

**D. GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL STAFF INTERVIEWED BY
STUDY TEAM**

D. Government and Local Staff Interviewed by the Study Team

Study Team interviewed the following Kenyan government and local staff in the courses of Phase-I field work.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Office Name/Position</u>
A. National Government Office in Nairobi	
1) Office of President	
Mr. V. K. Lelei	National Project Coordinator, Arid Lands Resource Management Project
2) Office of the Vice-President, Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sport (OVP&MOHAHS)	
1. Mr. Richard O. Nyaliech	Economist
2. Mrs. Ruth F. B. Oeri	Commissioner of Department of Social Services
3. Mr. Wycliffe. Wangwe	Social Development Officer, Department of Social Services
3) Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP)	
1. Mr. J. K. Kanithi	Undersecretary, External Resources Department
4) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MOARD)	
1. Mr. Joshua K. Terer	Permanent Secretary
2. Mr. W. A. Onono	Depty Secretary,
3. Mr. E. C. Chesiyana	Director, Land Reclamation (ASAL),
4. Mr. D. N. Osiemo	Deputy Director of Land Reclamation,
5. Mr. Peter Bwombuya	Deputy Chief Economist
6. Mr. David Mutisya	Senior Land Development Officer
7. Mr. Peter E. Ochieng	Economist
8. Mr. J. M. Mwangi	Public Relations
9. Mr. C. R. Mukinda	Assistant Director
10. Mr. Julius Kones	MOA
11. Mr. Cyrus M. Mbogo	Economist
12. Mr. Timon K. Moi	Director, Regional Research Center, Perkerra, KARI
13. Mr. N. G. Gachini	Soil Chemist, Kenya Soil Survey (KSS), Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)
14. Mr. B. K Waruru	Soil Scientist, KSS, KARI
15. Mr. Joseph K. Mburu	Head, Agricultural Information Center
5) Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MOENR)	
1. Mr. Ochino A. M.	Conservator of Forests
2. Mr. Ernest Ambune	Assistant Chief Conservator
3. Mr. Samuel K. Kiptorus	Economist
4. Mr. Simon Thuo	Assistant Director
5. Mr. Sally J. Kibos	
6) Ministry of Roads and Public Works (MORPW)	
1. Mr. Roselidah Ajwang	Economist/Senior Planner
2. Mr. Ombam Regina	Economist
3. Mr. R. A. Ombam	Economist

7) Ministry of Health (MOH)

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|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Dr. Ouma | Director |
| 2. Mr. Julius K. Bett | Economist |
| 3. Dr. Eric M. Muchiri | Epidemiologist |

B. Provincial Office in Nakuru

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Chepsaigwet K. K | Provincial Director, Rift Valley |
| 2. Mr. Jhon K. Meli | Provincial Agricultural Officer |
| 3. Mr. S. C. Yagou | Provincial Livestock Production Officer |

C. Baringo District Office

District Office

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|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. T. H Dado | District Commissioner/Chairman, Office of the President |
| 2. Mr. Kutswa Olaka | District Officer I/, Alternative Chairman |
| 3. Mr. G. M Mailu | District Development Officer, OVP&MPND |
| 4. Mr. Nicholas Gichuru | KMFRI, Baringo District |

District Rural Development Office

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|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Justus. N. Mutuku | District Program Officer (DPO)/Rural Development, DRD |
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District Agricultural Office

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|------------------------|--|
| 1. Mrs. M. J. Sang | District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer, MOA |
| 2. Mr. Mary J. Sany | District Livestock Production Officer, MOA |
| 3. Mr. J. K. Yatich | District Agricultural Officer, MOA |
| 4. Mr. Kabui Macharia | District Farm Management Officer |
| 5. Mr. Mark Ki Yego | District Crop and Horticultural Officer |
| 6. Mr. Wilson Kiplagat | District Forest Officer |
| 7. Dr. W. K. Kineti | Deputy Veterinary Officer |
| 8. Dr. W. K. Tauan | District Tick Control Officer |

District Veterinary Office

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. David Doo | Director, Farm Management Officer |
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District Water Office

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|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mr. J. K. Tomno | District Water Officer, |
| 2. Mr. J. M. Oban | Hydrologist |

District Public Work Office

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Mr. M. Y. Telieny | District Works Officer |
|----------------------|------------------------|

District Forest Office

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mr. W. K. Kiplagat | District Forest Officer |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|

District Health Office

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Amos M. Walugongo | Medical Officer of Health, MOH |
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District Environment Office

1. Mrs. Sally J. Kibos District Environmental Conservation Officer

District Information and Development Center

1. Mr. I. K. Bartonjo District Adult Education Officer

District Culture and Social Services

1. Mr. C. O. Onyancha District Social Development Officer (DSDO),
2. Mrs E. T. Chebon Assist. Director, Social Development Officer

District Education Office

1. Mr. Barkutwa J. K. C. Deputy District Education Officer

District Adult Education Office

1. Mr. Bartonjo Isaac District Adult Education Officer

District Land Office

1. Mr. J. K. Kerich Land adjudication Settlement Officer

District Industrial Development Office

1. Mr. Ongiri N. David District Industrial Development Officer

Baringo County Council

1. Mr. Peter Keitany Clerk

Kenya Wildlife Service

1. Mr. Philip E. Mwagio Kenya Wildlife Services Officer

Community Based Nutrition Center, Marigat

1. Ms. Rhoda J. Bungey Social Development Officer
2. Mr. B. Kimemia Senior Clerical Officer
3. Mr. A. Muli senior Clerical Officer

Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI)

1. Mr. Chales Kiptoo Kenyan Forest Research Institute (KEFRI)
2. Mr. Michael K. Chang Kwony Office in Charge, Marigat Station

D. Division Office

Marigat Division

1. Mr. Francis. M. Sila District Officer in Charge of Marigat Division
2. Mr. Josphat K. Maina Livestock Production (MRD)
3. Mr. P. M. Njagi Range Officer
4. Mr. C. Labat Divisional Agricultural and Livestock Coordinator
5. Mr. L. K. Lagat Irrigation Officer/Agriculture
6. Dr. Johnstone Rotich Veterinary Officer
7. Mr. M. S. Owino Livestock Health Assistant Officer
8. Mr. Percy K. Chelal Social and Water Conservation Officer
9. Mr. Joel K. Kirui Health Officer-National Irrigation Board
10. Mrs Esleen J. Nabori Team Leader, Registration of Persons, Marigat
11. Mr. Alias Omar Chirchir Land Adjudication Assistant
12. Mr. Kawaogo Joseph Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Marigat
13. Mr. Daniel Kipkochoi Social Development Officer, Marigat

14. Mr. Samson Lepa Salaach	Social Development Assistant
15. Mr. Richards Bor	Division of Vector Borne Diseases
16. Mr. Sammel Rutto	Public Health Officer, Marigat
17. Mr. Tomno Cheburet	Clinic Officer, Marigat Health Center
18. Mr. John Chebii	Teacher's Tutor, Marigat
19. Mr. P. C. Rotich	Water Officer, Marigat
20. Mr. R. C. Biwot	Charge Hand/Inspector Building
21. Mr. Eluah Lagat	Ministry of Agriculture, Marigat
22. Mr. Lawrence K. Sang	DLEO (Livestock Production), Marigat
23. Mr. Samuel Cheptoo	Paramount Chief
24. Mr. James K. Keptek	Senior Chief, Lobo Location
25. Mr. Isaiah C. Kibowen	Senior Chief, Marigat Location
26. Mr. Samuel Ole Sekeu	Chief, Eldume Location
27. Mr. Francis Ole Kipirich	Chief, Salabani Location
28. Mr. Samuel Chepkeitony	Chief, Kapquiqui Location
29. Mr. William K. Chelal	Chief, Kimarel Location
30. Mr. Michael Chepkuto	Chief, Sandai Location
31. Mr. Joseph Lenasiaku	Chief, Ngambo Location
32. Mr. Johana Karato	Counselor, Lobo Location
33. Mr. Michael Chepkeeril	Manager, Agricultural Mechanization Services

Mukutani Division

1. Mr. Titus. M. Kilonzi	District Officer in Charge of Mukutani Division
2. Mr. Moles Lekesio	DO's Office, Mukutani Division
3. Mr. Jones Kachata Ole Kirati	Chief, Mukutani Location
4. Mr. William C. Kipkoech	Chief, Arabal Location
5. Mr. Lgasan Lechuta	Assistant Chief, Mukutani Sub-location
6. Mr. John Ole Murut	Assistant Chief, Rugus Sub-location
7. Mr. Lusukue Lochuta	Assistant Chief, Lokumkum Sub-location
8. Mr. Gishon A. Rogo	Assistant Chief, Mgeleeka Sub-location
9. Mr. Jacob Ole Sikamoi	Counselor, Mukutani Location
10. Mr. Geoffrey Lengusuranga	OCO / KECN / Kiserian
11. Mr. Dominic Kateya	Teacher, Mukutani Location
12. Mr. Renson Olekaraiyo	Teacher, Rugus Sub-location
13. Mr. Philip Sikamoi	Teacher, Rugus Sub-location
14. Mr. Wesley Lelerima	Farmer, Rugus Sub-location

E. Other Districts and Division

1. Mr. M. Segawa	Chief Advisor, Social Forestry Project in Kitui
2. Mr. Omar H. Salat	Divisional Officer, Nginyang Division
3. Mr. N. K. Muraguri	District Crop Officer, Koibatek District Office
4. Mr. Leonard Ofria	District Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Koibatek District Office
5. Mr. John Cherigat	District Water Officer, Nakuru
6. Mr. Simon N. Mwangi	District Hydrologist, Nakuru

F. Parastatal

National Irrigation Board (NIB)

1. Mr. Ben Massawe	Manager
2. Mr. Joseph S. M. Mbuko	Research Officer

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 3. Mr. George K. Chemjor | Senior Head Field Assistant, |
| 4. Mr. Nicholas N. Waiyaki | Chief Agricultural Officer |
| 5. Mr. Daniel Majatia | Agricultural Officer |
| 6. Mr. F. K. Njoroge | Senior Irrigation Engineer |

Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Heinz Greijn | Manager, |
| 2. Mr. F. Kimani | Chief Engineer, Eldoret |
| 3. Mr. Joseph K. Langat | Community Capacity Building Advisor |
| 4. Mr. Wilson Kiplagat | Manager, KVDA Kabarnet |
| 5. Mr. Benson K, Sang | Civil Engineer |

National Cereals & Product Board (NCPB)

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. D. K. Rotich | Area Manager, NCPB Rift Valley |
| 2. Mr. Jacob Beti | Depot Manager, Marigat |

National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (Treatment Plant) (NWCPC)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. J. Malit | Deputy Regional Manager, Nakuru |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|

Kenya Power and Lighting Corporation Ltd.(KPLCL)

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|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Danny bill sang | Area Manager, North Rift Valley |
| 2. Mr. T. Otach | Manager, Kabarnet |

Telkom Kenya (TK)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. M. Nganga | Sales Superintendent Supervisor, Nakuru |
| 2. Mr. S. K. Chetalam | Sales Supervisor, Kabarnet |

G. Embassy and International Organizations

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|---|--|
| 1) Embassy of Netherlands | |
| 1. Mrs. Karin Nielsen | First Secretary |
| 2. Mr. Ladipo Adamolekun | Principal Management Specialist |
| 2) World Bank of Kenya | |
| 1. Mr. Harald Wackman | Country Director |
| 2. Mrs Chris Cornelius | Senior Operations Officer, Rural Development |
| 3. Mr. Ladipo Adamolekun | Principal Management Specialist |
| 3) United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) | |
| 1. Mr. Ides Van der Doas de Willebois | Project Management Officer, UNOPS |
| 4) United Nations Center for Regional Development (UNCRD) | |
| 1. Mr. Peter M. Ngau | National Expert |
| 2. Mr. Asfaw Kumssa | Coordinator, |
| 3. Mr. Hiroki Miyoshi | Urban Development Specialist |
| 4. Mr. Akio Odaka | Urban Development Specialist |

H. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)

World Vision of Kenya

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Mr. Moses. K. Chepkonga | Manager |
| 2. Mrs Catherine Timbomei | Deputy Manager |

Christian Children Funds(CCF)

1. Mr. Philop Koskei Manager
2. Mr. Lucas Leiro Project Development Officer

Saint Pole Christian Church (SPCC)

1. Mr. Aurelian A. T. Massawe Father

Cando, Community Action Development Organization

1. Mr. Hiroaki Nagaoka Manager

I. Others

Semi Arid Development Programme (SARDEP)

1. Mr. Heinyz Gry Project Advisor

Community Organization Consultants Inc. (COC)

1. Mr. Henry Ikutakhu Director
2. Mr. J. A Ndezwa Community Mobilizer
3. Mrs. Jusy W. Mise Community Mobilizer

Marigat Health Center

1. Mr. Richard K. Bor Medical laboratory Technician, Division of Vector Borne Disease

Marigat Farmers Cooperative Society

1. Mrs. Jane Ngaiyo Book-Keeprt

Mogoswok Bee-Keeping Cooperative Society

1. Mr. Philip K. Chebii Chairman
2. Mr. Luka K. Chesire Deputy Chairman

Community Boats and Execution at Kampi ya Samaki

1. Mr. William Olesiangiki Chairman

Sandai Water User's Association

1. Mr. Henry Kibet Chairman
2. Mr. Henry Lelimwo Treasurer

Promotion of Rural Institutional and Development Enterprise Ltd.(PRIDE)

1. Mrs Mary W. Kihewa Secretary
2. Mr. Ernest Muibu Kiarie Chief Executive and Town Clerk of Nakuru

Rehabilitation of Arid Environments (RAE)

1. Mr. Murry Robert Executive Director,

Lake Baringo Club

1. Mr. Shadrack Kyunguti Reception Cashier
2. Mr. Philip Mukuhi Bird Watcher

Social Forestry Extension Model (SOFEM) Development Project

1. Mr. Muneo Segawa Chief Advisor, SOFEM for Semi-Arid Areas in

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mr. Mitsuhiro Noda 3. Mr. Nozomu Hayashi | <p>Kenya
technology Development Expert,
Farm Forest Establishment (Technology)</p> |
|--|--|

Remote Sensing Regional Center for Mapping of Resources for Development

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Kuka A, Isavwa | <p>Director,</p> |
|---|------------------|

J. Related Japanese Agencies

1) Embassy of Japan

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|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Morihisa Aoki 2. Mr. Hideki Kawado 3. Mr. Yasuhiro Sudo | <p>Ambassador
First Secretary
First Secretary</p> |
|--|---|

2) JICA Kenya Office

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Eiji Hashimoto 2. Mr. Atsushi Matsumoto 3. Mr. Masaaki Miyagawa 4. Mr. Jiddah Choke 5. Mrs yoshiko Oi 6. Mrs.Martha J. Menya | <p>Resident Representative
Deputy Resident Representative
Assistant Resident Representative
Agricultural Sector Specialist
Project Formulation Advisor
Special Advisor to the Resident Representative</p> |
|--|---|

3) The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan, Nairobi Office

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Susumu Iwamoto | <p>Chief Representative</p> |
|---|-----------------------------|

E. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE STUDY AREA

E.1 Local Administration of The Study Area

E.1.1 General Characteristics

In discussing the local administration systems in the Study area, it should be noted that:

- The system was originally established to extend the centralized authority of the nation's capital into the local areas; and
- There are essentially two systems co-existing:
 - a line of the executive branch structure (consisting of appointed personnel) starting from the top with the national government administration and then down to provincial, district, divisional, locational, sub-locational, and village administrations; and
 - a line of elected bodies starting at the top with the National Assembly, and down to municipal and county councils.

The intention of extending the central government's authority into the rural area is understandable given the political situation of the country often colored with tribalism. This, however, could stifle local communities' participation as well as become a cause of the lack of governance. In the dual system, currently the executive branch overpowers the legislature by far and there is little check and balance in the system.

In addition, there are six Regional Development Authorities together covering a large part of the country. These Authorities enjoy a significant degree of autonomy, and yet their performance has been less than satisfactory.

E.1.2 The Local Administrative Structure and Functions

The current administrative structure at the district level and below consists of personnel from both executive and legislative personnel together with some representatives of civil society such as teachers and village elders. The chart below shows the picture:

District Development Committee (DDC):

- District Commissioner (DC) (Chairman) ----- Appointed by President
- District Development Officer (DDO) ----- Secretary, appointed by MPF
- Department Head of all ministries represented in the district
- Member of Parliament ----- Elected
- District Ruling Party Chairman ----- Elected
- Chairmen of Local Authorities
- County Councils, Municipal, Town and Urban Councils ---- Elected
- Clerks to Local Authorities

- Chairmen of Divisional Development Committee ---- Appointed by DC
- Representatives of related Parastatals
- Invited (*ad hoc*) representatives of NGOs and self-help groups.

Divisional Development Committee (DiDC):

- District Officer (DO) (Chairman) ----- Appointed by DC
- Representatives of all ministries represented in the division
- Member of Parliament/Councils ----- Elected
- Chief (Location Leader) ----- Appointed by DC
- Representatives of related Parastatals and NGOs within the division

Location Development Committee (LDC):

- Chief (Chairman) ----- Appointed by DC
- Sub-Chief ----- Appointed by DC
- County Council Members ----- Elected
- Secondary School Head Teacher
- Representatives of related Parastatals and NGOs within the Location
- Government staff within Location (Extension Workers)

Sub-Location Development Committee (SLDC):

- Sub-Chief (Chairman) ----- Appointed by DC
- Primary School Head Teacher
- Representatives of related Parastatals and NGOs within the Sub-Location

Village:

- Village Elder
- Villagers

Under the DFRD strategy, districts are the most important sub-national units for development planning and administration in Kenya, and at the district level the District Development Committee is at the core of such planning and administration. The DDC is the supreme body in the district in matters related to rural development. Its role is to establish local development priorities, monitor the technical work of its Executive Committees, and monitor the progress of all rural development activities carried out in the district.¹

Major functions of DDC includes:

- a) Review of the progress of ongoing projects;
- b) Consideration of new proposals submitted by Divisional Development Committees;
- c) Establishment of priorities for future projects in the District Development Plan;
- d) Endorsement of the district annual submission of projects proposals to the ministries in

¹ Republic of Kenya, "District Focus for Rural Development", March 1995

- the Annual Annex to the District Development Plan;
- e) Review and endorsement of all project proposals of local authorities, parastatals, Regional Development Authorities and NGOs operating in the district; and
 - f) Ensuring that adequate resources are available for operation and maintenance of the existing infrastructure and facilities.

The DDC meets at least four times in a year.

Technical support for the DDC activities, including management and implementation of projects, is provided by **the District Executive Committee (DEC)**. The DEC has the following members:

- District Commissioner (Chairman)
- District Development Officer (Secretary)
- Department Heads of all ministries represented in the district
- Clerks to Local Authorities
- Representatives of development-related Parastatals.

The main functions of **DEC** are to:

- a) Make operational decisions within the guiding directives of DDC;
- b) Coordinate and monitor implementation of all projects and activities in the district;
- c) Prepare the draft District Development Plans and the Annual Annexes for submission to DDC; and
- d) Prepare briefing notes on all proposal reports to be submitted to DDC.

The DDC with technical support from DEC plays the core central function of planning and implementing rural development activities at the district level. Similar organizational set up exists at the divisional level.

E.1.3 Rural Development Administration and Services in ASAL Area

1) Organizational Structure of the Department of Rural Development and Its Functions

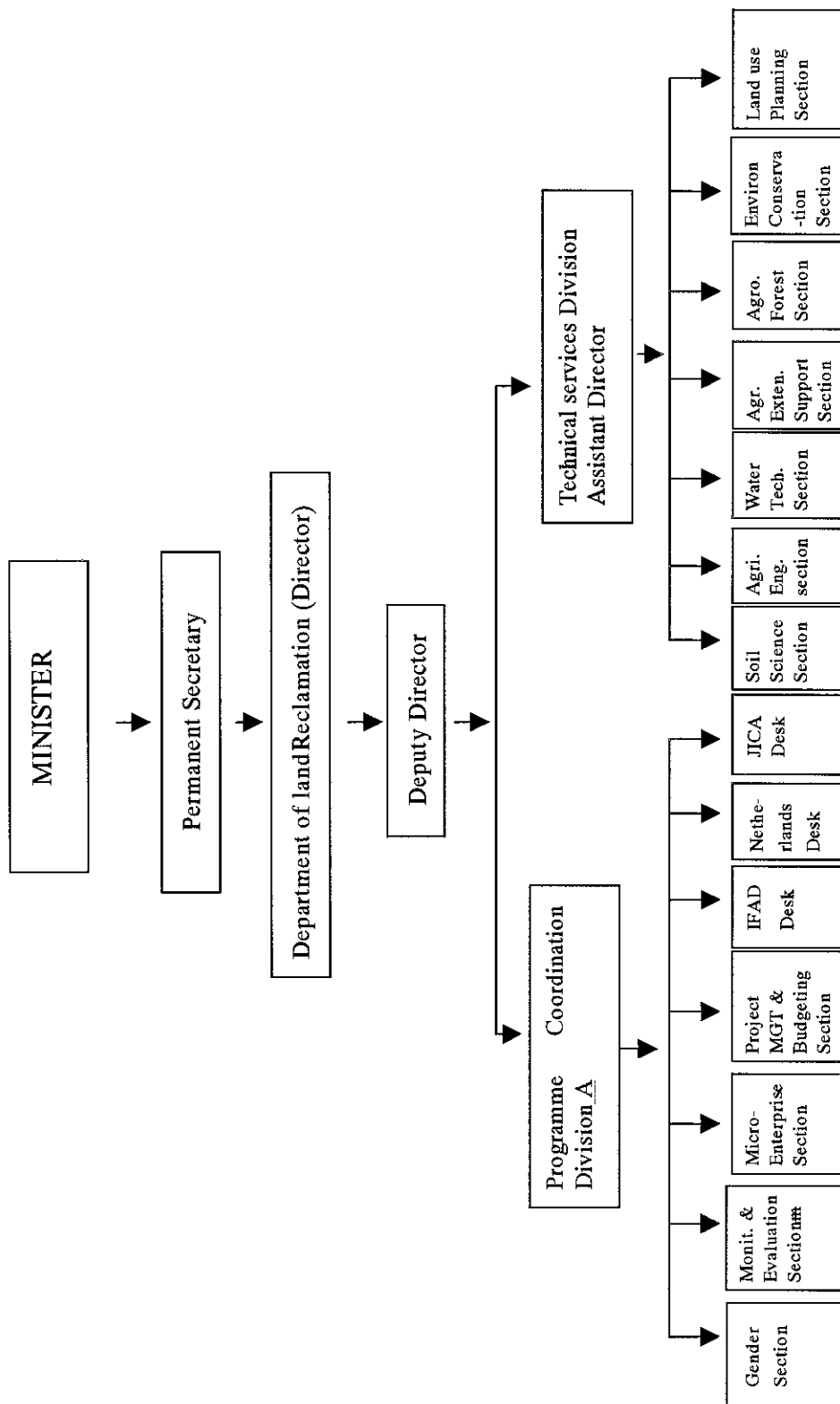
On September 6, 1999, the Government announced a cabinet reshuffle, a result of which was that the number of ministries was reduced from 27 to 15, although the total number of ministers remained the same. The Ministry of Rural Development, the Study Team's counterpart ministry, was merged to become the new Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). In the new ministry, there are two Ministers, one for agriculture and the other for rural development. There are three Assistant Ministers and only one Permanent Secretary. The counterpart department for the study is 'Department of Land Reclamation, ASAL Development and Wastelands' commonly referred to as Department of Land Reclamation (DLR).

According to the Presidential Circular No.2/99 issued on September 20, 1999, MARD has the following main functions:

- Rural development policy and strategies
- Agricultural policy and services
- Crop production and marketing
- Land use policy development
- Agricultural credit
- Range development and management
- Pests and disease control
- National irrigation policy
- Development of the fisheries industry
- Various agricultural, livestock and fisheries research institutions
- Veterinary services
- Development of animal industry
- Cooperatives policy, legislation, extension services, education and training
- Regional Development Authorities (6)
- Kenya Seed Company
- Agricultural Development Corporation
- Agricultural Finance Corporation
- Kenya Dairy Board

In May 2001, another reshuffle put new Ministers of MARD, and a new Head of Civil Service Reform. The functions of the DLR, however, have remained the same. Figure 1 indicates the current organization chart of DRD in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Some of these sections such as Gender, Monitoring and Evaluation, Micro-Enterprises exist by name.

Figure 1. Organization Chart of Department of Land Reclamation, MOARD



2) Government Agencies Relevant to the Study and Their Local Branches

The counterpart agency to the Study Team is the Department of Rural Development (DRD) which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The detailed functions of the DLR, according to Presidential Circular of May 2001, are:

- Formulating Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP's).
- Coordinating multi-sectoral IRDP's
- Coordinating and backstopping Regional Development Authorities
- Coordinating ASAL development research activities e.g. Laikipia Research Programme (now Center for Research in ASAL Development – CETRAD)
- Addressing regional development imbalances
- Providing rural development policy guidelines
- Empowering communities to make decisions, initiate their development projects, implement them, monitor and own them.
- Mobilizing communities to manage resources (local and external) for rural development

There are six Regional Development Authorities (RDAs), which geographically cover almost the entire country. The main tasks of the RDAs are to plan, coordinate, and implement development projects in the areas of their jurisdiction, for example, projects that deal with agriculture, livestock, industry, water supply, environment and natural resource conservation, and infrastructure (including rural roads). This has created conflict between the DFRD approach and the area-focused approach of the RDAs, namely that these RDAs can plan and implement projects without going through the processes of the District Development Programs.

Since the Study covers a wide range of subjects, many other government agencies are involved. At the national level, the more important agencies which have been identified and agreed upon by the government during the early stages of the Study, include¹:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Ministry of Finance and Planning
- Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
- Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports
- Ministry of Roads and Public Works

The above-mentioned ministries form the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee

¹ When the IMSC was formed in August 1999, there were 10 Ministries included in the Committee. After the September reshuffling of the Cabinet, the number has been reduced to 7. However, the original 10 members representing various Departments have been kept in the Committee.

(IMSC) at the national level².

The key individual responsible for the Study at the national government level is the Assistant Director of Land Reclamation in charge of Technical Services (ADLR/TS). Other government agencies related to the Study include:

- National Irrigation Board (NIB)
- Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)
- Cooperative Bank of Kenya (CBK)
- Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC)
- National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation.

At the District level, the counterpart agency to the Study Team is the District Working Committee, which consists of the following members:

- District Commissioner (DC) -Chairman
- District Program Officer (DPO), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- District Development Officer (DDO), Ministry of Finance and Planning
- District Agricultural Livestock Extension officer (DALEO), Ministry of Agriculture and rural Development
- District Agricultural Officer (DAO), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- District Livestock Production Officer (DLPO). Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- District Cooperative Officer (DCO), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- District Water Officer (DWO), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
- District Public Works Officer (DPWO), Ministry of Roads and Public Works
- District Social Development Officer (DSDO), Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports
- District Forest Officer (DFO), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
- District Environment Conservation Officer, Ministry of Environment and natural Resources
- Medical Officer of Health (MOH), Ministry of Health
- Clerk, Baringo County Council, Ministry of Local Government
- A representative from the World Vision, Kenya (WVK)
- A representative from Christian Children's fund (CCF)

The District Officers report to their ministries in Nairobi through their provincial superiors as well as to the DC. The key individuals at district level are the DPO and the DDO, as they coordinate development planning, budget proposals, project implementation, monitoring & evaluation and write progress reports.

²The IMSC was formed in August 1999 with membership of 10 officers. It has been chaired by the Director of DLR.

At the divisional level, there is a strong Divisional Working Committee (Div.WC). This is chaired by the District Program Officer and comprises extension officers from the relevant ministries at the division and the representatives of WVK and CCF. The Div.WC has been very active in meetings and field work, and contributed a great deal in the implementation of the Study.

3) Budget Status and Personnel of the Department of Land Reclamation³

As of September 6, 1999, the Ministry of Rural Development was merged into the new Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The rural development component (Department of Land Reclamation), however, was expected to operate under the original 1999/2000 budget of the former Ministry of Rural Development. Table 2 presents the DLR gross allocation and expenditure for the last two years. It shows (a) the budget the DLR proposed, (b) how much the Treasury approved, (c) how much the DLR actually received, and (d) how much the DLR actually spent. The figures relevant to the Study are those on the Integrated ASAL Programs. Of these figures, the most relevant data are those in the Development category. The actual data for 1998/1999 shows that, while the Treasury approved much greater sum than the amount the DRD had proposed, in the end, the amount actually received by the DRD was only 64 percent of the DRD proposal and only 35 percent was actually spent.

³ The official name is Department of Land Reclamation but functions include rural development.

Table 2. Gross allocation and expenditure for Ministry of rural Development (1998/2000)

SUB VOTE	DESCRIPTION	MRD PROPOSED BUDGET	TREASURY APPROVAL	AMOUNT ACTUALLY RECEIVED	AMOUNT ACTUAL SPENT	MRD PROPOSED BUDGET	TREASURY APPROVAL	AMOUNT ACTUALLY RECEIVED (End 1 st Qtr)	EST. AMOUNT TO BE SPENT
	RECURRENT								
340	General Administration & Planning	2,316,201	1,809,024	1,527,938	1,644,931	2,148,949	1,761,356	440,3398	
341	Regional Development	22,321,943	17,294,469	17,149,823	17,103,319	18,191,588	15,510,684	3,877,671	
341	Integrated ASAL Programmes	1,115,726	892,407	703,106	691,702	1,312,437	958,320	239,580	
	TOTAL K£	25,753,870	19,995,900	19,380,867	19,439,952	21,652,974	18,230,360	4,557,590	
	DEVELOPMENT								
340	General Administration & Planning	90,000	10,000	10,000	9,890	10,000			
341	Regional Development	26,355,740	22,322,614	12,707,935	15,783,305	25,119,819	35,436,640	8,859,160	
341	Integrated ASAL Programmes	9,369,270	16,005,046	6,067,093	3,241,489	22,772,195	15,271,619	1,050,000	
	TOTAL K£	35,815,010	38,337,660	18,785,028	19,034,684	47,902,014	50,708,259	9,909,160	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NB.

1. In column 4, the ministry spent more than the amount actually received because the budget was reduced after commitments had been entered into.
2. In column 4, also, ASAL appears to have spent less than amount actually received because funds from donors such as the Netherlands do not pass through the Government expenditure system and so are not captured.
3. The amount actually received was indicated as of 30th October, 1999.

Fifth Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management

6 October - 17 November, 1999
Nairobi, Kenya

Prospectus

Organized by

United Nations Centre for Regional Development
(UNCRD) Africa Office



Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Kenya



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Kenya



In Collaboration with

The Government of Japan



JAPAN
Official Development Assistance



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The organizers of the course, UNCRD Africa Office, UNDP Kenya and JICA, congratulate you on your fellowship to the Fifth Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 6 October to 17 November 1999. We sincerely hope that you will successfully complete the training programme.

In accordance with United Nations policies and procedures governing the administration of fellowships the main purpose of fellowship is to enable the holders to derive from their training the knowledge and professional competence which will help them participate more actively in the economic and social development of their countries, and to increase their ability to help solve practical problems upon their return home.

The Fifth Africa Training Course is funded by the Government of Japan through UNDP's SU/TCDC – the South-South Cooperation Fund and JICA. UNDP Kenya is providing administrative support.

This prospectus is aimed at giving you important information about the training course as well as the other matters concerning your stay in Kenya. We hope that the information given here will help you to make your stay in Nairobi a productive and pleasant one.

Objectives

The principal objective of the Africa Training Course is to provide mid-career local and regional planners with requisite knowledge and analytical skills in formulating and implementing effective local and regional development policies and plans. More specifically, the course seeks:

- (1) To strengthen the institutional capacity of African countries for local and regional development by training planners working in the governments and relevant organizations in effective skills and approaches for local and regional development planning and management;
- (2) To create a forum for the African planners to exchange views on inter-country experiences and promote network building;
- (3) To expose African planners to the lessons and experiences of Asia's and other regions' development strategies from which they can draw useful lessons.

Methodology

The course will utilise a combination of training techniques including lectures, workshops, computer gaming simulation, case study analysis, group discussions, panel discussions and field study visits. The methods to be utilised in the training course will be both output-oriented and three way dialogue.

Participants will be divided into three working groups and assigned to identify key issues, tasks and skills from the days' lectures and also synthesise the outcomes of each day. Each day, the morning and early afternoon sessions will be devoted to lectures followed by group work in the late afternoon. Saturdays will be devoted to synthesis and presentations of the working groups' outcomes.

Lecturers and resource persons responsible for the week's inputs will attend the synthesis presentation sessions. If any group syntheses reveals gaps in understanding of key issues and tasks, the lecturers / resource persons will give supplemental lectures or further practical demonstration on the topics.

The above three way dialogue entails linking key points from the lectures with the participants' presentation of key issues and tasks, followed by feedback from resource persons and supplemental lectures where necessary. This approach ensures *internalization* of training, yields tangible outputs and is more effective than the conventional one or two way dialogue. The approach also fosters participatory learning through exchange of ideas. It enhances consensus building as well as develops a group problem-solving process.

Visible outputs in the form of checklists of planning tasks and skills identified through the group work will result in the socialization of training impacts, in contrast to the natural phenomenon of personalization of knowledge acquired from conventional training.

Module 1: Concepts and Issues of Development (6-9 October)

The purpose of this module is to expose and sensitise participants to current and emerging issues of development. The module covers concepts and theories in development, experiences of different countries, rationale for and underlying themes of regional development and planning. An overview of approaches for regional development planning will also be given with emphasis on recent experiences in Africa and Asia.

Module 2: Regional Framework and Development (11-16 October)

This module will cover the dimensions of local and regional development: economic, spatial, social, and environmental and how they relate to building of a sustainable regional development framework. It will also cover techniques for regional analysis, participatory techniques, Geographical Information Systems (G.I.S) and remote sensing in local and regional development planning and management.

Module 3: Sectoral Issues and Planning (18-23 October)

The focus in this module is the identification of alternative and complementary strategies for local and regional development. The module will cover: analyses of critical sectors and policy issues in regional development; planning for strategic sectors, including industrial, agriculture, infrastructure, social and environmental management; and major development strategies of regional development.

Module 4: Field Study (25-30 October)

The purpose of this module is to expose and give participants the experience of analyzing real life situations. Participants will be afforded the opportunity to carry out field study in a selected area to collect information, evaluate the projects, and prepare group reports and proposals for improvement.

Module 5: Development Administration and Analysis of Micro-base for Local and Regional Development (1-2 November)

The focus in this module is to understand and explore the institutional and social capacities available for local and regional development in African countries. These capacities can be divided into two: the delivery system (development administration) and the receiving system (the micro-base) for local and regional development.

Module 6: Exchange of Africa - Asia Experiences (14 and 20 October)

The purpose of this module is to facilitate exchange of ideas and experiences between Africa and Asia on local and regional development and planning through lectures, workshops, panel discussions and analysis of cases.

Module 7: Project Planning, Management and Evaluation (3-9 November)

In this module participants will be trained on how to link government policy and people's needs through project planning and management. Participants will be introduced to the techniques applied in project identification and designing, including feasibility studies, cost-benefit analysis, project monitoring and evaluation.

Module 8: Gaming and Simulation (10-13 November)

Participants will conduct a micro-computer based gaming simulation. It is intended to demonstrate the complexities of the decision-making and planning processes at the regional level. Through the gaming simulation participants will be given an opportunity to enhance their negotiation skills through role-playing and group interaction.

Module 9: Re-entry Planning, In-Country Training and Course Evaluation (15-17 November)

Participants will be trained on how to organize and conduct in-country training on relevant topics in their countries. In this regard, they will be introduced to TOT techniques and trained on how to prepare simple training kit for such in-country training. Participants will prepare and present action plans on how they will utilise lessons learned during the course when they return to their workstations, including in-country training. This will consist of identification of relevant topics and skills, and tasks to be achieved when they re-enter their work station. A checklist of these tasks and skills will be a product that each participant can take home and share with his/her colleagues.

Fifth Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1st Week	Oct 4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Module 1 Concepts & Issues		Arrival of participants	Opening Guidance Concepts and issues of dev. (15.00-16.30 hrs)	Globalization and structural adjustment programmes Public policy, governance and development Culture and development	Population and development Gender & development Science, technology & dev.	Synthesises workshop Free	Free
				Workshop	Workshop	Free	Free
2nd Week	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Module 2 Regional framework and Development	Concept of region and approaches to regional dev.	Socio-cultural milieu and regional development	Building framework for integrating regional dev't	Exchange of Africa/Asia Experiences: Challenges and innovations in Local and Regional Development Planning	GIS/remote sensing: applications in local & reg. plan.	Synthesises workshop	Free
	Regions and changing process of production	Rural-urban linkages in regional development	Analysis of intra- and inter-regional development		Application of GIS/remote sensing to regional dev't		
	The special context of regional development	Sustainability of human and natural ecosystem	Participatory planning in regional development	Panel: Emerging Issues in regional dev't	Free		
	Workshop	Workshop	Workshop	Workshop	Free		
3rd Week	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Module 3 Sectoral Issues & Planning	Regional development: and environmental management	Education and development	Exchange of Africa/Asia experiences: Sectoral and environmental issues in rural and urban development	Financial markets and development	Social development and welfare	Synthesises workshop	Travel to Field Sites
	Physical Infrastructure and Development	Health and development		Industrial transformation in Africa	Sectoral planning		
	Agriculture and development	The Role of mass media in local and regional development	Small-scale enterprise and development	Workshop	Panel discussion (Theme: Inter Sectoral Linkages)	Free	
	Workshop	Workshop	Workshop	Workshop	Workshop	Free	

4th Week	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Module 4 Field Study	Field study	Field study	Field study	Field study	Return from Field	Syntheses of workshop	Free
					Finalization of Reports	Free	
5th Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Module 5 Analysis of Micro-base	Local social development: concepts and issues	Role and functions of comm. partic. in local level dev't	Introduction to project cycle and other conceptual issues	Project formulation	Project planning	Syntheses of workshop (Module 5)	Free
	Decentral. of dev't admin.: capability for local dev't	Cooperative approaches to dev't: cases from Africa	Feasibility study	Project design	Project implementation management		
	Self-governance and social capability for local dev't	Panel: Dev't organizations and local level dev't	Feasibility study: case study	case studies in problem formulation and design	Case study on project planning and implementation	Free	
Module 7 Project Planning and Management	Workshop	Workshop	Workshop	Workshop	Workshop		Free
	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Module 8 Gaming and Simulation	Cost-benefit analysis	Monitoring and evaluation	Gaming simulation	Gaming simulation	Gaming simulation	Gaming simulation	Free
	Cost-benefit analysis with case studies	Panel discussion					
	Monitoring and evaluation	Workshop					
7th Week	15	16	17	18			
	Preparation of re-entry plan	Preparation of re-entry plan	Course evaluation	Departure of participants			
		Presentation & discussion of re-entry plans	Closing				

Daily time schedule
 1st session: 8.30 - 10.20
 2nd session: 10.40 - 12.30
 3rd session: 13.40 - 15.20
 Workshop: 15.40 - 17.30

Module Coordinators:

Name	Designation	Institution
P.O. Alila	Professor/Director	University of Nairobi
W.O. Kosura	Senior Lecturer	University of Nairobi
A. Kumssa	Coordinator	UNCRD Africa Office
I.M. Mbeche	Senior Lecturer	University of Nairobi
P.M. Ngau	National Expert	UNCRD Africa Office
E.N. Njeru	Senior Lecturer	University of Nairobi
S.V. Obiero	Senior Lecturer	University of Nairobi
I.J.O. Ogombe	Chief Agric. Officer	National Irrigation Board

Lecturers:

Name	Designation	Institution
K.K. Adarkwa	Professor	Univ. of Science & Techn., Ghana
P.O. Alila	Director/Professor	IDS, University of Nairobi
S.B. Antipolo	Vice President	Univ. of Southeastern Philippines
E.H. Ayiemba	Professor	University of Nairobi
M.J. Balogun	Senior Adviser	UN-ECA, Addis Ababa
K. Cheboiwo	Project Manager	SOFEM, JICA Kenya Office
A. Fernandez	Training Officer	UNCRD Nagoya
T. Gebre-Egziabher	Director/Professor	IDR, Addis Ababa University
K. Gitu	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Labour
H. Haeruman	Deputy Chairman/Professor	BAPPENAS, Indonesia
H. Ishihara	Development Expert	JICA Kenya Office
M. Jama	Senior Researcher	University of Nairobi
P.M. Kibinda	Senior Planner	Nairobi City Council
B. Kiteme	Coordinator	LRP, Laikipia
W.O. Kosura	Senior Lecturer	University of Nairobi
A. Kumssa	Coordinator	UNCRD Africa Office
FK. Lelo	Senior Lecturer	Egerton University
Y. Lim	Head/Professor	Sch. of Bldg. and Estate Mngt., Singapore
A. Maganjo	Senior Officer	United Development Consultants
Z. Maleche	Senior Lecturer	University of Nairobi
J. Malu	Senior Lecturer	University of Nairobi

F. CONTRACT-BASED FIELD WORKS FOR PRA SURVEY

**TERMS OF REFERENCE
FOR
THE PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA) SURVEY WORK
ON
THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
IN
THE BARINGO SEMI-ARID LAND AREA (MARIGAT AND MUKUTANI DIVISIONS)**

1. BACKGROUND

The Government of Kenya, in collaboration with the Government of Japan, is conducting a study on the Integrated Rural Development Project in the Baringo Semi-Arid land Area. A Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) survey will be carried out as part of this study, and the output from the survey will contribute towards delineating an appropriate development plan. Approximately, seven to eight sites will be surveyed using PRA, and a Contractor will be selected and commissioned to carry out the work.

2. SUMMARY OF WORK

2.1 Objectives of PRA

There are two main objectives of the PRA: i) to establish a better understanding of the local community from the perspective of the community itself, and ii) to empower the community in analysing their needs and assuming responsibility for pursuing available opportunities.

In facilitating community discussion, the Contractor will aim to gain insights into the following areas;

- Types and patterns of daily household and productive activities:
The activities of the various members of the community should be depicted, and should be differentiated according to:
 - Various attributes of community members (gender, age, marital status, socio-economic status, occupation, relationship to kinship group or other indigenously affiliated groups)
 - Purpose of activity (subsistence, risk avoidance, cash generation) and seasonal variations.

- Ownership and management patterns of household resources:
The types and patterns of control, mobilization, management and disposal of household capital/assets/resources should be clarified. This should include such resources as time, land, labour, income, livestock, and technology, which are available to the household and/or the individual, differentiated by gender, age, marital status, socio-

economic status, occupation, and relationship to kinship group or other indigenous affiliated groups.

- Ownership and management patterns of communally held resources:
The local community will discuss existing types and patterns of organization, mobilization and management of communally held resources, both traditional and developmental. The discussion should focus on the nature of the managed resources/assets, membership and leadership within the organization concerned, its rules and norms, and the different roles assigned to constituent members of the organization.

- Inter-and intra-community conflict management:
The community will be expected to define existing conflict management systems, detailing the nature of the conflicts handled, type of solution reached, membership and leadership of adjudicating bodies, as well as modalities of consensus creation within the community.

- Relationship of the community with the external environment:
The community will be encouraged to discuss the nature of its interaction (at the individual and community level) with the external environment, with regard to in particular:
 - Access to the outer market for acquiring implements/information/credit, as well as disposing of surpluses
 - Access to both governmental and non-governmental social services, depending on personal attributes, social strata and intra-community social groups.

In the course of the PRA and subsequent social analyses, the following issues and concerns will primarily be addressed:

- Requirement of Additional Input:
In the event that an improvement in rural circumstances is foreseen, what will be the expected additional input required from the local people, in terms of labour, capital, time and land ?. Furthermore, how and from where does the community plan to obtain this additional input ? If this input is not available within the community, what facilities and services are needed to enable the local people to obtain the required additional input from outside?

- Changes arising from the proposed improvement in rural circumstances:
With the onset or intensification of improved rural circumstances, what is expected to happen to the community's way of life, at the household and community level, in terms of income rise or inequality, additional labor load and allocation, and opportunities for non-farm employment? Furthermore, what would the community plan to do about their food crop production?

- Need for Necessary Adjustments:
What are the likely burdens, concerns and fears of the local people in joining community groups, in terms of time allocation within a day/year, interaction with other members of community groups, and management of the organization?
- Relationships between existing community-based organizations:
If there is already an existing community-based organization that manages communally owned resources (including intra and inter-community conflicts), what adjustments would be required by the community in order to accommodate additional community groups?
- Implications of limited access to community development
In a situation where only a restricted group from the community is eligible to have access to community development and opportunities for income increase, how would other members of the community react? Apart from the geographical location of farm plots/residence, what do people regard as a decisive factor affecting eligibility to join the rural community?
- Distribution of community development benefits:
Is there any system by which surplus created by farmers in the community could be redistributed for the benefit of the rest of the community? If there is not, what interventions and adjustments could be made to minimize adverse developments of social stratification?

2.2 Scope of Work

In facilitating the PRA survey, the Contractor will be expected to carry out the following work (a detailed survey format for the PRA survey is given in Appendix);

- To conduct informal interviews and discussions in selected areas (approximately seven to eight sites)
- To support a series of discussion sessions in which the community will generate data and information on:
 - Community history and trends
 - Main socio-cultural features of the community
 - Community organization, for example characteristics of members, objectives, main activities and rules
 - Status of key resources used by the community
 - Linkage to other organizations and access to administrative organizations, resources, information and marketing
 - Local institutions
 - Resource situation, ownership, use and disposal
 - Differentiation of the local community by categories of wealth, status, gender and age
 - Prevailing mutual responsibilities and obligations at various level within the local community
 - Farmers' perception of the development process

- Visualisation of rural development opportunities and constraints
- Preparation of a community development plan on the basis of rural people participation

In carrying out the PRA assignment, it is expected that the Contractor will maintain liaisons with the Consultant (JICA Study Team), which will simultaneously be conducting a Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) survey at the same sites in the Study Area.

2.3 Survey Location

The PRA survey shall be carried out in approximately seven to eight sites throughout the following locations:

- 1) Marigat Division :
 - Salabani Location
 - Ngambo Location
 - Marigat Location
 - Kimalel Location
 - Eldume Location
 - Sandai Location
 - Kapkuikui Location
 - Loboi Location

- 2) Mukutani Division :
 - Mukutani Location
 - Kiserian Location
 - Arabai Location

2.4 Contractors' Staffing

To successfully facilitate the PRA assignment, the Contractor should have demonstrated competence in carrying out similar work in the recent past. The Contractors' team is expected to be multi-disciplinary and will include:

- Sociologist (Team Leader)
- Senior facilitator
- Community mobiliser

2.5 Work Schedule

It is planned that the PRA assignment will be completed within six (6) weeks from time of commencement.

A draft report (3 copies) detailing the outcome of the PRA is expected to be submitted to the Consultant five (5) weeks after commencement. After feedback from and approval by the Consultant, the final PRA Report (5 copies) will be compiled.

3. PRA Output

The Contractor is expected to compile a report that documents all the key PRA events. In addition, the report will include influences on community social structure, resource situation and access to these resources depending on different social strata..

Furthermore, the report will bring out the community's experience in managing "common properties" such as community owned rural water supply systems, small-scale irrigation systems, co-operative factories and schools. The report should make an assessment of the community capacity to organise themselves for group farming, and recommend any desired intervention to strengthen community organisation.

4. CONDITIONS OF COST ESTIMATION OF THE WORK

A cost estimate for carrying out the work will be made for the following categories:

- 1) Data/information collection
- 2) Interview and questionnaire processing and analyses
- 3) Preparation of Reports
- 4) Transportation

5. LIAISON WITH CONSULTANT

The selected Contractor is expected to work closely with the Consultants (JICA Study Team) during all the stages of the survey assignment.

SURVEY FORMAT FOR PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA)

1. Introduction

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is a technique, which allows rural communities to make a meaningful contribution to rural development. These techniques employed by PRA differ from the earlier top-down approaches, which perceived rural communities as mere recipients of ideas and plans from government and donor experts.

In the formulation of a "Master Plan Study on the Integrated Rural Development Project in the Baringo Semi-Arid Land Area", PRA techniques will be used to obtain planning information from the local communities. Hence, in the course of field surveys and investigations, PRA techniques will be employed in gathering information relating to:

- Natural conditions of prospective rural development areas
- Social-economic characteristics
- Labor mobilization
- Existing cropping patterns
- Present farming activities
- Marketing structures
- Institution arrangements
- Rural infrastructure
- Environmental status
- Present farming production constraints and development opportunities
- Proposals for verification areas

2. Possible Outline of PRA Approach during the Field Survey and Investigation

2.1 Selection of PRA Sites

The PRA sites will be selected on the basis of classification of area, taking into account the factors below. The PRA sites will be selected at approximately seven to eight sites in the whole Study Area.

- Topography (foothill of Tugen Hill and floor of Rift Valley)
- Administrative boundaries of location and sub-location
- Population density and distribution of population (dense or sparse population)
- Ethnic groups (Predominantly Tugen and Njamps)
- Agro-ecological zone, farming type (land use, crop cultivation) and rainfall
- Livestock conditions (breeding conditions for cattle, goats and sheep)
- Access to water resources (distance to perennial and seasonal river flow from the village)
- Community activity conditions (between village elder and rural peoples)

- Accessibility of the village (distance from main roads)
- Access to rural facilities (for example hospitals, pharmacies and school)
- Existence of respected persons in the community (for example, school masters)

2.2 Preliminary Site Visits

The Contractor will visit each of the selected PRA sites to carry out the following survey:

Informal Data Gathering

This will entail initial familiarization with the physical and social attributes of the PRA sites, at an informal level. The main aim of this informal data gathering expedition is not only to get preliminary information about the sites, but to become familiar to the local community. At this stage, the Contractor will explain that the purpose of the visit is to prepare the community for the subsequence compilation of a "Community Action Plan" for rural development in the area.

Community Review Meetings

After the initial visit, the Contractor will pick out categorized small groups for informal yet intensive group interviews/discussions. In addition, the Contractor will arrange a number of informal meetings with local community leaders (for example, the Chief, Sub-Chief, Village Elder, agriculture extension officers, and other representatives of the government and NGOs).

The community leaders and the Contractor will then review the PRA approach with regard to the information and data requirements for the prospective rural development.

Meetings to Discuss Planning

Meetings to discuss planning will constitute the most critical element of the PRA technique. Such meetings will involve the participation of local community leaders and the Contractor in deliberating:

- Specific problems and opportunities (with a bias towards rural development)
- A Community action plan
- Strategies for data gathering

3. Plan Adoption

A final meeting will be arranged with the aim of informing the community about the envisaged rural development and adoption of the "Community Action Plan". The plan adoption will be done during public "barazas" in close consultation with community leaders, local NGOs and government officers. The venues for such "barazas" may be located at Location Centers depending on the size of the PRA sites.

4. Types of Field Survey Data and Information

PRA techniques will be employed for gathering limited but useful data, as well as for obtaining insights into the realities of local communities. Data gathering will primarily aim at encouraging the local community to think systematically about their resources (for example land, water, labor, knowledge and institutions). In addition, PRA data gathering will assist the Contractor in understanding the local problems better, and hence offer options that address these problems more effectively.

Several types of PRA assisted data and information will be collected as follows:

Spatial Data

The community will be assisted in drawing a sketch map of their area. Subsequently, they will be encouraged to carry out multi-variant data collection along a transect, using their map (for example data on soil, water, vegetation, socio-economic, problems and opportunities).

Time Related Data

The community will be assisted in defining a time line consisting of key events in their history. Such events should help to identify past trends, events, problems and achievements.

This time line will help the Contractor to understand what local, national and international events have influenced the community's history, and how the community has coped with crises in the past. A description of these events will be documented by using a combination of cards and flip charts.

Trend Lines

Equally important is the need for the community to deliberate on significant changes to their surroundings over time. Such changes may include population, habitation, rainfall, surface water regimes, soil loss, and changes in vegetation cover.

Seasonal Calendar

A seasonal calendar will identify activity cycles that occur on a regular basis within the life of the community. The calendar will be important in highlighting issues such as labor availability, timing for project activity, cash flow availability and the capacity of the community to absorb development initiatives.

5. Additional Social Data Gathering

Apart from PRA assisted data gathering the Contractor will collect further information through use of household interviews using semi-structured questionnaires.

The focus of the interview will be farm resource management as well as the interviewees' perception of existing problems and the role of the rural community in addressing such problems. The

questionnaire will, therefore, feature items such as: personal data, socio-economic data, resource inventory and usage, water resources, health and health facilities, existing infrastructure and institutions, and development prospects.

In addition to the interview above, the Contractor will also gather information focusing on want/with analyses, the details of which are given in the paper attached.

- A good thing about my village is~
- I want (wish)~
- How I imagine my village in the future~

The above format, like the PRA itself, is fairly flexible and will depend on the development sites themselves. The main objective of PRA techniques is to use the chosen community as a source of planning data, while empowering them to assume responsibility for the planning, implementation, operation and maintenance of rural development.

Format of a Want/Wish Analysis

1. A good thing about my village is~

List up ten good points about your village, and put the ○ mark for out of important things and the ◎ mark for the most important things out of the important marked with ○, as shown below:

		A good thing about my village is
	○	A good thing about my village is
		A good thing about my village is
	○	A good thing about my village is
		A good thing about my village is
◎	○	A good thing about my village is
	○	A good thing about my village is
		A good thing about my village is
		A good thing about my village is
◎	○	A good thing about my village is

2. I want (wish)~

Put down ten things you want most for yourself, your village and the people around you. Put ○ for important things and ◎ for the most important things out of these.

3. How I imagine my village in the future~

How do you imagine your ideal village in the future?

**G. PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES FOR RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

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Table G-1
Summary of RRA (1/9)

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Location	Kimalel	Marigat	Marigat	Marigat	Marigat	Marigat
Sub-Location	Kimalel	Yatoi	Yatoi	Yatoi	Yatoi	Yatoi
Village	Kiwanja Ndege	Kampi Turkana	Kampi Turkana	Kampi Turkana	Kampi Turkana	Kampi Turkana
Cluster	E	A	A	A	A	A
Name	Mr. Moses Chesaro		Mr. David Esekon	Mrs. Leah Aspin	Mrs. Ana Lonok	Miss. Stella Loyorur
Ethnic Group	Tugen	Il Chamus	Turkana	Turkana	Turkana	Turkana
Specific topic						
Age	30 years old		45 years old	About 30-35	About 50-60	21 years old
Household Size	4	More than 19	7	6	5	3
Education		No school	No school	No school	No school	No school
Family History	Born in the village	Moved from Ngambo	Moved from Kapedo in 1982	Moved from Kapedo in 1986	Moved from Kapedo in 1982	Moved from Turkana in 1983
Source of Income	Bee-keeping, selling goats	Labor contract	Casual tenant	Casual labor	No income source	Casual labor
Assets	20cattle, 70goats, 20hives for bee-keeping	7sheep, 12goats, 8cows	One goat	One hen	non	Non
Type of House	Wooden house with iron roof	Thatched roof, iron sheet roof	Semi-permanent	Wood & mud	Round one-room, semi-permanent	Round one-room, semi-permanent
Water source	Communal water tap	Perkerra Canal	Perkerra Canal	Perkerra Canal	Perkerra Canal	Perkerra Canal
Time	0.5 km away		30 min	30min		
Amount		20 L tank, 3 times a day	20 L tank/day	20 L tank, twice a day	20 L tank, twice a day	
Fuel	Firewood	Firewood		Firewood	Firewood	Firewood
Time	Around the village	Twice a week				
Health Problems		Malaria, cough	Malaria, immunizations	Malaria, cough	Cough	Malaria, pneumonia
Health Services		Marigat Health Center	Marigat Health Center	Marigat Health Center	Marigat Health Center	Marigat Health Center
Sanitation			No toilet	Toilet	Dry riverbed	Dry riverbed
Daily Pattern			If there is a job, working from 6 am to 4 PM	If there is a job in Perkerra scheme, working from 7 am to 2 or 4 PM		If there is a job in Perkerra scheme, working from 7 am to evening
Expenditure			Food, clothing	Food		
Food	Ugali, skim milk		Ugali and sukuma	Ugali, sukuma	Donated maize	Ugali, meal
Dreams			To have 5 cows			No dream
Others						

Table G-2
Summary of RRA (2/9)

No.	7	8	9	10	11	12
Location	Marigat	Marigat	Marigat	Marigat	Marigat	Marigat
Sub-Location	Yatoi	Yatoi	Yatoi	Yatoi	Yatoi	Perkerra
Village	Kampi Turkana	Kampi Turkana	Kampi Turkana	Kampi Rabai		Town B
Cluster	A	A	A	A	A	A
Name	Mr. Robert X.	Mr. Johnson Loputuro	Mr. Jeremiah Ingollan	Mrs. Eunice Jepkorir	Mr. Chesire Kiptum	Mr. Abdara Kiptoo
Ethnic Group	Turkana	Turkana	Turkana	Tugen	Tugen	Tugen(mixed)
Specific topic			CCF Committee Member			
Age	26 years old	31 years old	48 years old	About 23	About 50	22 years old
Household Size	1	3	10	4	8	12
Education	No school	Standard 8	Standard 8	Standard 8	No school	Secondary school
Family History	Moved from Kapedo in 1988	Moved from Kapedo in 1995	Moved from Kapedo in 1972	Moved from Kampi Rabai	Moved from Kiserian	Moved from Kabarnet
Source of Income	No income source	Butcher	Casual labor	Housewife	Livestock, charcoal burning	Hotel (restaurant), rental house, farming
Assets	A bicycle	Non	6 goats	30 goats and 8 hen	20 goats and 30 sheep	Hotel (restaurant), rental house, 15 acres of farmland and 12 cows
Type of House	Iron sheet roof	Iron sheet roof	Iron sheet roof	Wooden house	Round one-roof made by grass	Made by iron sheets
Water source	Perkerra Canal	Perkerra Canal	Perkerra Canal	Perkerra River	Perkerra River	Tap water
Time		30 min	30 min	few minutes	few minutes	in the house
Amount	Irregular	20 L tank, twice a day	20 L tank, twice a day	20 L tank, twice a day	40-60 L/day	100 L/day
Fuel		Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Charcoal, electricity
Time		Twice a week	Twice a week	Once a week	2 or 3 times a week	
Health Problems		Malaria	Malaria, diarrhea	Diarrhea, malaria, cough	Malaria, cough	Malaria
Health Services		Marigat Health Center	Marigat Health Center	Marigat Health Center	Marigat Health Center	Marigat Health Center
Sanitation	Dry riverbed	Toilet	Public toilet	No toilet	No toilet	Toilet
Daily Pattern	No pattern	Go to slaughter house and then selling	Go to Perkerra scheme and work	House work , nurses baby, from 6 am to 9 PM		Working 6 am - 7 PM
Expenditure		Food, cloth	Food, cloth, utensils	Food, cloth	Food, education, cloth	
Food	No cooking	Ugali, weeds	Ugali, sukuma, weeds		Ugali, vegetable, meals	Ugali, goat twice a day, fish once a
Dreams		No dream	Children's education, a car			Get land as his own land
Others						

Table G-3
Summary of RRA (3/9)

No.	13	14	15	16	17	18
Location	Marigat	Marigat	Marigat	Marigat	Marigat	Salabani
Sub-Location		Yatoi	Yatoi	Perkerra	Yatoi	
Village	Town A			R-5	Ma Oi Center	Oi Kokwa Island
Cluster	A	A	A	A	A	C
Name	Ms. Abdara Kiptoo	Ms. Magdalene	Ms. Merry Amekwi	Mr. Daniel Kimosop	Mr. Jhon Chir chir	Nick Ole Ntilet
						Jones Ole Kasuisui
Ethnic Group	Tugen	Tugen	Turkana	Tugen	Tugen	
Specific topic					Perkerra Irrigation Area	Youth union
Age	43 years old			26 years old	27 years old	
Household Size	7	10	4	4	1	
Education	Standard 7			Secondary school		
Family History	Moved from Kabarnet in 1956	Born in Arabel	Moved from Kapedo in 1997	Moved from Kabarnet in 1957		
Source of Income	Casual labor	Selling vegetables at kiosk	Selling vegetables in market	Farming	Pastor, farming, livestock, beehive	
Assets	8 hens and 4goats	Kiosk, a few caws, sheep and goats		3 cows, 40 sheep and 10 goat	3 cows and 60 goats	A boat, fishing net
Type of House	Wooden wall and iron sheet roof	Rented, iron sheet roof	Compound of Marigat Health Center	Hut house made of tree & grass		
Water source	Perkerra River	Yard connection		Perkerra Canal	Bore hole(175m), communal tap	
Time				Very close		
Amount	20 L tank, twice a day					
Fuel	Firewood, paraffin	Firewood, charcoal, kerosene	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	
Time		Purchase firewood and charcoal	Purchase firewood			
Health Problems	Malaria	Malaria		Malaria, cholera		
Health Services				Marigat Health Center		
Sanitation	Toilet	Shared toilet		Small toilet		
Daily Pattern	Working in the Perkerra scheme 8 am - 1pm	open kiosk 7am-3pm		Working in Perkerra scheme from 7 am until noon	Graze animal 6 am - 10 am	Engage in catching and marketing of fish
Expenditure	Food	Food, education, renting house		Food, clothes, animal treatment, chemicals		
Food	Ugali, skumawiki, kederi			Ugali, beans		
Dreams	Children go to school, to have a kiosk	Difficult because of education cost	Establish a kiosk	Send children to secondary school, animal trading	To develop the Chebaran stream	
Others						Interviewing activities / present situation / problems

Table G-4
Summary of RRA (4/9)

No.	19	20	21	22	23	24
Location	Salabani	Salabani	Eldume	Eldume	Eldume	Ngambo
Sub-Location		Salabani		Eldume	Eldume	
Village	Kampi ya Samaki	Kampi ya Samaki			Ntepes	
Cluster	C	C	B	B	B	B
Name	Mrs. Martha Akitila	Mr. Nuguti		Mr. Rafael Tenges	Ms. Josephine Samue	Ms. Narigungerera
		Mr. Dennis Otieno				
Ethnic Group	Turkana				Il Chamus	Il Chamus
Specific topic		Boat group, Fishery Co-op	Livestock	Eldume Irrigation Scheme	Eldume Irrigation Scheme	
Age	About 30			42 years old	45 years old	
Household Size	4			8	8	More than 8
Education				Secondary school		Non formal education
Family History	Moved from Turkana in 1976			Father from Perkerra	Born in this village	Moved from Sintaa in 1984
Source of Income	Fetching water			Teacher, farming, wife's job, selling goats and milk	Teacher, farming, selling livestock	Casual labor
Assets	Hens and a little goats		A few land and cows	3 cows, 20 goats and 2 chicken	5 milking cows, 5 calves, 10 goats and 3 hens	8 cows, 7 goats and 12 sheep
Type of House	Round one-roof by stone and mud			Made of timber and iron sheet roof		Round one-roof by tree and mud
Water source	Baringo Lake			Molo River, in dry season digging wells	Molo River	Perkerra Canal
Time					Near the house	
Amount					20 L tank, twice a day	3 times a day
Fuel	Firewood			Firewood	Firewood, make charcoal during rainy season	Firewood
Time	Twice a week (12 km away)				Once a week	Twice a week
Health Problems				Malaria, coughing, typhoid	Malaria	Malaria, respiratory diseases
Health Services					Marigat Health Center	
Sanitation	No toilet					No toilet
Daily Pattern						Go to Perkerra scheme to find her job
Expenditure				Food (20%), school fees (70%), others (10%)		
Food	Ugali, vegetable, sometimes fish				Ugali, milk, vegetable	
Dreams					children's education so that get good job opportunity	
Others	Cannot pay school fee	Interviewing activities /present situation / problems	East coast Fever attacked Eldume Area			

Table G-5
Summary of RRA (5/9)

No.	25	26	27	28	29	30
Location	Ngambo	Ngambo	Sandai	Loboi	Loboi	Loboi
Sub-Location	Ngambo	Ngambo	Mpechot		Majindege	Majindege
Village	Nairegi	Kamalok	Mpechot	Tingtingyon	Tingtingyon	Tingtingyon
Cluster	B	B	D	D	D	D
Name	Wife of Mr. Esta Ramaro	Two wives of Mr. Lemahun	Mr. Wilson Chepotipim	Mr. John Cheriot	Ms. Talai Kapyekoi	Mr. Changwory
Ethnic Group	Il Chamus	Tugen + Il Chamus	Tugen	Tugen		
Specific topic	Community forest	Rain-fed agriculture	Sandai Irrigation scheme	Kamoskoi Irrigation		
Age		30s and 40s	38 years old	24 years old	More than 50	About 70
Household Size	7	More than 8	10	4		19
Education	No School, but children go to	No School, but children go to		quit at Standard 4 due to money	No school, cannot read nor write	No school, but children go to
Family History	Born in this village	Settled 10 years before	Moved from north of Baringo Lake in 1950's, used to be a pastralist	Moved from Koibatec in 1960's	Husband passed away, depending on her son	Moved from Kaibos
Source of Income	Cultivation of vegetable	Cultivation of vegetable	Farming, honey, livestock	Farming, honey, livestock, buy and sell skumawiki	No income source	Not working, depending on children
Assets	Irrigated land, 10 cattle and 50 goats	25 cattle and 25 goats	4 beehives, 40 cows, 30 goats, 4 sheep and 30 chicken	2 acres of farmland, 15 beehives, 6goats and 2 cows	6 cows, 10 goats, 1acre of irrigated land	20 cattle, 10 sheep, 5 hens, many goats and 5 acres of irrigated land
Type of House				Tree wall and iron sheet roof	Round one-roof by tree and mud	Round one-roof by tree and mud with grass roof
Water source	Perkerra River, Chemelon Dam	Chemelon Dam Water Supply System	Waseges River	Loboi River	Community tap, Loboi River	Community tap, Loboi River
Time	4 km away		Near			
Amount	25 L/time, twice a day			80 L/day		
Fuel	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood, kerosene for lamp		
Time	Around the village	Several times a month				
Health Problems		Malaria, diarrhea, typhoid, pneumonia	Malaria, coughing, yellow fever, T.B.	Malaria	Diarrhea, malaria	
Health Services			Loboi Dispensary	Loboi Dispensary	Marigat Health Center	
Sanitation			No toilet		Seems no toilet	Seems no toilet
Daily Pattern	Go to farm		Working in Sandai Irrigation Scheme	Buying and selling Skumawiki in the morning, then working in shamber	Not working, wakeup at 3rd hen crying, go to bed at 10 PM	Not working, wakes up 5am
Expenditure			Food, education, clothes		Almost no expenditure because she depends on son	
Food	Ugali, goat milk, kale		Ugali, milk, vegetable		Various kind of food, 2 meals a day	2 meals a day
Dreams	children's education, getting irrigation water		children's education, having small shop in Sandai			
Others						

Table G-6
Summary of RRA (6/9)

No.	31	32	33	34	35	36
Location	Loboi	Loboi	Kiserian	Kiserian	Mukutani	Mukutani
Sub-Location	Majindege	Loboi	Kiserian	Kiserian	Mukutani	Mukutani
Village	Tingtingyon	Sukutek		Nenteyo	Mukutani Shopping Center	Karao
Cluster	D	D	F	F	F	F
Name	Ms. Talkok Kibaral	Mr. John Kandie	Lekateiya Lolmisima	Mr. Geoffrey Lengsuranga	Benhamin Lecher	Mr. Alap Tatai
					Anna Lekirati	
Ethnic Group		Tugen	Il Chamus	Il Chamus	Il Chamus	
Specific topic			Laibon	Kiserian Irrigation	Shopping center	
Age	About 40	40 years old		32 years old		34 years old
Household Size	12	6	More than 7	9		More than 10
Education	No school, but children go to	Standard 6	Illiterate	Medical college		Standard 4
Family History	From Eminie village in 19977, 50km towards Nakuru	Moved from Koibatec location in 1994		Born in Kiserian		
Source of Income	Farming, livestock	Selling livestock and egg, casual labor	Selling cattle & goats	Kiserian dispensary, crops, livestock, fish		Crops, livestock, honey
Assets	4 acres of irrigation land, 10 cattle, 20 goats and 15 hens	5 cows, 10 goats, 6 chicken, 2 beehive, 1 dog and 1acre of irrigated land	15 cattle and 20 goats	Irrigated land, 20 cattle and 60 goats		4 cattle, 15 goats, 1 donkey and 8 beehives
Type of House	Two round one-roof houses by tree and mud with grass roof		Homestead			
Water source	Community tap, Loboi River	Spring near Loboi River		Arabal River		Pan water, Mukutani River
Time				Near the house		2 km from the house
Amount	40 L/day	40 L/day				
Fuel	Firewood	Firewood		Firewood		Firewood
Time	About every two days (2 km away)	Twice a week				
Health Problems	Malaria, typhoid	Malaria				
Health Services	Marigat Health Center	Government dispensary in Loboi, private hospital in Majimoto			Mukutani Dispensary	
Sanitation	No toilet	No toilet				
Daily Pattern	Housewife, wakes up 5 am, go to bed 10 PM		Blessing / Giving advice to matter of community and individual problems	Working in Kiserian Dispensary as nurse		Getting job of taking care of animals and/or going to field
Expenditure	School fee, food, seeds					
Food	Ugali, milk, vegetable	Ugali, milk, vegetable				Ugali, milk, vegetable
Dreams	New house, a small kiosk					
Others	Need irrigation water and rainfall	water access is not good			Interviewing activities / present situation / problems	

Table G-7
Summary of RRA (7/9)

No.	37	38	39	40	41	42
Location	Mukutani	Mukutani	Mukutani	Mukutani	Mukutani	Arabal
Sub-Location	Rugus		Mukutani		Rugus	Arabal
Village	Noosukuro	Lontiyani			Noosukuro	Kipindasim
Cluster	F	F	F	F	F	G
Name	Ms. Napengera Lapario	Ms. Chepsopen	Mr. Lesymbui Olangarangaik	Mr. Kapiten Kongole	Lemerige	Mr. William Kandie
					Ronald Letapai	
Ethnic Group	Il Chamus	Pokot	Il Chamus	Pokot		
Specific topic	Kiserian Irrigation Scheme		Kapkok Irrigation		Primary school teachers	Primary school's head teacher
Age	30 years old	Doesn't know how old	46 years old	22 years old		
Household Size	8	25	9	8		
Education			No school	No school		
Family History	She gets 1st son when she was 12 years old		From 6km away to get water of Mukutani river 1983	From 7km south 1998 because of draught		
Source of Income	Selling animals and crops	Farm products, livestock, milk	Farm products, collection of natural Aroe, livestock			
Assets	14 cows, 20 goats and 3 acres of irrigated land	2 acres of farmland, 300 goats, 100 sheep, 200 cows and 8 donkeys	3 acres of irrigated land,	5 cows, 5 goats and 2 acres of irrigated land		
Type of House	Round one-roof by tree and mud with grass roof	Grass thatched	D=2.5m			
Water source	Baringo Lake, River	River	Mukutani River	Mukutani River		
Time			1 km away	3 km away		
Amount			25 L, once a day			
Fuel	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood		
Time			Everyday from around the house			
Health Problems			Malaria, cholera	Cholera		
Health Services			Mukutani Dispensary			
Sanitation			No toilet			
Daily Pattern			Milking cow, going to farm, fetching water and firewood	Farming		
Expenditure	School fee		Food, school fee, clothes			
Food	Ugali and maize, fish	Ugali, milk, vegetable	Ugali, milk			
Dreams		Buy generator and pump, fruit trees, children's education	Become a rich man, own a shop	Become farmer, keep 100 cows, 300 goats and 5 wives		
Others					Interviewing activities / present situation / problems	Interviewing activities / present situation / problems

Table G-8
Summary of RRA (8/9)

No.	43	44	45	46	47	48
Location	Arabal	Arabal	Arabal	Arabal	Arabal	Arabal
Sub-Location	Arabal		Arabal	Arabal		Arabal
Village				Embasos		Kaburwok
Cluster	G	G	G	G	G	G
Name	Mr. Daniel Kimaliny			Mrs. Paulina Kiptoo	Mr. Willy Chelal	Mrs. Esta Tarai
Ethnic Group	Tugen					Tugen
Specific topic		Livestock	Livestock auction		Primary school's deputy head teacher	
Age	18 years old			17 years old		58 years old
Household Size	3			4		8
Education	Standard 8			Illiterate		No school, cannot read nor write
Family History						originally Arabal
Source of Income	Products of farmland, honey			Selling Aroe sap		Husband working as a policeman, selling livestock
Assets	0.5 acre of irrigated land, 10 hives and 8 goats			8 cows, 10 goats and 0.5 acre of irrigated land		60 goats, 15 cows, 3 donkeys and 3 chicken
Type of House	Clean house with garden			One roomed circular house		Thatched hut made of mud and poles
Water source	Arabel river			Arabal river		Arabal river
Time	1 km distance			1 km distance		3 km away, once or twice a day
Amount				20 L tank, once a day		
Fuel						Firewood
Time						
Health Problems	Malaria			Malaria		
Health Services	Kashiara Dispensary or Marigat Health Center					
Sanitation				No toilet		Digging
Daily Pattern				Milking cow, washing, fetching water, grinding maize		Clean animal yard, fetching firewood & water
Expenditure				Food		
Food	Ugali, beans, milk					Ugali, milk, mixed maize and beans
Dreams	Expand agricultural activity under irrigation			To have child, to make clothes		Relaxed life
Others		Interviewing and demonstrating useful tool	Interviewing activities / present situation / problems		Interviewing activities / present situation / problems	

Table G-9
Summary of RRA (9/9)

No.	49	50	51	52
Location	Arabal	Arabal	Arabal	Arabal
Sub-Location	Arabal	Arabal	Arabal	Arabal
Village	Embosus	Embosus	Chemelong'ion	Chemelong'ion
Cluster	G	G	G	G
Name	Mr. Lourien Chebor	Mr. Chalal	Mrs. Tarkok	Mrs. Grace Komen
Ethnic Group	Tugen	Tugen	Tugen	Tugen
Specific topic		Primary school's deputy master		
Age	60 years old		19 years old	21 years old
Household Size	11		5	6
Education	No school, cannot read nor write		No school, cannot write	Secondary school (Form 3)
Family History				
Source of Income	Selling livestock		Selling goats	Allowance fee of husband, livestock and farm crops
Assets	3 cows and 20 goats		4 cows, 8 goats and irrigated land	4 cows, 24 goats, 2 beehives and 0.5 acre of rain-fed farmland
Type of House	Grass roof, wood and muddy wall		Mud wall with grass roof	Quite modern, no center pole
Water source	Arabal river	Arabal river	Arusin pan	Arabal river, Arusin pan(3km), spring(1km)
Time	1 km away, twice a day	300 m away	4 km away, twice a day	
Amount	20 L/day	50 L/day	20 L/day	20 L/week
Fuel	Firewood		Firewood	Firewood
Time			Everyday	
Health Problems	Malaria, cough, diarrhea		Malaria, cough, cholera, high fever	
Health Services	Kasiela Health Center (4 km away)		Marigat Health Center	Kasiera Dispensary, mobile clinic
Sanitation	No toilet		No toilet	
Daily Pattern	Grazing, farming		Grazing, fetching water and firewood, farming	Grazing, fetching water and firewood
Expenditure				
Food	Ugali, milk, vegetable		Ugali, milk, vegetable	Ugali, millet, maize
Dreams	To have 100 livestock		Better life than now	Make and sell sisal rope to buy maize and borrow
Others		Interviewing activities / present situation / problems		

Table G-10 Project Design Matrix: Lobo, Sandai, Kapkuiki

Project Name: Sandai Participatory Irrigation Management Project
 Project Area: Sandai irrigation area (Right bank)

Duration: 10 to 24 months
 Target Group: Sandai Community
 Date: Oct. 27 1999

Narrative Summary

Overall Goal	Sandai community has adequate food security			
Project Purpose	Increased crop production at Sandai			
Outputs	1. Participatory Irrigation Management improved			
Activities	Community	Distirct	National government	Donors (JICA/NGO)
Strengthening of water users by irrigation blocks		Make a plan of land use and cropping pattern (MARD)	Provide guideline on national policy (MARD)	Plan the water management
Open bank account		Design the irrigation facilities (MARD, MENR)	Provide technical back up to the district (IMSC)	Organize farmers tours to neighbouring (other) successful projects
Develop by-laws to guide the allocation		Provide technical assistance to irrigation management (MARD)	Avail necessary operational funds (MARD)	Facilitate IMSC & DWG members to train on Participatory Approaches (PRA, RRA, PCM)
Provide unskilled labor		Advice on water abstruction (MENR)	Staff capacity building: participatory approaches /role differentiation /exchange packages(tours etc.) (MARD)	Training on Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation (PME)
Count irrigation charge		Technical assistance on community mobilization (DSS)	Participatory Monitoring and evaluation (IMSC)	Training through exchange experience packages
Prepare annual work plan		Training community on irigation management (DSS)		Support community to purchase project materials
Carry out rotational irrigation (operate division work)		Measure the discharge of river (MENR)		Assign volunteer to Sandai to provide technical advice
Hire gate operator to divert water		Technical assistance on lining of main canal (100m) (MARD)		Direct management of fund (construction) by study team to community
Carry out O&M		Construction of cattle crossing facilities, technical assistance (MARD)		Elaborate the funding process to support implementation of project activities
Enforcing by-laws		Mobilize the community (DSS)		
Construct diversion boxes		Capacity building (community level); elementary bookkeeping (accounting) /leadership skills /management skills etc. (DWC)		
Manual labor for lining the canal		Participatory Monitoring and evaluation (DWC)		
Participatory Monitoring and evaluation				
Involvement of women group in water management				

Table G-11

Narrative Summary

Overall Goal	Sandai community has adequate food security			
Project Purpose	Increased crop production at Sandai			
Outputs	2. Community adopts good farming practice			
Activities	Community	District	National government	Donors (JICA/NGO)
	Make a plan of land use & cropping pattern by irrigation block	Preparing appropriate extension package (MARD)	Lending leveling machine (MARD (AMS))	Provision of motor cycle & other equipment
	Make better fallow/basin	Survey/design better fallow/basin (MARD)	Strengthening agricultural supporting services (MARD)	Capacity building (training and facilitating)
	Planting crop with less water requirement	Disseminate extension messages (MARD)		
		Availing information on sourcing of agricultural machinery (AMS, NIB, KVDA etc.) (MARD)		

Table G-12 Participants of PCM Workshop at Kampi Turkana

Name	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	# of Brothers & Sisters	# of Children	Stable Food	Boil Water
Johnson Loputuro	M	31	Kapedo	10 (5,5)	2	Ugali/Fish	Not always
Salina Ebonu	M	19	Baragoi	9 (7,2)	1	Ugali/Veg	Always at home
Sammy Ekal	M	25	Kampi Turkana	8 (6,2)	1	Ugali	Always at home
Paulina Lotilem	F	24	Kapedo	6 (4,2)	3	Ugali	Always at home
Salina Lopiyeke	F	23	Kampi Turkana	9 (2,7)	3	Ugali	Always at home
Lotikau Abog	M	45	Nadome	3 (2,1)	(2 wives) 10	Ugali	Always at home
Rodah Ekopir	F	20	Lomelo	12 (7,5)	4	Ugali/Veg	Always at home
Margaret Korobe	F	40	Nadome	8 (7,1)	8	Ugali/Veg	Always
Lokapeli Ekuam	F	35	Baragoi	3 (3,0)	5	Ugali	Always at home
Lokuwam Lopue	F	34	Kapedo	11 (4,7)	7	Ugali	Always at home
Margaret Akuru	F	21	Nadome	8 (3,5)	2	Ugali	Always
Akiru Katodi	F	42	Lomelo	12 (8,4)	7	Ugali/Veg	Always
Willy Kakong	M	47	Lomelo	12 (7,5)	9	Ugali/Veg	Always at home
Akitor Abunu	F	48	Kapedo	8 (5,3)	7	Ugali/Veg	Not always
Joseph Lokut	M	28	Kapedo	8 (2,6)	2	Ugali	Always at home
Grace Akel	F	35	Lomelo	5 (4,1)	8	Ugali	Always
Mariana Lokitaria	F	40	Nadome	6 (2,4)	8	Ugali	Always at home
Ekobel Lotaba	M	25	Lomelo	9 (2,7)	6	Ugali	Always
Teress Ekuru	F	46	Kapedo	7 (4,3)	8	Ugali/Veg	Not always
Esther Orogoi	F	42	Kapedo	4 (3,1)	5	Ugali/Uji	Always at home
Mary Akalale	F	20	Lomelo	6 (5,1)	4	Ugali/Uji	Not always
Ayanae Moru	F	34	Kapedo	5 (2,3)	5	Meat	Always at home
Erenne Loputupo	M	30	Katir	10 (5,6)	8	Beans	Not always
Paulina Eko	F	50	Lomelo	9 (5,4)	5	Ugali	Not always
Hana Paulo	F	51	Kapedo	5 (2,3)	5	Ugali	Not always
Lokitoi Letot	F	42	Nadome	14 (5,9)	9	Ugali/Veg	Always at home
Atabar Bwangan	F	40	Nadome	9 (4,5)	7	Ugali/Veg	Always
Arongat Tolobus	F	50	Kapedo	5 (2,3)	3	Ugali/Veg	Always at home
Jeremiah Ingollan Kakdise	M	43	Kapedo	5 (4,1)	5	Ugali/Veg	No
Grace Loitakem	F	36	Kapedo	6 (3,3)	5	Ugali/Veg	Always at home
Lokiens Narii	M	42	Lomelo	9 (7,2)	3	Ugali/Rice	Always at home
Margaret Adoket	F	23	Kapedo	6 (3,3)	2	Ugali	Always at home

* Always at home : Always at home but not at work

Pius Chebii	M	40	Kabarnet	9 (5,4)	9	Ugali/Milk	Not always
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Average

10:22 35.34

7.72

5.22

Table G-13 Participation Analysis at Kampi Turkana

Hospital	Agencies	Leaders	School	Social Groups
Hospital	WHO	D.O.	Nursery	Youth Development
	World Vision	Headmen	Family life Nursery	Women Groups
	JICA	Chief	CCF Nursery	Ballast group
	Perkerra Irrigation Scheme	Village Elders	St. Paul Catholic Nursery	Merry Go-round Group
	Development	Councilor	Marigat Pry. School	Turkanase
	CCF		Books	Turkana Children
	Water		School Children	Maendeleo ya wanawake
	Hospital			

Table G-14 Detailed Participation Analysis at Kampi Turkana

Kokoto Group	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Collect stones	There is not much market for our ballast	Poultry keeping
	Break stones	We use poor tools to break stones	Animal keeping e.g..(Goats)
	Gathering stones	We need food to be strong	Help from Government
	Handcrafts	We need water after working	
		Getting respiratory congestion after breaking stones	
		Distance	

The residents of Kampi Turkana	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Casual workers	difficult to get grass/firewood	Buying and selling animals
	Burning and selling Charcoal	Hostility from other people	Starting capital to start small business e.g. poultry and eggs
	Fetching water for sell	There is few good tools e.g. panga	Handcraft business e.g.. basket making and marts
	Fetching fire wood for sell	We do not have money to buy grass for roofing house	Vegetable business
	Collecting grass for sell	Ants destroy house structures	
	Taking care of other peoples animals to get money	Difficulty to send children to school	
		Poor living house	
		There are no toilets	
		There are no bathrooms	
		(drinking)	

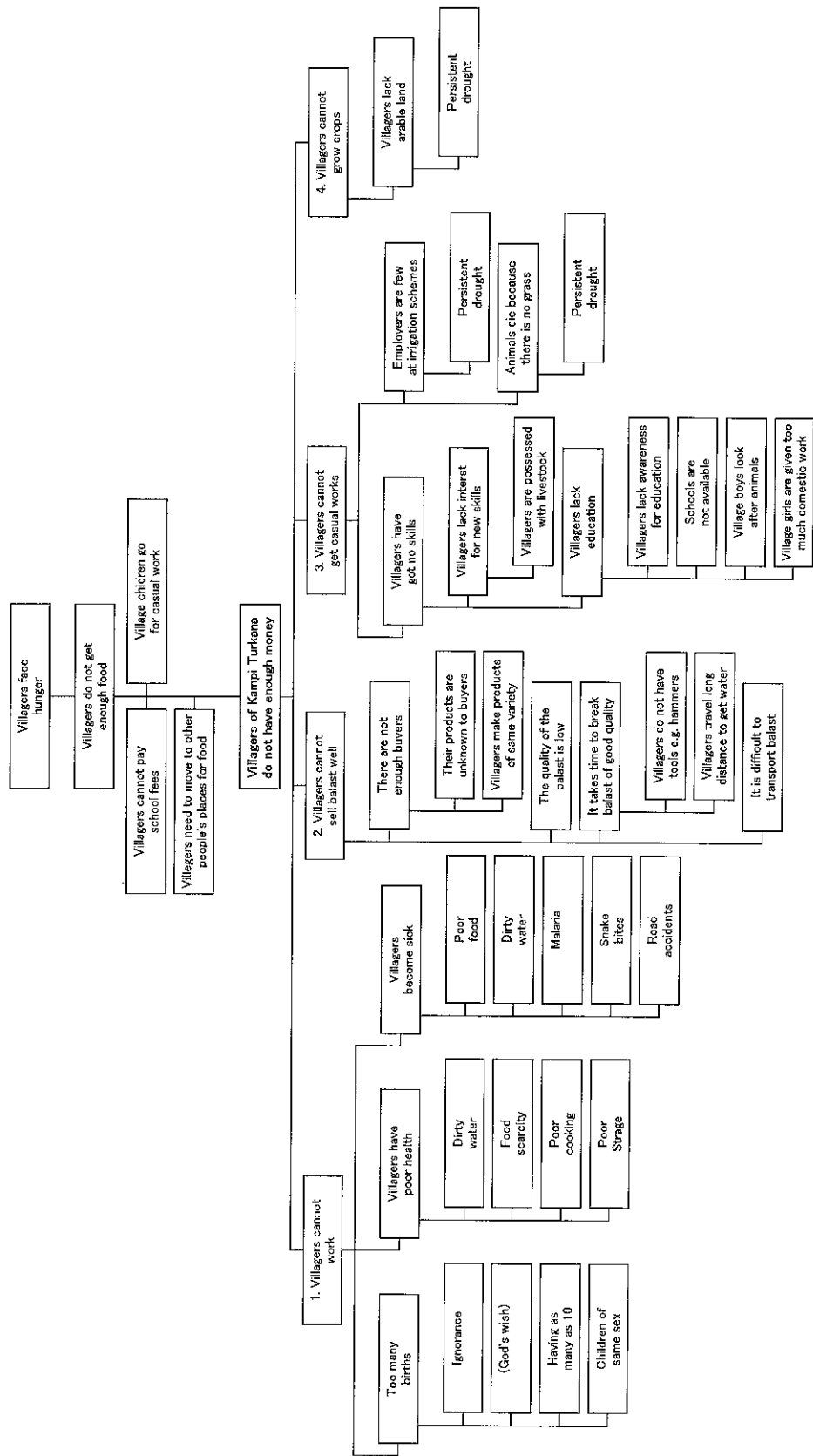
Christian Children Fund (CCF)	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Meet hospital bills for the sick	They lack sponsors	Help to meet school fees
	Buy uniforms to needy school children	There is no leader to forward their problems to donors	They can provide short and long term loans
	Assistance of food to families sponsored by CCF		
	Building houses to the needy		
	Sponsor annual gifts		

Headman	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	To try small cases	He is not paid	He is able to give small plot to build house within Kampi Turkana
	Report cases of hunger in order for government/agencies provide food	Headman not found often to discuss problems with them	
	Seek help from government	cannot pass their grievances to get residential plots in Marigat Town	
	Leads Community by settling disputes		
	Representative of the community on where to build house in Kampi Turkana only		
	Representative		

Chief	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Preside over Community meetings	Not able to forward real problems	He can ask government, institution to employ our children.
	Help the Community to pass their problems to the government	Cannot air grievance of starting a Nursery school to the govern	Has potential to forward clever students to Secondary school
	Organize Harambee (fund raisings) in their area	There is no Turkana Chief in their area	
	Help to identify those who are in need of food		
	To report death Cases		
	Find food (Relief to the Community)		
	Report water contamination		

Problem Tree of Kambi Turkana

Table G-15



Objectives Tree of Kampi Turkana

Table G-16

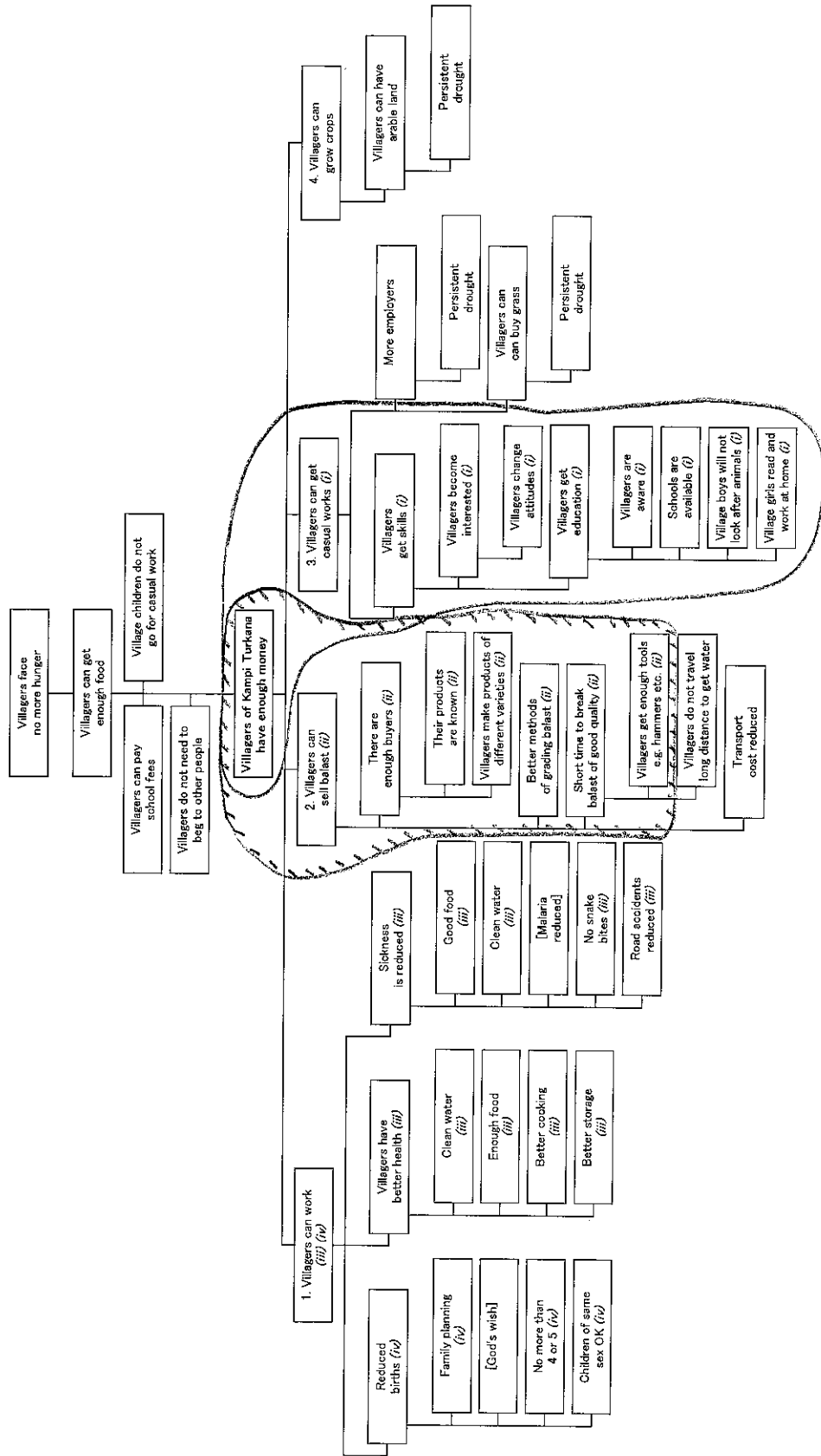


Table G-17 Priorities at Kampi Turkana

Priorities	Approaches	Rational
1	(ii) Ballast Improvement	Ballast making is major source of income No cost for material
2	(i) Skill Development	No skill no business
3	(iii) Better Health	
4	(iv) Family Planning	

Table G-18 PDM of Priority Project at Kampi Turkana

Ballast Making			
Overall Goal: Villagers of Kampi Turkana get enough money			
Project Purpose: They can sell ballast and other products well			
Results / Outputs: 0. Organization to manage Activities is established	1. They can get enough buyers	2. They can make different varieties	3. They can make quality ballast
Activities: 0-1 Organize committee 0-2 Elect Chairman, Treasurer etc.	1-1 Collect stones 1-2 Break stones 1-3 Grade 1-4 Advertise through sign posts 1-5 Look for buyers 1-6 Look for market 1-7 Sell ballast and other products 1-8 seek support from different organizations (tools) government included	2-1 To have tools for breaking 2-2 To make attractive products 2-3 Different kinds of goods 2-4 Advertise by poster 2-5 Seek support from government in terms of tools 2-6 Seek assistance from World Vision 2-7 Seek technical support from Japan 2-8 Organize ourselves into groups	3-1 Travel looking for market 3-2 Modern tool of grading 3-3 Use standard control from time to time grading 3-4 Price of ballast as per quality 3-5 Seek Assistance from government 3-6 Loan from various organizations 3-7 Register as Jua Kali Artisans to learn technical skills

Table G-19 Participants of PCM Workshop at Kampi ya Samaki

Name	Tribes	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	# of Bros & Sisters	# of Children	Occupation	Education	Boil Water
Robert N Laurien	Turkana	M	22	Kampi ya Samaki	8 (3,5)	0	Tour guide	Std 8	No (Lake)
John Kajos	Njemps	M	52	Meisori	5 (3,2)	12	Manager (cooperative)	Std 8	Yes (Lake)
Benjamin Kiptosok	Tugen	M	47	Kampi ya Samaki	7 (4,3)	(3 wives) 17	Farmer	Std 3	No (Lake)
John Epir	Turkana	M	26	Isiolo	4 (3,1)	2	Tour guide	Std 8	Yes (Lake)
Martin Komen Paul	Tugen	M	26	Kampi ya Samaki	6 (5,1)	2	Businessman	Form 4	Yes (Lake)
Peter Omondi	Luo	M	22	Kampi ya Samaki	5 (4,1)	0	Tour guide	Form 3	No (Lake)
Margaret Odhiambo Odur	Luo	F	49	Siaya	8 (5,3)	7	Businesswoman	Std 3	Yes (Lake)
Wilson Yatich	Tugen	M	45	Kampi ya Samaki	8 (5,3)	10	Businessman	Form 3	Yes (Lake)
Joshua K. Chepserson	Tugen	M	45	Kapkures	8 (4,4)	8	Boat/activity	Std 7	Yes (Lake)
William ole Siangiki	Njemps	M	53	Meisori	7 (5,2)	2	Tour guide	Std 8	Yes (Lake)
Francis Lekipirich	Njemps	M	38	Meisori	12 (6,6)	8	Administrator	Form 4	Yes (Lake)
William Lempakany	Njemps	M	35	Meisori	6 (3,3)	6	Administrator	Std 8	Yes (Lake)
Rose Nina	Taita	F	41	Voi	11 (6,5)	3	Small scale Businesswoman	Form 4	No (Lake)
Teresia Kenya	Swahili	F	40	Marigat	5 (0,5)	5	Businesswoman	N/A	No (Lake)
Janet A. Adada	Luo	F	47	South Nyanza	9 (4,5)	10	Fisher	Form 4	No (Lake)
Jacina C. Chepserson	Tugen	F	25	Sibilo	3 (2,1)	0	Wildlife Management	Std 8	No (Piped)
Patrick Kipkiror	Tugen	M	45	Kampi ya Samaki	7 (3,4)	7	Administrator	KJSE	No (Lake)
William Chebit	Tugen	M	27	Kampi ya Samaki	10 (3,7)	3	Administrator	Form 4	Yes (Lake)
Charles Chelagat	Tugen	M	23	Kampi ya Samaki	9 (1,8)	1	Farmer	Form 4	No (Lake)
Gabriel Odera	Luo	M	47	South Nyanza	6 (1,5)	6	Water Dev.	Std 8	Yes (Lake)
Richard Mengich	Tugen	M	38	Kampi ya Samaki	7 (4,3)	8	Businessman	Std 3	Yes (Lake)
William Odhiambo	Luo	M	23	Kampi ya Samaki	5 (4,1)	1	Tour guide	Form 4	No (Lake)
Wilson K. Kimuge	Tugen	M	50	Marigat/Bartum	3 (2,1)	11	Charcoal trade	Std 2	No (Lake)
Wilson Kandie Rutto	Tugen	M	51	Bartum	8 (5,3)	9	Small scale Businessman	Std 8	No (Lake)
Eleen K. Chebit	Tugen	M	51	Kabartanjo	7 (3,4)	3	Businesswoman	Std 8	No (Lake)
Aloys A. Anuayi	Luo	M	40	Kisumu	2 (1,1)	7	Fisheries Dept.	Std 8	No (Lake)
Maria Cherutich	Tugen	F	30	Kampi ya Samaki	5 (1,4)	6	Businesswoman	Std 7	No (Lake)
Esther Chemjor	Tugen	F	38	Kampi ya Samaki	8 (5,3)	7	Farmer	Std 8	No (Lake)
Joel Kipyegon	Tugen	M	38	Kampi ya Samaki	10 (5,5)	8	Bee keeper	Std 8	No (Lake)
Jennifer Chesaina	Tugen	F	32	Kampi ya Samaki	6 (4,2)	6	Businesswoman	Form 4	No (Lake)
George Cheburet	Tugen	M	54	Kampi ya Samaki	5 (1,4)	(2 wives) 15	Farmer	N/A	No (Lake)
James Owiti	Luo	M	47	Kisumu	4 (2,2)	7	Fisherman	Std 3	No (Lake)
Roikoi W. Janes	Tugen	M	22	Kampi ya Samaki	7 (3,4)	1	Tour guide	Form 4	No (Lake)
Margaret Adada	Luo	F	35	Kisumu	7 (3,4)	5	Fisher woman	Std 7	No (Lake)
Waoni Karubo	Kisii	F	39	Kisii	8 (5,3)	3	Fishing	Form 3	No (Lake)
Peter Kinuthia Githinji	Kikuyu	M	63	Kijabe	8 (5,3)	9	Carpenter	Std 6	No (Lake)
Esther Gibama	Turkana	F	33	Kapedo	6 (1,5)	4	Fishing	N/A	No (Lake)
Raymond Chalimo	Tugen	M	49	Kampi ya Samaki	9 (5,4)	(3 wives) 21	Fishing/Businesswoman	Std 6	Yes (Lake)
Moris A. Okwany	Luo	M	25	Siaya	7 (3,4)	2	Fisherman	Std 8	Yes (Lake)
Loice Kaino	Tugen	F	42	Kampi ya Samaki	7 (2,5)	7	Fisherman	Std 3	No (Lake)
Christine Chebit	Tugen	F	33	Kipsaraman	6 (1,5)	7	Fishing/livestock	Std 3	No (Lake)
Erick Cherutich	Tugen	M	45	Kampi ya Samaki	2 (1,1)	0	Livestock	N/A	No (Lake)
Stephen Oluoch	Luo	M	30	Siaya	8 (3,5)	2	Fishing	Std 6	Yes (Lake)
Loice Joseph	Luo	F	24	Kampi ya Samaki	3 (2,1)	3	Fishing/Livestock	Std 8	No (Lake)
Jackson Chelal	Tugen	M	N/A	Kampi ya Samaki	2 (1,1)	1	Carpenter	Std 4	No (Lake)
Geoffrey K. Mutai	Tugen	M	45	Bomet	7 (2,5)	6	Businessman	Form 2	No (Longisa)
Francis L. Kandagor	Tugen	M	47	Ossen	8 (4,4)	8	Businessman	Std 8	No (Lake)
Janes Laurien	Turkana	M	53	Lokori	7 (4,3)	9	Fishing	N/A	Yes (Lake)
John Cheprngeny	Tugen	M	25	Kampi ya Samaki	7 (4,3)	1	Farmer	Std	No (Lake)
Jeremia Cheptirim	Tugen	M	54	Akorian	6 (3,3)	8	Fishing/livestock	N/A	No (Lake)
Elizabeth Milka Millo	Luhya	F	28	Mumias	7 (2,5)	2	Tailor	Form 2	Yes (Lake)
Eunice O Ong'ono	Luo	F	19	Kisumu	5 (3,2)	2	Fishing	Std 8	Yes (Lake)
Beatrice A. Oluoch	Luo	F	21	Kisumu	6 (2,4)	0	Fishing	Std 8	Yes (Lake)
Reuben Cheboi	Tugen	M	35	Kampi ya Samaki	9 (3,6)	4	Jua kali	Std 7	No (Lake)
Richard M. Chebotibin	Tugen	M	38	Kampi ya Samaki	11 (6,5)	5	Businessman	Std 7	No (Lake)
Linah K. Cheptoo	Tugen	F	43	Kaptere	5 (2,3)	0	Businessman	Form 1	Yes (Lake)
Kiptosok Kangogo	Tugen	M	62	Barameres	4 (1,3)	(3 wives) 10	Businessman	Std 5	Yes (Lake)
Mariko Cherutich	Tugen	M	49	Chebarsiat	9 (4,5)	(4 wives) 22	Businessman	Std 7	No (Lake)
Grace S. Kimaiyo	Tugen	F	49	Kampi ya Samaki	8 (3,5)	8	Housewife	N/A	No (Lake)
Charles Kulei	Tugen	M	30	Kampi ya Samaki	9 (5,4)	2	Fishing	Std 8	No (Lake)
Pauline Chepkurui	Tugen	F	24	Kampi ya Samaki	7 (3,4)	2	Housewife	Std. 8	Yes (Lake)
Julia Chepyegon	Tugen	F	36	Kampi ya Samaki	9 (6,3)	3	Housewife	Std. 7	Yes (Lake)
Salina Chelimo	Tugen	F	35	Kampi ya Samaki	5 (4,1)	7	Housewife	N/A	No (Lake)
Priscila Barminga	Tugen	F	29	Kampi ya Samaki	8 (3,5)	3	Tailor	Std 8	Yes (Lake)
Kimoi Limo	Tugen	F	55	Kampi ya Samaki	9 (4,5)	4	Housewife	N/A	No (Lake)
Elma Kiror	Tugen	F	37	Kampi ya Samaki	5 (1,4)	5	Businesswoman	Std 6	Yes (Lake)
Dinah Adiel	Tugen	F	50	Kampi ya Samaki	4 (1,3)	6	Housewife	Std. 8	Yes (Lake)
Philip Kimani	Kikuyu	M	43	Bartum	9 (4,5)	4	Artisan	Std 7	Yes (Lake)
Samuel Chebor	Tugen	M	49	Chebarsiat	2 (2,0)	9	Councillor	Std 5	Yes (Lake)
Justin K. Sirma	Tugen	M	25	Kampi ya Samaki	9 (6,3)	0	Businessman	Form 4	No (Lake)
Elijah K. Cheptumo	Tugen	M	25	Kampi ya Samaki	6 (4,2)	3	Businessman	College	No (Lake)
Johana Kitui	Tugen	M	21	Kampi ya Samaki	7 (6,1)	0	Businessman	Std 8	Yes (Lake)
Kabon Kimosop	Tugen	F	49	Kampi ya Samaki	2 (1,1)	9	Housewife	N/A	Yes (Lake)
Maria Kandie	Tugen	F	30	Rorobal	6 (3,3)	5	Housewife	Std 7	No (Lake)
Koiboware Chelanga	Tugen	M	45	Kampi ya Samaki	9 (6,3)	8	Buther	Std 7	Yes (Lake)
Mary Lobolo	Tugen	F	25	Pokot	6 (3,3)	0	N/A	N/A	No (Lake)
Reuben C. Chemursoi	Tugen	M	42	Loruk	10 (6,4)	9	Teacher	College	No (Lake)
Thomas Rutto	Tugen	M	46	Chepkewel	6 (2,4)	7	Trader	N/A	No (Chepkewel river)
Samuel Yatich	Tugen	M	37	Akoroyan	10 (7,3)	4	Tourist guide	Form 4	Yes (Lake)
Chesire Cherogony	Tugen	M	50	Barsemoi	3 (1,2)	(3 wives) 27	Businessman	N/A	No (Lake)
Joseph Kipkulei	Tugen	M	33	Kampi ya Samaki	10 (5,5)	3	Field Assistant	Form 4	Yes (Lake)
Zakaria Chepserson	Tugen	M	37	Kampi ya Samaki	9 (7,2)	4	Carpenter	N/A	Yes (Lake)
Simlon L. Chepserson	Tugen	M	33	Sibilo	3 (2,1)	4	Livestock	Std 7	Yes (Lake)
Raymond C. Chebon	Tugen	M	37	Kampi ya Samaki	6 (4,2)	5	Veteranarian	Form 4	Yes (Lake)
Salina Muli	Kamba	F	27	Machakos	8 (3,5)	2	Housewife	Form 3	Yes (Lake)
Evafeen Kilonzi	Kamba	F	27	Kitui	2 (2,0)	5	Businesswoman	Form 3	Yes (Lake)
Joshua Chebotibin	Tugen	M	36	Kampi ya Samaki	8 (4,4)	4	Farmer	Form 4	No (Lake)

Average

56:31 37.64

6.67

5.64

Table G-20 Participation Analysis at Kampi ya Samaki

Livestock	Welfare Association	Women group	NGO	G.O.K(Departments)
Kipkimbirwo Honey Investors Project(bee-keeping)	Ujamaa Self-help Welfare Association dealing with members' problems	Ngenyin Women Group	Jonathan Leakey Ltd.	Kampi ya Samaki Health Centre
Kipkimbirwo Youth Group Project (Apiary)	Turkana traditional dancers	Kampi ya Samaki Women Group	CCF	Public Toilets Kampi ya Samaki
Kapmi ya Samaki cattle dip.	Kokwe Community Welfare Association	Kampi ya Samaki Tilapia Women Group	World Vision	Kemri Kampi ya Samaki
Kims poultry layers egg production	Nyanam Welfare Association (Fishermen)	Kapsoi Women Group	R.A.E(Rehabilitation of Arid Environment)	Kenya Marine
Poultry keeping- Kampi ya Samaki	Kapronguno tree nursery project Lobo	Kampi ya Samaki Women Group	Society	Office of the President Chief's Office
Kapmarimar Water Project	Self-help Welfare Association deal with members problems	Akorian Women Group	Baringo Fishermen co-op. Society Ltd.	Ministry of Water
Kokwa Beekeeping Self-help Group	Kokwe Community Welfare Association	Meisori Women Group	Fisheries Vessels to train fishermen	Administration police/police line
Traders	Nyanam Welfare Association	Ngenyin Women Group	SOTUA SACCO	Ministry of Education (Primary & Pre-schools)
Bamako Traders	Fishermen Kampi ya Samaki	Kampi ya Samaki Women Group	Jua Kali Sectors (small scale artisans)	Soil conservation
Pilwo Traders	Water Project	Kampi ya Samaki Tilapia	Kampi ya Samaki Jua Kali Youth Group	Pre-school
Fish Traders	Akoraya Water Project	Kapsoi Women Project	Jua Kali Group(welding)	ACK Nursery school
Kibosit Company Business	Tibingar Water Project	Akorian Women Group	Collection of stones	FGCK Nursery school
Carpenter Works	Kapsoi Water Project	Misri Women Group	Kampi ya Samaki Quarry Site	Kapsoi Nursery school
Milimani Small Kiosks	Catholic Water Programme			AIC Kmapi ya Samaki
Fabric and Clothing Textile (beads decoration)	Kamoi Dam Project			Ngenyin Nursery School
Tourism Association	Arusin Dam project			Kapkeles Community Pre-school
Lake Baringo Club-Block Hotel	Town Water Project-Kampi ya Samaki			
County Council Toll Station	Ngenyin Water project			
Island Camp Ltd.				
Robert Camping Site				
Community Boats and Excursion Guides				
Wet Bay Adventure (boats activities)				

Table G-21 Detailed Participation Analysis at Kampi ya Samaki

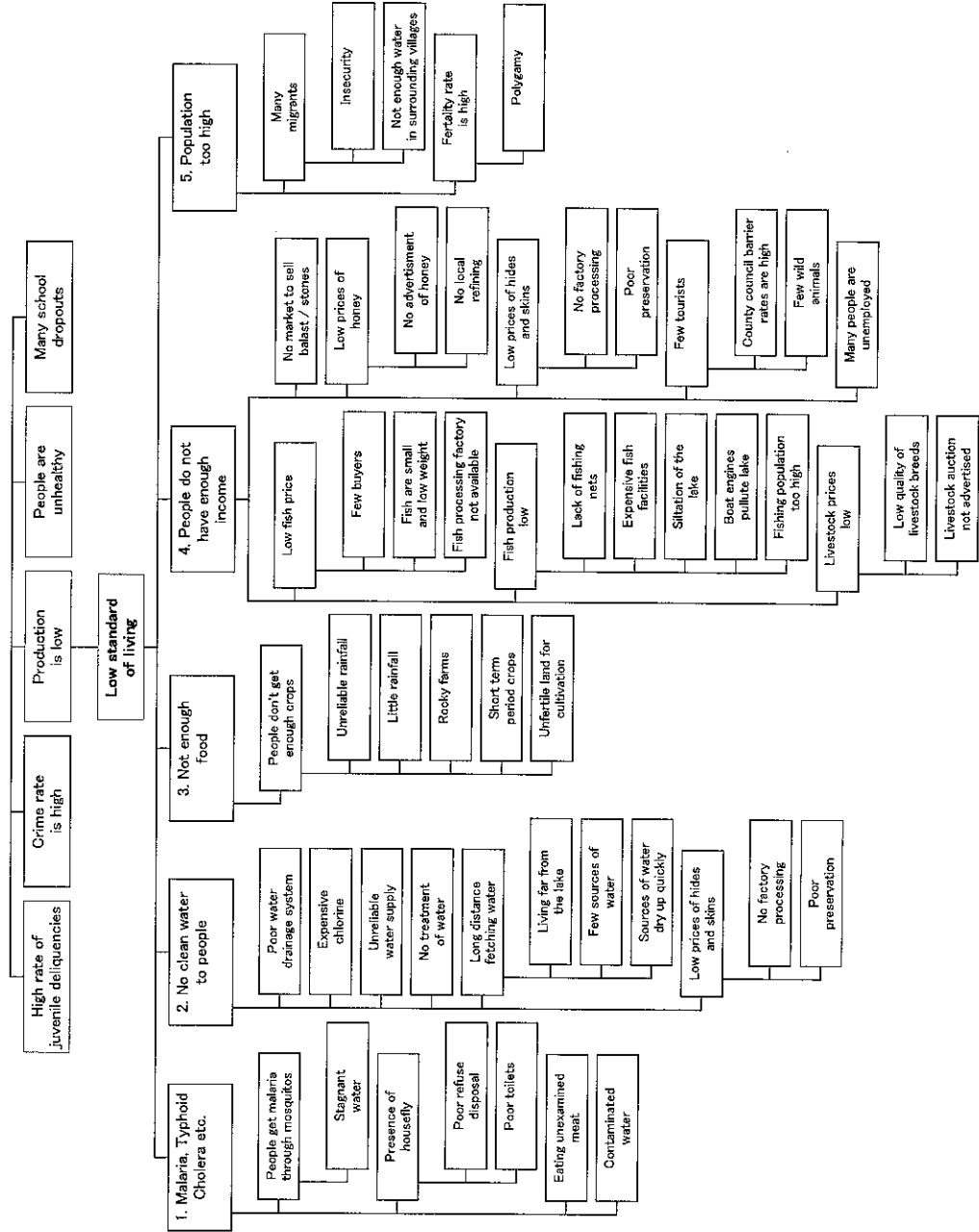
Tourism Association	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Taking tourists to bird watching	Not enough boats for hire	Personal boats are available for hire.
	Organize boat rides	Fishing facilities not enough.	Enough food & beverages.
	Organize fishing trips	Instruments for bird watching.	Good viewing points(scenery)
	Organize trips Lake Bogoria	Language barrier with tourists	Availability of security
	Selling fish to local/international tourists	Baringo County Council charges.	Camping beach to develop. The area
	Organize snake farm visits	Transport and communication poor.	Abundance of bird life ground L. Baringo
	Buying boats for tourists to live.	Advertisement about tourism absent	Fresh water Lake
	Selling traditional items to tourists	Mountain bicycles not available.	Good accommodation- Lodgings/Hotels/Models
	Guiding tourists to traditional dancers.	Spare parts of boats not available.	Availability of traditional dancers.
		Petrol station not available	Boats to hire available.
		Fishing boats not enough.	

Bee keeping groups	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Felling logs.	Few buyers of honey	Availability of water
	Buying of beehives	Predictorse.g badgers	Availability of nectar
	Group prepare bee hives	Logs for making bee hives not available	Availability of traditional bee hives
	Group hang be hives	Lack of enough water/flowers	Availability of ready made markets for honey.
	Refining of honey	Lack of formulated marketing	Local of honey i.e. medicine
	Packaging of honey	harvesting of honey by hives	
	Buying bottles	Honey pests	
	Marketing of honey & wax	Expensive bee hives.	
	Extracting bee-wax	Falling trees	
	Selling of wax		
	Selling of honey to tourists		
	Eating of honey.		

Women groups	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Buying and selling traditional items	NO enough time to attend activity	We have formed women groups
	Buying nets for fishing	Lack of water	Availability fish in the lake
	Weaving, nets, mats, baskets	Drought causes migration of people	Availability of funds for women
	Looking after children	A lot of work	Improved markets.
	Buying plot for development	Marketing fish- price low	
	Buying and selling Fire wood, sheep	Wife beating- women right; gender issue.	
	Sheep fattening programmes	No money to buy food	
	Looking after sheep	Lack of clean water	
	Fetching water	Few buyers of fish	
	Rearing of goats	Lack of fishing materials	
	Building of schools	No capital for raising business	
	Contribution towards teachers salary Pre-school	Long distance to fetch firewood	
	Mary go round groups activity		
	Selling of honey		
	Bee keeping		
	Selling second hand clothes		
	Selling rings		
	Fetching fire wood		
	Frying fish		

Problem Tree of Kampi ya Samaki

Table G-22



Objectives Tree of Kampi ya Samaki

Table G-23

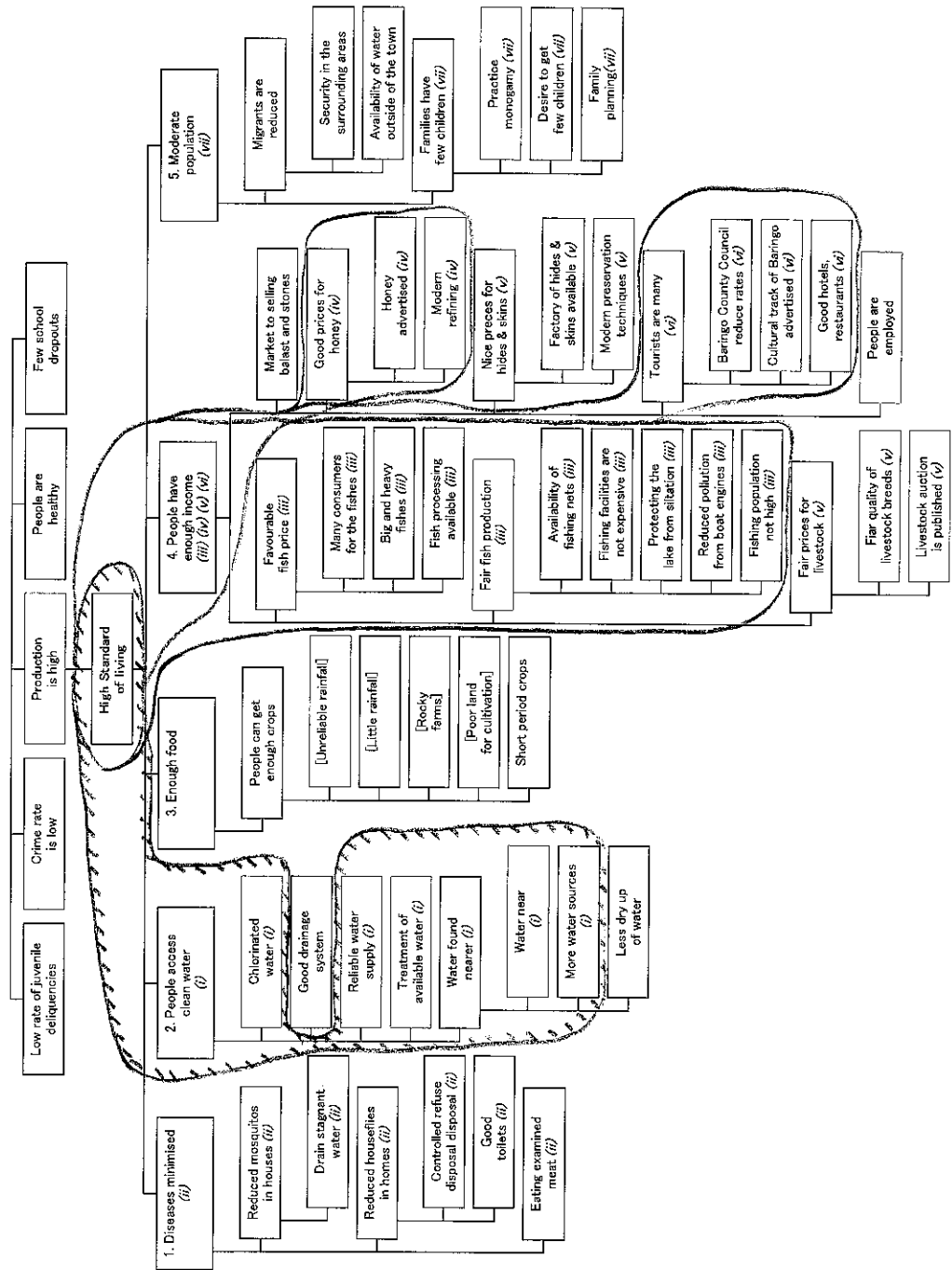


Table G-24 Priorities at Kampi ya Samaki

Priorities	Approaches
1	<i>(i)</i> Availability of clean water
2	<i>(v)</i> Improved livestock production
3	<i>(iii)</i> Improved fish market
4	<i>(iv)</i> Honey production
5	<i>(vi)</i> Improvement if tourism trade
6	<i>(ii)</i> General hygiene
7	<i>(vii)</i> Moderate population growth

Table G-25 PDM of Priority Project at Kampi ya Samaki

Clean Water Project	
Overall Goal:	High standard of living of the people of Kampi ya Samaki
Project Purpose:	People of Kampi ya Samaki kept clean water
Results / Outputs:	Treatment of available water
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Identify the water source e.g. lake <i>Yes</i> 2 Buying construction materials e.g. cement/sand <i>Yes</i> 3 Siting of the tank on high altitude <i>Yes</i> 4 Pumping water from the lake <i>No</i> 5 Provision of labor by community <i>Yes</i> 6 Digging pipe canals <i>Yes</i> 7 Drilling bore holes <i>No</i> 8 Dam construction <i>No</i> 9 Water technician from government <i>No</i> 10 Transport of materials <i>Yes</i> 11 Construction of storage dams <i>No</i> 12 Electing committee for water project <i>Yes</i> 13 Inviting water engineers to visit site <i>Yes</i> 14 Tank mason <i>Yes</i> 15 Distribution of water from the water tank to the residence <i>No</i> 16 Building water Pan house <i>No</i> 17 Maintenance of water supply <i>Yes</i>

Table G-26 Participants of PCM Workshop at Sandai, Lobo and Kapkuikui

Name	Sex	Age	Residence	Place of Birth	# of Brothers & Sisters	# of Children	Education	Boil Water
Patrick Kipkulei	M	27	Loboi	Majindege	9 (6,3)	0	Form 2	No (Piped water)
John Yegon	M	26	Loboi	Tinginyon	7 (4,3)	0	Std 8	No (Piped water)
Karato K. Jackson	M	19	Loboi	Tinginyon	5 (3,2)		Form 4	No (Loboi River)
Anderson Tuitoek	M	23	Loboi	Emsos	12 (10,2)	2	Std 8	No (Spring water)
Michael Lokutus	M	45	Loboi	Metip belion	5 (3,2)	5	Std 4	No (Waseges River)
William Kapyegoi	M	40	Loboi	Tinginyon	4 (3,1)	10	NA	No (Loboi River)
Henry Chebotibin	M	40	Sandai	Sandai	9 (5,4)	(2 wives) 13	Std 3	No (Waseges River)
William Kipsarmat	M	48	Loboi	Kaproguno	15 (7,8)	(2 wives) 10	NA	No (Waseges River)
Cherono K. Samuel	M	29	Chelaba	Loboi	20 (6,14)	3	Form 4	No (Lorwai Swamp/Chelaba Dam)
Samuel Biwott	M	25	Sugutek	Loboi	1 N/A	2	Std 8	No (Loboi River)
Julius K. Lagat	M	53	Loboi	Kericho	9 (5,4)	11	Form 4	No (Piped water)
Samuel Kaptunai	M	41	Sandai	Mbechot	2 (1,1)	8	Form 2	No (Waseges River)
Laban K. Ngetich	M	25	Kapkuikui	Kamarimar	8 (4,4)	0	College	No (Kapkuikui Canal)
Nixon Kimeli	M	21	Loboi	Tinginyon	10 (5,5)	0	Form 4	No (Loboi River)
Joseph K. Chelimo	M	30	Kaptombes	Kaptombes	13 (6,7)	1	Form 4	No (Piped water)
Rael Kipteroi	F	26	Sandai	Sandai	7 (3,4)	3	Std 8	No (Waseges River)
Philemon Rotich	M	27	Sandai	Sandai	6 (3,3)	2	Std 8	Always (Waseges River)
Grace Kaptunai	F	22	Sandai	Sandai	7 (3,4)	0	Std 6	No (Waseges River)
Sheillah Jeruto	F	21	Loboi	Nyalilbuch	9 (6,3)	1	Form 4	No (Piped water)
Dickson B. Chepkuto	M	30	Sandai	Sandai	6 (2,4)	4	Std 7	No (Waseges River)
Peter Cheruiyot	M	26	Kapkuikui	Kapkuikui	7 (4,3)	7	Std 6	Always (Cheule Pan Dam)
Jackson Borchikei	M	45	Loboi	Loboi	7 (2,5)	6	NA	No (Sukutek Spring)
Samwel Koech Cherono	M	27	Loboi	Majindege	5 (2,3)	1	Std 8	No (Loboi River)
Prisila Karato	F	35	Loboi	Sokoteiwo	4 (2,2)	8	NA	No (Piped water)
Paul K. Kibarar	M	23	Loboi	Eldoret	10 (6,4)	0	College	No (Loboi River)
William Cherutich	M	35	Loboi	Kaproguno	8 (4,4)	7	Std 3	No (Waseges River)
Symon Muter	M	21	Kapkuikui	Kapkuikui	4 (3,1)	0	Form 4	No (Kapkuikui Canal)
Charles R. Keitany	M	24	Kapkuikui	Poi	14 (9,5)	0	University	No (Poi Pan Dam)
Evans Kipkemboi	M	20	Sandai	Loboi	9 (7,2)	0	Form 4	No (Waseges River)
Samuel Chebet	M	30	Kaptombes	Kaptombes	7 (4,3)	3	Std 4	Always (Kaptombes Dam)
David Cheserem	M	27	Kapkuikui	Kapkuikui	1 N/A	0	Std 8	No (Kapkuikui Canal)
Charles Changole	M	35	Kapkuikui	Loboi	4 (3,1)	0	Form 4	No (Chepkomet Dam)
Shadrack Bogoria	M	21	Loboi	Loboi	13 (6,7)	0	Form 4	No (Chepkomet Dam)
Zakaria Cheboiwo	M	24	Kapkuikui	Kapkuikui	10 (5,5)	0	Form 4	No (Kapkuikui Swamp)
Joan Chepkuto	M	39	Chelaba	Loboi	3 (2,1)	8	Std 5	No (Loboi River)
Joseph K. Chelimo	M	21	Loboi	Kaproguno	13 (6,7)	1	Form 4	No (Piped water)
Mary Mbelei	F	20	Sandai	Sandai	10 (2,8)	2	Std 7	No (Waseges River)
Maureen J. Rotich	F	22	Sandai	Sandai	8 (4,4)	0	Form 4	No (Waseges River)
Kimoi Kipkech	F	35	Sandai	Sandai	5 (1,4)	3	NA	Always (Waseges River)
Elijah Kipteroi	M	28	Loboi	Maji Ndege	7 (5,2)	1	Form 4	No (waseges River)
Joseph Cherutich	M	28	Kapkuikui	Tiryon	3 (2,1)	5	Std 8	No (piped water)
Solomon C. Changole	M	25	Loboi	Maji Ndege	5 (2,3)	0	Std 8	No (Loboi River)
Philip Kulei	M	38	Kapkuikui	Kaptombes	8 (4,4)	8	Std 5	No (canal)
John Bogoria	M	37	Sandai	Mbechot	5 (4,1)	5	Std 7	No (waseges River)
Samwel Cherutich	M	25	Loboi	Maji Ndege	8 (5,3)	2	Std 4	No (Loboi River)
Anthony Kibon	M	22	Loboi	Loboi	9 (4,5)	1	Form 4	No (Lorwai River)
Scolar Kimeli	F	19	Loboi	Loboi	9 (4,5)	0	Form 4	No (Loboi River)
Ambrose Lefty	M	21	Kaptombes	Loboi	10 (3,7)	0	Form 4	No (Kapkuikui River)
Michael Chepkuto	M	33	Sandai	Baryat	2 (0,2)	3	Form 2	No (waseges River)
Joseph Kimosop	M	24	Maji Ndege	Loboi	6 (4,2)	0	Form 4	No (Piped water)

Average

42:8 28.96

7.56

3.11

Table G-27 Participation Analysis at Sandai, Lobo and Kapkuikui

Irrigation and farming	Conservation	Bee keeping	Small enterprise activities
Kamoskoi main manual farming	Flamingo youth group making flowers from real flamingo	Kaptoo Honey Refinery Youth Group Kapkuikui	Bogoria Chamgaa Camping Lobo
Kapchepkendi Women Group (farming) Sandai	Kesubo Bird Watch Conservation Club,	Kerio Valley Development Authority Bee Keeping	Lobo Curio Group
Kapronguno Canal Project Lobo	Baringo / Koibatek wildlife management group	Poi Women Group Beehive Project Kapkuikui	Car Wash Youth Lobo Group
Sandai Irrigation Water Users Association		Honey Refinery Youth Group Lobo Location	Lobo Youth Hide & Skins Project
Njororo Canal	Tree planting		Lobo Youth Group Culture & Tradition Lobo
Kapmarimar Water Project Kapkuikui Location	Lobo Women Group Tree Nursery Project Lobo	Handcraft	Lobo Group Jua Kali
Kamonong Canal Project	Kamosgoi Women Group (tree nursery)	Bogoria Women Group (handcrafts)	Matatu Sandai Operation Koyabta Youth Group
Kamonon farmers growing maize & beans	Kapchepkendi Tree Nursery Sandai	Lake Bogoria Women Group (craft works)	Losai Cooperative Cattle Ranching
Kapkuikui Canal Kapkuikui Location	Kapronguno tree nursery project Lobo	Chelaba Women Group (reeds handcrafts)	
Upendo Women Group (farming)	Kapkuikui Tree Planting Project	Kutwe Women Group Craft work Kapkuikui	Agencies
Lake Bogoria Women Group Lobo (vegetable)		Tabarweche Women Group Craft work Kapkuikui	World Vision Marigat/Lobo
Kapmarimar Fish Pond Project Kapkuikui Location	Health care	Chelaba Women Group Kapkuikui (mat making)	World Vision Sandai
Kamtombes Women Group Poultry Project Kapkuikui	Sandai Bamako Community		World Vision Kapkuikui (Church & Education)
Tabarweche Women Group (goat keeping) Kapkuikui	Lobo / Bamako Group Health		World Vision Lobo (education)
Mbechot Women Group (farming)	Sandai Dispensary		CCF Lobo (education)
Sikotwe Women Group (farming)			CCF Sandai
Kamaech Women Group Sandai (farming)	Education		Water Corporation Chelaba Pipeline
Kockchande Women Group Sandai (farming)	Lake Bogoria Secondary School		CCF Child & Helper Program (education) Kapkuikui
Sandai Women Group (farming)	Chelaba Nursery School		WWF (conservation of natural resources)
			DANIDA Sandai
			SIDA Sandai
			PIU Sandai intake
			Lake Bogoria Game Reserve Wildlife Foundation

Table G-28 Detailed Participation Analysis at Sandai, Lobi and Kapkuikui

Bee Keeping Groups	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Felling huge trees enough to make hollow inside	Poor market price	Advertising because of easy means of transport communication
	Construction of beehives	Lack of proper storage facilities	Forming of group projects for honey sellers & buyers
	Siting of beehives	Drought	Looking for enough capital(fundraising)
	Putting it on top of trees	Unreliable markets	Attend research stations for more technical know how
	Regular checking of hives & cleaning	Danger in harvesting high risk from falling from tree	Advice farmer to have apiaries to reduce security & caring problems
	Harvesting of honey	Lack of know how	Buying model beehives as a group
	Decanting and sieving	Migration of bees	Buying better refining instruments
	Packaging in bottles	Bee predators	Good infrastructure road & phones
	Buying of bottles for packing refined honey	Lack of felling machine of logs e.g. power saws	Water dams should be constructed near apiaries
	Putting the liquid honey in small & big bottles	It is an energetic activity which needs enough man power	Use of sugary water put near beehives
	security of beehives	Shortage of bottling facilities	
	Construction of selling Kiosks	Security of beehives apiaries(a group of beehives)	
	Marketing & selling of honey	Lack of flowers for nectar	
	Selling of bottled liquid honey to tourist & locals	Insecticides used by farmer pollute honey & kill bees	
	Selling of wax to locals for brewing	Lack of enough capital	
	Eating the honey	Lack of constant supply of honey	
	Members contribution to buy beehives	lack of modern types of beehives e.g. K.T.B.H are rare	
	Buying ready made hives in groups	Price of ready made hives -expensive	
	Buying honey from farmers		

Irrigation and Farming Groups	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Digging of canals	Change of river course	Buying of better seeds
	Fencing	High seed prices	Organized groups for farmers
	Clearing of the farm	Wildlife destroying crops	Practicing rotational farming
	Buying seeds	Intake block for suitable irrigation	Presence of water user associations
	Buying suitable seeds as a group	Silt resealing the canals	Better ways of controlling pests/diseases
	Division boxes	Canal clearing	Division boxes to control water
	Digging of land	Poor farming methods	Building of gabions in river changing
	Seed treatment	Change of soils	Presence of water sources
	Watering of the farm	Lack of enough land for irrigation	Lime addition is required
	Weeding	High hiring price for ploughing machine	Construct wall at intake to keep water for longer period
	Ridging	Lack of capital	Enough land of farming irrigation
	Guarding wild animals	lack of enough water for irrigation	Diversification in farming
	Ploughing farms for farmers	Unreliable rainfall	Use of certified seeds/ fertilizers
	Controlling pests and diseases	Seasonal rivers	Intake canals
	Harvesting	Diseases e.g., rust	Better water catchment area
	Livestock keeping e.g., cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys & poultry	Floods	Education of farmers through seminars
	Buying of seeds/fertilizers	Lack of suitable water for human consumption due to acidity	Soil conservation in both hills and plains
	Planting	Uncultivated area of land due to rivers changing courses during floods	Supply of clean water for human Consumption e.g., Piped water from Arabel river
	Watering	Aridity	
	Security farm enterprise	Shifting cultivation must be done	
	Transportation of farm produce	Salinity of soils	
	Selling of farm produce, marketing		
	Making of furrows		
	Gapping		
	Storage		

Table G-29 Problem Tree of Sandai, Lobi and Kapkuikui

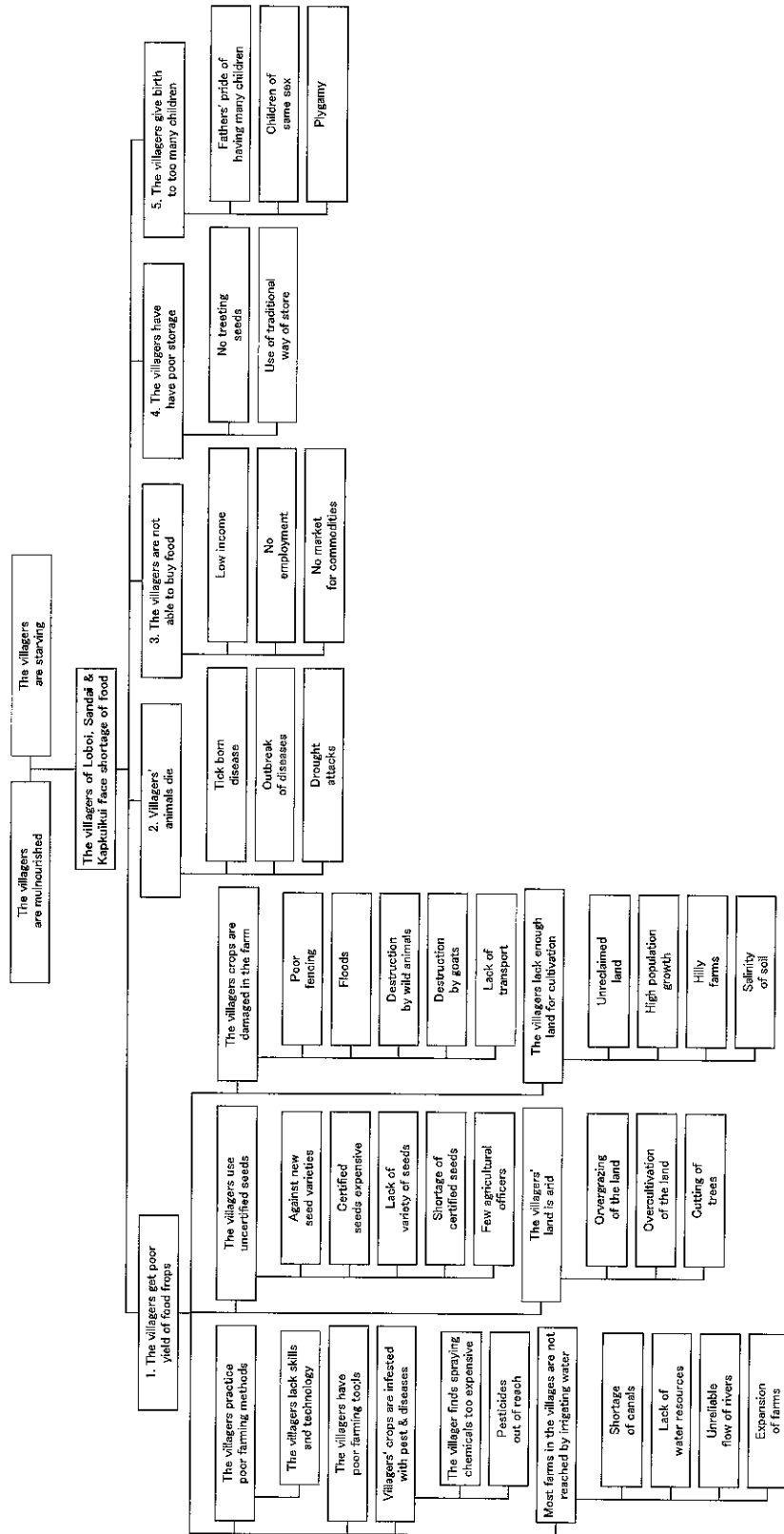


Table G-30 Objectives Tree of Sandai, Lobi and Kapkuikui

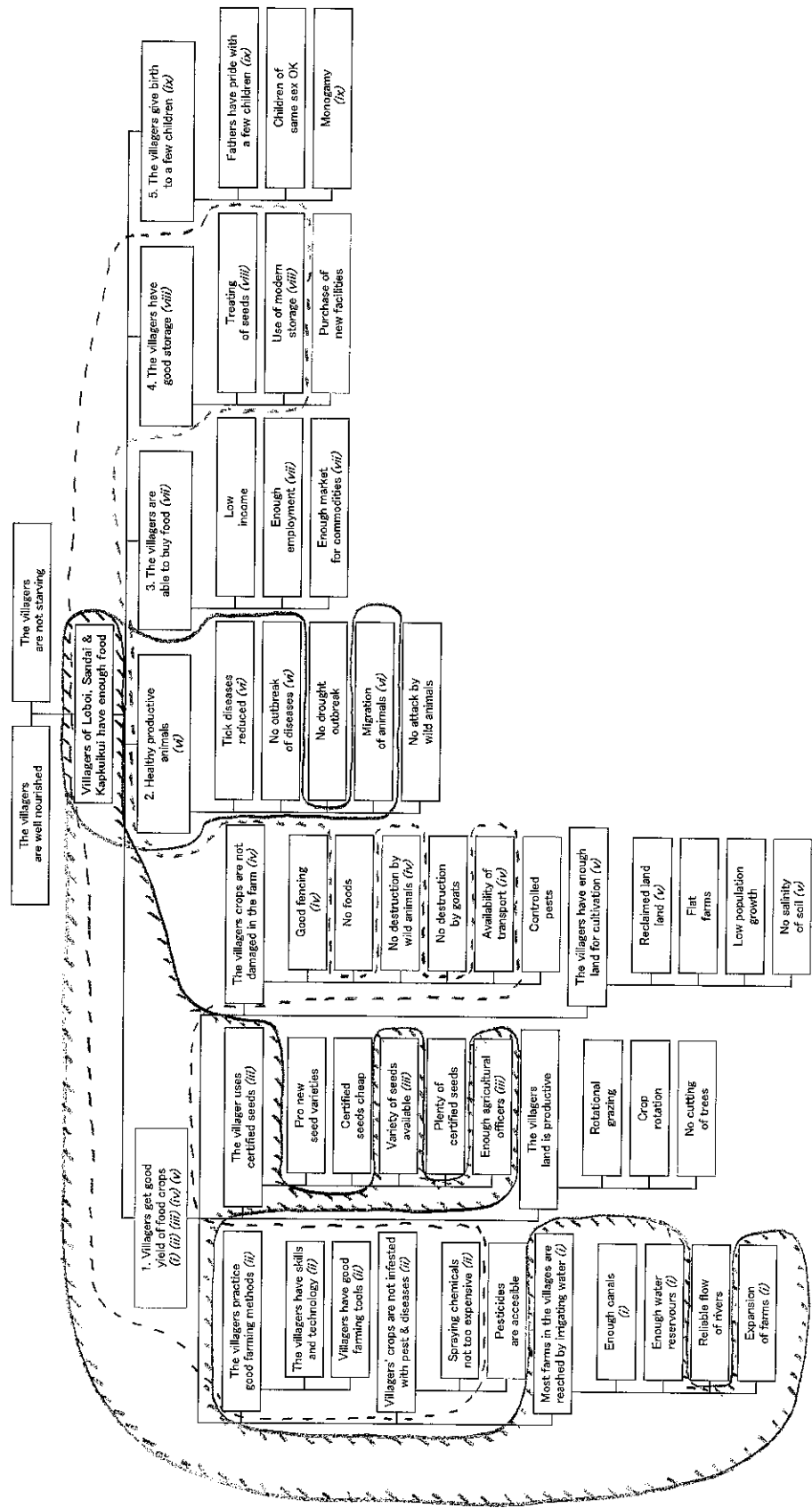


Table G-31 Priorities at Sandai, Lobo and Kapkuikui

Priorities	Approaches
1.1	<i>(i)</i> Most farms are reached by irrigation water
1.2	<i>(iii)</i> Use of certified seeds when planting
2	<i>(vi)</i> Healthy productive animals
3.1	<i>(ii)</i> Good farming method / Pest & diseases control
3.2	<i>(iv)</i> Crops are not damaged in the field
3.3	<i>(viii)</i> Good storage
4	<i>(v)</i> Enough land for cultivation
5	<i>(vii)</i> Villagers are able to buy enough food
6	<i>(ix)</i> Giving birth to few children

Table G-32 PDM of Priority Projects at Sandai, Lobo and Kapkuikui

Approach I		Approach II		Approach III	
Overall Goal: The villagers of lobo, Sandai & Kapkuikui get enough food	Overall Goal: The villagers of lobo, Sandai & Kapkuikui get enough food	Overall Goal: The villagers of lobo, Sandai & Kapkuikui get enough food	Overall Goal: The villagers of lobo, Sandai & Kapkuikui get enough food	Overall Goal: The villagers of lobo, Sandai & Kapkuikui get enough food	Overall Goal: The villagers of lobo, Sandai & Kapkuikui get enough food
Project Purpose: Good yields of crops	Project Purpose: Healthy reproductive animals	Project Purpose: Healthy reproductive animals	Project Purpose: Healthy reproductive animals	Project Purpose: Good yields of food crop	Project Purpose: Good yields of food crop
Results / Outputs: 1. Irrigation Activities: 1.1 Dig main canals by farmers (Harambee) <i>Yes</i> 1.2 Construct water intakes to farm <i>No</i> 1.3 Construct water reservoirs <i>No</i> 1.4 Drain swamps to get land for irrigation <i>No</i> 1.5 Farmers maintain main canals <i>Yes</i> 1.6 Survey the level of the ground <i>No</i> 1.7 Clear the land <i>Yes</i> 1.8 Plough the land <i>Yes</i> 1.9 Level land to get right yield with limited water <i>Yes</i> 1.10 Rotational irrigation <i>Yes</i> 1.11 Control the expansion of farms <i>Yes</i> 1.12 Develop but conserve the environment <i>Yes</i> 1.13 Talk with the upstream water users <i>Yes</i> 1.14 Catchment management <i>Yes</i> 1.15 Canal committee to control water <i>Yes</i>	Results / Outputs: 1. Prevention of diseases Activities: 1.1 Buy drugs for animal treatment <i>Yes</i> 1.2 Build dips <i>No</i> 1.3 Quarantine <i>Yes</i> 1.4 Train farmers on livestock treatment <i>No</i> 1.5 Upgrade indigenous cattle <i>No</i> 1.6 Practice rotational grazing <i>Yes</i> 1.7 Vaccination <i>No</i> 1.8 Plant grass for livestock <i>Yes</i> 1.9 Use artificial insemination (A.I) <i>No</i> 1.10 Buy acaricides <i>Yes</i> 1.11 Employ qualified livestock personnel <i>No</i>	Results / Outputs: 1. Good farming method / Pests & diseases control Activities: 1.1 Proper weeding <i>Yes</i> 1.2 Pruning/thinning <i>Yes</i> 1.3 Control of pests & diseases in the farm <i>No</i> 1.4 Spray chemicals on crops <i>No</i> 1.5 Gapping <i>Yes</i> 1.6 Rotational cropping <i>Yes</i> 1.7 Water management committee <i>Yes</i> 1.8 Early planting <i>Yes</i> 1.9 Proper spacing <i>Yes</i> 1.10 Clear canals <i>Yes</i>	Results / Outputs: 1. Good farming method / Pests & diseases control Activities: 1.1 Proper weeding <i>Yes</i> 1.2 Pruning/thinning <i>Yes</i> 1.3 Control of pests & diseases in the farm <i>No</i> 1.4 Spray chemicals on crops <i>No</i> 1.5 Gapping <i>Yes</i> 1.6 Rotational cropping <i>Yes</i> 1.7 Water management committee <i>Yes</i> 1.8 Early planting <i>Yes</i> 1.9 Proper spacing <i>Yes</i> 1.10 Clear canals <i>Yes</i>	Results / Outputs: 1. Good farming method / Pests & diseases control Activities: 1.1 Proper weeding <i>Yes</i> 1.2 Pruning/thinning <i>Yes</i> 1.3 Control of pests & diseases in the farm <i>No</i> 1.4 Spray chemicals on crops <i>No</i> 1.5 Gapping <i>Yes</i> 1.6 Rotational cropping <i>Yes</i> 1.7 Water management committee <i>Yes</i> 1.8 Early planting <i>Yes</i> 1.9 Proper spacing <i>Yes</i> 1.10 Clear canals <i>Yes</i>	Results / Outputs: 1. Good farming method / Pests & diseases control Activities: 1.1 Proper weeding <i>Yes</i> 1.2 Pruning/thinning <i>Yes</i> 1.3 Control of pests & diseases in the farm <i>No</i> 1.4 Spray chemicals on crops <i>No</i> 1.5 Gapping <i>Yes</i> 1.6 Rotational cropping <i>Yes</i> 1.7 Water management committee <i>Yes</i> 1.8 Early planting <i>Yes</i> 1.9 Proper spacing <i>Yes</i> 1.10 Clear canals <i>Yes</i>
				2. Crops are not damaged Activities: 2.1 Fence to control wild animals <i>No</i> 2.2 Use scarecrow <i>Yes</i> 2.3 Scare wild animals at night <i>Yes</i> 2.4 Early buying of pesticides <i>Yes</i> 2.5 Spray the weeds & pests <i>Yes</i>	2. Crops are not damaged Activities: 2.1 Fence to control wild animals <i>No</i> 2.2 Use scarecrow <i>Yes</i> 2.3 Scare wild animals at night <i>Yes</i> 2.4 Early buying of pesticides <i>Yes</i> 2.5 Spray the weeds & pests <i>Yes</i>
				3. Good storage Activities: 3.1 Build modern stores <i>Yes</i> 3.2 Prevent grains from rain <i>Yes</i> 3.3 Dusting weevils <i>Yes</i> 3.4 Treat seeds before storing using pesticides <i>Yes</i> 3.5 Reduce moisture content of crops by drying <i>Yes</i> 3.6 Poison rodents e.g. Rats <i>Yes</i> 3.7 Smoke seeds to prevent it from being destroyed <i>Yes</i>	3. Good storage Activities: 3.1 Build modern stores <i>Yes</i> 3.2 Prevent grains from rain <i>Yes</i> 3.3 Dusting weevils <i>Yes</i> 3.4 Treat seeds before storing using pesticides <i>Yes</i> 3.5 Reduce moisture content of crops by drying <i>Yes</i> 3.6 Poison rodents e.g. Rats <i>Yes</i> 3.7 Smoke seeds to prevent it from being destroyed <i>Yes</i>

Table G-33 Participants of PCM Workshop at Rugus

Name	Tribe	Sex	Age	birth	Sisters	# of Children	activity	Education	Boil Water
Samson Lenaso	Njemps	M	56	Rugus	4 (3,1)	8	Livestock/farming	Std 7	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Lokoboya Parkei	Njemps	M	38	Rugus	4 (0,4)	5	Livestock/farming	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Benson Kalegeno	Njemps	M	31	Rugus	7 (6,1)	0	Businessman	Std 7	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Maurine Lebene	Njemps	F	22	Loropili	7 (2,5)	2	Housewife	Std 6	No (Lake Baringo)
Linah Lebene	Njemps	F	19	Rugus	6 (2,4)	0	Livestock/farming	Std 7	No (Lake Baringo)
Paul M. Keteiya	Njemps	M	25	Rugus	4 (3,1)	0	Farming	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Nagipa Leweri	Njemps	F	60	Nasukuro	5 (4,1)	8	Fishing	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Nongipa Lengeseka	Njemps	F	58	Longichero	3 (2,1)	5	Livestock/farming	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Nowason Lempaine	Njemps	F	38	Rugus	3 (1,2)	3	Livestock/farming	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Reginah Parkei	Njemps	F	22	Rugus	6 (3,3)	1	Tailor	College	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Francis Lemutel	Njemps	M	21	Meisori	2 (2,0)	0	Livestock/farming	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Tarkok Lempaina	Tugen	F	60	Rugus	9 (4,5)	3	Livestock/farming	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Nangamongishu Lenaso	Njemps	F	50	Rugus	7 (3,4)	5	Fishing	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Nakai Parkei	Njemps	M	75	Rugus	4 (1,3)	(2 wives) 13	Livestock/farming	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Lekoren Namura	Njemps	M	48	Rugus	5 (3,2)	7	Livestock/farming	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Epere Manikoro	Turkana	F	68	Lodwar	3 (2,1)	3	Livestock/farming	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Lena Koba Leken	Njemps	M	58	Rugus	5 (2,3)	0	Fishing	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Ne Jorok Lesautet	Njemps	F	30	Lorok	3 (3,0)	8	Livestock/farming	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Nongichoni Kateya	Njemps	F	20	Longicharo	8 (4,4)	2	Livestock	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Nooldinya Lekitilis	Njemps	F	60	Mukutani	3 (1,2)	0	Fishing	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Hosea Njaule	Njemps	M	22	Kokwa	3 (1,2)	1	Fishing	Form 4	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Nyakaron Lenaso	Njemps	M	30	Rugus	5 (4,1)	1	Fishing	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Joseph Oloweri	Njemps	M	38	Eldume	4 (1,3)	1	Livestock	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Lepayan Lenaso	Njemps	M	60	Lekiricha	4 (3,1)	(2 wives) 13	Fishing	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Stanley M. Olemukut	Njemps	M	57	Kokwa	4 (1,3)	7	Teacher	College	No (Lake Baringo)
Renson Olekarayo	Njemps	M	30	Loropili	7 (6,1)	3	Livestock	Form 4	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Monto Lenariri	Njemps	M	60	Rugus	7 (3,4)	0	Livestock	N/A	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Veronica Francis	Njemps	F	18	Logunigum	3 (0,3)	0	Livestock	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Lokorukou Mungutani	Pokot	M	63	Mukutani	10 (4,6)	10	Livestock	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Nongipa Lemukut	Njemps	F	58	Meisori	7 (2,5)	8	Fishing	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Domoruk Yomen	Pokot	M	60	Rugus	9 (4,5)	10	Livestock	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Richard Koinale	Njemps	M	22	Longisharo	7 (3,4)	1	Businessman	Form 4	No (Lake Baringo)
Mamu Sap	Njemps	F	45	Mukutani	3 (2,1)	6	Livestock	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Nkoringwo Leweri	Njemps	M	75	Rugus	6 (4,2)	(2 wives) 14	Fishing	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Lekupuro	Njemps	M	33	Sokotei	7 (4,3)	3	Teacher	Form 4	No (Lake Baringo)
John Lemukut	Njemps	M	30	Lonkicharo	10 (7,3)	4	Chief	Std 7	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Nolmekuri Konin	Njemps	F	67	Noosukuro	7 (2,5)	3	Chief	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Nolngeriyo Lomeibuko	Njemps	F	60	Kiserian	0 0	4	Housewife	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Joshua Ole Koddom	Njemps	M	26	Rugus	6 (1,5)	0	Livestock	Form 4	No (Lake Baringo)
Joshua Leweri	Njemps	M	19	Mukutani	1 (1,0)	0	Teacher	Std 4	Yes (Lake Baringo)
David Lenaso	Njemps	M	21	Noosukuro	5 (4,1)	1	Fishing	Std4	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Naboru Tamar	Njemps	F	42	Noosukuro	8 (4,4)	7	Fishing	N/A	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Loice Tamar	Njemps	F	22	Eldume	9 (2,7)	2	Livestock/farming	Std 2	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Chpetion Tikabei	Pokot	M	63	Rugus	5 (2,3)	(3 wives) 15	Livestock/farming	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Lempaine Moses	Njemps	M	17	Rugus	6 (3,3)	0	Student	Std 7	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Lenaso Juma	Njemps	M	17	Loncharo	2 (1,1)	0	Fishing	Std 3	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Noikumuten Lematano	Njemps	F	31	Rugus	4 (2,2)	8	House wife	N/A	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Lemaitona Barteneu	Njemps	M	45	Rugus	9 (5,4)	1	Livestock/fishing	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Julius Lesautet	Njemps	M	21	Rugus	11 (6,5)	4	Crop farmer	Std 7	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Jonathan Lerima	Njemps	M	30	Rugus	10 (6,4)	1	Headman	Std 7	No (Lake Baringo)
Paul Lemukut	Njemps	M	20	Rugus	9 (4,5)	1	Businessman	Std 6	Yes (Lake Baringo)
Salina Lekanga	Njemps	F	22	Rugus	10 (6,4)	0	House wife	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Josphat Lesautet	Njemps	M	16	Rugus	9 (4,5)	0	Student	Std 3	No (Lake Baringo)
Lorinyok Koriang	Pokot	M	55	Rugus	5 (1,4)	5	Livestock/farming	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Lorokoi Patel	Pokot	M	30	Rugus	4 (1,3)	5	Livestock/farming	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)
Kagandich Kiltemor	Pokot	M	19	Rugus	5 (3,2)	0	Livestock/farming	N/A	No (Lake Baringo)

Average

35:21 39.34

5.70

3.79

Table G-34 Participation Analysis at Rugus

Economic activities	NGO	Rugus Leaders
Villagers keep livestock	World Vision	Chief
Villagers practice fishing	RAE.	Headmen
Villagers practice pottery	Church	Councilor
Villagers practice beads Embroidery	AIC.	

Table G-35 Detailed Participation Analysis at Rugus

Pottery Group	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Making of clay cooking pots	Breaking of pots due to poor soil type	Women are good at weaving of baskets
	Making of water pots	No ready market for belts.	Women are good at weaving ropes
	Digging of clay soil from ant hill	Beads prices expensive	Most village women make embroidery beads belts
	Grinding of soil using grinding stone	Low prices of pots	Few make clay pots for water.
	Kneading clay for making pot	Lack of skilled manpower	
	Burning of ready made pots in a traditional kiln	Low prices of ready made bangles and necklaces.	

Beads Embroidery	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Making of clay cooking pots	Breaking of pots due to poor soil type	Women are good at weaving of baskets
	Making of water pots	No ready market for belts.	Women are good at weaving ropes
	Digging of clay soil from ant hill	Beads prices expensive	Most village women make embroidery beads belts
	Grinding of soil using grinding stone	Low prices of pots	Few make clay pots for water.
	Kneading clay for making pot	Lack of skilled manpower	
	Burning of ready made pots in a traditional kiln	Low prices of ready made bangles and necklaces.	

Livestock keeping	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Pastoralism	Not enough water	Planning for sale of cattle when price is good
	Keeping beef cattle	Animal disease e.g. Nagana, ECF Anthrax	Digging water pans
	Keeping milk cattle	Cattle rustling	Preserving pasture e.g. securing specific places unglazed)
	Keeping goats	Not enough pasture	Constructing animal crush using local materials e.g. wood, fibers
	Keeping donkeys	Wild animals attack animals e.g. hyenas, lions 1995	Keeping of cows for milk i.e. dairy cows
	Keeping poultry	Poor market price of cattle	
	Fencing cow shed	Long distance to get water	
	Taking animals for water	Low production of milk	
	Taking sheep/goats for pasture	Cattle breeds poor	
		Veterinary officers few	
		No enough dips.	
		Cattle breeds poor	

Fishing	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Making fishing rafts	Fish theft	Smoking fish
	Sewing fishing nets	Hippopotamus/crocodile	Making of rafts
	Smoking fish	Low price of fish	Most village women make embroidery beads belts
	Fetching firewood for smoking fish	Expensive fish nets	Frying fish
	Removing fish scales		
	Making of rafts (canoes)		
	Frying fish		
	Making fishing hooks		
	Making fish nets.		

Table G-36 Detailed Participation Analysis at Rugus

Women of Rugus	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	6:00 am: Milking cows	Travelling 15km to fetch water	Goof caring of children
	6:30 am: Making tea	Not enough clean water	Fetching water
	7:00 am: Taking care of children	Wild animals attack women during firewood fetching	Looking after livestock
	7:30 am: Cleaning house	Health services not available	Building house
	8:30 am: Feeding children	Dispensary far from village	Smearing house
	Morning and evening: Fetching of water	Diseases are rampant, e.g. Malaria	Fetching firewood
	Midday: Going for shopping	Not enough pasture for livestock	Preparing meals
	Midday: (Not always) Preparing lunch for family members	Building material found in far places	Weaving leather bags
	2:00 PM: Fetching fire wood (about 2 hours, twice a week)	Backache due to overworking; too much duties	Preparing skinned plates
	6:00 PM: Preparing supper	Shopping centers are far	Making embroidery belts
	/ Weaving baskets	Roofing grass not enough	Making / decorating guards
	/ Fencing boma		
	/ Cutting grass for roofing houses		
	/ Looking after goats		

World Vision School Project	Activities by Villagers	Problems	Potentials
	Assisting renovating school buildings	Most villagers do not have income to contribute (no government money)	Sending children to school
	Collection local material for building	No cooperation among villagers	Community unite together
	Clearing bushes for school foundation		Calling public meeting (villagers) to educate villagers
	Paying community nursery school teacher (50%)		Enough land for schools / projects
	Providing land for school		

RAE Project	Activities by Villagers	Problems	Potentials
	Clearing bushes around fence to keep solar wire free	Livestock grazing without permission	Providing land for pasture
	Using thorn trees to fence	People cut solar wires for other uses	Reconstructing broken fence
	Preserving pasture for dry season	Solar panel theft	
	Community provide land		
	Community plant trees to improve environment		
	Community provide funds for maintenance		

Problem Tree of Rugus

Table G-37

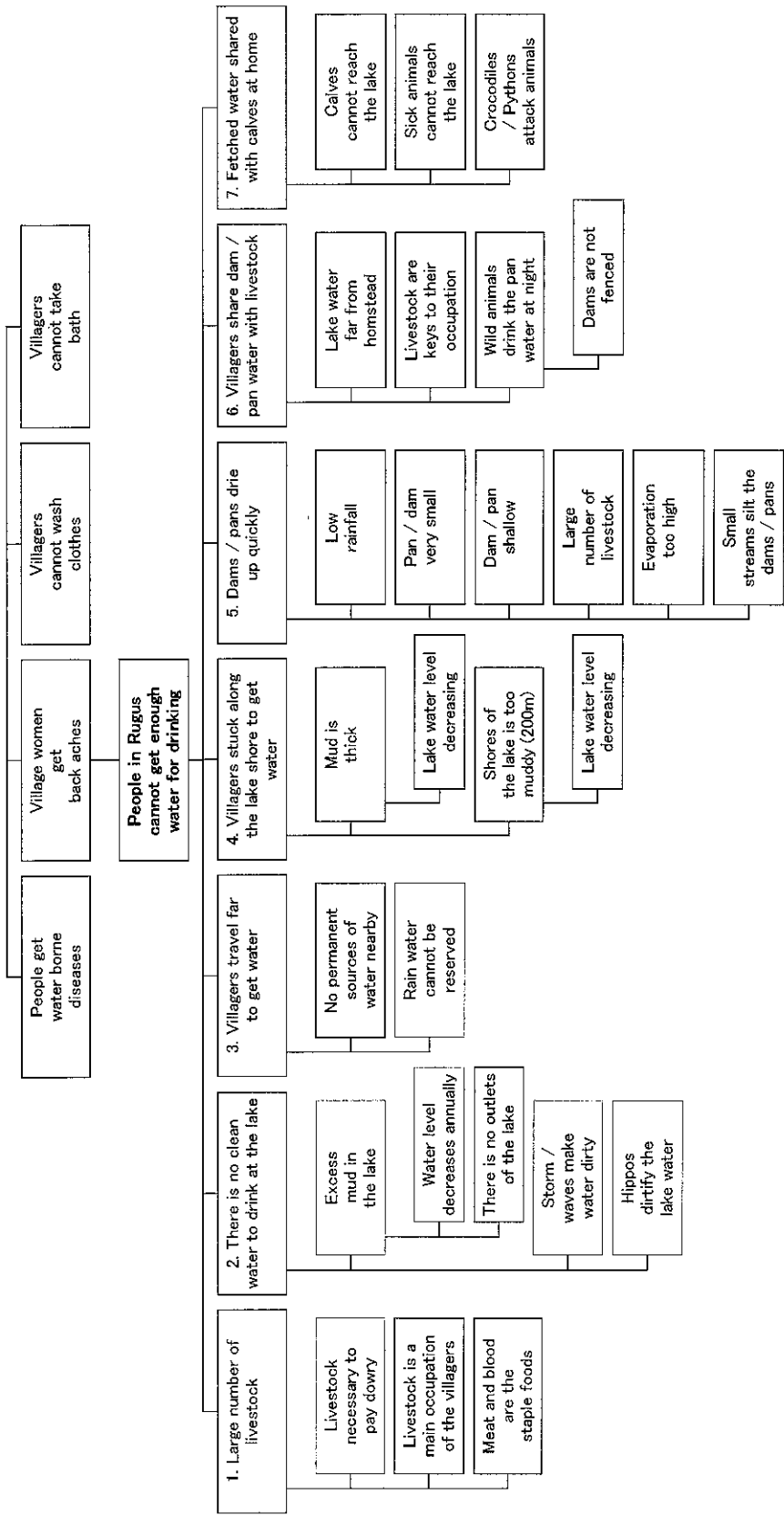


Table G-38 Objectives Tree of Rugus

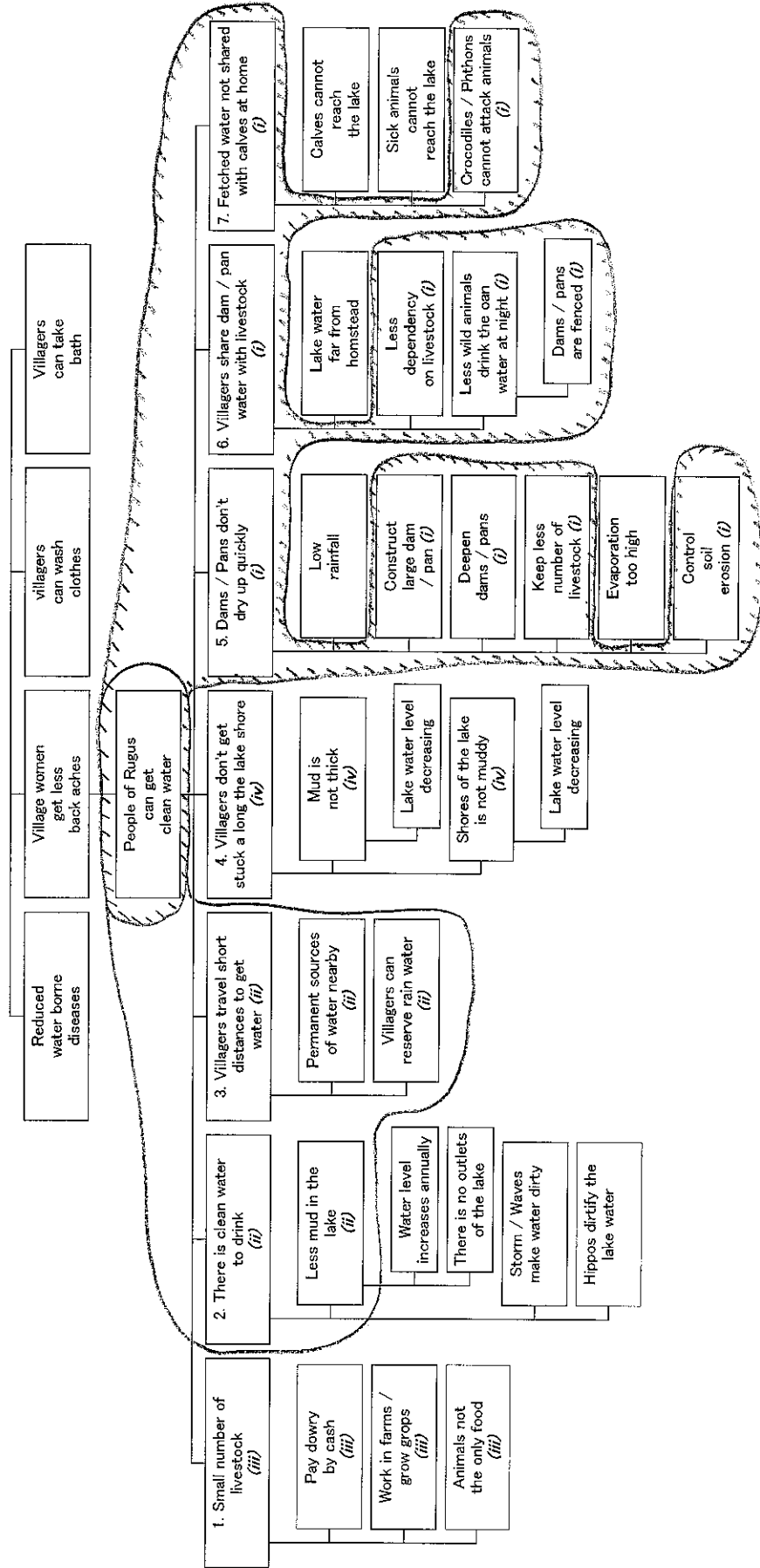


Table G-39 Priorities at Rugus

Priorities	Approaches
1	<i>(i)</i> Dams / pans don't dry up <i>(i)</i> Villagers share dam / pan water with livestock <i>(i)</i> Fetched water shared with livestock at home
2	<i>(ii)</i> There is clean water to drink <i>(ii)</i> Villagers travel short distances to get water
3	<i>(iii)</i> Small number of livestock
4	<i>(iv)</i> Villagers don't get stuck along the lake shore

Table G-40 PDM of Priority Project at Rugus

Overall Goal: People at Rugus can get enough water to drink	
Project Purpose: Long standing pan / dam for people and cattle separately	
Results / Outputs: 1. A long standing pan / dam	2. Separate pan / dam from livestock
Activities: 1.1 Site the dam area <i>Yes</i> 1.2 Clear bushes <i>Yes</i> 1.3 Dig new dam <i>No</i> 1.4 Fence dam using thorn trees <i>Yes</i> 1.5 Removing silt form the dam <i>Yes</i> 1.6 Dig deep dams <i>No</i> 1.7 Hire watchman for the dam / pan <i>Yes</i> 1.8 Soil erosion control <i>Yes</i> 1.9 Conserve water catchment areas <i>Yes</i> 1.10 Construct another dam <i>No</i> 1.11 Dig the dam deeper <i>No</i>	2.1 Cut trees <i>Yes</i> 2.2 Dig holes for posts <i>Yes</i> 2.3 Put posts in the holes <i>Yes</i> 2.4 Make posts firm <i>Yes</i> 2.5 Plant cactus around the dam / pan <i>Yes</i> 2.6 Fence the dam using thorn trees <i>Yes</i>

Table G-41 Participants of PCM Workshop at Arabal

Name	Tribes	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	# of Bros & Sisters	# of Children	Main Economic Activities	Education	Boil Water
Samuel Kandie	Tugen	M	26	Arabal	7 (6,1)	1	Livestock	Form 4	Yes (Pan water)
William Koech	Tugen	M	35	Arabal	5 (3,2)	4	Civil servant	Form 4	No (Arabal River)
Peter Merso	Tugen	M	37	Arabal	5 (3,2)	(2 wives) 12	Livestock	Std 2	No (Arabal River)
Francis K. Kipkitai	Tugen	M	30	Arabal	16 (7,9)	6	Livestock	Std 8	Yes (Pan water)
David Chirchir	Tugen	M	20	Arabal	6 (4,2)	0	Livestock	Std 6	No (Pan water)
Jackson Chemwotei	Tugen	M	32	Arabal	21 (7,14)	5	Livestock	STd 8	No (Arabal River)
John S. Kimunyan	Tugen	M	25	Arabal	16 (13,3)	0	Livestock	Std 7	No (Pan water)
Tarkok Kipkurwo	Tugen	F	45	Kabirwok	7 (1,6)	6	Livestock	Std 1	No (Arabal River)
Richard Kitibai	Tugen	M	55	Arabal	6 (4,2)	(3 wives) 19	Livestock	Std 1	No (Arabal River)
Samwel M. Chemwote	Tugen	M	24	Arabal	21 (7,14)	2	Farming	Std 8	No (Arabal River)
Julius Chepkor	Tugen	M	36	Arabal	12 (5,7)	(2 wives) 13	Livestock	N/A	No (Arabal River)
Chepkok Chelagat	Tugen	M	38	Arabal	5 (3,2)	7	Farming	Std 2	No (Arabal River)
William R. Kandie	Tugen	M	42	Arabal	4 (2,2)	(2 wives) 14	Farming	Std 5	No (Arabal River)
Julius Kibowen	Tugen	M	24	Arabal	3 (1,2)	0	Livestock	From 4	No (Arabal River)
Johnstone Cherutich	Tugen	M	30	Arabal	6 (4,2)	3	Livestock	Std 6	No (Arabal River)
Evans Rutto	Tugen	M	20	Arabal	8 (4,4)	0	Livestock	Std 4	No (Arabal River)
Johnston Chebon	Tugen	M	30	Arabal	4 (2,2)	(2 wives) 7	Livestock	Std 3	No (Arabal River)
John Koech	Tugen	M	22	Arabal	3 (3,2)	0	Livestock	Std 7	No (Ngelecha Spring)
Gershon ogo	Tugen	M	32	Ngelecha	8 (2,6)	(2 wives) 6	Civil servant	Std 7	No (Ngelecha Spring)
Samwel Kiptomoto	Tugen	M	19	Arabal	7 (5,2)	0	Livestock	Std 7	No (Arabal River)
Joseph Terewet	Tugen	M	23	Arabal	11 (5,6)	0	Farming	Form 3	No (Arabal River)
Julius Chemjor	Tugen	M	22	Arabal	7 (3,4)	0	Livestock	Std 1	No (Arabal River)
Joel Leleito	Tugen	M	20	Arabal	5 (3,2)	0	Livestock	Std 6	No (Arabal River)
Thomas C. Kipteweret	Tugen	M	35	Arabal	11 (5,6)	4	Livestock	Std 7	No (Arabal River)
John Chesaina	Tugen	M	38	Arabal	3 (1,2)	(2 wives) 10	Livestock	Std 1	No (Arabal River)
Paul Mursoi	Tugen	M	25	Arabal	14 (6,8)	0	Farming	Std 8	No (Arabal River)
Joseph Kanadagor	Tugen	M	24	Arabal	2 (2,0)	2	Livestock	form	No (Arabal River)
Samuel Chebon	Tugen	M	24	Arabal	2 (1,1)	0	Livestock	Std 8	No (Arabal River)
William Yegon	Tugen	M	40	Arabal	2 (2,0)	(3 wives) 22	Assistant Chief	Std 4	Yes (Arabal River)
Michael Kipyakwai	Tugen	M	26	Arabal	6 (4,2)	1	Farming	Std 8	No (Arabal River)
Maria Mursoi	Tugen	F	24	Arabal	7 (3,4)	0	Teacher	College	Yes (Arabal River)
Arusei Kipraisi	Tugen	M	40	Arabal	3 (2,0)	6	Farming	NA	No (Arabal River)
John Kipngok	Tugen	M	19	Arabal	8 (4,4)	0	Livestock	Std 4	No (Arabal River)
Richard Kangogo	Tugen	M	16	Arabal	7 (4,3)	0	Livestock	Std 8	No (Arabal River)
Paul Ngetich	Tugen	M	18	Arabal	7 (4,3)	0	Livestock	Std 7	No (Arabal River)
Kipsoi Arap Lotis	Tugen	M	40	Arabal	10 (7,3)	8	Livestock	Std 2	No (Pan water)
Stephen Chebet	Tugen	M	21	Arabal	8 (5,3)	0	Livestock	Form 4	No (Arabal River)
Kobilo Kipraisi	Tugen	F	35	Arabal	8 (4,4)	6	Livestock	NA	No (Arabal River)
Susana Chepsoi	Tugen	F	28	Arabal	1 (1,0)	3	Livestock	Std 3	No (Arabal River)
Esther Sertoi	Tugen	F	32	Arabal	8 (4,4)	5	Livestock	NA	No (Arabal River)
Kimoi Cheberwet	Tugen	F	35	Arabal	4 (1,3)	6	Livestock	std 1	No (Arabal River)
Kiparor Kipyemat	Tugen	M	40	Arabal	9 (4,5)	(3 wives) 14	Livestock	NA	No (Arabal River)
Ambrose L. Kandagor	Tugen	M	39	Arabal	4 (3,1)	(2 wives) 12	Livestock	Std 3	No (Pan water)
Eric Lomumoi	Tugen	M	19	Arabal	4 (2,2)	0	Livestock	Std 3	No (Pan water)
Kiptui Joseph M	Tugen	M	19	Arabal	7 (5,2)	1	Livestock	Form 4	No (Pan water)
Richard Teweret	Tugen	M	28	Arabal	11 (6,5)	0	Livestock	Form 1	No (Pan water)
Charles Teweret	Tugen	M	33	Arabal	6 (3,3)	6	Soldier	Std 7	No (Arabal River)
Paul Sertoi	Tugen	M	22	Arabal	7 (4,3)	0	Livestock	Std 4	No (Arabal River)
Samwel Lengei	Tugen	M	19	Arabal	7 (4,3)	0	Student	Form 4	No (Piped water)
Richard Cheburet	Tugen	M	20	Arabal	9 (3,6)	4	Livestock	NA	Yes (Arabal River)
Chepkoi met Rerimoi	Tugen	M	50	Arabal	4 (3,1)	(2 wives) 18	Livestock	NA	No (Pan water)
John Chebet	Tugen	M	30	Arabal	7 (4,3)	4	Farming	std 6	No (Arabal River)
Julius Kiproop	Tugen	M	20	Arabal	9 (9,0)	1	Livestock	NA	No (Arabal River)
Kipkurwo Kipraisi	Tugen	M	63	Arabal	2 (2,0)	7	Livestock	NA	No (Arabal River)
Chelimo Lochumba	Tugen	M	64	Arabal	1 (1,0)	(2 wives) 13	Livestock	NA	No (Arabal River)
Sote Rotich	Tugen	F	30	Arabal	6 (3,3)	7	Livestock	NA	No (Arabal River)
Jane Kipkwe	Tugen	F	25	Arabal	11 (4,7)	3	Housewife	NA	Yes (Arabal River)
William Chesut	Tugen	M	20	Arabal	11 (5,6)	0	Livestock	std 7	No (Pan water)
Average			50:8 30.14		7.22	4.62			

Table G-42 Participation Analysis at Arabal

Bee-keeping Groups	Water Projects	Rural Access Roads Projects
Chemorigion Youth Group (bee-keepers)	Chemorigion Water Pan	Arabal – Ngelecha Rural Access Road
Katilmwo Youth Group (bee-keepers)	Ramacha/Karma Dam	Arabal Access Roads
Karma Bee-keepers	Arabal Water Supply	NGO
Bee hives / honey sellers	Baratalo/Kisowon Dam	World Vision
Chemorigion Women Group (bee-keepers)	Lamaiwe Water Project	Community Leaders
Kapindasum Youth Development (bee-keeping)	Ngelecha Self-help Water Project	Administration
Livestock Keeping Groups	Health & Sanitation	Local Authority
Embosos Youth Group	Kapindasum Dispensary	County Council
Ngembotich Women Group	Catholic Mission (Mobile Clinic)	Educational Institutions
Kolwomoi Youth Group	Ngelecha Dispensary	Chemorigion Primary School
Arabal Participatory Community-Animal Health	Environment Rehabilitation	Kapindasum Primary School
Kibagenge Women Group (livestock keeping)	Arabal Elite Group (environment)	Arabal Primary School
Karma Youth Group (livestock keeping)	Crop Farming Groups	Partato Pre-school
Dam Catholic Youth Group (livestock keeping)	Bartolok Women Group	Katilmwo Pre-school
Katilmwo Youth group- Livestock keeping	Kisowon Women Group	Loromoru Pre-school
Karma Women Group (livestock keeping)	Embosos Irrigation Farmers Project	Bartolo Pre-school
Kapindasum cattle dip	Ngelecha Women Group (farming project)	Arabal Pre-school
Chemorigion Women Group	Karma Women Group (farming)	Karma Pre-school
Ngelecha Women Groups	Chemorigion Women Group (farming)	Kisowoo Pre-school
Kapirwok Women Group		

Table G-43 Detailed Participation Analysis at Arabal

Livestock Keeping Groups	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Taking livestock to grazing	Diseases e.g. Nageria, ECF infection	Enough land for grazing during dry season
	Taking livestock for dipping	Tsetse fly infection	Enough water
	Reporting sick animals to veterinarian	Distance to dip far	Able to buy drugs for livestock
	Taking animals to drink water.	Pasture scarcity during dry season	Presence of permanent Arabal River
	Spraying animals to control ticks	Few dips	Fencing fence for calves to separate from cows.
	Selling animals to get income	Shortage of water during dry season	Making protective fences for animals
	Deworming to control worms	Prices of cattle low	Enough land for pans
	Milking	Cattle rustling	
	Eating animals meat (food)	Lack of veterinarians	
	Taking back animals back to shade	Wild life kill animals e.g. hyenas, lions, baboons.	
	Drying skin	Expensive animal drugs	
	Selling skins/hides	Animals travel long distance for water	
	Animal gets lost we search	Middle during dry season buy animals at low price.	
		Animal drugs found only in Nakuru	
		Pastoralism	

Water Projects	Activities	Problems	Potentials
	Remove silt from pans	Desilting of pans	Community contribute labor for expansion
	Community contribute money for fencing	Livestock destroy the pan site	Enough land for pans
	Protection of inlet	Tools to remove mud	Check dams by villagers along Arabal River
	Dig canals for irrigation	Small volume of water (dry up)	Presence of permanent Arabal River
	Protecting, controlling animals from approaching pans from any side	Overstocking by villagers from pans	
		Distance from villages to pans	
		Scarcity of water during dry season	
		Dirty water	
		Untreated water	

Table G-44 Problem Tree of Arabal

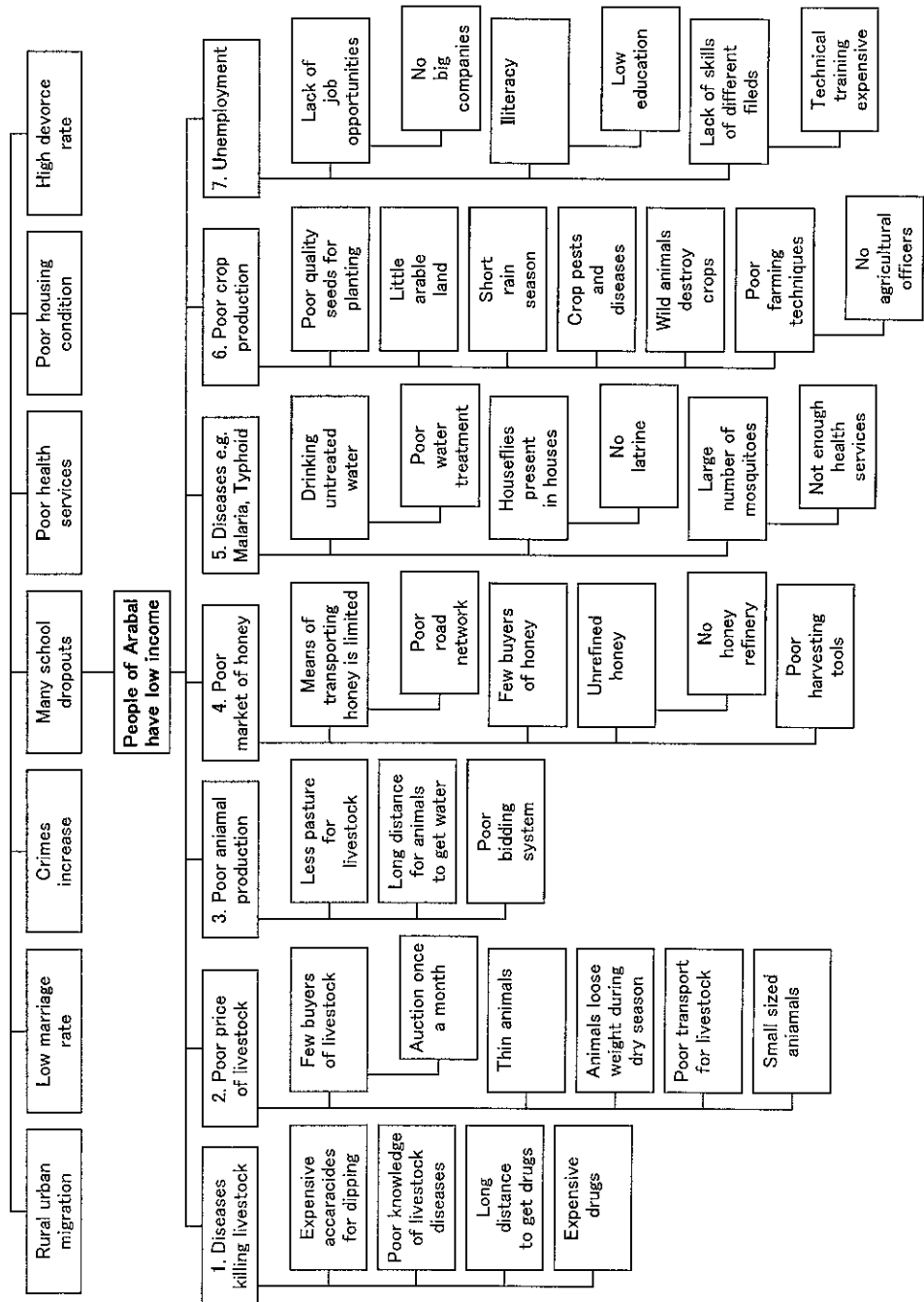


Table G-45 Objectives Tree of Arabal

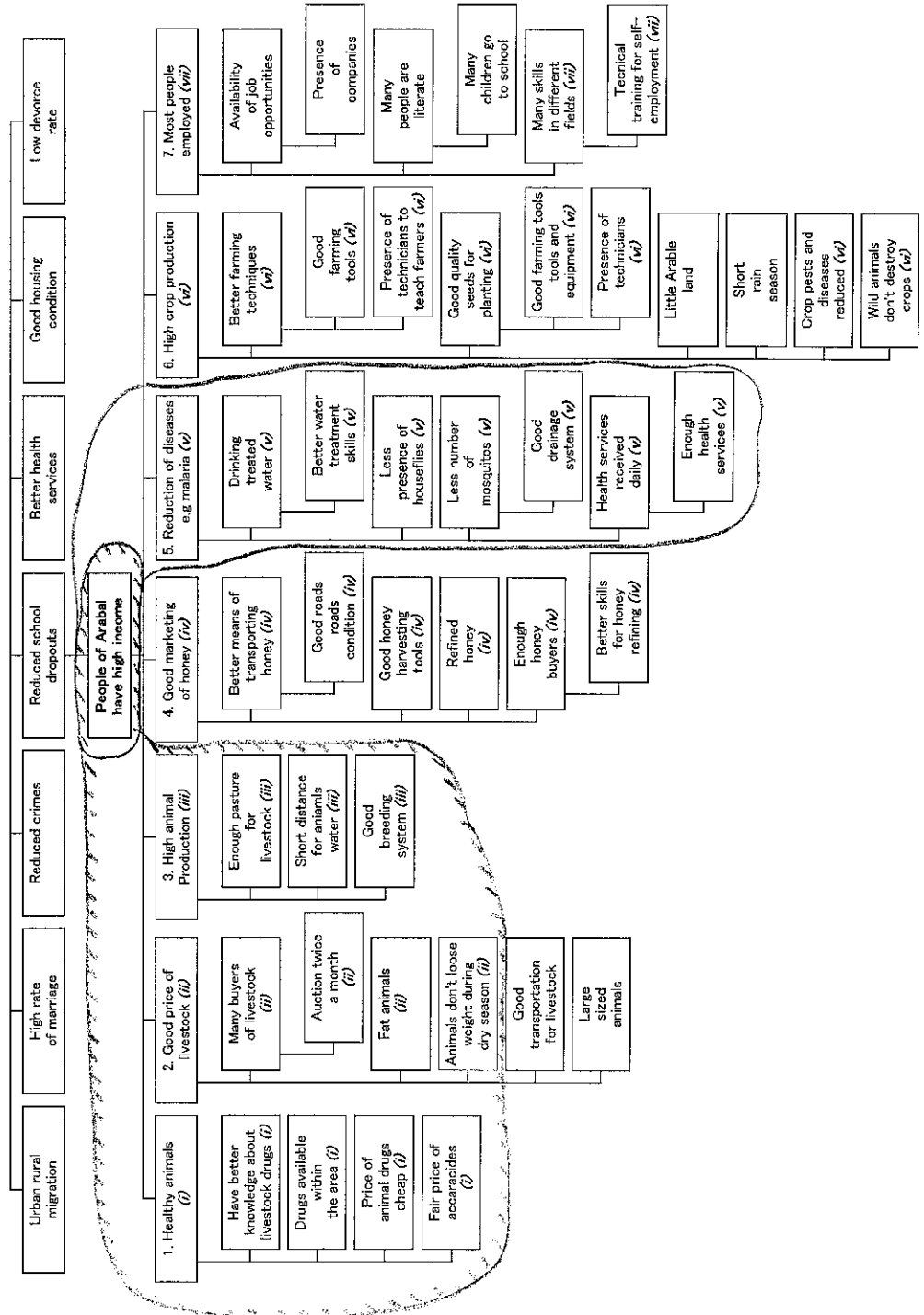


Table G-46 Priorities at Arabal

Priorities	Approaches
1	Livestock Production <i>(i)</i> Healthy animals <i>(ii)</i> Good price of livestock <i>(iii)</i> Good animal production
2	Health services <i>(v)</i> Reduction diseases
3	Crop production <i>(vi)</i> High crop production
4	Bee-keeping <i>(iv)</i> Good marketing of honey

Table G-47 PDM of Priority Projects at Arabal

Livestock Production			Health Services			
Overall Goal: People of Arabal have high income			Overall Goal: People of Arabal have high income			
Project Purpose: Improvement of livestock production			Project Purpose: Reduction of diseases			
Results / Outputs:			Results / Outputs:			
1. Healthy animals	2. Good price of livestock	3. High animal production	1. Drinking treated water	2. Less presence of houseflies	3. Less number of mosquito	4. Health services received daily
Activities:			Activities:			
1.1 Take animals to dip <i>Yes</i>	2.1 Take animals for pasture <i>Yes</i>	3.1 Collect and analyze market information <i>No</i>	1.1 Boil water before drinking <i>Yes</i>	2.1 Dig toilets <i>Yes</i>	3.1 Dig toilets <i>Yes</i>	4.1 Use local herbs <i>Yes</i>
1.2 Look for livestock experts to identify diseases <i>Yes</i>	2.2 Castrate male animals <i>Yes</i>	3.2 Take livestock for sale <i>Yes</i>	1.2 Keep dam free from animals <i>Yes</i>	2.2 Use latrines to keep off houseflies <i>Yes</i>	3.2 Use latrines to keep off houseflies <i>Yes</i>	4.2 Go for local medicine men <i>Yes</i>
1.3 Inject sick animals <i>Yes</i>	2.3 Rehabilitate denuded land <i>Yes</i>	3.3 Sell livestock when prices are high <i>Yes</i>	1.3 Use a Chepututwo (chlorine like) to make water clean <i>Yes</i>	2.3 Cut tall grass around houses <i>Yes</i>	3.3 Clear bushes near houses <i>Yes</i>	4.3 Build hospital <i>Yes</i>
1.4 Splay livestock <i>Yes</i>	2.4 Take livestock for water <i>Yes</i>	3.4 Publicize the market information during Chiefs' meetings <i>Yes</i>	1.4 Keep off people from bathing in river <i>No</i>		3.4 Drain of stagnant water <i>Yes</i>	4.4 Attendance by mid-wives <i>Yes</i>
1.5 Buy livestock drugs <i>Yes</i>	2.5 Provide a dam for livestock use <i>Yes</i>		1.5 Have bathroom <i>No</i>		3.5 Burn cow dung <i>Yes</i>	4.5 Neem trees available any time <i>No</i>
1.6 Clear / clean cow shed <i>Yes</i>	2.6 Maintain individual pasture land <i>No</i>		1.6 Fence dam to keep off animals <i>Yes</i>		3.6 Buy mosquito nets <i>Yes</i>	4.6 Maintenance of dispensary <i>Yes</i>
1.7 Deworm livestock <i>Yes</i>	2.7 Cut nutritive trees for animal feed <i>Yes</i>		1.7 Deworm livestock <i>Yes</i>		3.7 Smoke rooms to keep off mosquitoes <i>Yes</i>	
1.8 Buy accaracides <i>Yes</i>	2.8 Separate sick animals from healthy ones <i>Yes</i>		1.8 Buy accaracides <i>Yes</i>			
	2.9 Select good livestock breed <i>Yes</i>					

Table G-48 Results of PCM Workshops

1) PCM Workshop at Kampi Turkana

Participants : Total : 32 (female 22, male 10) recorded
Peak : 35 (female 23, male 12) counted
Average age: 35 years old, mode: 40's (12 people)
Core Problem : Villagers of Kampi Turukana do not get enough money.
Priority Projects: (1) Villagers of Kampi Turkana can sell ballast and other products well.
(2) Skill development.

Other Identifications:

- The number of female participants was more than twice that of male participants, but men were always in the first row.
- Some women were very active in the workshop.
- Since not many people could read or write Swahili, and some people could not speak Swahili, community leaders played the role of sub-facilitator / interpreter.
- During a detailed participation analysis, one of the cards was "Hostility from other people."
- Also during the detailed participation analysis, there was hot discussion about the problem of drinking alcohol.
- Educational approach was turned down as one of the priority projects because "The school building is there, but we refused to send our children to it."
- Childbirth was put down to "God's wish" and was another hot issue but the villagers eventually decided to accept family planning.
- In contrast to other PCM Workshops, many people answered that they always boil their water.
- People tend to think a poor market means few buyers and do not think about the problems with their product in terms of quality, quantity and delivery. For example, the answer to the question "From which store do you buy beans if Shop A sells 1 kg of beans at Ksh 20 and Shop B at Ksh 15 and the quality of the beans is same?" did not come. The villagers thought that the prices could not be different if the quality was same.
- The Study Team decided to provide 1kg of ugali and 1kg of beans for lunch, because most of the participants were casual workers and were not able to get food for the day if they attend at the workshop.

2) PCM Workshop at Kampi ya Samaki

Participants : Total: 87 (female 31, male 56) recorded
Peak: 66 (female 23, male 43) counted
Average age 38 years old, mode: 30's and 40's (25 people each)

Core Problem : Low standards of living of the people in Kampi ya Samaki.
Priority Projects: (1) People of Kampi ya Samaki keep clean water.
(2) People of Kampi ya Samaki have enough income.

Other Identifications:

- The majority of the participants were employed in tertiary industries such as business, trade and tourism. Fishermen made up the next most common occupation.
- A lot of the participants were in their 30's and 40's.
- Consistency of attendance was not very high, though the number of participants was high.
- In Participation /Stakeholder Analysis, the names of as many as 78 groups and institutions were mentioned: 28 in Kampi Turkana, 63 in Sandai / Lobi / Kapkuikui, ten in Rugus and 51 in Arabal.
- There was a hot discussion about a tourism association whether it is really community-based or not.
- Some participants including community leaders came from outside of the Study Area.
- There was a long discussion about the definition of "starvation", because "starvation" was nominated as a core problem.
- There was another hot discussion on the relationship between the number of fish and the growth of the fisherman population.
- There was an accident in which a boy was bitten by hippo in front of the workshop site, which was an abandoned fish factory. A moderator at the workshop carried the injured boy to a car.
- To save time at lunch, the Study Team provided half loaf of bread (250g) and a bottle of soda (300ml) per person.

3) PCM Workshop at Sandai / Lobi / Kapkuikui

Participants : Total :50 (female 8, male 42) recorded
Peak :31 (female 8, male 23) counted
Average age 29 years old, mode: 20's (20 people)
Core Problem : The villagers of Sandai, Lobi and Kapkuikui face shortage of food
Priority Projects: (1) Good yields of crops.
(2) Healthy reproductive animals.

Other Identifications:

- There were only a few female participants and they were not so active.
- Young participants led the workshop and some of them played the role of sub-facilitator.
- Compared with other workshop sites, the consistency of attendance was not so high.

- The education level of the participants was the highest among the PCM Workshop sites. About half of them completed secondary school.
- Since most of the participants could speak and write English, most of the cards were written in English during the Workshop.
- In Participation /Stakeholder Analysis, the names of as many as 63 groups and institutions were mentioned: 28 in Kampi Turkana, 78 in Kampi ya Samaki, ten in Rugus and 51 in Arabal.
- When the participants talked about possible projects, they seemed to think a 25 percent contribution from the villagers was almost a prerequisite. On the other hand, they did not talk much about operation and maintenance.
- The Study Team provided half loaf of bread (250g) and a bottle of soda (300ml) per person at lunch, because many of them had traveled for a long distance.
- A young fellow complained that the bread and soda were not enough for lunch, and he did not come the next day.

4) PCM Workshop at Rugus

Participants : Total: 56 (female 21, male 35) recorded
Peak: 47 (female 23, male 24) counted
Average age 39 years old, mode: over 60's (13 people)

Core Problem : People in Rugus cannot get enough water for drinking

Priority Projects: (1) A separate long standing pan/dam for people and cattle.
(2) People can get clean water to drink

Other Identification:

- 13 participants said they were more than 60 years old and 7 participants said they were in their 50's.
- One of the participants said he had killed eight lions before, but had lost his left arm by the seventh lion.
- About half of the participants were women. Some of them sat in the first row. Also the women took the soda and bread first and all the men wait for them.
- Double interpretation was necessary from Swahili to Il Chamus to Pokot.
- Community leaders and teachers played the role of sub-facilitator / interpreter.
- In Participation/Stakeholder Analysis, the names of only 10 stakeholders are mentioned: 28 in Kampi Turkana, 78 in Kampi ya Samaki, 63 in Sandai / Lobo / Kapkuikui and 51 in Arabal.
- It was said that a lion was last seen in Mukutani in 1995. A hyena was seen the day before the workshop.
- There was a hot and long discussion concerning the Core Problem. An old woman played an important role in deciding the Core Problem, which was "not enough drinking water." The other candidates mentioned were problems of low income and not enough food.
- Women needed to walk 200m in the mud to reach the lake. Many of them complained about backache.

5) PCM Workshop at Arabal

- Participants : Total: 58 (female 8, male 50) recorded
Peak: 50 (female 8, male 42) counted
Average age 30 years old, mode: 20's (23 people)
- Core Problem : People of Arabal have low income.
- Priority Projects: (1) Improvement of livestock production.
(2) Reduction of diseases.

Other Identifications:

- There were only a few women and they sat in the back row, but a female teacher was very active and played the role of sub-moderator. She was the first lady who proceeded to secondary school from Arabal Primary School, and graduated from Moi Teachers College in Kabarnet this year. She said she walks to Marigat Town every week and it takes five hours one way.
- At lunch, women came to pick up the bread and soda last.
- A community leader asked where the Team had purchased the bread. (It was from a bakery in Kabarnet.) He said he had never had bread this soft.
- Five out of 43 people had latrines.
- A few people could not read or write.
- In Participation Analysis, not many groups and institutions were brought up, but six water projects were mentioned.
- There was hot discussion in deciding the Core Problem, whether it should be "low income" or "low standards of living."
- It took time to decide on the first priority project, which was to improve livestock production.
- Discussion was made on the necessity of price control for livestock.
- People said that one of the reasons for the low prices of livestock was that there is only one auction per month and that two auctions would increase the price. (The same middlemen, who are mainly from Nakuru, go around the auction sites in the area regularly. That would mean that two auctions would not appear to improve the situation.)