

Table 6.10 Evaluation of Verification Projects

6) Strengthening of Marigat Health Center

Category	Indicator	Beginning stage		Final stage		Remark
		Data source	Status	Data source	Status	
Progress	Provision of Equipment				Complete	
	Promotion of PHC				22 Billboard installed and Health Promotion Slideshow was carried out times	
Effectiveness and Impact	Water source shared with animals	a	98% (324 out of 331 samples)	a	98% (175 out of 178 samples)	
	Water fetching method	a	fetch direct (82%) filter (12%) other (6%)	a	fetch direct (97%) filter (1%) other (2%)	
	Water treatment	a	Direct (73%) Boil (26%) Other(1%)	a	Direct (56%) Boil (39%) Other(5%)	
	Have Latrine	a	20% (61 out of 305 samples)	a	39% (70 out of 178 samples)	
	Impact of Slideshow	-	-	a	40% (61 out of 154 samples) saw the show and 22% out of the 40% acted something like boiling water (Refer to Figure )	

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

b) Interview with Beneficiary

c) Interview with Key Informant

d) Field Observation

Figure 6.3 Baseline Survey: Impact of Slideshow

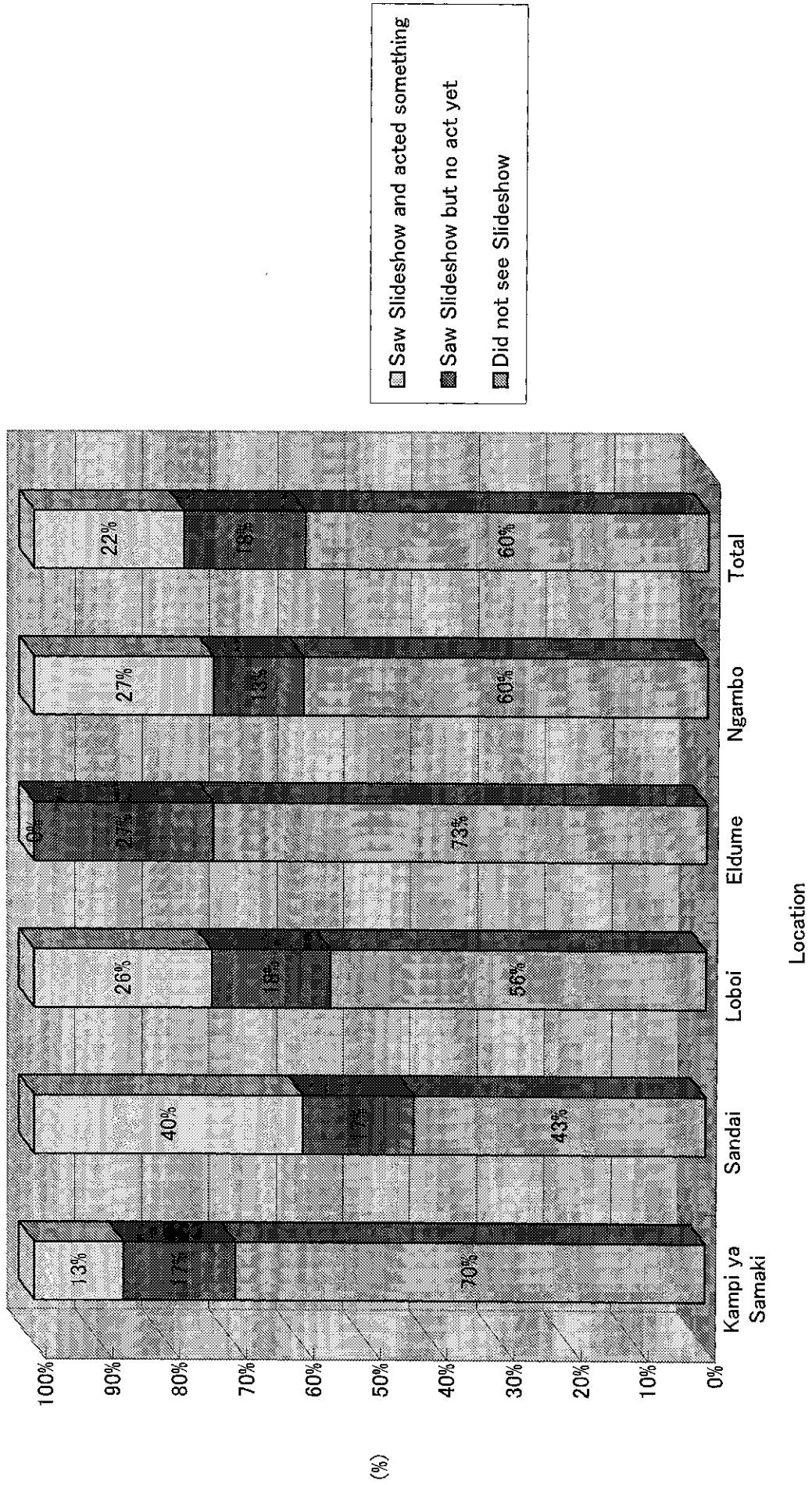


Table 6.11 Comparison of People's Perception between October 2000 and September 2001

Person Area	A (female) (Chairlady of Muungano Women Group) Salabani (Kampi ya Samaki)		B (female) (Treasurer of Muungano Women Group) Salabani (Kampi ya Samaki)	
	Oct. 2000	Sep. 2001	Oct. 2000	Sep. 2001
Q1 Compare to last year? Why?	Much worse There has been no rain for long period. No food for people. Drought thus killing a lot of animals. No clean water and also people were travelling long distance to collect water.	Better (1) I have learnt the importance of team work (2) Cooperation can promote women's standard of living (3) I have learnt how to construct enzarzo jiko, before I used to be slow in everything e.g cooking, and doing my house work but now I can cook quickly	Same (1) It is because of shortage of food. (2) It is because of shortage of water. (3) It is because of shortage in the livestock and human being.	Better My life is now better because I have learnt a lot and I have known many ladies, we have become friends and we are now working hard together to achieve our standard of living
Q2 Future Vision, Dream	I am planning to live a good life by taking care of my job so that I will be getting money to run a happy life. I will make sure that I will send my children to school for them to get new knowledge.	My future vision is to live a good life with my family, my future dream is to work hard and educate my children, how I will attain this is by doing all the means to work hard in everything	To get a shamba & Shelter. I would like to live in better life.	My future vision is that we are going to succeed because we have already opened the business, my future plan is our ladies (committee members) will meet and arrange how we shall build base 2, they had a decision of building a petrol station of which it will
Q3 Definition of Poor	That person who has nothing is considered poor. Somebody might be strong but doesn't know how to look for resources is considered poor.	That person who has actually nothing (disables) this kind of person is poor because he depends on other people to get his basic needs	Shortage of things, money, food and clothes.	Someone who is lame, someone who does not work very hard, having no food, cattle, goats, bad houses, live a bad life
Q4 Definition of Rich	If somebody has sources or permanent income generation is considered rich. If somebody has a lot of money, animals etc.	Someone who is physically fit, one who is hard working has cows, cars, farm, educated his children and has a knowledge, this kind of person is termed as rich	He has much things, livestock, business and enough of food.	Someone who has worked very hard and at long last he gets a lot of things/properties e.g. goats, cattle, building, cars
Q5 Definition of Development	Going a step ahead from where you were is development for example, you might have cultivated 1 acre last year then 2 acres this year.	Development is to go a step forward in terms of having skills and technology to do something.	Business, communication and education	Development is making a step ahead

Table 6.11 Comparison of Peot

Person Area	C (male) (Land Leveling Beneficiary)		D (male) (Sandai Dip Committee, Secretary)	
	Sandai		Sandai	
	Oct. 2000	Sep. 2001	Oct. 2000	Sep. 2001
Q1 Compare to last year? Why?	Much worse long drought than last year, outbreak of diseases, shortage of water, food shortage	Better (1) There is no more drought (plenty of food available) (2) Less disease incidences compared to last year (3) People are health due to enough food	Worse Shortage of food this year because of drought	Better There is much food now, diseases have decreased, livestock deaths reduced
Q2 Future Vision, Dream	Change livestock breed, keep food as stock for feeding animals during dry season	His vision is to see the community doing their own things in future without depending on donors, His plan is to increase his farm size, Planting other variety apart from amaize, Plans to practise cross-breeding (buy cow for milk), buy improved bucks. Buy	To buy big land within his location	To cultivate a bigger farm and supply the needs of my family comfortably, buy improved bucks, educate my children so that they come and assist me
Q3 Definition of Poor	One who has nothing to support his life	Sickness, lack of brain to think, Death when someone dies, it forces people to sell things so as to carry own with the work of the deceased	Being disabled	Having nothing completely, someone who is not educated, having no livestock
Q4 Definition of Rich	One who is economically stable	Education, understanding in the family, Good health	Having good health and many livestock	Having wealth (many cows), having big farm
Q5 Definition of Development	Stability of working hard to find future solutions of life	Unity is development, concentrating on your work, having good plans	Contributing to the improvement of the surroundings by planting trees and jointing projects in the community	Accepting change within the society e.g like accepting what JICA taught is development

Table 6.11 Comparison of Peop

Person Area	E (male)		F (female)	
	Oct. 2000	Sep. 2001	Oct. 2000	Sep. 2001
Q1 Compare to last year? Why?	worse No food only depending on relief food	Much better (1) There is much improvement of crop (2) There was efficient water supply (3) There is no much conflict between farmers	much worse People depend on others and relief food	Much better (1) There is availability of water in the lower land (2) Division boxes has reduced much conflict among farmers (3) There is much improvement of crop yield (4) Farming extension have been increased
Q2 Future Vision, Dream	He plans to have more animals in future. He will get this by cultivating his land using water from wasage river	To extend his irrigation by having various types of crop at ago	Wishes to cultivate enough land in future and have a good house. She is to obtain this by cultivating lang	To put more effort on irrigation and Livestock improvement
Q3 Definition of Poor	Someone who doesnot pesses anything	Someone having no property and with his body not capable to work	Poor is a state where one doesnot own anything	She doesn't know
Q4 Definition of Rich	Having enough animals, children and having almost everything which is needed by human	Is a person having a lot of cattle and fertile land	Any person who is able to support himself	Having supportive improvement like fertile land
Q5 Definition of Development	Getting involved in projects going on within the Location	To have various activities in the community by planting cash crops e.t.c.	where one gets involved in development projects in his area and inventrning new ideas in his family	To have different activities which gives the community a change

Table 6.11 Comparison of Peol

Person Area	G (female) Sandai		H (Male) (beneficiary of livestock improvement) Arabal	
	Oct. 2000	Sep. 2001	Oct. 2000	Sep. 2001
Q1 Compare to last year? Why?	much worse Shortage of water, long drought	Much better (1) There is improvement in irrigation (2) Lower part as benefited unlike before (3) Since the canal lining the work which was done by the community was reduced (4) There is availability of crop yield	Worse This year people only depend on relief food and there was dead of animals	Better Because we received plenty of rain this year. There was no death of livestock.
Q2 Future Vision, Dream	wants to plant cash crops because the canal has improved	(1) To extend her effort in farming system (2) To plant cash crop e.g onions, water melon (3) To fence her land in order to establish crop rotation (4) To mobilize various water group to introduce kitchen farming	He is going to attain money for educating his children by joining hands together with other people in harambees of goats. Lat year I was worried where to take animals and where to get money for school fee. I like to be free from these worrissome.	If the condition improves continuously, I will build a nice house and have a lot of goats. Lat year I was worried where to take animals and where to get money for school fee. I like to be free from these worrissome.
Q3 Definition of Poor	Poor is staying without any property	Disabled person, having no fertile land, donont have cattle, goats and sheep	He wishes to educate his children in future and have many animals	One who has nothing. One who has no knowledge to help yourself.
Q4 Definition of Rich	Having large number of livestock	A person having supported properties which may help her in future time	Rich is having almost everything man deserve on his life time	One who has a lot of property. One who has ability to help yourself.
Q5 Definition of Development	It is progress to the community	Cultivating big land and rearing many animals	The project which people do for their benefit	Acquiring and utilizing skill.

Table 6.11 Comparison of Peoq

Person Area	I (male) Arabal (Partalo)		J (male) (Partalo Rainwater Harvesting Group chairman) Arabal (Partalo)	
	Oct. 2000	Sep. 2001	Oct. 2000	Sep. 2001
Q1 Compare to last year? Why?	much better They assisted us in Cattle dip. Assisted us in Bucks to upgrade the indigenous. Goats to produce more milk and meat and faster in growth. Livestock equipment, castradors 2, notcher, water pump. Generally JICA has assisted us so much and our lives will imp	Better This year, we received a lot of rain. We could save crop. Pasture is not bad like last year. Weather seems cooler than last year. This condition did not come since 1996. There are still releaf food but the amount is now smaller. In Chemsalongvon, there use	better Relief food is available, last year many livestock died	Better There are a lot of rain. Animals have got enoguh pasture. Crop production is also good.
Q2 Future Vision, Dream	The future is good and hope for better things to happen	Investing business (big whole seller in Arabal), Keeping animals, and if I get shamba, I will concentrate on farming. I also dream to increase standard of living such as building house, giving children education. Now I have little property, so I start one	God knows about the future	Improve farm, increase number of beehives. Now because I got enough food, I like to concentrate on beehives, while I keep improving farm. Also I am thinking of doing business like trading animals and opening kiosk.
Q3 Definition of Poor	Poor means when you have no goats or cows and have no money at all	When you do not have anything. If your state of living is very low.	One who is needy	One who has no animals.
Q4 Definition of Rich	Enough livestock	Living standard is high. Own vieohle, big business. Family are well educated.	One who has everything in life	One who has more than 100 cattle and 300 goats. That qualifies to be rich.
Q5 Definition of Development	Is to have schools, water supply, health center, cattle dip and good roads etc.	Roads become good, School is modernized, having clean water, having hospital and people live in permanent houses with standard status.	Making progress in the farm	to have diversified income sources like farming, animals, kiosk. One should not depend on single income source.

Table 6.11 Comparison of Peo

Person Area	K (male) (Partalo Rainwater Harvesting Group Secretary)			L (female)	
	Arabab (Partalo)	Oct. 2000	Sep. 2001	Arabab (Partalo)	Sep. 2001
Q1 Compare to last year? Why?	better They harvested two times, less erosion and getting more food, if not because of water harvesting they could not have any harvest, they hope that they will be far better next year has they plan and work like weeding and water harvesting	Better We received a lot of rain and harvested more than 4 sacks of maize, 6 sacks of Pigion Pea and 40kg of Millet. I sold Pigion Pea. Animals are not starved. Crop grew fast, as well.	same There was no change from last year and now thing are still bad hunger and diseases	Better Unlike last year, everybody has something to eat in their farms.	
Q2 Future Vision, Dream	Improve cultivation, he will have more knowledge on how to control water, planting and fencing. He wants to teach others on how to good people. he will attain this by sitting down as agrour and cooperate	To increase farm. I will move near the farm. I will join Christian school to be pastor.	She is planning to cultivate a big land to get enough food in future	She will prepare farmland immediately adter rain, so that rain will not damage the terrace and the rain water will be utilized.	
Q3 Definition of Poor	Someone who cannot take care of his shamba.	One who does not harves his things.	To have nothing or to lack everything that you need is poor e.g. to have children and have nothing for food is poor	One who is disable. One who is waiting to be fed by others is also poor.	
Q4 Definition of Rich	Rich is a person who can take care of his property	I am rich because I got 4 sacks of maize from the farm. Lat year was very little.	To have enough of yur own things is rich	One who has at least 100 cattle and 200 goats and more than 30 beehives.	
Q5 Definition of Development	Development is to learn new thing and improving yourself	Development is to know something that you did not know and perform yourself. Partalo farmers are developing.	To have your own things is development	People working together in a group to realize certain target is development.	



## **IV. LEARNING FROM BEST PRACTICES**

## 1 Learning from Best Practices, Study Tour (A)

### 1.1 Background

“If we could get a donor support, it’s good, but if not, it doesn’t matter. We have our own work plan, which basically relies on our own internal resources.”

Mrs. Jane Kibiego

Chairperson, Fruit Production Group, Keiyo

(Mrs. Kibiego and her Group were trained by SARDEP experts)

The first study tour under the Verification Project - Learning from Best Practices, took place during March 26 to April 1, 2000, visiting three projects:

- 1) Semi Arid Rural Development Program (SARDEP) in the Keiyo District in the Kerio Valley (assisted by the Netherlands government)
- 2) Social Forestry Extension Model Project (SOFEM) in the Kitui District (assisted by JICA), and
- 3) Samburu District Development Project (SDDP) in the Samburu District (assisted by GTZ).

The objective of the Study Tour (S/T) was to learn from best practices under circumstances similar to Baringo and apply those to the planning of participatory rural development in Marigat and Mukutani Divisions.

The preliminary selection of the best practices was made during Phase I based on the following criteria: a) being located in semi-arid lands, b) having a good track record of achieving effective community mobilization, and c) having something new or relevant to show in terms of technologies being used, organizational set up, incentive systems, etc. The above three projects were chosen after extensive consultations with government officials, NGOs, and donor communities.

While the preparatory activities started immediately upon commencement of Phase II, only 20 days were allocated for the preparation because of the limited time available to the Administration Systems Specialist who was responsible for organizing and conducting the S/T. During this period, the Administration Systems Specialist together with a counterpart made a preliminary visit to all the three projects. These preliminary visits turned out to be crucially important. Selection of participants from the local communities was made through a series of workshops convened at the outset of Phase II for planning the verification projects in Arabal, Sandai and Kampi ya Samaki locations. Despite the short time available, all the necessary arrangements including a Study Tour Kit for every participant was made in time.

## **1.2 Participants**

Four to five community leaders each from the above-mentioned three locations (13 altogether), four Marigat/Mukutani Divisional Officers, two Baringo District Officers, and one IMSC member from Nairobi, as well as one JICA Study Team member, or 21 participants in total, were selected and participated. The final list of the participants is shown in Annex F-1.

## **1.3 Schedule**

What actually took place was remarkably close to the planned schedule. We started the registration and orientation in the evening of Sunday, March 26, visited SARDEP Monday, traveled to Kitui on Tuesday, visited SOFEM on Wednesday, traveled to Maralal on Thursday, visited SDDP on Friday, and returned Baringo on Saturday, April 1. At the orientation meeting, various coordinators (bus leaders, health care, room assignments, water bottle procurement and distribution, translators, cameraman, lunch coordinator, etc.) were appointed. This made the Tour truly participatory.

## **1.4 Visit to SARDEP – Keiyo District, Kerio Valley**

The visit to SARDEP on March 27 commenced at the AIC Training Center in Cheptebo, where we received a general briefing from the SARDEP team and visited the demonstration farm adjacent to the center. Presentations were first class and an active Q&A session followed. In the afternoon, the team was divided into two groups and visited various gravity schemes and fruit production groups. The SARDEP hosts prepared an excellent program for us and all the participants were favorably impressed by the project, in particular by the motivated farmers (see the box at the beginning of this section) and the institutional framework of SARDEP. Farmer-to-farmer dialogue was especially effective.

## **1.5 Visit to SOFEM/KEFRI – Kitui District**

On March 29, we visited SOFEM in the KEFRI compound in Kitui Town. Again, the hosts were well prepared and we received excellent briefing followed by eye-opening field visits, which included women's groups, small nursery, Enzaro jiko (actually in use by farmers), core farmers' farms where private tree planting was under way, water catchments, solar cooker, and a pilot forest. Perhaps the most interesting, however, was the SOFEM's Demonstration Farm (Demo II) where all kinds of new (and appropriate) technologies were displayed. The participants were animated by all these demonstrations and active discussions followed.

## **1.6 Visit to SDDP – Samburu District**

On March 29, we visited SDDP project. The effect of the drought was obvious everywhere, and we could see virtually no agricultural activities: everybody seemed to be

preoccupied with securing drinking water for survival. After the general briefing, the SDDP Team took us in two groups to some primary school building projects and pan rehabilitation projects as well as meetings with local (Samburu) farmers, who briefed us on their various committee activities. Although the field visits were less well prepared than SARDEP and SOFEM programs, the visit was extremely relevant because of the closer similarity to Baringo in terms of economic, environmental and social conditions in Samburu. The participants were surprised to see silt removed by hand by the local communities of some large pans in such a dry condition, although the work was supported by 'Food for Work' program.

### **1.7 Wrap-Up Session**

On the last day of the S/T, we had a two-hour wrap up session. The team was divided into three local community groups, divisional officers' group, district officers' group and a one man 'group' of the IMSC, and discussed what were the major lessons learned during the entire trip and what actions they would recommend to their communities or offices. After the small group discussions, a plenary meeting heard the report from each of the groups. Their presentations are shown in Annex F-2. (see also 3.6.9 below).

### **1.8 Post-Tour Questionnaire Results**

Questionnaires were circulated before and after the S/T. Annex F-3 summarizes the result of the post-Tour questionnaire. Rating was made on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 poor, 2 fair, 3 good, 4 very good, and 5 exceptionally good). For the S/T as a whole, out of the 20 respondents, two rated it as good, nine rated it as very good and the remaining nine rated it as exceptionally good. The weighted average score was 4.35, an extremely high score in deed. Among the three best practices, SARDEP was rated highest both in terms of relevance and lessons learned. Among the various sessions, the wrap-up session was rated highest. Regarding the length of the Tour, about 80 percent considered it about right. There was no gender bias on this issue. On the logistic side, while transportation was rated high, food and beverages were given a low mark, especially the lunch box was unpopular. The participants also found the hotel accommodation in Maralal poor, although it was the best available in town.

### **1.9 Lessons Learned by the Participants and Their Action Plan**

The participants indicated many lessons learned, among others, a) community mobilization based on people-centered, bottom-up, participatory approach, b) transect approach (SARDEP), c) effective use of demonstration farms and training centers, d) selection of individual farmers for demonstration, e) utilization of appropriate technologies such as Enzaro jiko, water-harvesting, disease and pest control, and f) organizational structure to mobilize communities such as Project Management Committee in SARDEP, and District Inter-sectoral Committee in Samburu. They also indicated their plan to share the lessons learned with their own community. The group from Arabal, for example,

came up with the following action plan:

- 1) Divide Arabal into 5 zones/transects
- 2) Create awareness in all the 5 zones
- 3) Mobilize existing and new groups
- 4) Elect Project Management Committee (PMC) in every group
- 5) PMC to prioritize projects in their community
- 6) Project groups to provide land for demonstration and training centers
- 7) Select individual farmers for demonstration
- 8) Organize study tours for learning from best practices.

### **1.10 Lessons Learned for Organizing the Next Tour**

After completing the first S/T, the following improvements in designing the next S/T have been introduced (the next tour to the same projects will take place from May 21 to 26, 2000):

- 1) Change the order of visit to SARDEP, SDDP and SOFEM.
- 2) Complete selection of participants at least two weeks before the departure date.
- 3) Announce in advance that there would be no payment of a 'pocket money' to the participants.
- 4) The original plan was to give the second tour to the Rugus and Marigat communities. However, the Verification Projects for Marigat are polytechnic and health projects and their interest would not exactly match to the projects selected in the S/T. Consequently the next tour will be offered to those communities that were not included in the verification studies, i.e. Mukutani, Kiserian, Lobo, Kapkuikui, Eldume, Ngambo, Il'ngarwa, and Kimalel, in addition to Rugus and local administration officers. Separate tours are being organized for the Marigat polytechnic and health groups.
- 5) Although the S/T achieved a lot, it was a little too Spartan and frugal. The next tour could improve its food and beverages if not the accommodations and should include some recreational activities.

### **1.11 Conclusion**

The first study tour under the Learning From Best Practices completed with many achievements. According to their own assessment, the participants learned a lot of valuable lessons and are determined to disseminate such lessons to their own communities. In fact some initial impacts are already visible. For example, the S/T stimulated the activities in the Improved Stove – Small-Scale Industry in Kampi ya Samaki (one of the verification projects), and now several Enzaro jikos have already been installed in the community. The contour water conservation technique in Kitui/Machakos area is now being reflected in the Food Security verification project in Arabal.

The choice of the best practices was balanced and adequate. However, one thing common to all the three projects we visited was the presence of a big donor behind each project, who provides a significant amount of cash grant every year. It would be interesting to know what would happen after such grant funding ceases (2002 for SARDEP, 2002 for SOFEM, and 2000 for SDDP). Notwithstanding the future uncertainties, those projects have contributed in training and motivating the local communities enormously, and their impact would be felt for a long time to come. It was indeed this community motivation and mobilization (particularly how they started the ball rolling) that the JICA Study Team wished the Tour participants to learn, and to a great extent this objective appears to have been achieved.

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**  
**GROUP A**

No	Name	Designation
<b>Community Leaders</b>		
<b>Arabal</b>		
1	William C. Kipkoech	Chief, Arabal Location
2	Maria J. Chemursoi	PTA Teacher
3	Thomas Tewerett	Farmer
4	Kobilo Kipyegon	Farmer
<b>Kampi ya Samaki</b>		
5	William Lempakany	Assitant Chief
6	Teresa Owuor	Kiosk Owner and Farmer
7	Joel Kimosop	Primary School Teacher
8	Jane Parsalaach	Farmer
<b>Sandai</b>		
9	Michael Chepkuto	Chief, Sandai Location
10	John Kiptek	Chairman, Sandai Irrigation Scheme
11	Kibet Chebotibin	Chairman, Sandai Water User Association
12	Helen Kibon	Chairperson, Women's Group
13	Joseph Kimunyan	Farmer
<b>Marigat/Mukutani Division</b>		
14	Laban Labatt	Divisional Extension Coordinator, Tour Co-Coordinator
15	Percy Chelal	Divisional Crops Officer
16	Ben Kamasara	Divisional Zoologist
17	Daniel Kipkochoi	Divisional Social Development Officer
<b>Baringo District</b>		
18	William K. Kimitei	Sr. Veterinary Officer, Deputy District Veterinary Officer
19	Esther Tallam	District Home Economics Officer
<b>Inter Ministerial Steering Committee – Nairobi</b>		
20	Antony M. Ochino	Conservator of Forest, Min. of Env. & Nat. Res.
<b>JICA Study Team</b>		
21	Hatsuya Azumi	Administration System Specialist, Tour Coordinator

## Learning from Best Practices

### WRAP-UP SESSION SMALL GROUP EXERCISE

1 April 2000

#### ARABAL

##### I. MAJOR LESSONS LEARNED

1. Community mobilization
2. Group formation
3. Development should start from the grassroots not the vice versa
4. Water harvesting
5. Farm forests
6. Demonstration e.g. pilot farms
7. Training center
8. Utilization of water

##### II. MAJOR RECOMENTATIONS

1. Divide Arabal into five zones/ transects.
2. Create awareness in all the zones.
3. Mobilize existing and new groups.
4. Election of PMC in every group.
5. PMC to prioritize communities needs.
6. Groups to provide land for demonstration and training centers.
7. Selection of individual farmers for demonstration.
8. Organize a tour for the community to learn from best practices.

#### KAMPI YA SAMAKI

##### I. MAJOR LESSONS LEARNED

1. Water tapping in Cheptebo G F S system.



2. Preparation of Enzaro Jiko at Kitui.
3. Farm intercropping at Mrs. Fridah's farm in Kitui.
4. Water harvesting in pilot forest, e.g. W – Shape, V- shape.
5. Training animal management para-veterinarians in Samburu.
6. Human health for communities.
7. Small scale tree nursery.
8. Water charcoal filter.
9. Landless farming in Kitui.
10. Diseases and pest control in Kitui.

## **II. MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION**

1. PRAs to be used as a way of approaching the community
2. Transect areas to be expanded to some of the Arid Lands
3. Technical advisors from relevant ministries to advise the community.
4. Projects to be taken directly to the community for better sustainability and involvement.
5. Administration within the identified projects should be involved.

## **SANDAI GROUP**

### **I. MAJOR LESSONS LEARNED**

1. IRRIGATION
2. INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES
3. ENVIRONMENT
4. MANAGEMENT
5. ENZARO JIKO
6. MOBILIZATION
7. ZERO GRAZING

### **II. MAJOR RECOMENTATIONS FOR ACTION**

1. WE CALL MEETING.
2. MOBILIZATION FOR THE COMMUNITY
3. TO TEACH WOMEN GROUPS ABOUT ENZARO JIKOS.
4. LEADERSHIP & MANGEMENT IN OUR GROUPS/ PROJECT
4. PLAN OF ACTION

## MARIGAT / MUKUTANI DIVISIONAL TEAM

### **I. MAJOR LESSONS LEARNED**

- a) GRASS ROOT APPROACH, I.E. BOTTOM – UP APPROACH, IS THE BEST
- b) ORGANIZED COMMUNITY GROUPS STAND BETTER CHANCE OF GETTING DONOR SUPPORT.
- c) COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION IS A KEY INGREDIENT IN ENHANCING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.
- d) CO-OPERATION BETWEEN SECTORS.

### **II. MAJOR RECOMENTATIONS FOR ACTION**

- a) BENEFICIARIES / STAKEHOLDERS SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN ALL STAGES OF A PROJECT.
  - e.g. – Identification
    - Designing
    - Implementation
    - Evaluation and monitoring
- b) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATORY STRUCTURES – e.g. project management committees, PMC, advisory committees, etc.
- c) Community mobilizers/ facilitators should be sentitized and integrated in technical procedure that goes with planning, designing, implementation and evaluation/ monitoring.
- d) Intersectoral co-operation should be established.

## BARINGO DISRICT

### **I. MAJOR LESSONS LEARNED**

1. Planning of projects with the beneficiaries for sustainability using the bottom-up approach.
2. Community mobilization and sensitization
3. Transparency by implementers at all stages of project implementation
4. Monitoring and evaluation to check on the degree of implementation and

any shortcomings

5. Co-ordination by District Intersectoral Committee.

## **II. MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION**

1. Community in the project area be sensitized and mobilized on the projects to be implemented
2. The community to select the project management committees.
3. Identifying the transect areas for project implementation and project selection.
4. Training of the project management committees and extension agents.
5. Training the communities by the PMC`s.
6. Implementation of the selected projects.
7. Plan of Action
8. Supervision and monitoring of implemented projects by the intersectoral committee

## **IMSC, NAIROBI**

### **I. MAJOR LESSONS LEARNED**

1. APPROACH/ METHODS TO THE PROJECT PLANNING PROCESS
2. TRANSECT METHODS OF ZONING

### **II. MAJOR RECOMENTATIONS FOR ACTION**

1. CLOSER CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN DONOR – DISTRICTS / DIVISIONAL WORKING COMMITTEE AND IMSC
2. MORE GUIDED TOURS FOR THE BENEFICIARIES IN FUTURE

## Learning from Best Practices

### RESULTS OF THE POST-TOUR QUESTIONNAIRE

#### SUMMARY

4 April 2000

No	Question	Score <sup>1</sup>
1	Were the projects we visited relevant to your work?	
	SARDEP	3.85
	SOFEM	3.65
	SDDP	3.75
	Overall Combination	4.00
2	How much did you learn from those projects?	
	SARDEP	4.30
	SOFEM	3.90
	SDDP	3.45
	Overall	4.35
3	You indicated in the Pre-Tour Questionnaire what you wished to accomplish during the tour. How did you accomplish the?	3.95
4	How did you find the orientation session (26 March)?	4.00
5	How did you find the session with the District Office?	3.40
6	How did you find the wrap up session?	4.20
7	How did you find the transportation?	4.32
8	How did you find the accommodations?	
	Kabarnet (Lelian Lodge)	4.00
	Kitui (Kitui Tourist Hotel)	3.95
	Maralal (Jamaru Hotel)	2.90
9	How did you find the meals and beverages?	3.15
15	How did you like the tour as a whole?	4.35
10	How did you find the length of the Tour? Too short: 5%, About right: 79%, Too long: 16%	
11	Which aspects of the Tour did you like best?	Enzaro jiko in Kitui(7), Nursery at SARDEP (6), AIC Training Center/Demonstration Farm (5), Organizational structure and Transect Approach of SARDEP (5), Gravity scheme in SARDEP (5), Demo II in Kitui (4), Zero-grazing (4), Inter-sectoral Coordination Committee in Samburu (2), Farmer-to-farmer dialogue in general (2), Briefing sessions (2), etc.
12	Which aspects of the Tour did you like least?	None (8), Lunch-box (4), Health problems (3), Drought (2), SDDP community who gave SDDP experts a hard

<sup>1</sup> 1. poor, 2. fair, 3. good, 4. very good, 5. exceptionally good. The score is a weighted average of all the responses.

		Organizational structure and Transect Approach of SARDEP (5), Gravity scheme in SARDEP (5), Demo II in Kitui (4), Zero-grazing (4), Inter-sectoral Coordination Committee in Samburu (2), Farmer-to-farmer dialogue in general (2), Briefing sessions (2), etc.
12	Which aspects of the Tour did you like least?	None (8), Lunch-box (4), Health problems (3), Drought (2), SDDP community who gave SDDP experts a hard time by migrating and leaving their project behind (1), Corruption involving the SDDP community in giving vaccines to animals (1), etc.
13	What are the three most important lessons you have learned in this Tour?	Community mobilization based on people-centered bottom-up participatory approach is the best (8), Enzaro jiko (5), Gravity scheme (3), Water harvesting/soil conservation (3), Private tree farm (3), Zero-grazing (2), Group formation is key to success (2), etc.
14	Having completed the Tour, what are you going to do with what you have learned?	Mobilize community/share the information with the community (12), Personally practice the new techniques learned (2), Introduce Enzaro jiko (2), etc.
16	Any other comments?	More study tours (8), Pay 'pocket money' to participants (3), Tour Coordinator should be more flexible (1), Give two-week notice to participants (1), There should be more choice in food (1), etc.

## 2 Learning from Best Practices, Study Tour (B)

“We are speechless. We are so impressed by the motivated community and are a bit ashamed of ourselves. They certainly gave us a big challenge.”

Mr. Samuel Sekeu, Chief, Eldume Location,  
after completing the tour at SARDEP.

### 2.1 Introduction

The second study tour (B) under the Verification Projects - **Learning from Best Practices**, took place during May 21 to 26, 2000, visiting three projects, namely the Semi Arid Rural Development Program (SARDEP) in the Keiyo and Marakwet Districts in the Kerio Valley, the Samburu District Development Project (SDDP) in the Samburu District, and the Social Forestry Extension Model Project (SOFEM) in the Kitui District.

### 2.2 Preparatory Activities

Learning a lot of lessons from the first study tour (A), we, the JICA Study Team, started the preparation earlier than the first one and completed selection of the participants at least two weeks in advance of the start of the tour. The process installed at the first tour made it much easier to prepare for the second tour.

### 2.3 Participants

While the first tour included four community leaders each from the three locations selected for conducting verification projects, the second tour invited two community leaders each from the locations not selected for verification studies. The only exception was Mukutani location, where Rugus was selected for a verification study, and three community leaders were invited. Consequently the second tour included 17 community leaders from eight locations, two Marigat/Mukutani Divisional Officers, and one Baringo District Officer, as well as one JICA Study Team member, or 21 participants in total. Almost half of the community leaders were Chiefs or County Councilors. This made the average age of the group higher than the first group and they were more influential in mobilizing their communities. There were, however, only three women compared to six of the first group. The final list of the participants is shown in Annex-1 of Appendix C.

### 2.4 Final Schedule

Again learning from the experience of the first tour, the sequence of the project visit was changed from Kerio/Kitui/Samburu to Kerio/Samburu/Kitui, which made the total duration of the tour one-day shorter than the first one. We started the registration and orientation in Karbarnet in the evening of Sunday, May 21, visited SARDEP Monday, traveled to Maralal and visited SDDP on Tuesday, traveled to Kitui via Thika on Wednesday, visited SOFEM on Thursday, and traveled back to Baringo via Nairobi on

Friday, May 26. The participants were extremely punctual, for which I was most grateful.

## **2.5 Introductory Dinner**

Mr. Francis M. Maina, Tour Co-Coordinator and I made a briefing at the dinner in the first evening to which Mr. David Mutisya, DPO, Baringo District, and all the JICA Study Team members also attended. As was the case in the first tour, at the orientation meeting, various coordinators (bus leaders, translators, health care, room assignments, water bottle procurement and distribution, etc.) were appointed. This made the tour truly participatory.

## **2.6 Study Tour**

### **1) Visit to SARDEP – Keiyo District, Kerio Valley**

On May 22 we visited SARDEP. The hosts were about 30 minutes late to reach the AIC Training Center in Cheptebo, where we received a general briefing, but we caught up the schedule during the visit to the demonstration farm adjacent to the center. Presentations were again first class and an active Q&A session followed. After lunch at the center the team was divided into two groups and visited various gravity schemes and fruit production groups. The SARDEP hosts prepared an excellent program for us and all the participants were favorably impressed by the project, in particular by the motivated farmers and the institutional framework (Transect Area Approach). More will be reported later on the participants' reaction.

### **2) Visit to SDDP – Samburu District**

On May 23 we traveled to Maralal via Tanglubei (a large pan) and after lunch visited the SDDP project. The SDDP Kenyan staff gave us general briefing and then took us in two groups to community farmers, some primary school building projects and pan rehabilitation projects. One of the two sites we visited, i.e. Bahawa, offered relatively little to show us. Further, there were much fewer farmers showed up to the meetings than the first tour partly because of the continued drought, which had forced many men to take their livestock even further away and women to spend more time in securing water for domestic and animal use. The visit to the other site, Logorate, appeared to have been appreciated better than Bahawa. All in all, the participants rated this part of the tour relatively poorly, and we may consider some alternative project to visit next time. Nevertheless, for some participants, the visit to SDDP was the most relevant, because of the similarity of the environment to Baringo.

### **3) Visit to SOFEM/KEFRI – Kitui District**

After a reasonably smooth trip from Maralal to Kitui on May 24, we visited SOFEM on March 25. Again, the hosts were well prepared and we received an excellent

briefing followed by most interesting field visits. The visits included women's groups, small nursery, Enzaro jiko (actually in use by farmers), core farmers' farms where private tree planting and many other initiatives were under way, water catchments, and a pilot forest. The hosts added a short visit to a mango processing and handicraft center. Again the most interesting was the SOFEM's Demonstration Farm (Demo II), where all kinds of new (and appropriate) technologies were displayed. The participants were animated by all these demonstrations and active discussions followed despite fatigue after a long day.

Thursday night was the last night of the tour. After a very good dinner, all the participants sat in a circle and sang under the excellent facilitation and accompaniment of a guitar by Mr. Edward Tamar, a participant from Ngambo. He improvised a song quoting every participant's name, and we all crapped and sang. When his/her name was named, the person waved hands or danced. I did not see any Tugens, nor Ilchamps, nor Kambas, nor Japanese. We were all Baringoes. It was indeed a most touching experience.

## **2.7 Wrap-Up Session**

On the last day of the Tour (May 26), we had a two-hour wrap-up session at the KEFRI meeting room. The team was divided into three local community groups and one administration officers' group, and discussed a) what were the major lessons learned during the entire trip, and b) what actions they would recommend to their communities or offices.

After the small group discussions, a plenary meeting heard the report from each group. Their presentations are shown in Annex-2 of Appendix C. The participants learned a lot, particularly from SARDEP's Transect Approach and other community mobilization structures, SDDP's training of veterinary scouts and the digging of pans, and SOFEM's extension works in disseminating new and appropriate technologies to farmers through model farmers and a Demonstration Farm.

## **2.8 Post-Tour Questionnaire Results**

Questionnaires were circulated before and after the tour. The returns are kept in the JICA Study Team file. Annex-3 of Appendix C summarizes the result of the post-tour questionnaire. Rating was made on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 poor, 2 fair, 3 good, 4 very good, and 5 exceptionally good). For the tour as a whole, out of the 19 respondents, seven rated it as very good, and 12 rated it as exceptionally good. The weighted average was 4.65, which was even higher than the first tour's overall rating of 4.35. Among the three best practices, SOFEM was rated highest both in terms of relevance and lessons learned. SDDP received a relatively poor score in terms of how much the participants learned. Among the various sessions, the wrap-up session was rated highest. Regarding the length of the tour, 56 percent considered it about right. There was no gender bias on this issue. On the logistic side, the tour received quite high scores, in particular the transportation.

The participants indicated many lessons learned, among others, the transect



approach and the related community mobilization structure of SARDEP, drip irrigation in SARDEP and SOFEM, demonstration farm, Enzaro jiko and the pilot forests in SOFEM, and the community members' help towards the poor in SDDP. They also indicated their willingness to become role-models by practicing what they learned and to disseminate the lessons learned through public baraza. Many suggested providing more of this kind of study tours to wider audiences.

## **2.9 Lessons Learned for Organizing the Next Tour**

After completing the tour, I recommend the following improvements in designing the next study tour:

- SARDEP is still an excellent project to visit. However, there are many more interesting sites to visit in SARDEP and the next tour should visit the northern part of the project, i.e. Marakwet District rather than Keio.
- SDDP is relevant to the Baringo audience because of its proximity in the environment. However, the next time we might look for some other project in view of the relatively low marks the project received this time.
- On the final day, the lunch stop at Nairobi was meant also for possible shopping. Most participants, however, found the city just too expensive to shop. The next tour might still make a stop in Nairobi but the duration of the stop could be shorter, just for a quick lunch.
- The singing party in the last evening of the tour was an excellent idea and should be tried again.

## **2.10 Follow-up Actions Required**

No further study tours under Learning from Best Practices are planned for the rest of this calendar year. It would be most worth while, however, if a follow-up workshop is held for the participants of the first and second study tours later this year, say, November.

The objectives of the Study Tour Follow-up Workshop would be:

- To evaluate the impact of the study tours by discussing how the participants have utilized the lessons they learned in developing the local community; and
- To maintain and strengthen the network of the participants that was created by the study tours.

All the 40 participants would be invited. The duration of the workshop would be two days. The participants could stay in the Lelian-B Lodge and the Sportsline Hotel, and

the venue of the workshop would be the Kabarnet Hotel. Through small group sessions and plenary sessions, all the participants could jointly assess the impact of the study tours. The workshop would be useful not only to improve future study tours but also to make recommendations on the integrated rural development of the semi arid areas of the Baringo District.

## **2.11 Conclusion**

The second study tour under the Learning from Best Practices completed with many achievements. According to their own assessment, the participants learned a lot of valuable lessons and are determined to disseminate such lessons to their own communities. Compared to the first study tour, the participants of the second tour were generally older and more influential by virtue of the fact that half of them were either Chiefs or County Councilors. They were more critical in specific aspects of the tour than the first group, but they rated the tour as whole higher than the first group. The logistic of the tour this time went much better than the first time. Given the enthusiastic reactions of the participants in the first two study tours, this series should be continued next year and there should be a follow-up workshop for the participants later this year.

**List of participants**  
**Group B**

No	Name	Designation
<b>Community Leaders</b>		
<b>Loboi</b>		
1	James Kiptek	Chief
2	Johana Karato	County Councilor
<b>Kapkuikui</b>		
3	Joseph Cherutich	Assistant Chief
4	Samuel Kiptek	County Councilor
<b>Eldume</b>		
5	Samuel Sekeu	Chief
6	Francis Lemonoi	Farmer
<b>Ngambo</b>		
7	Joseph Lenasieku	Chief
8	Edward Tamar	Teacher, Farmer
<b>Il'Ngarua</b>		
9	Jones Lanoi	Chief
10	Abraham Lemekwa	Village Elder, Farmer
<b>Kimalel</b>		
11	William Chelal	Chief
12	Rosabela Chebii	Farmer
<b>Mukutani</b>		
13	Jones Olekirati	Chief
14	Stanley Olemukut	Chairman, KANU
15	Samson Lenaso	Farmer
<b>Kiserian</b>		
16	Daniel Nakure	Chief
17	Lemire Lolgiso	Farmer
<b>Marigat/Mukutani Division Officers</b>		
18	Josephat Maina	Divisional Rural Development Officer,
19	Loice Chepkonga	Home Economics Officer
<b>Baringo District Officer</b>		
20	Elizabeth Chebon	District Social Development Officer
<b>JICA Study Team</b>		
21	Hatsuya Azumi	Admin. Systems Specialist, Tour Coordinator

## **Learning From Best Practices**

### **Study Tour**

#### **Group B**

### **Wrap-Up Session**

26 May 2000

#### **Group 1: Loboï, Kapkuikui, Eldume**

##### **Major Lessons Learned**

1. Utilization of water to rehabilitate the semi arid lands
2. Community cooperation for the success of the projects, e.g. Tuiyo Gaa Fruits Production Group in Cheptebo, Keio District
3. SARDEP method of approach to sensitize the community, creating awareness and training them to be self managers
4. Training of the locals to know how they can assist themselves, e.g. training of TBA's veterinary scouts, and the digging of pans (SDDP)
5. Introduction of a lot of technology which farmers can easily adopt and adapt (SOFEM), e.g.
  - On farm experimental/demonstration forests
  - Role model farmers
  - Farmer-to-farmer extension

##### **Action Plan**

1. Leaders meeting
2. Public barazas
3. Formation of groups according to their project proposals
4. Each participants in the Tour to be a role model so that other members of community can learn from him/her

#### **Group 2: Ngambo, Il'Ngarwa, Kimalel**

##### **Major Lessons Learned**

1. SARDEP: Cooperation among members of the community:
  - Transect Area Committee and PMC cooperation
  - Community participation and contribution in their projects, e.g. Kshs 700,000 contributed by community in labor and cash to the Kipsesum Water Tank Project
  - Community initiated and managed project
2. SDDP:
  - Poverty reduction through assistance from the members of the community to

- the poorer members by giving them 20 goats
  - Construction of a Pan Dam by the community members involving labor contribution
  - Local training on livestock treatment and TBAs for humans
3. SOFEM:
- Agro-forestry techniques which depends on local community's willingness and making land available
  - Processing of local raw materials, e.g. dried mangoes
  - Organized groups to conduct income generating activities, e.g. mat and basket weaving
  - Water purification device using local materials (charcoal)

#### **Action Plan**

1. Mobilization of the local community to identify problems and to lead them in finding solutions through public baraza, parents days, and women's group meetings
2. Local leaders to be role models in practical application of what was learned, e.g. Enzaro jiko, charcoal water filter, drip irrigation, and landless farming

#### **Group 3: Mukutani, Kisserian**

#### **Major Lessons Learned**

1. SARDEP:
  - Drip irrigation
  - Transect Area Approach
  - Gravity Flow Scheme (construction of a concrete water tank with three piped outlets to serve different communities)
2. SDDP:
  - A pan constructed by the local people by hand
  - Trained birth attendant (community mid-wife)
  - Trained veterinary scout
3. SOFEM:
  - Agro-forestry
  - Demo Farm
  - Enzaro jiko

#### **Action Plan**

1. Call baraza to educate the community
2. Construct pan dam
3. Agro-forestry
4. Enzaro jiko