

Figure 5.2 Evaluation of current life compared to 5 years ago (1995)

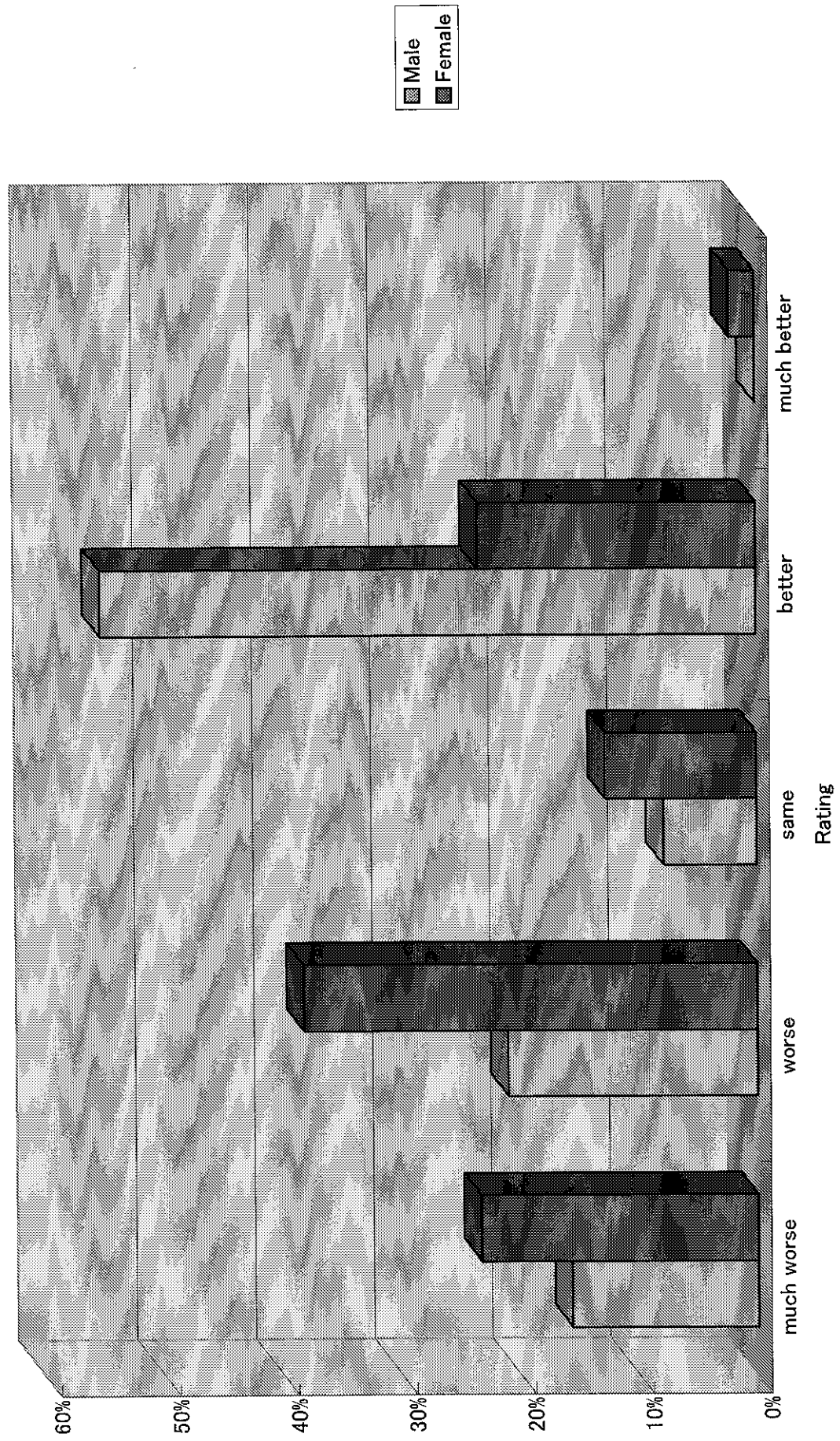
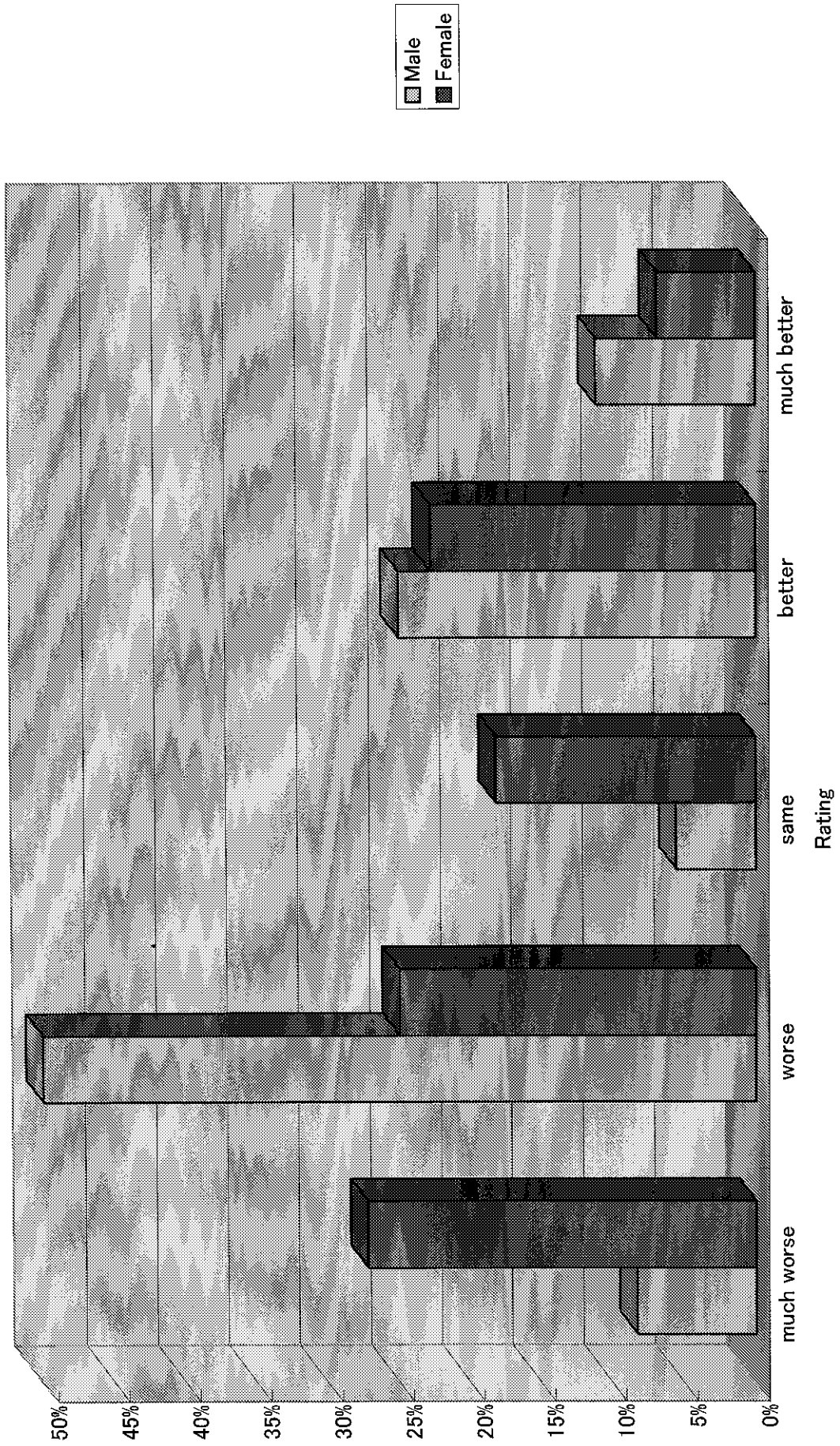


Figure 5.3 Evaluation of current life compared to 10 years ago (1990)



**Table 5.1 Definition of Development by the interviewees**

<b>Kampi ya Samaki</b>
(Popular definition)
Is a way of which people are exploring there technics in the community and also joining the projects. For example women joining the improvement of Jikos
Selling of your animals and depositing of your money in the bank is development. Running of business is development. Buying and selling and processing items is development.
It is having business and farming.
Is a way of setting different assests which was not in the area. By joininging together to discuss future issue. To introduce new project which was not their before. Like introduction of Enzaro Jiko, building of various designes in the town
Development means having shamba, communication and transport
Joining hands and working together, Visiting projects and coming to put in practice.
(Unique definition)
This is improvement of the environmental factors.
Doing a step ahead from where you were is development for example, you might have cultivated 1 acre last year and 2 acres this year.
Is to build what you don't have before. To have various Technology in community. To have something diferent in the community.
Having different projects in the community, joining hands to work, exposure to other communities, forming development groups and planning future activities
<b>Sandai</b>
(Popular definition)
Joining hands with other people in project within their location
Making improvements on what has already been done
Development is cultivating more land than that of last year
Working hard by doing various activities for future action
Improving community by way of creating new projects
(Unique definition)
Contributing to the improvement of the surroundings by planting trees and joining projects in the community
Having new knowledge in new projects and extending its own compound
where one gets involved in development projects in his area and intvening new ideas in his family
Way of getting different assets in the community
<b>Arabal</b>
(Popular definition)
Make progress in farming
A group of people who join together to work with an aim of getting profit from that work
A state in which a person is involving himself in new project in the Location and his home
(Unique definition)
Development is to learn new thing and improving yourself
Women group is development, JICA project is development
To be changed from one position to another by getting different activities which was not in before and it improve human life
Various activities which have come in order to make the area in different by educating
The project which people do for their benefit
Development is invention of new projects in the Location
<b>Marigat Youth Polytechnic</b>
(Popular definition)
Development is someone to work hard
Development is joining hands with others in working, having creation and awareness and loving each other
Way of getting wealth and riches and education
(Unique definition)
Development is to create projects and then seek for assistance
Living a positive life, Living in a good house and having animals, Operating business and farming
Breaking stones, doing hand-crafts for sell is development and running business
Moving forward for the betterment of family, community, district and country. It is a way forwad
Improving productivity in a home or community
<b>Marigat Health Center</b>
To develop institutions and necessity things like good roads, health facilities, etc
Development is when somebody can sustain himself or run his / her work without depending on someone else

## 6. Evaluation

In September 2001, the evaluation of the verification projects was conducted. A series of interviews to the beneficiaries were at the same time carried out. The results of the survey against the baseline data, which were set in the beginning of the project commencement, were summarized in the following tables 6.1 to 6.10. There are some indicators that were added during the implementation stage. Data for these indicators were also collected to examine the effect of the projects.

For the people's awareness survey, some beneficiaries who were interviewed in October 2000 were again requested to answer to the same questions in this time. The comparison of their answers between October 2000 and November 2001 were summarized in Table 6.11. Although it is very difficult to analyze the change of people's perception with the projects in such short period, we could see a little sign like the person H (in Table 6.11) in Arabal defined the meaning of rich as "Rich is the one who has ability to help yourself". It is the expectation by this verification study that the people are empowered to be self-help.

Table 6.1 Evaluation of Verification Projects

## 1) Improved Jiko + Small-scale Industry (Kampi ya Samaki)

Component: Improved Jiko Category	Indicator	Beginning stage		Final stage		Remark
		Data source	Status	Data source	Status	
Progress	No. of Improved Jiko	c, d	nil	d	87 (73 are well functioning)	
	No. of Jiko expert	-	nil	-	3 Kampi ya Samaki, 1 Kimalale, 3 Eldume, 1 Sandai	
	No. of Locations Improved Jiko introduced	-	nil	d	8(Salabani, Marigat, Kimalale, Eldume, Kapkuikui, Sandai, Kiserian, Mukutani)	
Effectiveness and Impact	Firewood consumption	a	3.3days/bundle of wood	a	8.9days/bundle of wood	63% saving
	Time for Fetching firewood	a	13days/month	a	5days/month	
	Cooking time	a	1.5hrs to 2hrs/day	a	40 mini/day	
	accidents of burn	b	-	b	no incidence after installing improved jiko	
	Frequency for boiling water	b	-	b	no significant change	
	Class coverage of Improved Jiko	-	-	d	See below *)	

Data source a) Baseline Survey (51 samples)  
b) Interview with Beneficiary  
c) Interview with Key Informant  
d) Field Observation

\*) Class coverage of Improved Jiko

In Kampi ya Samaki and Kimalale, Improved Jiko has been introduced more to better-off households, such as the ones who live in houses with iron roof. As for Eldume and Sandai, Improved Jiko seems to be introduced to wider class. Renovation of small size jiko enabled its extension to poorer households.

Table 6.2 Evaluation of Verification Projects

1) Improved Jiko + Small-scale Industry (Kampi ya Samaki)

Component: Small-scale Industry Category	Indicator	Beginning stage		Final stage		Remark
		Data source	Status	Data source	Status	
Progress	Multi-purpose Building	-		-	complete	
	Organization	-	Small groups existed	-	established and by-laws agreed	
	Training/Study Tour	-		-	complete	
	Procurement of Equipment	-		-	complete	
Effectiveness and Impact	Sale of Fish frying	a'	20 pieces/day	-	-	Activity has just begun
	Sale of Handy craft	a''	1 or 2 items /week	-	-	Activity has just begun

Data source a') Baseline Survey (3 samples)  
 a'') Baseline Survey (12 samples)  
 b) Interview with Beneficiary  
 c) Interview with Key Informant  
 d) Field Observation

Table 6.3 Evaluation of Verification Projects

2) Communal Resource Management (Sandal)

Category	Indicator	Beginning stage		Final stage		Remark
		Data source	Status	Data source	Status	
Progress	Canal Lining	-	-	-	complete	
	Diversion boxes	-	-	-	3 gates out of 6 installed	
	Organization	-	Irrigation Scheme existed	-	new committee elected	
	Water management plan	-	-	-	Rotational Irrigation has been carried out with installed gates.	
Effectiveness and Impact	Water discharge					
	Frequency of conflict	a	Up: 2 times/season Mid: 2-4times/season Low: 2-8times/season	a	Up: none Mid: none Low: 4-5times/season (only 3 out of 17 samples)	
	Crop yield	a	15 bags/acre (average)	a	15 bags/acre (average)	
	Regularity of Irrigation	a	The lower, the more complicated	a	Less complicated and less frequent in upper part	
	Irrigated Area	b	Less than 60% of total area	b	90% of total area	
<p><i>Note: Year 2001 had a lot of rain. This fact must be considered to evaluate the project effectiveness.</i></p>						
Data source						

a) Baseline Survey (17 samples at the beginning and 20 samples at the final stage)

b) Interview with Beneficiary

c) Interview with Key Informant

d) Field Observation

Table 6.4 Evaluation of Verification Projects

2) Communal Resource Management (Sandai)

Component: Water Saved Agriculture Category	Indicator	Beginning stage		Final stage		Remark
		Data source	Status	Data source	Status	
Progress	Land leveling				7 farms complete	
	Informal Group		Non-existent		Informal Group existing	
	Group Meetings		None		Occasional meetings	
Effectiveness and Impact	No. of irrigation per week	a	1.8 times /week on average	a	1.5 times /week on average	
	Irrigating time	a	3.9 hrs/time	a	2.3 hrs/time (Oct 2000), 3.57 hrs/time (Sep 2001)	
	Planted area	a	1.0 acre	a	1.5 acre	One of seven farmers
	Crop yield	a	15 bags/acre	a	19.5 bags/acre	
	Training in NIB Perkerra and KARI				40 farmers on Nov. 16, '00	

Data source a) Baseline Survey (7 samples)



Table 6.5 Evaluation of Verification Projects

2) Communal Resource Management (Livestock)

Category	Indicator	Beginning stage		Final stage		Remark
		Data source	Status	Data source	Status	
Progress	Organization				5 breeding groups with 50 members were formed.	
	Training/Study tour				Study Tour: Kimose, KARI-Naivasha (about 10 people)	
	Procurement of equipment				Training: Divisional officers conducted orientations several times.	
					6 items of 8 procured	98% of their due complete
Effectiveness	Animal health(frequency of dipping)	a	2times/month		N.A.	Dip committee did not properly record the dipping
	Animal health(Users of Handsprayer)	a	10 out of 20 farmers		N.A.	Handsprayer was also used for cropping
and Impact	Castration	a	most of people do with traditional way	a,b	120 goats castrated with the provided castrator.	
	Average weight of a goat kid at birth	a	1.5 kg	a,b	3.0 kg	
	Amount of Milk for goat	a	0.5mm liter/head		N.A.	
	Crossbred Offspring			b	24 born and 22 expected	
	Dip committee management			c,d	inadequate	

- Data source
- a) Baseline Survey (20 samples)
  - b) Interview with Beneficiary
  - c) Interview with Key Informant
  - d) Field Observation

Table 6.6 Evaluation of Verification Projects

3) Food Security (Arabal)

Component: Livestock Improvement

Category	Indicator	Beginning stage		Final stage		Remark
		Data source	Status	Data source	Status	
Progress	Organization				5 breeding groups with 36 members were formed.	
	Training/Study tour				Study Tour: Kimose, KARI-Naivasha (about 10 people)	
					Training: Divisional officers conducted orientations several times.	
	Procurement of equipment				6 items of 8 procured + Dip improvement 81% of their due complete.	
Effectiveness	Animal health(frequency of dipping)	a	2times/month		N.A.	
	Animal health(Users of Handsprayer)	a	8 out of 20 farmers		N.A.	Hand sprayer has been rent out from Dip committee to more than 5 people.
and Impact	Castration	a	most of people do with traditional way	a,b	317 goats and 8 bulls have been castrated by the castrator	Castrator has been popularly used since goat can recover very quickly after the castration if they use the castrator
	Average weight of a goat kid at birth	a	2.0 kg	a,b	3.0 kg	
	Amount of Milk for goat	a	0.35 mm liter/head		N.A	
	Crossbred Offspring			b	43 born and 72 expected adequate but in difficulty with decrease of dipping animals	
Dip committee management				c,d		

- Data source
- a) Baseline Survey (17 samples)
  - b) Interview with Beneficiary
  - c) Interview with Key Informant
  - d) Field Observation

Table 6.7 Evaluation of Verification Projects

3) Food Security (Arabal)

Component: Rainfed Agriculture

Category	Indicator	Beginning stage		Final stage		Remark	
		Data source	Status	Data source	Status		
Progress	Construction of facilities	-			complete but needs maintenance	Early preparation for the next year should be done	
	Cropping area	a	Maize(83%) and Millet (17%)	d	Sorghum 1.3ac, Ground nuts 0.3ac, Others 1.1ac Total 4.7 ac(1st&2nd crops)	Planted area by crop are estimated at 50% of planned area for 1st & 2nd crops.	
	Organization	-			Partalo rainfed agriculture group was established and by-laws agreed		
	Training/Study tour	-			Kitui study tour done		
Effectiveness and Impact	Harvest	a	2 times/5 years				
	Crop Yield	a	Data inadequate	c	76kg(1st crop)	In Chemelongion, harvest was 2.4 times compare to without project.	
	Income from Agriculture	a	nil	d	nil		
Data source							

- a) Baseline Survey (7 samples)
- b) Interview with Beneficiary
- c) Interview with Key Informant
- d) Field Observation

Table 6.8 Evaluation of Verification Projects

4) Rehabilitation of Pan (Rugus)

Category	Indicator	Beginning stage		Final stage		Remark
		Data source	Status	Data source	Status	
Progress	Desilting	-	-	d	complete by bulldozer	Maintenance has not been done by community
	Silt trap	-	-	d	complete by bulldozer	Maintenance has not been done by community
	Fencing	-	-	d	complete by women labor	
	Outlet	-	-	d	complete by community assisted by JICA	
	Protection of slope	-	-	d	complete by community assisted by JICA but maintenance has not been done	
	Water tank	-	-	d	complete by community assisted by JICA	
	Organization	-	-	d	established and by-laws agreed	
	Training/Study tour	-	-	d	Study tour to Tangrubey conducted	
Effectiveness and Impact	Period of use of pan	a	2 months/year	a	Over 4 months	
	Distance of fetching water	b	7 km to the Lake Baringo	b	1-2 km to the Pan	
	Maintenance by community	c	no one maintained the pan	d	No maintenance work taken since the completion of the Pan	

Data source a) Baseline Survey (21 samples at the beginning and 17 samples at the final stage)

b) Interview with Beneficiary

c) Interview with Key Informant

d) Field Observation

Table 6.9 Evaluation of Verification Projects

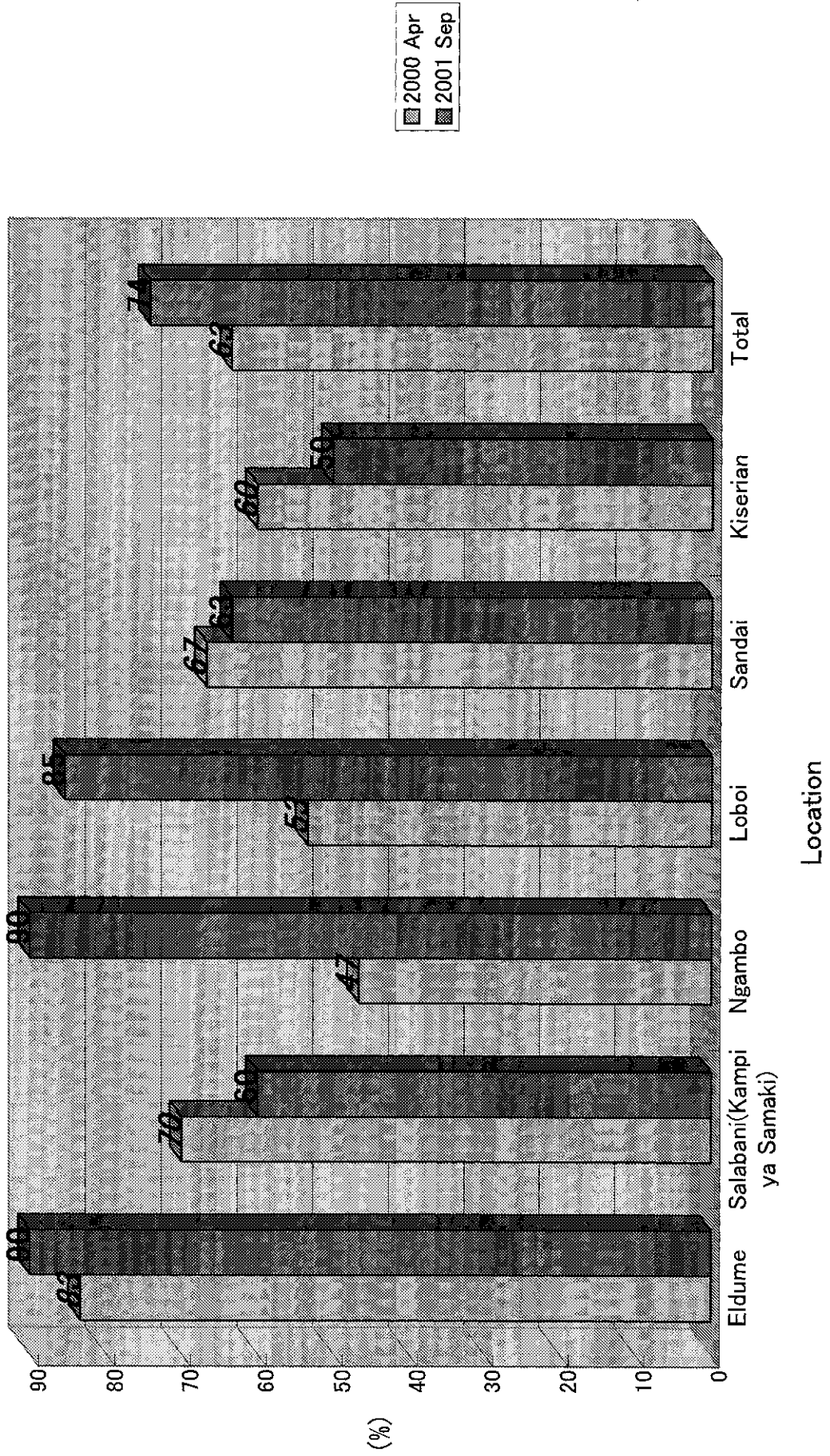
5) Strengthening of Marigat Youth Polytechnic

Category	Indicator	Beginning stage		Final stage		Remark
		Data source	Status	Data source	Status	
Progress	Training/Study tour				complete Students, Board, TOT	
	Procurement of equipment				complete	
	Short courses				3 courses were made but no students	
Effectiveness and Impact	People's awareness for MYP	a	63% of the interviewee know about MYP (180 samples selected)	a	74% of the interviewee know about MYP(178 samples)	Refer to Figure
	Sales of Jua Kari	a	decreasing tendency	a	no significant change, but they rent equipment from MYP	
	Financial status of MYP	c	Income of 150,000Ksh/year	c	Income of 250,000Ksh/year	Refer to Figure
	No. of Students	c	17	c	34	Delinquent students increased and no students for short courses

Data source a) Baseline Survey (334 samples at beginning and 178 samples at final stage)

- b) Interview with Beneficiary
- c) Interview with Key Informant
- d) Field Observation

Figure 6.1 People's Awareness for MYP



**Figure 6.2 Trend of MYP income and income sources from 1997 to 2001 August**

