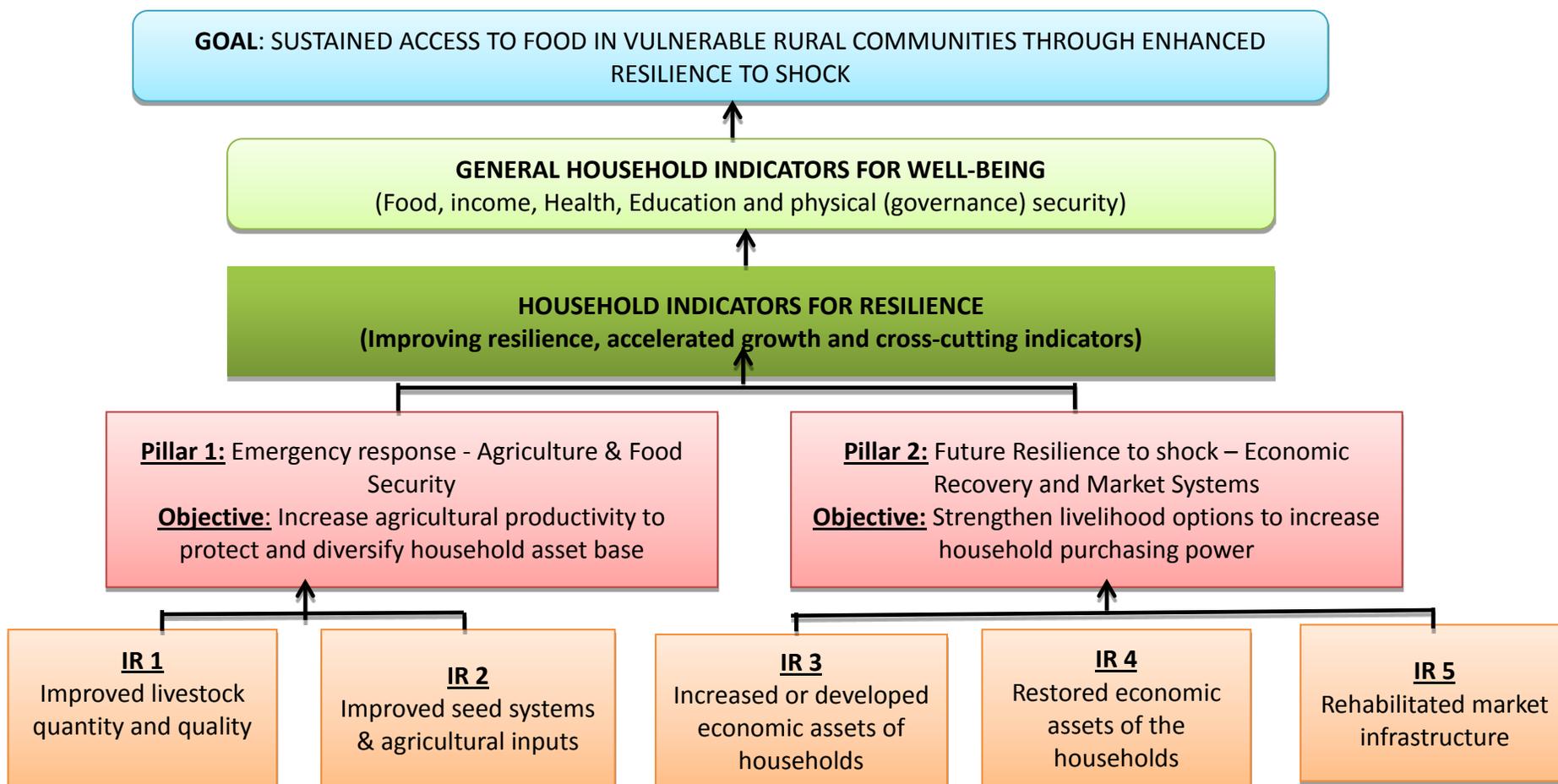
This final evaluation was tasked to understand the relationship between the ARC program and ASAL resilience. However, originally the implementing partners had created an OFDA Results Framework, which was output focused (as per OFDA's requirements) and not resilience/impact focused. In response, the evaluation team undertook an ex-post construction of an ARC Program Resilience Results Framework, as it would have looked, had it been prepared at program initiation in 2009 (see Figure 2). The Resilience Results Framework was used to identify data from implementing partners; Intermediate Result (IR) data from local, regional, and national sources; and HH wellbeing, food security, and HH resilience data from a variety of sources. Activity output data, which was collected by the implementing partners and input into the Results Framework, was analyzed with respect to identifying the direct and indirect impacts of each indicator on HH income.

The Results Framework below identifies the two pillars of interventions established by the ARC program for emergency response and creating resilience to future shocks. This framework acknowledges the importance of the linkages between the results of activities (activity outputs) and the ultimate objective of impacting food security and resiliency for the well-being of HHs.

2.2.1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The ARC program, through the original situation assessment and program design, created interventions, which reached over 33% of the population of the drought-affected areas of Kenya. The beneficiaries were more engaged when they receive remuneration for work (mostly unskilled labor in as in water pan restoration and land terracing) as part of group activities, compared with those who only received financial relief as an emergency response. Moreover, the former were less likely to continue to rely upon humanitarian assistance for an extended time. Those who received Community-Based Animal Health Worker (CBAHW) training fared better in creating HH security and resilience, and even more so when they had ready access to pharmaceuticals through association with a local Agro-Vet store. Those who acquired coping skills as they participated in new opportunities such as livestock, water management and irrigation terracing built resilience against future shocks.

Figure 2: Resilience Results Framework



2.2.2. ACTIVITY OUTPUT INDICATORS 2009 -2011

The data below, collected by ARC program implementing partners represents activity output. The data reveals solid performance in meeting most output targets and identifies deficiencies. The activities of Pillar 1 IR 1, Improved Livestock Quantity and Quality ranged from a high of 100% performance in the distribution of goats for breeding to only 38% in the distribution of cash into the local economy.

PILLAR 1 IR 1 IMPROVED LIVESTOCK QUANTITY AND QUALITY

Objective: Increase Agricultural productivity to protect and diversify HH asset base			
Activity	Target	Achieved	%
Number of CBAHWs and Agro-vets trained	548	548	100
Number of CBAHWs and Agro-vets provided with equipment	480	303	63
Number of targeted animals treated	628,721	598,781	95
Number of water pans de-silted	33	33	100
Number of springs/wells protected	29	27	93
Number of improved breed goats procured and distributed	320	320	100
Number of animals benefiting from or affected by livestock activities	3,046,149	3,134,292	103
Number of people benefiting from livestock activities	722,492	673,342	93
Total United States Dollar (USD) amount channeled into the local economy (through cash grants, vouchers livelihoods fairs, etc.)	1,172,030	444,789	38
Number of people employed through cash for work or Voucher for Work (VFW) to repair or construct livestock markets and water points.	6,692	5,082	76

The consortium rehabilitated 27 wells/springs and 33 water pans that benefited livestock and these are reported under IR 1 and account for 100% of the target. Under IR 1 only 38% of the funds budgeted for cash grants or vouchers was allocated to beneficiaries. However budgeted funds not allocated under IR 1 activities were reallocated to activities under IR 2.

The output performance indicators for Pillar 2 IR 2, Improved Seed Systems & Agricultural Inputs ranged from a high of 234% for the number of tree seedlings provided to a low of 7% of live seedlings at the end of one year. Community workers reported that while there was a very high initial interest in growing the seedlings leading to the provision of more than double the number anticipated, the low survival rate led to a rapid disillusionment in the activity and a significant decline in hectares planted.

PILLAR 2 IR 2 IMPROVED SEED SYSTEMS & AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

Objective: Increase Agricultural productivity to protect and diversify HH asset base			
Activity	Target	Achieved	%
Number of tree seedlings provided	1,694,900	3,967,340	234
Number of trees still alive at end of one year	1,311,280	91,758	7
Actual number of hectares (ha) planted with distributed seeds	6,442	310	5
Amount and variety of seeds (kg) provided	73,755	348,898	595
Number of HHs receiving distributed seed	28,748	20,293	142
Number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed production for beneficiary families	42	8	19
Number of people benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities.	49,666	64,150	129
Number of people trained	19,355	48,379	250
Total USD amount channeled into the local economy (through cash grants, vouchers, livelihoods fairs, etc.)	715,246	1,092,439	153
Number of people trained through cash for work or VFW to carry out tree planting and doing irrigation systems	25,214	42,601	169

Output performance indicators for Pillar 2 IR 3, Increased Economic Assets of Households indicate a high number of people assisted through economic asset development, 173% to a low of 95% in the distribution of cash or cash equivalent into the local economy. Under IR 2 over 153% of the funds budgeted for cash grants or vouchers were allocated to beneficiaries. Additional funds required for IR 2 allocations were transferred from IR 1 and IR 3 unallocated funds.

PILLAR 2 IR 3 INCREASED ECONOMIC ASSETS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Objective: Strengthen livelihood options to increase HH purchasing power			
Activity	Target	Achieved	%
Number of people assisted through economic asset development activities	10,127	17,506	173
Number and percentage of people utilizing economic assets created to support their livelihood pattern	13,120	17,917	137
Total USD amount channeled into the local economy (through cash grants, livelihoods fairs, vouchers, etc.)	717,741	698,963	74

The performance indicators for Pillar 2 IR 4, Restored Economic Assets of Households, indicate a 140% performance above target for an increase in purchasing power per beneficiary based on a 74% injection of cash or equivalent into the local economy. The direct impact on the beneficiaries receiving cash or equivalent transfers resulted in a higher impact than originally expected. Under IR 3 95% of the funds budgeted for cash grants or vouchers were allocated to beneficiaries. Unallocated funds were transferred to support IR 3 activities.

PILLAR 2 IR 4 RESTORED ECONOMIC ASSETS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

Objective: Strengthen livelihood options to increase HH purchasing power			
Activities	Target	Achieved	%
Individual level: USD amount increase in purchasing power per beneficiary	366	513	140
Number of people assisted through economic restoration activities	52,500	55,934	107
Total USD amount channeled into economy (through cash grants, vouchers, livelihoods fairs, etc.)	2,061,199	1,532,525	74

The performance indicators for activities in Pillar 2 IR 5, Market Infrastructure Development indicate a range of achievement in the training of people as per the target of 105% and a low of only 7% in the creation of metal silos. Under IR 4 only 74% of the funds budgeted for cash grants or vouchers were allocated to beneficiaries. Unallocated funds were transferred to support IR 3 activities.

PILLAR 2 IR 5 MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Objective: Strengthen livelihood options to increase HH purchasing power			
Activities	Target	Achieved	%
Number of people trained	34,532	36,207	105
Number of infrastructure rehabilitated/created – livestock markets	13	8	62
Number of infrastructure rehabilitated/created – Livestock water points	2	5	250
Number of infrastructure rehabilitated/created – Agricultural water points	105	62	59
Number of infrastructure rehabilitated/created – Metal silos	600	42	7
Number of cash grants to Small Micro-enterprises (SMEs)	2,532	635	25
Total USD amount of cash grants to SMEs	1,165,482	785,954	67
Total USD amount channeled into the economy	227,654	200,104	88
Total number of people employed through cash for work or VFW to repair or construct livestock markets or water points.	980	631	65

Under IR 5, 88% of the funds budgeted for cash grants or vouchers were allocated to beneficiaries. Unallocated funds were transferred to support IR 3 activities. The ARC program appears to have been designed with a clear understanding of how the main program activities—livestock improvement and alternative livelihoods coupled with emergency cash injections—would have a direct impact on pastoralist HHs. Each activity and IR of the program has a direct or indirect link to the HH.

The total population of the ARC program area is approximately 1,994,555 persons of whom the ARC program targeted 114,000 directly and another 548,000 indirectly totaling about 33% of the population spread over 11 districts across the ASALs of Kenya. While the program originally targeted 663,778 people a total of 771,687 were actually reached.

The targeted population is characterized as 80% pastoral, 10% pastoral dropout, and 10% non-pastoral. The pastoral dropout levels are continuing to increase due to changing availability of natural resources. Other characteristics of the targeted areas include low income, high rate of illiteracy, low education, and traditional male dominance in the HH. The changing environmental landscape of the ASALs over recent years has required that the traditional values of pastoralists also change, as more move with family to economic centers (towns) for income, education, housing and health opportunities.

2.3. EFFECTIVENESS AND GENDER EQUITY

Knowledge of local areas by implementing partners/staff was important to program success, as was the use of activity groups, which were consistent with the cooperative style of pastoralist life. The ARC program partners promoted sustainability of activities by working with self-selected groups, as well as groups formed by ARC partners to ensure ownership of activities through business and literacy training, visits to successful activities elsewhere, and by involving beneficiaries in the management of their activities. The empowerment of all beneficiaries, especially women, is a major contributor to the effectiveness of ARC program activities. Much of the success of ARC program activities can be attributed to targeting of female pastoralist dropouts for IGA.

Many of ARC program activities are replicable and/or scalable, particularly IGA. Training, good governance, and security are essential. Resource sharing between the county councils and the Livestock Management Marketing Committees (LMMCs) is replicable, but depend upon income-sharing agreements reached by individual county councils and the local LMMC.

The short-term prognosis for the ASALs of Kenya is reflected in the July 2012 Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) Country Report: *“The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance is likely to increase by August 2012. Currently the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance is estimated at about 2.2 million. Most of the highly food insecure households are located in northeastern and northwestern pastoral districts and in southeast and coastal marginal cropping areas. Food security conditions are expected to deteriorate by September in some areas of south-eastern and coastal districts whose crops have been seriously affected by unfavorable weather conditions during the 2012 long-rains season and output is likely to be well below average. In northern pastoral areas, as the dry season has already entered, food security conditions will gradually deteriorate until November when the short rainy season is expected to bring some relief to depleted grazing resources.”*

Despite this pessimistic outlook, the evaluation team found that respondents in the ARC program area of the ASALs indicated that they believed they had experienced a positive change in the food security of their HHs, and had developed a confidence in their ability to cope with future shocks. The evaluation team’s findings were based upon responses made by stakeholders in focus groups and personal interviews, undertaken by the evaluation team. In part, this relative confidence in the future appears to be attributable to ARC program activities and those of other international assistance agencies responding to the food crisis. Importantly, the short-term successes of the ARC program have provided a tangible indication of future opportunities and successes.

In response to inquiries by the evaluation team regarding HH resiliency, most beneficiaries and stakeholders expressed confidence that ARC area HHs in 2012 have a better ability to cope in times of severe stress than they did in 2009. Whether this response is due to the perception of ARC program accomplishments to date or hope in the future cannot be verified. The evaluation team was not able to determine the cause of this improvement in HH food security and resiliency or to determine if this change was due exclusively to the ARC program or other interventions in the area. However, during the period of the ARC program, respondents felt that the drought had intensified.

Of note is the perception that the role of women has changed and that woman now have more influence within the HH than before the ARC program. Respondents in focus groups and community meetings in the ARC program area repeatedly expressed the belief that the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance had decreased greatly; when at the same time official reports claimed that (across the whole ASALs) the population in need of assistance was increasing.

While this poll of ARC program stakeholders and beneficiaries cannot be taken as empirical evidence of the performance of the ARC program, many of the opinions expressed are confirmed by factual data and information of changes across the ASALs from 2009–2012 provided by the reports of the KFSSG in their regular reporting on the environment in the ASALs after both the short and long rains. This information mirrors many of the opinions expressed above.

2.4. KENYA FOOD SECURITY STEERING GROUP (KFSSG)

THE STATE OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY AND RESILIENCY IN THE ASALS BEFORE /AFTER THE ARC PROGRAM

The state of HH food security and resiliency to future shock in the ASALs before and after the ARC program is evidenced by data and anecdotal statements made by the KFSSG in the 2008/09 *Short Rains Season Assessment Report* and the 2011/12 *Short Rains Season Assessment Report*. A summary of pertinent comments from the report may be found in Appendix 3. Selected excerpts are below.

2.4.1. HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY

2008

- 2.5m people and an additional 850,000 school children are highly food insecure. These HHs are without sufficient production, HH stocks or purchasing capacity to meet minimum food needs.
- The rise in the price of food and non-food commodities has negatively affected HH purchasing capacity, forcing many HHs to sell livestock in order to meet HH food needs.
- Access to food is undermined by the prevailing high food prices, which are about 75-125% above normal.
- The composition and frequency of meals has declined precipitously, with many HHs reporting that the number has reduced to only one meal per day in up to 37% of HHs, including restricted food consumption for adults.

2012

- The sustained, favorable purchasing capacity since after the 2011 short rains ended in December 2011, improved access to cash and food items from ongoing interventions starting from March.
- The majority of HHs consumes two to three meals per day with the exception of some HHs in the southeastern pastoral areas who are consuming only one meal per day.
- The majority of pastoralists are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

2.4.2. GENDER EQUITY

A major success of the ARC program has been the empowerment of women in all ARC program regions. The program has capitalized on the “game changing” impact of persistent drought conditions by creating new communities of pastoralists dropouts in which changing gender roles have led to new economic opportunities for women. Women have embraced the new opportunities and now play a major role in resilience against future shocks.

2.5. SUSTAINABILITY

ARC program activities provided capacity building training for both technical and management aspects of irrigated agriculture; livestock water, animal and human health; the formation of Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC); and IGA for alternative livelihoods.

Training Community Animal Health Workers has resulted in entrepreneurial business activities among some participants, benefiting their personal HH as well as the HH income of the pastoralist whose animals they treat. Training for business skills has resulted in alternative livelihood activities being established (i.e. honey production, Arabic gum production, and milk value added and marketing). There is evidence of viable entrepreneurial groups who exhibit confidence in their ability to do business and continue on their own without the support of the program (for example those engaged in irrigated farming, fodder and honey production, community retail stores, and agro-vet stores stocking livestock drugs).

The initial success of these activities bodes well for their sustainability and ability to mitigate the effects of future shocks. Sustainability of activities will be dependent on the support of GoK through policies and interventions, and upon the development of markets for supply and produce sales. However, poor quality markets and roads, plus the absence of a viable service sector, pose significant barriers to development and sustainability. Finally, in order to build sustainability, future programs and implementers should consider the cross cutting issues described below.

PROLONGED DROUGHT

Drought conditions are the major contributing factors to increased poverty in the arid and semi-arid areas due to the loss in numbers and value of animals with associated negative impacts on food security leading to an increased dependency on food aid. Persistent drought conditions through much of the program period required that the ARC program partners respond to the expected increase in pastoralist dropouts through new alternative livelihood activities. The changing environment will require an examination of the future of pastoralism as it has traditionally evolved.

FLOODS

Floods are rarely considered an issue of concern in the ASALs but with the climatic change and resulting erratic rainfalls, flooding occurred in several areas of the ASALs in 2012. Floods cause damage by sweeping away livestock and people, spreading human and livestock diseases, cutting off communities, interfering with water sources and causing soil erosion. In the future implementing partners will need to factor in the possibility of flooding and likely consequences.

SOIL EROSION

Soil erosion is already serious in some parts of the ASALs such as Makueni. Soil erosion of either land or riverbanks can take away topsoil leaving the land bare and unproductive, with the consequence of reduced land productivity and reduced capacity to support livelihoods. Soil conservation is already being addressed in places like Makueni. In the future community partners will need to review the current effort and activities to assess their effectiveness with the aim of improving and modeling these activities so they can be replicated.

LAND-USE POLICY CHANGES

Land ownership and land use policies for the ASALs have not been adequately addressed in Kenya and efforts to date have been disjointed. Of major concern is land holding capacity, ownership, and adjudication. Climate change impacts will continue to affect the productivity of the ASALs and therefore the potential decline in holding capacity. Future programs will need to mobilize resources and support efforts to reform ASALs land policies. Land and the diminishing productive capacity is the main source of conflict in the ASAL area. Land ownership and land use policies are vital to the development of the ASAL areas.

ANTICIPATED CHANGES DUE TO NEW CONSTITUTION

The new constitution provides for the devolution of “power from the center”, raising expectations that communities will become empowered to decide their destiny. Local communities are expected to have more influence about how things are accomplished at the local level. ARC program activities included local communities in decision-making processes, however as devolution progresses, development and humanitarian actors will have to adapt their approaches to new governance structures.

REGIONAL SECURITY/INSECURITY

Insecurity is a major concern in the ASALs and continues to affect ongoing development efforts. Future resilience and development activities will therefore need to incorporate peace-building initiatives, as part of the development agenda, particularly in areas where tensions between communities and clans exist.

ROADS

The ASALs road infrastructure is poor and has hindered development of the region. There is a need to develop cheap methods of constructing rural roads in the ASALs as part of the overall development of the region.

HOUSEHOLD WATER

Access to safe, adequate quantities of water continues to be a major challenge in the ASALs. The ARC program has made efforts to develop livestock and crop irrigation water, as well as improve the quality of water for community HHs. The problem is far from being resolved and future ASAL activities will need to enhance current efforts and address both the quantity and quality of for HH consumption. Many HHs still trek over 10km a day to retrieve water for cooking and drinking with much of the burden falling on young women. Also, where HH water sources are shared with livestock, appropriate consideration for community use should be taken into account in future programs.

ELECTRICITY

There has been some improvement in the distribution of electricity to the ASALs but it is primarily available to urban centers and along the main roads. Promotion of alternative livelihood options for pastoralists has been somewhat restricted by the absence of electricity in rural communities. Future income generation activities would be enhanced with increased and improved access to electricity. As electricity becomes readily available, new income generation activities could be identified and implemented.

GROWTH CENTERS

Access to supplies, markets, services, consumer goods, communications, hospitals and schools, is necessary for development and growth to occur in the ASALs. It is important that the goods and services are available close to the potential users through the development of growth centers where these services are available and accessible. Private business enterprise such as Balambala in Garissa District offers a good example of a growth center. The establishment of an agro-vet shop to supply CBAHWs drugs and other veterinary supplies has had a positive effect. In an effort to keep drugs cool, solar energy was tapped and the need to use extra energy for charging phones when Safaricom improved its signals in the vicinity emerged. With the ability to charge phones at a fee, came the opportunity to sell phone credit, offer mobile money, and sell mobile phones. Development programs can use this model in other areas. Seizing the opportunity and taking advantage of naturally emerging urban centers with potential to serve as growth centers will help future ASALs projects to accelerate development efforts.

ACCESS TO CAPITAL/FINANCING

Access to finance is important for the development and facilitation of commercial activities. For farmers, livestock herders, agricultural marketers, traders and others involved in the agricultural value chain, access to credit/finance at reasonable rates helps in financing and smoothing transactions allowing people to make timely business decisions which helps minimize delays and losses along the value chain. ARC has already begun to address this and future programs should continue to do so in future activities.

VIABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GROUP APPROACH

The selling point for the collective/group approach is the ability to take advantage of economies of scale for both purchases and sales. The group approach comes with challenges, particularly in governance. To be effective, the group approach requires capacity building/education of group members and their leaders, establishing proper instruments of governance, and ensuring adherence to group agreements, which should be communally developed. The ARC program demonstrated the necessity of not only facilitating the establishment of groups, but also the importance of developing governance mechanisms.

3. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Future resilience and development programs should focus on activities that can be scaled-up, replicated, and are financially feasible so as to have an impact on the largest number of HHs possible. The changing natural resource environment and on-going food crisis necessitates that programs ramp up activities to have a greater impact on more people.

3.1. RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Build on program successes and achievements** by further developing scalable activities from pilot interventions in livestock and alternative livelihoods into larger scale interventions across the target areas.
- **Continue the development of alternative livelihoods** as options for pastoralists to allow for asset diversification to help strengthen HH resiliency from future shocks.
- **Continue the development of growth centers** to provide alternative lifestyles and income generating options.
- **Allow more time to address the birth cycles of livestock enterprises** and graduation of groups through the market orientation process in an effort to increase impacts and build sustainability.
- **Allow time for interventions to produce results of a critical mass** in order to ensure the realization of impacts from these interventions.

3.2. CONCLUSIONS

3.2.1. SECTOR RECOMMENDATIONS

Future activities in the ARC program area should focus on the following three pivotal areas, which are essential for the development of the ASALs and the future of the pastoral communities in Kenya.

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

In light of the limited resource base of the pastoralist lands, future activities in the ARC program area must focus on developing livestock that are more resistant to drought and limit grazing (for goats and camels, rather than cattle), which are inefficient converters of water and feed. Goat breeding programs should be applied in the arid lands, bearing in mind lessons learned from the pilot projects. Community-Based Animal Health Workers (CBAHWs) should receive additional training in goat and camel health programs. Livestock markets and marketing linkages should be extended and adjusted to encourage the production and marketing of camels and goats. Special attention should also be paid to the construction of several medium-sized livestock processing facilities closer to the ASAL lands as has been discussed with the Kenya Ministry of Agriculture for Isiolo. Other value added enterprises associated with livestock should be identified and promoted.

FOOD PRODUCTION

Activities in food production should focus on scaling up and replicating successful irrigated and terraced agriculture pilot projects. Crops should be encouraged that are more drought resistant and that will thrive under local conditions. Appropriate crop storage facilities, processing and distribution systems will be imperative to food production in the ASALs.

REGIONAL GROWTH CENTERS

The continued growth of alternative living locations for both pastoralists and dropouts is essential to developing resiliency to future shocks. Towns like Balambala and Kalacha have already become alternative living centers and locations for business operations (agriculture and non-agriculture), allowing for the diversification of pastoralist assets.

Investment in micro-scale business initiatives (gum, tilapia, bee keeping etc.), while important to individual HHs, do not lend themselves well to scalability or replication at a financially viable level. In the short-term, future funding should be diverted from micro-scale activities to those that can be scaled-up and serve the needs of a greater portion of the vulnerable population, bearing in mind that these micro-scale initiative are important in the longer-term, not only for the diversity of assets but to spawn a sufficient number of new and successful initiatives; promoting innovation and alternative paradigms.

3.2.2. ARC PROGRAM SUCCESSES, DEFICIENCIES AND LESSONS LEARNED

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY—SUCCESSES

- Capacity building and market infrastructure development resulted in increased sales volume and stabilized livestock prices.
- Increased access to financial capital (loans) for livestock traders and pastoralists, as a result of the guarantee fund and loans training provided through Equity Bank and First Community Bank.
- Improved accessibility, quality, and quantity of water for domestic and livestock use through rehabilitation of water points.
- Improved livestock health, by training of CBAHSSWs to provide livestock health services to underserved areas by the government veterinary officers.

- Improved pasture management, through capacity building and support to community grazing plans, reducing resource-related conflicts and improving rangeland health.
- Creating linkages and building relationship among the veterinary drugs suppliers, agro-vets, and the CBAHSSWs established sustainable supply chains.

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY—DEFICIENCIES

- Improvement of local small animals breeds (goats) was not successful as farmers were reluctant to remove the indigenous male goats from the herd.
- Introduction of metal silos for crop storage was not successful, as farmers did not accept the technology or the cost.
- Establishment of a livestock insurance index was not undertaken.
- Establishing an association of CBAHSSWs did not engage due to lack of human and resources, and lack of understanding of potential benefit.

ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS— SUCCESSES

- Cash transfers utilized as investments in the establishment of new alternative livelihood enterprises to pastoralists, and dropouts.
- Training in business skills and entrepreneurship.
- New productive farmland identified and developed for sustainable long-term food production, utilizing specialized technologies such as irrigation and terracing.
- Introduction of drought tolerant seed varieties for high value crops as an alternative to maize. e.g. green grams, cow peas, pigeon peas.

ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS—DEFICIENCIES

- Establishment of a honey processing center for Garissa beekeepers due to lack of financial investment.
- Obtaining community financial contributions and genuine endorsement of activities in some incidences due to erroneous evaluation of community's ability to perform.
- Sustaining the growth of tree seedlings after planting due to questionable suitability of seedling varieties coupled with persistent drought conditions.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Innovations are more likely to be adopted if farmers learn firsthand from peers in similar conditions.
- Strengthening of public (GoK)/private partnerships is essential to the sustainability of activities.
- Community involvement and partnerships are vital to the success of activities, such as community monitoring of livestock border movements and disease control through the CDCCs.
- The community seasonal calendar, as it relates to migration, is critical to determining labor supply for activities and the successful operation of livestock markets.

- Economic recovery and income generation activities are most attractive and sustainable with the pastoralists and drop outs as evidenced by activities such as the agro-vet store in Balambala and the tilapia farm in Kinnia.

SCOPE OF WORK FOR FINAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

APPENDIX A

Purpose/Objective

The purpose of this work order is to provide USAID's Kenya Mission and the OFDA with a performance evaluation, focusing on success and sustainability, of the OFDA-funded ARC program in Kenya.

The evaluation will be used to guide future Mission funding, particularly programs developed by the USAID JPC, which was established during the drought response in Kenya in 2011. The Mission and OFDA are interested in determining the success of the program in building resilience and strengthening and diversifying livelihoods through economic opportunities.

Background

In FY' 2009, OFDA funded a three-year project to address the food crisis in Kenya using a two-phased approach: immediate, short-term action to mitigate the effects of the food crisis and longer-term, activities aimed at strengthening and diversifying livelihoods through economic opportunities. The program is led by FH and has four other partners: WV, CARE, CRS and Action Contre la Faim.

The short-term activities provided immediate cash influxes via cash for work to the poorest of the poor while simultaneously protecting and creating community assets to benefit longer-term market linkage activities. The longer-term activities, principally strengthening market linkages, market creation/stimulation were aimed at addressing some of the underlying causes of the food crisis in the ASALs.

The full program proposal (as approved) and the most recently quarterly report are attached to this SOW for further reference.

Evaluation Criteria & Questions

Appropriateness:

- Were the value chains identified for activity (e.g. livestock, agriculture, etc.) appropriate to the area, opportunities and beneficiary interest?
- Did they perform (e.g. generate income) to the extent hypothesized in the program design?
- How were the value chains supported by ARC identified? Was market demand for the selected goods or services examined as part of this process?
- Who participated in the value chain programs and how were they selected?
- How many of the original participants are still involved in the value chain activity. Are there easily identified criteria that distinguish between those who dropped out and those who have continued on with the activity?

Effectiveness:

Assess the effectiveness of the OFDA-funded ARC program in achieving its objectives

- To what extent were the stated project objectives achieved, and what were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?
- Which approaches worked best and why?
- Among activities that explicitly aimed to be sustainable, how are those doing currently?
 - If they are working, what has contributed to their success?
 - If they're not working, why not?
 - Which are scalable/replicable?

Sustainability:

Assess the sustainability of ARC in Kenya

- What were the key technical skills/capacities the project attempted to provide, and which of ARC activities were the most successful in transferring those?
- Of those skills attained by beneficiaries, which are in use and positively affecting their livelihoods? Or what behavior changes are noted as a result of ARC trainings/activities that have improved beneficiary resiliency?
- What evidence is there that skills, knowledge, and practices will be sustained in a way that will mitigate the effects of future shocks?
- What challenges related to the policy and enabling environment of the region will likely affect practice and sustainability?
- To what extent are the objectives and assumptions of the program still valid?

Gender Equity:

Address gender equity in the ARC programs

- To what extent did ARC activities prioritize, pursue, and focus on gender equity (meaning targeting both men and women appropriately based on customs, opportunities, etc.)

Performance:

- How effective was ARC in targeting the right beneficiaries (those in need); in reaching those targeted; and in the scope and design of the project?
- If the different ARC partners implemented similar activities (such as cash-for-work or Community Animal Health Worker training) but had different outcomes, what caused those differences?
- Did any of the program activities lessen the need for other humanitarian assistance during the 2011 drought?

Learning

- Did the design of the program lead to increased HH incomes and resilience to economic shocks within the areas of operation?
- Were the monitoring indicators used to measure performance appropriate for telling the full story of the ARC program and accurately describing how resilience was increased and economic growth expanded? What methods were used to collect these indicators and were the findings representative of changes taking place in the broader community?

Methodology

As full baseline data was not collected for this project, only baselines for required output indicators, it will be necessary to design instruments to retrospectively capture behavior, economic, and other changes over the life of the program. One option could be to use nationally representative data and select down to the area in which the program operated. While this would not technically be a baseline, the possibility of using it as a 'before' snapshot should be investigated. It is anticipated that an evaluation study design will include rigorous quantitative data analysis of selected variables (i.e., outcome indicators) common across all the consortium member activities and systematically gathered observational and descriptive qualitative data collected among HHs and communities. In describing the evaluation study design, Performance, Analysis, Communications & Evaluation (PACE) is expected to justify the selection and application of methods. The evaluation methodology and report should meet USAID standards, as outlined in the USAID Evaluation Policy and Guidelines for Supporting USAID Forward Evaluations (see Appendix 3 and 4).

Data Collection Methods

Quantitative data should be collected from a statistically representative sample and observational and qualitative data should be gathered from a subset of HHs and/or individuals randomly selected in the quantitative data sampling. Additional qualitative data may use purposive or convenience sampling, but sampling methods and determination of sample sizes and sampling frames must be described, including the criteria used for selecting individuals, key stakeholders, and/or groups for interviews or other qualitative data collection. Also, please include measures to be taken in order to ensure protection and confidentiality of beneficiaries during data collection.

All key variables for analysis (including dependent variables and confounding variables) must be identified, or the process of building the list of key variables clearly outlined in the proposed design. It is anticipated that key variables will include:

- Retention of specific skills and knowledge
- Measures of quality of implementation activities
- Confounding variables, such as significant drought, floods, land-use policy changes, etc.

The proposed evaluation study design should include a description and/or example of the data collection tools and/or how the tools will be developed, in what time frame, and with whom, as well as the scope and time-line for data collection. Examples of qualitative data collection might include structured interviews with farmers, pastoralists, women in beneficiary HHs, government extension agents, and other stakeholders; and structured observations of practice and behavior related to improved rangeland management, and other program objectives. Examples of quantitative data collection might include: HH surveys of livestock health and production; and observation checklists designed to rank, score, or rate beneficiaries' demonstration of

skills and practices. To the extent possible, survey instruments should rely on / adapt existing instruments that have been validated and/or used in similar settings. Appropriate retrospective data collection methods may be needed in order to complement existing data for pre-/post-intervention comparison.

**Note: Data collected should be of quality sufficient to pass data quality assessments per USAID guidelines. Response rates should be collected and reported per AAPOR (www.aapor.org) guidelines.*

Data Analysis

The evaluation design plan should provide plans for analysis of all qualitative and quantitative data collected. The analysis should identify any barriers or constraints to realizing the ARC program as planned and as it adapted to changing circumstances (e.g., political or policy environment changes, unusually heavy rainfall, drought, conflict-related displacement, etc.).

Existing Information Available:

Throughout the program, FH, as consortium lead, has maintained and submitted quarterly reports, annual reports and success stories as per the award agreement. FH, and other consortium members, will likely have other data that may be of value to the evaluation team.

Deliverables

Evaluation Report (20 page maximum without appendices)

The format for the evaluation report should be consistent with USAID evaluation policy and guidance. Below is a suggested outline:

1. Executive Summary (one to two pages)
2. Table of Contents
3. Introductions (purpose, audience, synopsis—one page)
4. Methodology (i.e., data collection, analysis, selection criteria/sampling, issues such as key technical and/or administrative or access issues, if any, and any constraints or limitations to data interpretation, or gaps in data)
5. Analysis (e.g., an objective accounting of an analysis of the data)
6. Findings and Conclusions
7. Recommendations
8. References (include all documents reviewed, including background documentation and records of technical data application and decision-making)
9. Appendices (include copies of questionnaire and observation guides, and interview lists and table with a timeline of meetings, observations, interviews, and discussions conducted)

The report should meet quality standards outlined in Appendix 4 so that it can be considered a “quality evaluation.”

Evaluation Briefings:

Findings from the evaluation will be presented in two full briefings:

1. One for USAID/Kenya and USAID/OFDA
2. One at a follow-up meeting with key stakeholders

Team Composition – Experience and Skills

Evaluation team members should collectively possess the following set of skills:

- Extensive experience implementing agriculture and agro-pastoralist programs in the region
- Demonstrated success in having completed rigorous performance evaluations for a major donor, international Nongovernmental Organization (NGO), or international organization, that included quantitative survey research and statistical analysis, and qualitative or mixed methods
- An understanding of the political, economic, and agro-pastoralist context in Kenya.
- Basic understanding of USAID agreement management procedures

Estimated Level of Effort

- The notional start date for the evaluation is as soon as possible (but proposal must be mindful of the rainy season which will limit access to many areas).
- Key informant interviews and document review (5 days). The team should meet with staff from USAID, FH and consortium members, and other knowledgeable parties. It may review strategic assessments, grant documents, situation reports, and other relevant documents. OFDA staff will assist with facilitation of meetings and procurement of documents, as necessary.
- Survey and sampling frame design (5 days).
- Fieldwork and data collection in ASALs (25 days). The team may meet with representatives of the United States Government (USG), other donors, international NGOs, local NGOs, United Nation (UN) organizations, and other relevant agencies in Kenya as appropriate.
- Statistical analysis of the data and descriptive analysis of the qualitative data (10 days).
- “Preliminary Findings and Recommendations” Briefing for USAID staff (1 day). The team will brief USAID/Kenya and USAID/OFDA/ECARO to obtain feedback.
- Time allotted for preparing a DRAFT written report is 5 days.
- Final report revisions and printing (3 days). Following the final oral briefings and taking into account any new information obtained, the evaluation team will prepare and print a final bound version of the evaluation report and submit it in hard copy and electronic form to USAID.
- Briefing for all relevant stakeholders (to be defined by USAID) (1 day).

THE STATE OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY & RESILIENCY

APPENDIX B

The state of HH food security and resiliency to shock in the ASALs before the ARC in 2009 and after the ARC program in 2012 from can best be compared by using data and anecdotal statements made by the KFSSG in the 2008/09 Short –Rains Season Assessment Report and the 2011/12 Short Rains Assessment Report. The following comments from the reports tell the tale of the 2008 environment before ARC to 2012 after ARC.

Household Food Security

2008

- 2.5m people and an additional 850,000 school children are highly food insecure. These HHs are without sufficient production, HH stocks or purchasing capacities to meet minimum food.
- The rise in the price of food and non-food commodities has negatively affected HH purchasing capacities, forcing many HHs to sell livestock in order to meet HH food needs.
- Access to food is undermined by the prevailing high food prices which are about 75-125% above normal
- The composition and frequency of meals has declined precipitously, with many HHs reporting that the number has reduced to only one meal per day in up to 37 % of HHs, including restricted food consumption for adults.

2012

- The sustained, favorable purchasing capacities since after the 2011 short rains ended in December 2011, improved access to cash and food items from ongoing interventions starting from March.
- The majority of HHs are consuming two to three meals per day with the exception of some HHs in the southeastern pastoral areas who are consuming only one meal per day.
- Dietary diversity is limited to cereals, milk, oils, and pulses.

Livestock Prices

2008

- Impacts of high food prices are accentuated by the decline in livestock prices by 8-25% in most areas. Livestock productivity is declining, as is milk production, which is only 50-75% of normal.

2012

- The June livestock prices were generally above average for all species due to improved body conditions and low market supply as pastoralists are holding onto their livestock due to the availability of grazing resources and an effort to rebuild herds. For example, goat prices are over 50% above the five-year average for June in all the districts monitored by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA).

Maize Prices

2009

- The unprecedented and sustained rise in the price of food and non-food commodities that began in early 2008 has continued through February 2009. About 70% of the Kenyan populations are net buyers of maize and a significant proportion is currently highly food insecure.

2012

- Wholesale maize prices have further declined by up to 5% in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Malindi between the end of June and mid-July 2012. Similarly, retail maize prices also either remained the same or declined across the pastoral areas and the southeastern and coastal lowlands between May and June. However, some markets were exceptions including Marsabit, Trans Mara, Narok, West Pokot, Baringo, Mwingi, Nyeri, Mbeere, Tharaka, Lamu, and Taita Taveta where prices increased by five to 25% between May and June due to high market demand from HHs.

Household Terms of Trade

2008

- Below average livestock prices are deteriorating the terms of trade for pastoralists.

2012

- Above average livestock prices are counteracting above average cereal prices resulting in above normal terms of trade for pastoralists (see Figure 2). For example, HHs are able to access 45 to 120kg of maize in exchange of a goat, up from 25 to 75kg, the five-year average for June in various monitored markets. HHs' terms of trade are above the five-year average for June by 5 to 25% in Turkana, Laikipia, Marsabit, Wajir, and Tana River, by 40 to 65% in Trans Mara, Baringo, Mandera, and Samburu, and by over 150% in Moyale and Garissa. However, terms of trade are 20 to 40% below the five-year average in Ijara, West Pokot, and Narok, mainly due to significantly above average cereal prices.

Livestock Assets

2008

- Livestock body conditions are generally good except in Tana River, Ijara, and southern areas of Garissa where cattle are in fair condition.
- Livestock disease, most notably the Peste des Petite Ruminant (PPR) as well as Foot and Mouth Disease and Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia have heightened livestock mortalities and led to market closures.
- Grazing distances have risen to 15-25km and livestock body conditions are showing signs of stress. An influx of livestock from neighboring pastoral areas where rains had failed due to poor spatial and temporal distribution caused rapid deterioration of pasture, browse and water. Livestock herds were also decimated in Moyale Samburu and Baringo due to the PPR outbreak, causing imposition of quarantines.

2012

- Grazing resources such as water, pasture, and browse are rapidly declining leading to an early increase in livestock trekking distances in June, particularly in the northeastern and southeastern pastoral areas. For

example, the distances to water for livestock have increased by 10 to 30% in Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Ijara, and Tana River. However, livestock trekking distances are either normal or below normal in Turkana, Moyale, Marsabit, Samburu, Baringo, West Pokot, Laikipia, and Narok Districts.

- Milk production continued to increase in June due to enhanced livestock births in Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Moyale, Marsabit, Samburu, and West Pokot though quantities available to HHs were below normal due to below average livestock holdings.
- HHs are rebuilding their livestock herds rather than selling livestock in the market to fund other expenses.

Resilience

2008

- Distress coping strategies are now being employed by most HHs in the marginal agricultural zone including reduction of frequency, size and quality of meals; and charcoal burning.

2012

- The number of people receiving food assistance will decline to 2.2m from the current 3.75m people.
- The majority of pastoralists are employing usual livelihood strategies or relying on external assistance to access food. HH food consumption is minimally adequate. Milk production is below average, but some milk is available.
- Malnutrition rates [using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)] were 10 to 40% below the five-year average for June in Ijara, TransMara, Tana River, Turkana, Moyale, Narok, and Garissa. In contrast, the MUAC rates were five to 30% above the June five-year average in Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu, and Mandera.
- That the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates declined to 16 and 18% in May 2012 from 32 and 27% in May 2011, in Mandera West and Mandera Central, respectively.

Alternative incomes

2008

- Some pastoralists have widened their income base by engaging in fishing, such as in Turkana.

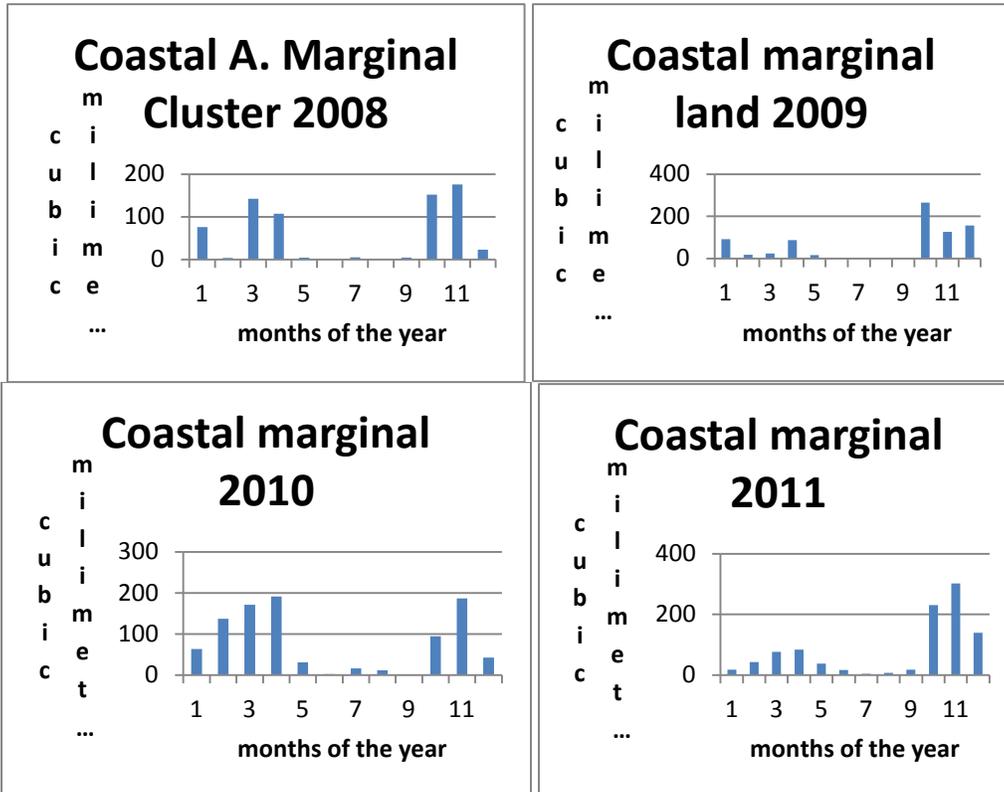
2012

- Cash income for HHs are casual labor opportunities from ongoing cash interventions such as unconditional cash transfers and cash for assets, and livestock-related labor activities.
- Although agro pastoralists planted some crops during the long rains season which started in April 2012, the poor rainfall distribution and, in some areas, the lack of physical access to farmland due to civil insecurity has led to near total crop failure.

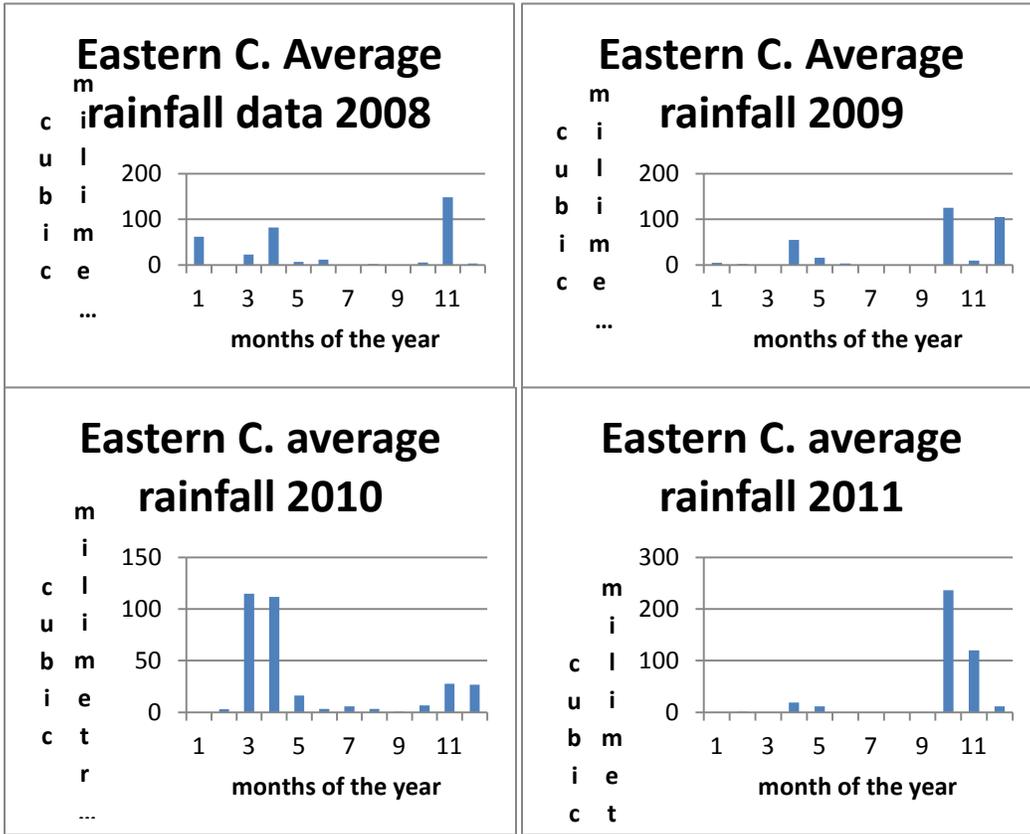
RAINFALL CHARS BY CLUSTER

APPENDIX C

COASTAL MARGINAL LANDS AVERAGE RAINFALL DATA FROM 2008 – 2011

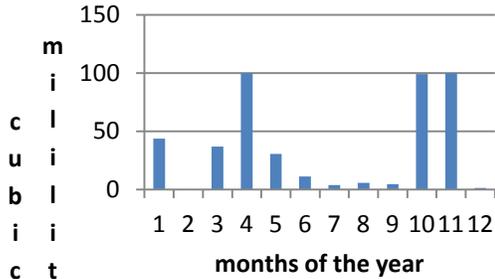


EASTERN CLUSTER AVERAGE RAINFALL DATA FROM 2008 – 2011

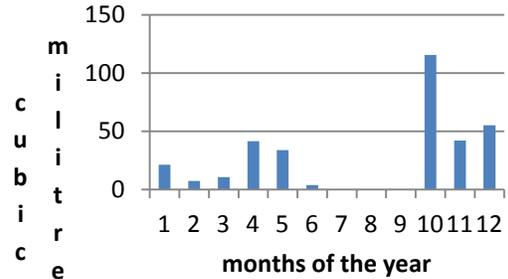


NORTHERN PASTORAL CLUSTER AVERAGE RAINFALL DATA FROM 2008 – 2011

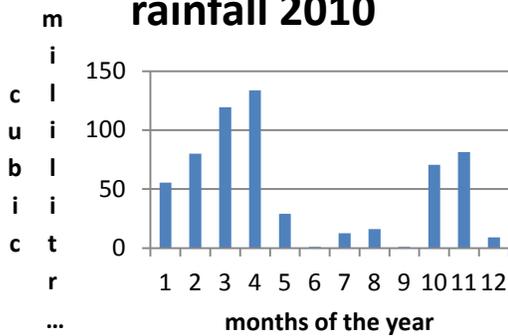
**Northern P. cluster
rainfall in 2008**



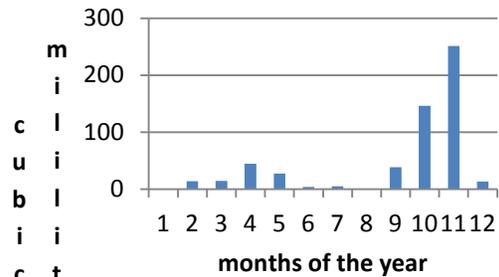
**Northern P. Cluster
rainfall 2009**



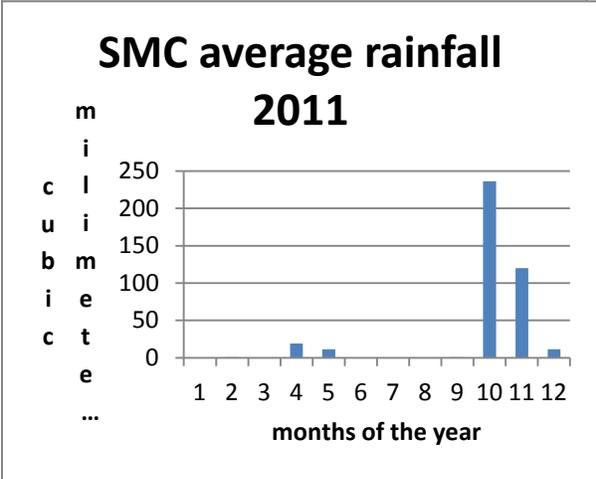
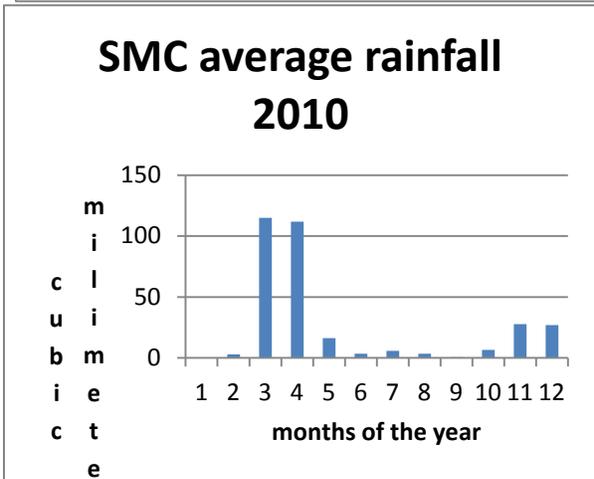
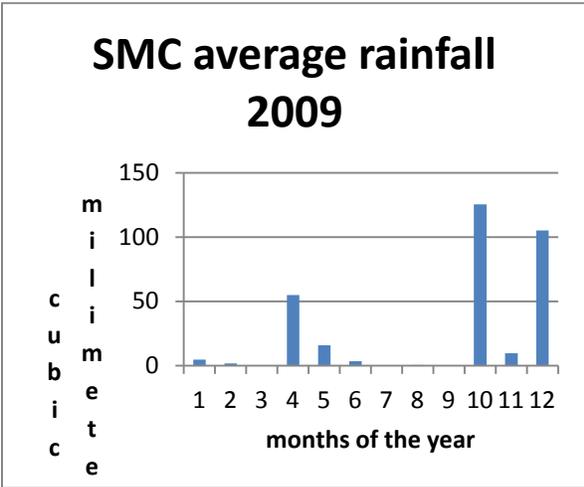
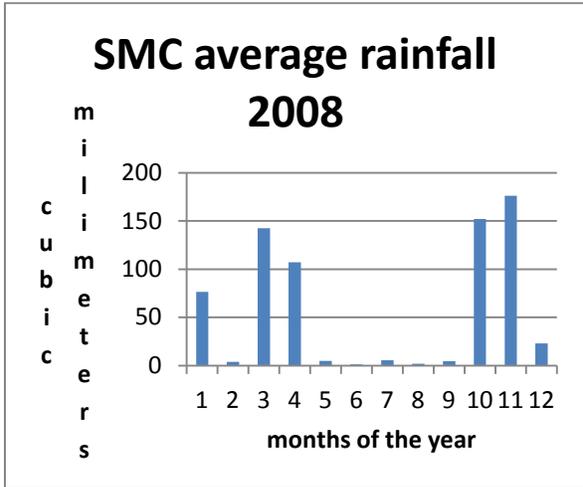
**Northern P. Cluster
rainfall 2010**



**Northern P. Cluster
2011**



SOUTHERN MARGINAL CLUSTER AVERAGE RAINFALL 2008 – 2011



GENERAL PERSONAL INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE/CHECKLIST

APPENDIX D

Date:

Location:

Interviewer:

Person being interviewed:

Relation to the project:

Implementer or beneficiary:

1. Why is he/she being interviewed?
2. Does he/she understand why he/she involved in the project and what is expected at the end of the project?
3. Of what specific intervention/activity are they knowledgeable or involved in?
4. For how long and in what role is the interviewee involved in project/intervention?
5. What skill/knowledge/experience did they bring to intervention?
6. What skill/knowledge did they learn from intervention?
7. What is their overall impression of the intervention?
8. What do they think was successful with the intervention?
9. In her/his view what were the problems, if any, in establishing the intervention?
10. What is currently being done to sustain the intervention?
11. What more needs to be done for sustainability?
12. Other comments from the interviewee:

Checklist of Issues to be pursued

1. Gender- involvement of women, ownership by women, sharing of household income/assets by women, impact of shock men vs. women
2. Perception of community towards equality of women.
3. Conflict – cause of conflict, frequency of conflict, coping strategy
4. Agricultural Inputs- crops and livestock-
5. Role of private agro dealers – i.e., agro-vet and others
6. Role and availability of finance i.e.. Equity bank
7. Maintenance and repair of equipment and structures
8. Cash for work and vouchers- what did they do with \$\$- consumption or investment?
9. Improving Resilience Issues
10. Number of people in need of humanitarian assistance, normalized by severe drought
11. Prevalence of acute/chronic malnutrition
12. Income in target areas
13. Household Dietary Diversity Score and Household Hunger Scale
14. Value of household asset holdings
15. Accelerated Growth
16. Pastoralists income from live animals and livestock products
17. Volume and value of sales of live animals and livestock products
18. Investment in upgrading in the livestock value chain⁴
19. Prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting)
20. Number of new technologies or management practices under field testing
21. Number of households using proven technologies and innovations

Cross-Cutting

1. Number of communities/counties with effective local management of natural resources (e.g. Water, rangeland)
2. Number of communities indicating participation in local decision making
3. Number of communities with effective conflict management institutions
4. Increased women's empowerment in the target areas

APPENDIX E

Catholic Relief Services – Makueni and Malindi Districts

Relationship and empowerment of community

The relationship between ARC-CRS (also known by CARITAS) and the community was positive and the communities were receptive to the program's interventions. As a way of empowering the community, the ARC-CRS in Makueni is targeting beneficiaries chosen by the communities as the most vulnerable. The beneficiaries contributed to some of the projects, such as in Makueni and Malindi where they constructed animal houses for small livestock, where ARC provided improved animal breeds.

Community ability to sustain Development process independently

Through ARC-CRS efforts and community empowerment efforts the irrigation groups in Makueni and Malindi are now receiving extension services from the Ministry of Agriculture and are having quarterly meetings with divisional agricultural extension agents.

The program's effort in ensuring close collaboration with key ministries (Agriculture, Livestock & Social Services), formation of community managed committees, the linking of farmers to markets, and the regular interactions (meetings) between the program's beneficiaries and the Government line ministries, was designed as a way of empowering the community to be able to sustain development process on their own after the program intervention.

Gender empowerment

There was observable balanced participation of both genders in project activities. Considering information from the District Agricultural Officer's meeting at Kathonzweni, Makueni, it was clear that there has been a measurable degree of gender empowerment by the project. It was stated at the meeting that HH income beneficiary depends on source of income within the farming activities. Income from large livestock, including goats, belongs to men while income from poultry and crops (mostly legume) is for women (the youth feel isolated because they have no share of income from farm activities). The community bias of income distribution between the genders (i.e. income from large livestock going to men) was corrected and beneficiaries from the project activities (irrigation, improved goat keeping, and poultry) were gender neutral (both men and women) regardless of the activity.

Relationship with the GoK

The program has partnered with Government ministries, churches and other development oriented organizations.

Cash transfers (Food for Work) – conditional and non-conditional

The cash transfer from CRS has been through cash grants, vouchers and livelihoods fairs. The success in using cash transfers for the development of terracing for irrigation was impressive. As was the results of

terraced agriculture in the area relative to no terraced agriculture. The soil erosion is clearly under control in the terraced fields and the crops growing in those areas are more robust as compared to the neighborhood where there were no soil conservation measures.

Cost effectiveness of activities and contribution of community

With the available information cost effectiveness of the program activities can only be estimated. The beneficiary communities contributed their time, land, and other items. It is reported that for the small livestock (goats) activities, communities contributed 60% of the total cost; for small-scale irrigation projects they contributed 40% (i.e. land hire and farm input whereas ARC-CRS (through CARITAS) provided the irrigation pumps only).

Retention of specific skills

The program has undertaken capacity building activities such as training in specific skills, seed fairs, etc. Enabling the community, through groups and committees, and making it the responsibility of the community to manage and run their activities ensures retention of the specific skills.

Quality of implemented activities

Based on the activities visited and the observations and discussions with beneficiaries the quality of some activities is at less than acceptable. The goat breeding activity has not performed well in terms of the number of offspring due to flaws in the design and implementation whereby the free range goat grazers were expected to identify and take goats for mating to a confined (caged) area.

CARE Kenya – Garissa District

Relationship and empowerment of community

In meetings with GoK officials it was confirmed that there is an excellent working arrangement with CARE Kenya and the beneficiary communities (and their leaders). There are regular consultations and information sharing through community/beneficiary meetings and training sessions. Besides the direct relationship between CARE and beneficiary communities, it was indicated that in the course of the implementation, the program also facilitated interactions and other relevant relationships between beneficiaries and other stakeholders in different value chains (i.e. veterinary drugs, input suppliers and financiers for the agro-vets, the network of agro-vets, and CBAHW).

The community appears to be shifting from being aid-dependent to being able to support themselves. One beneficiary stated, “We never thought we could plant and grow xoos (grass)” which they now grow and sell. It was observed that the beneficiaries, on their own initiatives, have expanded the original activities, such as irrigated area, number of beehives, size of business enterprise, etc. A woman beneficiary of a cash transfer at Balambala used some of the cash to set up a shop in town. These initiatives are an indication of growing self-confidence and independence by the beneficiaries.

Community ability to sustain Development process independently

The communities have been conditioned to accept that it is the responsibility of the community/groups to manage and run their activities, facilitating the learning process and imparting ownership and a sense of independence.

Gender empowerment

Gender empowerment appears to have been successful in the empowerment of women in ARC activities and in the area in general. It is probable that this empowerment of women is a result of not only the ARC program but the accumulated efforts of CARE Kenya and other organizations over time. While it was observed at the Garissa livestock market, it is men who dominate, particularly the transaction of the animals, it appeared that over the ARC-CARE Garissa activities, women were the dominate force. In community meeting both men and women were present and participated equally, contrary to what would have been expected in the traditional setting of these communities.

Since the domination of women is mainly with the pastoralist dropouts there may be other reasons, other than project interventions, that have contributed to this empowerment of females. Future project activities should address this dominance of women to avoid alienation of men, particularly from the pastoralist dropout whose role in the family/HH has already been disrupted by natural phenomenon.

Relationship with the GoK

ARC-CARE Kenya has worked closely with the department of Veterinary Service in the establishment of the CBAHW program, including setting the criteria for and actual selection of trainees, training, equipping and monitoring their activities. The Department availed the technical personnel to train and monitor while CARE facilitated the process. In addition the department engaged the resource persons (CBAHWs and Agro-vets) during the vaccination and mass treatment programs and for livestock disease surveillance.

Cash transfers (Food for Work) – conditional and non-conditional

Cash transfers have been rated high in the success of the ARC-CARE Kenya activities. In interviews with both beneficiaries and CARE staff it was concluded that “Cash transfers targeted for women pastoral drop – outs that were either pregnant, lactating and/or breast feeding implemented in year 1 of the project period” were the greatest contributor to the moving from food insecurity to HH resiliency.

The cash transfers provided a soft landing for the vulnerable people who fell out of their traditional lifestyle, by offering an alternative income source while reducing their debt levels, improving credit worthy and saving their few remaining assets from the effect of the drought. Some beneficiaries were able to save and invest in new business enterprise”.

Cost effectiveness of activities and contribution of community

Cost effectiveness, or value for money, in CARE Kenya interventions require more information than is currently available. Since the initial activities were a reaction to an emergency, it appears that the activities can be termed as cost effective considering that the beneficiary communities have moved to food security and are developing a resiliency to future shocks. By continued support in terms of business development skills, adult business literacy and numeracy and diversification of group enterprises for alternative livelihoods, which are now providing the beneficiaries regular income for their HHs, needs.

The contribution of communities (groups) was mainly in form of un-skilled labor, provision of locally available materials including soil, water, poles and stones depending on the localities and the support area. It is estimated that beneficiaries contributed about 10 to 20% of project costs, depending on the activity implemented. In several cases communities contributed matching funds in cash.

Retention of specific skills

While it is the responsibility of the community to manage and run their activities, the project provided facilitation to enhance the knowledge and skills in specific areas. There was evidence of gradual improvement in the management of activities directly proportional to the training provided. Making it the responsibility of the community to manage and run their activities heightened the retention of the specific skills.

Quality of implemented activities

The quality of implemented activities based on observations and comments from beneficiaries appears to be well above satisfactory. To ensure interventions remain relevant with time, CARE changes their approach as new ideas evolve, such as with the management of livestock, where CARE started with an emphasis on destocking of livestock to reduce losses at times of drought, but now they also emphasize the need for restocking when conditions are good.

Action Against Hunger – Garba Tulla District

Relationship and empowerment of community

In order to empower and to promote ownership of the program by the community, ACF invited the involvement and participation of the community in the assessment and identification of the needs to be addressed by the program. Access to the beneficiaries was done through the district administration and community leaders in committees that included the interest groups. Currently a pilot activity is being implemented in one market and will hopefully be replicated in remaining markets.

Community ability to sustain Development process independently

The groups that benefitted from cash grants in IGA were trained in developing business plans for the existing small scale enterprises and were then supported with cash grants to actualize the business plans. More than half of these groups are currently running independently.

Livestock management associations whose members are drawn locally currently run livestock markets rehabilitated by ACF. Pasture/rangeland committees were organized to carry out mapping of previously existing pastures, prepare training in pasture regeneration and conflict resolution programs. Some water management committees are active in management of water sources through collection of water fees used for operations and maintenance of the water points. Hopefully this is a sign of the ability of the beneficiaries to independently sustain development.

Gender empowerment

The center of focus for ACF interventions is the HH which implies a balanced approach to gender issues. In a 2011 survey by ACF, of 60 small businesses women and only 17 by men owned interviewed 43. An IGA, Sablata group, visited during the evaluation, was composed of 16 members with equal number of men and women.

Relationship with the GoK

The Government has assisted ACF in the identification of community needs coordination and of interventions amongst different implementing partners to avoid duplication.

Cash transfers (Food for Work) – conditional and non-conditional

Cash transfers in the form of grants were based on HH needs and previous business skills. Eligible groups were selected for training in the development of business skills and budget planning. The groups were linked to Equity Bank, where they could open business accounts. In the 2011 business survey of business owners only 7 out of 60 respondents indicated their businesses were in poor condition created by poor market linkages and low supply of business inputs.

Cost effectiveness of activities and contribution of community

The community contribution to the implementation of the activities was in the form of subsidized labor and construction materials.

Retention of specific skills

The community members wholly managed groups that benefitted from cash grants in IGA. These groups were trained in developing business plans for their already existing small scale enterprises and were then supported with cash grants to actualize the business plans. More than half of these groups are currently running independently.

Livestock management associations whose members are drawn from the localities of these markets currently run livestock markets rehabilitated by ACF. Some water management committees are active in the management of water sources through the collection of water fees, which are used for operation and maintenance of water points.

Quality of implemented activities

It appears that both the beneficiaries and governmental stakeholders are satisfied with the quality of the activities being implemented in the region.

Food for the Hungry – Marsabit District

Relationship and empowerment of community

FH has strong relationships with communities, through its officers on the ground, and ensures that program activities are conducted within community leadership structures. FH understands that maintaining strong relationships is critical to program success. Resilience related activities require a longer-term presence and consistent contact with communities.

The ARC-FH program focuses on empowering communities through involving them in management of activities. The projects target local institutions/groups with emphasis on building the capacity of these groups to manage activities (FH staff do not manage the activities, they facilitate group management). Some examples include: LMMCs, water user associations, environmental management groups, alternative livelihood groups (gum Arabic, fodder, etc.). Cash for work activities were also community-managed with community representatives overseeing the day-to-day work and selection of beneficiaries.

Community ability to sustain Development process independently

Involving communities in the management of the program activities was intended not only to empower them but also to create capacity for them to be able to sustain these activities independently. The long-term development activities were aimed at income generation and linkages to the private sector in order to ensure sustainability. The LMMCs were linked to county councils and through the shared revenue model; LMMCs members get the income to operate the market efficiently.

Gender empowerment

Women appear to be more involved and successful in the business oriented activities. They are more vocal when compared to norms of the communities in the program area and they have internalized the newfound freedom and are now very articulate on what they want for the future. Asked what they require for future development the women said they specifically want: (1) linkages to financial institution for targeted (women targeted) finances; (2) more opportunities for girl education; and (3) restocking of camels to those HH without camels, more specifically, they want camels for women (camels typically belong to men).

Some of the FH activities targeted women. Such activities include partnering with Kalacha Nomadic Girls Primary School in child development and capacity building through skills and management training as well as targeted cash for work to women (groups).

Relationship with the GoK

FH is very active in the district steering committee meetings (Government established). The program is also involved with Government departments in multiple planning and implementation activities. Since Government representatives have limited resources, FH ensures, often using FH resources that staff from government line ministries participate in beneficiary training and other program implementation activities where possible. For example, vaccination and de-worming campaigns were conducted in conjunction with District Veterinary Officer (DVOs) and the Ministry of Water staff was involved in water user association trainings and monitoring.

Cash transfers (Food for Work) – conditional and non-conditional

Most of the cash transfer was in the form of cash for work and for emergency relief. The cash for work facilitated rehabilitation of watering facilities, while some was used to buy food for children, buy clothes, pay school and/or for paying medical bills.

Cost effectiveness of activities and contribution of community

FH staff believe that developing and strengthening of livestock markets (through LMMCs) is very cost effective as the inputs are relatively inexpensive (training for LMMCS, some basic infrastructure work where needed), but the benefits are immense as increased sales benefit large portions of the population (\$2.2m in sales in Marsabit markets in 2011 while cost of supporting these markets was minimal). The primary community contributions have been their time, but where possible, communities contributed supplies or shared the cost with the projects in some activities.

Retention of specific skills

Communities have been specifically involved in the management of activities. The project deliberately targets local institutions/groups with emphasis on building the capacity of these groups to manage activities. Capacity building activities such as training and the focus on empowering communities through involving them in activity management is a way of ensuring specific skills learned through the project are retained by the community.

Quality of implemented activities

The quality of implemented activities is good according to the beneficiary communities interviewed. Specifically impressive were the rehabilitated Kalacha Dida springs and the environmental programs at the Kalacha Nomadic Girls Primary School.

World Vision – Turkana District

Relationship and empowerment of community

In Kainuk, the area Chief and area Councilor were enthusiastic to show the evaluators the WV activities and discuss the merits and demerits of the activities. As these officials advised “there is clear participation and consultation of and among the stakeholders who include the GoK line ministries, Provincial administration, the community and the WV staff”.

Community empowerment by the WV did not appear to have a female bias although, at Kaputir, the women were very vocal. The ARD-WV program is using capacity building, through training, community management of activities through committees, to empower the beneficiary communities.

Community ability to sustain development process independently

The ARC-WV program supported beneficiary communities to form management committees such as the Water Users Association, the Livestock Management and Marketing Committees and the Irrigation Scheme Committees (who managed operations of the schemes) to be able to sustain the development process independently. The community is confident that they can manage the activities own their own. They however want to be empowered more through improved security and be shown better/modern farming methods and tools. Women were more specific on what they want: assurance for girls’ security and education.

There is ownership of activities among the farmers (direct beneficiaries) and the community (indirect beneficiaries). Farmers are, through implementation of activities, linked to the Ministry of Agriculture where advisory services, seeds and capacity building activities are available.

Gender empowerment

Gender empowerment seemed balanced considering within the groups that were visited. Heavy rain and security issues interrupted the tour program, so that it was not possible to visit various groups and management committees as earlier planned. Even at Kaputir where women were very vocal, men too were vocal and it seemed all were articulate in expressing themselves both for current and future needs.

Relationship with the GoK

It is clear that the Government line Ministries/Departments have a working relationship with WV. They participate in WV activities and contribute to program capacity building through technical supervision, farmers’ trainings and development of the scheme’s technical designs.

Cash transfers (Food for Work) – conditional and non-conditional

Cash transfers were mainly through VFW, where beneficiaries worked on various project activities and obtained vouchers, which were used to get food items (short-term and during the project life). It is also noted that there was increased economic empowerment through the VFW to farmers and vendors, which is witnessed through the construction of permanent houses, increase in stocks in the vendors shop, etc.

Cost effectiveness of activities and contribution of community

There is a consensus among beneficiaries and government officials that the ARC-WV activities have made a significant contribution to the community. The community contribution to the program activities was in kind through provision of such things as land, stones for the construction of gabion boxes, labor and supervision which can be estimated at approximately 20% of total activity cost. The communities also provided supervision through management committees, such as Water Users Association, Livestock Management and Marketing Committees, and the Irrigation scheme Committees.

Retention of specific skills

Involvement of communities in the implementation and management of various program activities leads to the retention of specific skills introduced in the course of the activity implementation. The skills are passed on to the communities through capacity building activities such as training and involving them in management of these activities.

Quality of implemented activities

It is noted that the implemented activities were generally satisfactory and any issue that has arisen may not be a result of quality but either a result of security or extreme weather. Such issues include the de-silted pan at Kakong'u, which currently has no water because of lack of rain, the flooding of the farms and irrigation-inlet destruction by excess downpour at Koputiro irrigation scheme and an abandonment of development of a farm at Kaputir due to insecurity. These initiatives performed well initially.

MEETINGS AND PEOPLE MET DURING THE EVALUATION

APPENDIX F

Monday 11th June – 2 Inception meetings

Meeting PACE and ARC Consortium Members at dTS office – for presentations, discuss development of ARC Results Framework and fieldwork schedule and logistics

Meeting at USAID – PACE, USAID and ARC Consortium Members to review purpose and expectations of evaluation, receive comments on the inception report and presentation/discussion of fieldwork schedule and logistics

Field Visit 1: CRS -Tour of CRS activities in Makueni – 13th to 15th June

Wednesday 13, June

Meeting at DAO office, Kathonzweni District headquarter

Present:

Ms. Rhoda Kuisya – DAO, Katonzweni District (in larger Makueni)

Ms. Mulongo – Veterinary officer

Mr. Daniel Musila – crops

Mr. Martini Waweru – CRS

Ms. Abigail Mwendu – CARITAS Machakos Diocese

Mr. Raphael Mwau – CARITAS Machakos Diocese

Pius Lemba – CARITAS Machakos Diocese

Joseph Ndambuki – CARITAS Machakos Diocese

Meeting Misyi-thanthatu farmer group

Meeting Katithi Irrigation group

Thursday 14, June

Meeting with Kanini Kaseo goat keeping group

Meeting Kituluni Soil and water conservation and tree seedling group (23 members)

Attended Farmers Field Day – chance to meet farmers, Government officials including the guest of Honor, Assistant Minister of Agriculture Hon. Gideon M. Ndambuki

Friday 15th, June

Meet Father in charge, Father Bonaventure Musyoki, Mbuvo Catholic Parish (Kothonzweni district)

Meet Kumya Ukyu poultry keeping group (7 members)

Field Visit 2, Tour of CARE activities in Garissa – 19th to 23rd June

Tuesday 19th June

Meet the ARC-CARE Kenya Garissa Sub-office team

Present

Mr. Abdi Nur Elmi – Project Manager

Dr. Boku Bodha – Veterinary officer

Mr. Edgar Indasi – Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) officer

Mr. Victor Mwiti – Livelihood officer

Meet the DVO – Dr. Rashid in the presence

Wednesday 20th June

Meet, livestock owners, traders and brokers at Garissa Livestock Market in the company of Dr. Bodha, Mr. Indasi and Mr. Mwiti of the CARE office

In the company of Garissa CARE sub-office staff – Mr. Abdi Nur Elmi, Mr. Abshir Mohamed and Ms. Safi Mohamed:

Meet Horset Bouralgy Women group

Meet Burrow Farmers Bee keeping group

Meet Gargar Bee Keeping (women) group

Meet Galbet farmers (group)

Meet Biyagudud Milk Marketing and value addition women (there is 1 man) group

Thursday 21st June

In the company of Garissa CARE sub-office staff – Mr. Abdi Nur Elmi, Mr. Abshir Mohamed and Aden Harun:

Meet Towfiq and Sankuri Milk Marketing women groups

Baad Fodder, Fruit and Vegetable farmers group

Meet Agro-vet proprietor (shop)

Meet Community Health Workers (CHWs)

Meet cash transfer beneficiaries

Friday 22nd June

Debriefing meeting at the CARE Kenya Garissa sub-office

Present

Mr. Abdi Nur Elmi – Project Manager

Mr. Abshir Mohamed – Livestock officer

Mr. Aden Harun – Business Development and Skills officer

Ms. Safi Mohamed – Assistant Livestock officer

Dr. Boku Bodha – Veterinary officer

Mr. Victor Mwiti – Livelihood officer

Field Visit 3, Tour of ACF activities in Garba Tulla – 24th – 25th June

Sunday 24th June

Meet with ACF Nairobi and Garba Tulla team at ACF Guest house

Present

Jane Rita – Head of Garba Tulla station

Daniel Nyambara – Coordinator Food Security (ACF Nairobi office)

Charles Matemo – Coordinator Water and Sanitation Health (ACF Nairobi office)

Charles Lalu – Program Manager, Garba Tulla

Monday 25th June

In the company of Daniel Nyambara – Coordinator Food Security (ACF Nairobi office), Charles Matemo – Coordinator Water and Sanitation Health (ACF Nairobi office) and Charles Lalu – Program Manager, Garba Tulla and ACF field officers – Ungiti Muktar Ungiti, Jafar Abdinasir Haji, Amina Issack Rasa and Hadija Galgalo:

Meet Kulamawe Water Committee and visit 2 markets at Kulamawe

Committee members

Sheick Hussein Ali Tacho - Chairman

Wario Halake – Area Chief

Ali Roba Bonaya – Assistant Chief

Mariam Sereka – Vice Chairlady

Mohamed Halake – Treasurer

Abdul Karrim Saresa – Secretary

Hassan Roba G – Vice Secretary

Halima Bonaya – Member

Arero Molu – Member

Halima Jirmo – Member

Daud Jardesa - Member

Meet the area Chief and Duse rehabilitated water pan beneficiaries at Duse

Meet Cash grant beneficiaries in Kinna

Meet Sablata IGA (fish) group beneficiaries in Gubadida in Kinna

Field Visit 4, Tour of FH activities in Marsabit – 26th – 29th June

Tuesday 26th June – Travel from Isiolo to Merille en-route to Marsabit

In the Company of Mr. Wato Ndenge, FH project Manager, Marsabit and Salgi Ilkul

Meet Gum and Resin group at Merille – Margaret Nakwang, Chairlady

Meet Merille Livestock Market Management Committee (some) and tour of the market

Present

Abdinur Sheick – Chairman

Rose Lito –Treasurer

Wilfred Longrish – Secretary

Wednesday 27th June – Travel from Marsabit to Kalacha

In the presence of Wato Denge – Project Manager, Peter Njeru – Coordinator Pastoral Livelihood Program (PLP) and field program officers – Adano Salesa (Livestock), Roba Dibo (Natural Resource Management) and Shamo Sora (Community Mobilizer)

Meet Kalacha Nomadic Girls Primary School Principal and teachers and tour agro-forestry

Meet Kalacha Dida Spring Management Committee

Meet Kalacha Cash for Work beneficiaries

Thursday 28th June – Travel from Kalacha to Marsabit

Meet the CBAHWs at the offices of PLP

Present

Wato Denge – PLP Manager

Jackson Nkuruma – Coordinator PLP

Peter Njeru – Coordinator PLP

Kurfa Elle – Mobilizer PLP

Guyo Elema – Mobilizer PLP

Joseph Lemorogo – CBAHW

Kubo Idhoro – CBAHW

Sarr Iggu – CBAHW

Meet Marsabit Central District Commissioner (DC) (Peter)

Meet Marsabit District (Zonal) Forestry Officer (Joseph Maina)

Meet Equity Bank Manager (Benson Kinyua) and Loans officer (Francis Njogu)

Meet with Equity Bank loan beneficiaries (Livestock traders)

Friday 29th June

Meet the FH Marsabit PLP team for debriefing – among the attendants was: -

Wato Denge – PLP Manager

Jackson Nkuruma – Coordinator PLP

Peter Njeru – Coordinator PLP

Kurfa Elle – Mobilizer PLP

Guyo Elema – Mobilizer PLP

In dTS office at Fedha Towers, Westlands

Tuesday 3rd July – in office – morning before travel to Kitale

Meeting with Former ARC M&E (Mr. Richard Ngunjiri)

Field Visit 5, Tour of ARC-WV activities in Kainuk – 4th to 6th July – in the company of Lewis Aritho (dTS) and WV Nairobi officers (Carol Maua and Lydia N. Mungai)

Wednesday 4th July

Meet at the WV Integrated Program Area – Kainuk, Kenya (IPA) office– review of the work itinerary (Peter Sericho)

In the company Peter Sericho and other Kainuk IPA WV officers:

Meet the area Chief (Eyanae Lokitoe Apanng'ore) and area councilor (Nicodemus Eguman) for courtesy call

Meet Galla goat beneficiaries, CBAHWs and trained pasture management beneficiaries at Kaputir

Meet Kakong'u water pan committee (did not meet the team at the pan because of security issues but met elsewhere)

Meet trained pasture management beneficiaries, water users and the CBAHWs (this is the meeting with a young 'engineer')

Thursday 5th July

Meet Koputiro Irrigation Committee members and farmers

Meet successful and practicing CBAHWs

Meet the Kainuk WV IPA team for debriefing

Present

Peterson Erus – Senior IPA Manager, Kainuk

Peter Sericho – Irrigation Engineer, IPA, Kainuk

Eyanae Lokitoe Apang'ore – Area Chief

Nicodemus Eguman – Area Councilor

Daniel Ekuwam – Koputiro Irrigation Committee member

From Nairobi

Carol Maua – WV

Lydia N. Mungai – WV

Lewis Aritho – dTS

Monday 9th July Meeting at USAID for Presentation of the Preliminary Findings and Recommendations

SYNOPSIS OF ARC EVALUATION MEETINGS

APPENDIX G

Field Visit 1: CRS Project component in Makueni (larger Makueni) 13th and 15th of June 2012

Focus on: Main development issue on – Water and Soil conservation, management and lessons (both what can be borrowed for the future and those that need not be used:

Wednesday 13th June

Visit to Kathonzweni

Courtesy call to District Agricultural Officer, Rhoda Kuisya and her team at Kathonzweni District –

Noted that one of the Ministry's objectives is to implement Vision 2030 through linkages with farmers and others in the Private Sector

Main intention is to make farmers food secure

Suggest areas requiring future support to be – provision of more technical staff for the Ministry in the district, staff and farmer training to bridge existing knowledge gaps and water (rain and underground) harvesting for crop production

HH income beneficiary depends on source – income from large stock including goat goes to men while income from poultry and crops (mostly legume). Youth feel isolated because they have no access to income from farm activities, so it is claimed that they get involved in vices such as drug taking

Visit to Katithi area – Amuka (Katithi) Irrigation group:

Issues –

Irrigation water from Athi River, which has water throughout the year

The irrigated area contrast the surrounding area with thriving crops – onions etc.

Group members reduced from 15 at start to current 8

The group activities are said to be replicated, but it could do better

Income (probably revenue) accrued by the group is at Kenya Shilling (KSh) 270,000 annually

There are a number of issues – group governance and sustainability (the members have reduced with time instead of increasing), water source is a public good and increased use could raise concern and possible disruption,

Misyi-thanthatu (Kitithi) goat keeping farmers group (15 members):

Issues –

Good idea for long-term increase in incomes through improved goats (size, weight and therefore improved price). Need to address the effective participation of goat keeping farmers (both members of the group and non-members)

Thursday 14th

Kanini Kaseo goat keeping group (10 members HH)

Same issues and attributes as above

Very few animals have been presented for breeding – only 6 in the last 9 or so months

Need to address the current model used in member training, the buck management and the buck access by goat farmers to improve the future use of the bucks by members and non-members

Kituluni Soil and Water conservation group (Yakivumbu):

Membership has increased from 18 in 2009 to current 23 members

Their work of terrace building and planting trees in water trapping holes has shown positive compared to areas around where this is not practiced – the activity/technology has shown results and should be expanded

There was clear contrast between the areas with soil and water conservation effort and those without – severe soil erosion where no effort has been made to conserve soil and withered crops

Field day at Mbuvo – Mr. Mukonza

Attended by Minister (Ass. Minister) for Agriculture (indicating importance shown by politician) who emphasized the need to change of traditions in farming particularly in the crops planted against the rainfall (drought tolerant vs commonly grown crops like maize which does not do well when rainfall is not adequate). He pointed out that one could grow the crop that is drought tolerant and market the harvest to buy maize for HH needs

The field day provided a forum for learning and seeing the various crops that can do well in the area with the available precipitation

Friday 15th

Courtesy visit to Father in Charge (Bonaventure Musyoki), Mbuvo Parish, Kathozweni District – providing leadership and support to development effort in the area

The Kumya Ukya poultry keeping group not doing well – 7 members, had 8 Kenbrow cocks but has 5 remaining. Have reduced production and has a major challenge in feeds.

For all the groups, they had formed Savings and Internal Lending Co-operative, which are important source of individual financing.

General issues with the livestock improvement activities (goats and poultry):

Uncontrolled introduction of new genetics – need for proper assessment of possible impact local materials

Seems there is very low uptake of the improvement activities

Field Visit 2, Synopsis of ARC-CARE Project component in Garissa 19th and 22nd of June 2012

Focus on: Main development issues

Tuesday 19th

Meeting at the CARE Kenya Garissa office with Project Manager and his team

80% of communities in program area depend on livestock for livelihood and animal health is of great importance

The Garissa market, particularly one on Wednesdays for cattle is the largest in the area

Other CARE activities (alternative) in the program area apart from livestock include – Honey production (bee keeping); water sanitation and hygiene; and rehabilitation of water facilities; crop and fodder production.

Only one-day rainfall in the whole of 2012 (by June 19th)

Although the 2011 draught was severe than the 2009(?), the effect was less due to interventions by the program – community more informed and practicing of coping mechanism i.e. destocking, moving to better places in time

Rainfall failure in the area has become very regular – every 3 years

Important livestock in district are – camels, goat, sheep, cattle and donkeys (donkeys are very prominent as beasts of burden). The prices of camels have increases dramatically over the last 3 or 4 years – used to be almost same with cows but now is about 3 times

It appears the community has learned and they are shifting from aid dependent to being able to support themselves. Some have been quoted to say, “We never thought we could plant and grow xoos (grass)”

Meeting with the DVO (Dr. Rashid)

Acknowledged and appreciated working together with the ARC-CARE Kenya team in Garissa

Had participated in a baseline survey and need assessment conducted by the CARE Kenya for the emergency interventions

Participated in development of CBAHWs and liaises with them in animal disease surveillance and vaccinations in the district

Collaborates in Garissa livestock market initiatives including capacity building, access to finances, market facilitation, and others

Wednesday 20th June

Visit to Garissa Livestock market:

The market is said to be the largest cattle market (on Wednesday) in the region – about 2,500 head of cattle, 100 head of goats and 50 head of sheep per day. The main market day is Wednesday

Livestock from the Garissa market are taken to many destinations but mainly Nairobi and Mombasa – this was clearly noticeable by the large number of transport vehicles/lorries

The mode of sales is not clear since brokerage (market overwhelmed by activities of brokers) was noticed to dominate the transactions – no visible haggling or sign of auctioning

It was also indicated that brokers' activities are not only confined to the market but also extend to the field where they go to source animals before the market day

There was advanced negotiation with the Country Council to have a joint management of the market between the council and the private sector – this has been happening in some county councils

There was clear absence of women participants in the market

Travel and visit to Horset farm; Burrow and Gargar Bee keeping groups; Galbet farm and Biyagadud milk marketing and value addition groups:

The people involved in the visited activities are the peri-urban poor composed mainly of pastoralist dropouts

Horset farm is owned and managed by Horset women group

Among the activities at Horset farm include – production of fodder, horticultural crops – tomatoes, green pepper etc., and fruits – mainly bananas, bee keeping, marketing of the produce from the farm – they have a roadside fodder outlet where about on average about 10 bales of hay are sold per day

The roadside shops for hay and milk (including value added milk products – yoghurt) are a strategy to maximize on potential customers over and above delivery to Garissa

Galbet farm also produces fodder and horticultural crops and has a roadside hay outlet

The groups are all farming and keeping bees

The farming activities are along the Tana riverbanks and use the river for irrigation

Women dominate the membership of the groups – Burrow bee keeping group has membership of 23 and only 8 are men, Gargar bee keeping group has membership of 32 and only 10 are men

Thursday 21st June

Travel to Balambala and visit various activities – Sankuri and Towfiq women group, Fodder, vegetables and fruits farming group, Agro-vet shop, CHWs and cash transfer beneficiary:

The Sankuri Towfiq women group process milk (yoghurt) and meat (preserves meet – nyirinyiri)

The group had grown from initial 25 members to 40 members

The Baad irrigation group, with 46 members is dominated by a minority Bantu speaking Moyoyo community (who traditionally are hunters and gatherers along the Tana river)

The Baad group, like others, have been expanding through their own initiatives

The Agro-vet shop is an interesting phenomenon at the Balambala shopping center and provides lessons for future development activities in similar situations – developed for the supply of drugs to the CBAHWs, it has expended its services to include charging mobile/phone sets at a fee, selling top-up airtime/credit and also selling the sets (it is only Safaricom network that is available and had only been in the area for 2 weeks by the time of the visit). The shop is also in the process of being an mpesa (mobile money transfer) agent

Pioneering and setting up the agro-vet shop has helped other activities/business to come up at Balambala center

The CHWs have been trained by the project indicated that through their activities, they had been able to influence the breast feeding habits of the community (where the community had not recognized the value of exclusive breast feeding of the baby in the first 6 month of live) and improved the health of the baby

One lady beneficiary of cash transfer had used some of the cash to set up a shop at Balambala, which seemed to do well. This is a good example of how emergency intervention can transform individual to self-support and enhanced resilience to future emergency situation

Friday 22nd June

Final meeting with ARC-CARE Kenya Garissa team

It was reported that the project was dealing with 8 fodder groups with 318 members and 4 non-fodder groups with 288 members

The project had started with 4 agro-vet shops which has grown to 17 at time of the visit – it was observed that use of agro-vets for community animal health services is a better option or works better than use of groups/associations

The meeting observed that future success of the activities should be based on replication of success stories (activities)

The projects arranges for farmers' tours to other areas (districts) to learn from successes and failures of others

ARC-CARE Kenya (Garissa) would want to sell to Government and the private sector the ideas and activities that have worked in their project – CARE Garissa has been good in capacity building and working with others to achieve goals and objectives (has worked with 1st Community Bank in the area to provide Mifugo Biashara financial services – saving and lending - to the community)

CARE's approach is changing as new ideas evolve – started with emphasis on destocking of livestock to reduces losses at times of draught but now also emphasizes the need for restocking when conditions are good

The team defined resilience as ability to be mobile to be able to able to access good pastures and water and being able to adjust (reduce mainly) the livestock herd sizes to manageable levels/sizes

Access to mobile phone services is accelerating availability of information particularly for market helping producers to get better prices and to know where they can market

Garissa livestock traders are connected to intermediate and terminal markets

There has been improvement in livestock marketing through training and information sharing and establishment of new market centers – bringing market services closer to the people

Some issues arising from activities:

What is the future of pastoralism in the area and is it tenable. What interventions are better suited to address their needs

Whereas the Tana River is supporting alternative livelihood options for pastoral dropout and minority groups like the Moyoyo, how much settlement can it hold through irrigation

What are the returns in these group activities?

Field Visit 3 Synopsis of ARC-ACF Project component in Garba Tulla 24th and 25th of June 2012

Sunday 24th June

Travel to Garba Tulla.

Evening meeting on 24th observed:

An evaluation had been done in 2011

There has been increased uptake of new technologies or new way of doing things, like transacting of mobile money and improved community connectivity in the ACF project implementation area

A public (council)/private sector (LMC) partnership in running the Oldonyiro market has been agreed. This involves sharing of market fees at an agreed proportion. The proportion to the LMC goes toward maintenance of the market and market services and also contributes to sustainability of the market

Monday 25th June

Tour the project (ACF implemented) area – borehole rehabilitation at Kulamawe, rehabilitation of water pan at Duse, Cash grant beneficiary at Kinna and the Sablata IGA – fish group beneficiaries

Kulamawe livestock Watering point

Project built a 50,000 liter water tank and troughs for livestock

The water is managed by 11 member Kulamawe Water Committee who charge for to water per livestock brought per day – Camels – 4/= per head, Cattle – 3/= per head, Sheep & Goats – 1/= per head. Donkey drink for free

Informed that between 8,000 and 15,000 animals are watered everyday (estimate from the daily revenue collection gives about 5,000 heads a day excluding donkeys – but revenue may under estimate)

The design of the tank and placement of the troughs allows for proper use of water (no dirtying by the animals)

The watering point serves a radius of about 8 km (information from the ground)

Duse water pan

At rehabilitation, the intention was have water from the pan pumped to a tank, which feeds to troughs, by gravity to have clean water for the animals

The community was to provide the pump but have not done so. The water pan serves a wide population but the water does not last for long if the rains fail to come on time

There was a borehole that was non-functional because no diesel for the pump. The problem arose due to conflict with the neighboring community where diesel is sourced from under normal circumstances

Cash grant beneficiaries at Kinna

The grant was unconditional and a onetime cash transfer of KSh. 15,000/= (meant for 6 month at KSh. 2,500/= per month) to the beneficiary and there were a total of 28 beneficiaries at Kinna

The beneficiary met still feels that there is need for more aid – need to be supported again. The husband is a casual worker, searching around for work, and the lady feels they continue to be support (this however the only incident during the tour such a feeling of hopelessness was expressed). It was not possible to get the opinion of the other beneficiaries

The beneficiary however expressed willingness to do small-scale business if supported (be given cash – no explanation why they did not use the previous cash grant to start a small business)

Sablata IGA – fish group beneficiaries

Resources (cash) given for the participants to diversity sources of income to increase HHS' short-term access to food as well as its long-term resilience

The group visited was composed 16 member with equal number of men and women and had 9 ponds (one old) and harvested twice a year

The group was to receive support of KSh 160,091/= and KSh. 100,000/= had already been provided

Some issues arising:

How to ensure beneficiary community contribute to their agreed part to make the project interventions successful – at Duse, the community were to contribute a water pump so as to ensure the animals take clean water from troughs and safeguard the pan from contamination by dung and urine – camels are the most notorious

The issue of conflict though not clear, was limiting access to clean water because water from borehole could not be pumped due to lack of fuel

It appears that the fish group was lacking knowledge on how to farm fish in the ponds

Field Visit 4 Synopsis of ARC-FH Project component in Marsabit 25th and 27th of June 2012

Tuesday 26 June

Tour and meet with the Gum and Resin group and Merille Livestock Management Committee at Merille on way from Isiolo to Marsabit

Gum and Resin women group

The group has 23 women members and started in 2009. The project has other such groups – also at Laisamis and Isiolo

It deals with gum and resin

The group collects and buys the resin from the herders. Sells about 100 kg of gum and 1,000 kg of resin per month

The group has an investment plan for which they are raising funds to implement

Merille LMC

The LMC is composed of 12 members

Because of its location, it took time to develop due to security issues, resistance by cartels and level of people willing to participate in the market

The market started in 2004 and ARC-FH was involved from 2009

Merille market is managed through public/private (council/LMC) where the fee is shared as follows: 60% to Marsabit County Council and 40% to LMC

Other markets have replicated Merille model

Merille market exhibits a unique characteristic in that women so empowered that they dominate the market. They are the majority participants even in offering brokerage services – this is interesting considering the culture of the dominant communities in the area

Wednesday 27th June

Travel to Kalacha and visit Kalacha Nomadic Girls Primary School for agro-forestry activities, visit Kalacha Dida spring and the management committee and meet with Kalacha cash for work beneficiaries

Kalacha Nomadic Primary School

Partnership of the Primary with FH started back in 2004 and the activities include:

Pasture establishment at an irrigation scheme located about 3km from school and makes hay which the school sells

Goat project – have 5 dairy goats whose milk is used at school and extra sold and have saved KSh. 60,000/= from the proceeds

Because the school is the only with dairy goats in the area, others come to learn about dairy goat rearing

Child Development Program, which facilitates access to education for girls by sponsoring bright girl children to secondary education, provides spiritual nourishment and help build strong character foundation to the girls

Tree planting in school, which serves for training and establishment of tree nurseries. Seeds are harvested locally and also from outside the area. Some of the trees have medicinal value (Neem), used as food/vegetable (Muringa) and can be used as toothbrush. The school also sells tree seedlings and has accrued about KSh. 150,000

Promotion of sanitation and health – facilitation of water storage and teaching on cleanliness and health issues

Capacity building through skills and management training

The school has been a leader in academic excellence Marsabit – in 2011, 60 girls sat for KCPE and 54 were admitted to secondary school. The first graduates from the school are sitting for KCSE this year (2012)

The primary school does not charge fees and the funding is from well-wishers and the small income from tree activities. The government only funds instruction

Kalacha Dida Springs

The project facilitated rehabilitation in September 2010 and protection of the spring – animals drink from troughs, which are situated outside the fence perimeter

This is a very impressive rehabilitation – so many animals can drink at the same time and do not have to get into the springs, which now have clean water, and the vegetation is regenerating. About 2,000 camels are brought to the springs for water per day (each camel take about 60 to 100 liters per visit – takes about 12 days to come back for water)

There is a management committee for the spring but they do not charge any fees as of now. The springs have been used communally and the concept of charging may be new to the community.

Meeting the spring management committee and the cash for work beneficiaries

The committee Elders observed that FH program has the following development activities, which are important in the area:

Emergency – cash for work

LMC

Environmental Management committee - the spring activities falls under this component and

The CHW

The Dida Spring water source is very important to the community who come from over 70 km and the committee has deeply appreciated the ARC-FH assistance (in cleaning the spring, protecting it and providing the drinking troughs that ensure the animal have access to water without having to get into the spring)

The spring water is salty and they believe this contributes to the medicinal quality of camel milk

Livestock availability at the market depends on the pasture condition in the area – when there are no pastures around, animals migrate away

Livestock market development within Kalacha has brought market services closer to the Kalacha community where one can take to market even one goat and people make money through trade in support services and other wares – tea, buns, brooms, baskets, etc.

The livestock marketed has benefited women more

Cash for work targeted women (groups) though men were also involved – 60% women/40% men. Most of the groups in Kalacha are women groups. Part of cash for work was used to buy food for children, buy clothes, and pay school and/or for paying medical bills

Big proportion of money generated at market gets to the family benefiting them

Some women were said to be doing big business at the market

Asked what they require for future development the beneficiaries said:

Access to more capital for livestock trade – this can be through linkage to Equity bank

More protection of wells and springs

Strengthen the livestock marketing management committee – the council still takes all the fees charged at the market. Need for Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

More awareness to producers on marketing – keep livestock as a commercial enterprise – not selling animal only when need arise

Shelter for vulnerable HHs

Increase CBAHW and retrain and kit the existing ones – government veterinary services are not available and therefore the need for CBAHW

Support for establishment of private tree nurseries

Support to fodder production activities – for supplementation particularly to weak animals

Support for putting up relevant market structures – market sheds. It should be noted that livestock markets are seasonal because migrations due to pasture availability

What the women said they specifically want for future development:

Linkage to financial institution for targeted (women targeted) finances

More opportunities for girl child education

Restocking of camels to those HH without camels – they also want camels for women since camel belong to men

Thursday 28th June

Meeting with CBAHW, DC (courtesy call), District Forestry Officer and Equity Bank

Meeting with CBAHW at the ARC-FH PLP office.

CBAHW are trained to deal with all livestock but are more biased to addressing cattle issues

The procure drugs from any drug stockiest and they do other businesses

In their own declaration, CBAHWs provide free services and make their income/pay from drug sales

The CBAHWs were provided with a starter kit worth KSh. 21,000/= by the FH. They however contributed a third of the amount i.e. KSh. 7,000/=. They repay, with time, the two-thirds portion by FH to their Association (the Association of CBAHW), which the association used for loaning the members

There is a curriculum for training of the CBAHWs. The program has trained 40 CBAHWs for the larger Marsabit (before it was split to more districts), which is not adequate. The role of CBAHWs is critical since there are only 3 veterinary officers in the larger Marsabit. The pastoral communities in the district appreciate CBAHWs because they understand the problems and are able to treat. However the community will appreciate if all are well trained and are given refresher courses

About 15% of the CBAHWs are women

Asked what help they (CBAHWs) would want to get from FH in the future they responded:

They want more training (capacity building) particularly on emerging diseases such as PPR, which have very devastating effect when they occur. Livestock are very important to the communities in the region for their livelihood – there is a Samburu saying, “I live because they (livestock) live”

They want to improve the livestock productivity through improved breeding – therefore the CBAHWs want to be trained to be able to offer breeding services – can be offered visits to cattle keepers with improved breeding knowhow

They also wish the phone network is more available in the area and their mobility (use of bikes) is improved

Courtesy call to the Marsabit Central DC:

The DC chairs the district steering group which has a food situation monitoring mandate and a team responsible for this – the FH sits is a member of the group and is a major player with is a good working relationship. The Government gave FH the mandate of food distribution in the district

The steering group has a mechanism for early warning in any emerging situation including possible conflict. The group share ideas and plan together on peace initiatives. They also work together at chief's peace forums. They use local mechanisms to build peace between warring groups and for environment conservation/protection

One way of reducing conflicts is to create livestock production and marketing awareness with the communities through training and capacity building for them to form associations – with improved income, rustling would not be necessary

Restock in areas hard hit by drought and have lost most of the animals

Meeting with the Zonal Forestry Officer

There are 2 major forests – Marsabit and Mt. Kulal

The country requires having at least 10% forest cover – forest is threatened by droughts, animal pressure (destroys plants), charcoal burning (a major issue for now), etc. Loss of forest cover result to change of climate/weather

To mitigate against the loss of forest cover – plant more trees outside the forest demarcated areas, vigorously protect the natural resource through collaboration, partnership and establishment of local community governance structures

Visit to the Marsabit Equity Bank

FH has been working with Equity bank for about 3 years to boost livestock productivity – they have an MOU between them. They started partnering in 2009.

Equity participates in FH capacity building activities through training on financial matters – their mission is to offer inclusive customer focused financial services that socially and economically empower their clients and other stakeholders

Equity has been training community to empower them to do own trade (this aims at reducing vulnerability during droughts, etc.). Has also trained rural women on financial literacy

They have easy loans for traders – can loan on presentation of a weighing bridge ticket/evidence. Through partnership, 60 independent loans have been made and about KSh. 30m is the total loan portfolio

Loan security is by groups, items, livestock, etc. MoU only covers 25% of the risk – character is the most important aspect and offers social security. So far there has not been any loan security issue and therefore have not approached any guarantor

The Equity bank has not integrated its loan with insurance and not many organizations are willing to insure livestock in transit because of the high risk. There is an index based livestock insurance that uses satellite images to trigger compensation (developed in association with ILRI) but it has not taken strong root.

Major challenges in marketing include: - insecurity, few buyer (only 3 camel buyers in Moyale) who dictate terms and delays payment as they wish, transportation especially the costs involved and the fact that animals are not transported at night

To improve the livestock market – there is need for more abattoirs (slaughter houses), more terminal markets, holding grounds, more flexible financing with a grace period designed for the unique livestock trade and improvement of many other trade inhibiting practices

Friday 29th June

Final meeting with ARC-FH Marsabit

Geographical targets – Marsabit, Moyale and Isiolo

The Marsabit FH has trained 67 CBAHWs (40 in Marsabit and 27 in Isiolo). They have kitted 61 of the CBAHWs and helped establish drug stores.

Benefit to the overall area (community including both those directly in the project and those outside)

From the reactions of the beneficiaries, a lot has been done

A good percentage have been positively affected by the project activities

People have got more information/knowledge – of importance is to know how to sustain themselves (resilience). No relief food has been provided in the last 2 month and there is no outcry whereas in the past, there would have been an outcry

Illiteracy has been a major problem and it creates problem of communication and trust

There is a marked change in women role in the HH/family due to target effort to empower women. Women are more response to HH needs

Change of life and living standard – demand for HHs has gone up and this has seen women get more involved

FH has put effort to change the idea of free things – change of food for free to food for asset (community assets like dams, forests, etc.)

What needs to be done in the next 5 years to create sustainability: –

Reach 60% or over of the target community to diversify asset and livelihood base

Need for public institutions (County Councils) to recognize and accept to work with institutions (water user associations and LMCs) created by FH and other development partners

The issues raised earlier also hold for ARC-FH area of operation in Marsabit.

Field Visit 5 Synopsis of ARC-WV Project component in Kainuk/Turkana 3rd and 7th July 2012

Travel from Nairobi to Kitale on 3rd and travel and visit Kainuk area on 4th.

Wednesday 4th July

Started with a meeting at the ARC-WV office at Kainuk then visited the chief for courtesy call. The area Councilor accompanied him.

Was to meet with Kakong'u water pan committee but there was a security issue and could not meet the committee (meeting postponed to the following day)

Travel and meet Galla goat beneficiaries, CBAHWs and trained pasture management beneficiaries at Kaputir

160 beneficiaries, spread around the WV area, were trained on improved goats

The Kaputir beneficiaries received 2 Galla bucks per beneficiary which are also allowed to serve the neighbors goats

It was reported that some offspring of the Galla bucks had died – most likely cause of death was an outbreak of PPR

On being asked what the beneficiaries would want done for the future development, the area chief said:

He acknowledged support received so far but said they want continued and more support – drugs, more Galla bucks and also include female Galla goats. However he noted that the Galla goats seem to eat more than their local animals. Also requested that some dairy goat breed from South Africa (he did not know the name of the breed but had seen it at Marigat).

Women are proving to be better managers and therefore future Galla (or any other) beneficiaries should be women

There are about 600 HHs and about 6,000 as the total population and about a quarter of the people have each 2 to 15 goats.

The program has trained about 6 CBAHW whom get about 2 service calls a week. They do not charge for service but charge for the drugs. The farthest they travel to offer services is 7 km. CBAHWs are important in the area because the nearest veterinary officer is about 137 km away from Kaputir. The CBAHWs feel they require more training to be able to identify/diagnose and deal with new diseases such as PPR and Contagious Caprine Pleuro- Pneumonia (CCPP).

The beneficiaries pointed that there was a farming project that was started but was not complete and perhaps they would not require to be provided with food support if it had been completed

The women said they would want peace and assurance for their children to get secondary education – they want a secondary school build at Kaputir – the nearest secondary school is over 30 km away

The community wants a drug store nearby and maybe at Kaputir maybe setup by the CBAHWs. The Livestock Marketing Association would like to be the source of drugs and other stores for the CBAHWs in the area

Meet Kakong'u water pan committee and user beneficiary

Visit Kakong'u rehabilitated water pan and meet water user and pasture management beneficiaries and CBAHWs

The water pan was dry – takes about 5 months to deplete water if o rain

It was observed by the beneficiaries that introduction of Galla goats (bucks) in the area was a good idea – sign of improving the local goats. The bucks that were brought initially had initial setback (had high mortality) due maybe to change of environment

The CBAHWs sometimes batter drugs with livestock if the client/herder has no money to pay for them

The CBAHWs are consulted when deciding the kit to provide to ensure relevance of the kit to the problems on the ground. CBAHWs observed that they need refresher training to keep up with the situation in the field

At one of the meeting with water users, a young man by name Peter Lokeu, suggested that to solve water problem in the area, it will be necessary to pump river (seasonal) water to the top of the nearby mountains range to be able to supply to the community around that area by gravity. The seasonal river will need to be dammed and create water reservoir/

Thursday 5th July

Visit Koputiro irrigation scheme, meet the irrigation committee members, tour farmers' grain store and have a debriefing meeting at the **ARC** -WV Kainuk office

Visit to the Koputiro irrigation

The Koputiro irrigation visit and the expected meeting with the scheme committee were marred by unexpected downpour but there was a tour in the rain to the irrigation water source, the scheme and the grain store. The scheme irrigates 80 acres holding 160 HHs

The irrigation water is sourced from river Malimalite where some gabions were built to direct the water but needs major repair which will involve not only rebuilding the original ones but also re-enforcement and construction of new ones

The chief lend the tour of the irrigation scheme and was very enthusiastic to show around, point out the problematic area and offer possible solution

Some issues the Chief and a committee member raised include – there were some parts of the scheme that are not properly leveled and they flood; and sprinkler irrigation would be better than canal irrigation although water has to be pumped to a tank. Crops cannot grow in the flooded parts and therefore the people allocated these parts lose

The Chief and the committee member wanted WV to contract engineering works to level the land and if possible to change from canal irrigation system to sprinkler system

Visit to the farmers' grain store

The store has been completed but no activate yet

It is expected it will help the farmers to store and stock grains either for selling when prices are good or to use during scarcity

Debriefing meeting at the ARC-WV Kainuk office

Present during half of the were the WV team, the Chief and a Councilor to respond to questions by the reviewers

Asked what the community would want in two scenarios – with continued rain or if the rainfall ceases

If the rains continues, there will be need to change the irrigation system to sprinkler and use water as need arise

If rain fails and river is dry, then it will be case for relief food

Since the construction of the irrigation scheme, they have harvested twice and equally lost the crop due to flooding. There is need for rehabilitation of the canal water inlet and the system and the gabions that were destroyed during the floods

Sheep and goat rearing has been abandoned (only few sheep and goats remains) because of the Pokot/Turkana conflict – the Pokot have been raiding and taking away the Turkana livestock and that is why the Turkana are turning to crop farming

Flooding caused destruction of the fence and this created new problem – wildlife human conflict

Kainuk has an 8 bed hospital and the nearest better equipped is Kitale – over 2 hours away – because although Kapenguria is nearer, Turkana cannot trust their problem will be genuinely solved considering the tribal conflict

There is also an issue of education – school fees high, there is a high dropout – only 50% of those who enroll at primary one reach primary eight and of those who reach primary eight, about 70% finish. There are many issues causing the problem – illiteracy, distance to school, and number of classes available among other causes. Most schools are church based

Due to the food coming from the Koputiro irrigation scheme there has been an influx of people to Kainuk town. With the conflict between Pokot and Turkana communities, mainly based on cattle rustling, the Turkana community at Kainuk is changing to also farming as they keep livestock

Peace component must be an integral part of the program in Kainuk, without which nothing much can be accomplished

Some issues: Security is major concern because of the conflict between Pokot and Turkana (who are neighbors) based on livestock rustling. This is pushing the Turkana towards crop farming. How are this deep-rooted conflict and the dynamics going to be resolved?