

Group 4: Marigat/Mukutani Divisional Officers and Baringo District Officer

Major Lessons Learned

1. Cheptabo/SARDEP:
 - The organizational structure of community mobilization from down/up, i.e. PMC to TAC to SARDEP Steering Committee
 - Water management technologies for irrigation, i.e. gravity flow scheme
2. SDDP:
 - Collaboration of GOK officers and SDDP
 - SDDP assists the community to identify and prioritize problems
 - SDDP assists the community to write proposals and then sell them to donors for financing, hence gets funds through SDDP
3. SOFEM:
 - Collaboration between SOFEM and farmers in transferring technologies

Action Plan

1. Bottom-up approach
2. Communities to be sensitized to know their problems and prioritize
3. Community organization

Learning From Best Practices
Results Of The Post-Tour Questionnaire
Summary
Group B
26 May 2000

No	Question	Score ¹
1	Were the projects we visited relevant to your work?	
	SARDEP	3.58
	SDDP	3.13
	SOFEM	3.71
	Overall Combination	3.73
2	How much did you learn from those projects?	
	SARDEP	3.95
	SDDP	2.87
	SOFEM	4.06
	Overall	4.19
3	You indicated in the Pre-Tour Questionnaire what you wished to accomplish during the tour. How did you accomplish the?	3.69
4	How did you find the orientation session (26 March)?	4.00
5	How did you find the wrap up session?	4.76
6	How did you find the transportation?	4.37
7	How did you find the accommodations?	
	Kabarnet (Lelian Lodge)	3.47
	Maralal (Jamaru Hotel)	3.06
	Kitui (Kitui Tourist Hotel)	4.59
8	How did you find the meals and beverages?	4.18
15	How did you like the tour as a whole?	4.63
9	How did you find the length of the Tour? Too short: 17%, About right: 56%, Too long: 28%	
10	Which aspects of the Tour did you like best?	SARDEP (7), SOFEM (2), Private farmers' tree plantation (2), Demo Farm in SOFEM (2), Drip irrigation (2), Many lessons learned (2), Tour Coordinator (2), Group cooperation, Sensitization in SDDP, Well organized trip, Experimental Farm in

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

		Cheptebo, Reception by SDDP community, Drivers, Soil conservation technique, terracing and irrigation in Kitui
11	Which aspects of the Tour did you like least?	SDDP (6), Mango processing in Kitui (3), Handicraft in SOFEM (2), Long travel, Bad roads, Climate in Maralal, Too short a trip
12	What are the three most important lessons you have learned in this Tour?	Transect Area Approach of SARDEP and related community mobilization structure (5), Drip irrigation (4), Demonstration Farm in SOFEM – landless farming, water filter, refrigerator without electricity, etc.(4), Pilot (private) forests (3), Enzaro jiko (3), Agro-forestry in SOFEM (2), Community member’s help towards the poor (SDDP), Importance of women’s group, Need for collaboration among community, GOK, and NGOs, Water conservation through micro-catchments
13	Having completed the Tour, what are you going to do with what you have learned?	Participants to become role-models first to their communities by practicing what they learned, dissemination of the lessons learned to the community through public baraza, Forming of groups, Target specifically women’s groups
15	Any other comments?	Thanks to JICA, More such Study Tours to expanded groups such as women’s groups, youth groups, etc., Establish a training center in Marigat (like the one in Chptebo), A little pocket money, All in all excellent tour

LEARNING FROM BEST PRACTICES
STUDY TOUR S
FOLLOW-UP WORKSHOP
8-9 November,
Kabarnet, Baringo

DAY 1 (8 November)

08:30 -09:00	Participants pick up
10:30	Registration at Kabarnet Hotel, Kabarnet
11:00	Opening Session: Opening Remarks by: David Mutisya, District Development Officer Seiji Takeuchi, Team Leader, JICA Study Team
11:30	Overview of the workshop, Hatsuya Azumi, Study Tour Coordinator
12:00	Lunch at Kabarnet Hotel
13:00	Small Group Sessions (What we agreed to do during the Study Tour, What we have accomplished, Remaining Issues, Where are we going?): Group A: Arabal Group B: Kampi ya Samaki Group C: Sandai Group D: Marigat Group E: Lobo, Kapkuikui, Eldume Group F: Ngambo, Il'Ngarwa, Kimatel Group G: Mukutani, Rugus, Kiserian Group H: Baringo District Officers Group I: Marigat and Mukutani Divisional Officers
15:00	Coffee
15:30-17:00	Plenary Session: Report by Small Groups (Groups A to E)
17:15	Checking in to Lelian-B Lodge or Sportsline Hotel
18:45	Bus pick-up at Sportsline (Lelian-B residents are to walk to Kabarnet Hotel)
19:00	Dinner at Kabarnet Hotel
21:00	End of Day 1

DAY 2 (9 November)

07:00-08:00	Breakfast (at each Hotel)
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08:00 **Check out the Hotel**

08:20 Bus pick up at Sports Line (Lelian-B residents are to walk to Kabarnet Hotel)

08:30 **Plenary Session:**
Report by Small Groups (continued): (Groups F to I)

10:00 Coffee

10:20 **Plenary Session:**
Issues and Possible Solutions: the way forward

12:30 **Lunch**

13:30 Issues and Possible Solutions: the way forward (continued)

14:30 **Closing Remarks**

15:00 **End of the Workshop**

15:15 Bus leaves for participants' homes

Follow Up Workshop on Study Tours
Learning from Best Practices

No	Name	Designation
Arabal		
1	William Kipkoech	Chief
2	Thomas Twerett	Farmer
3	Kibilo Kipyegon	Farmer
Kampi ya Samaki		
4	William Lempakany	Assitant Chief
5	Teresa Owuor	Kiosk Owner and farmer
6	Joel Kimosop	Primary School Teacher
7	Jane Parasalaach	Farmer
Sandai		
8	Michael Chepkuto	Chief
9	John Kiptek	Chairman, Sandai Irrigation Scheme
10	Kibet Chebotibin	Chairman, Sandai Water User Association
11	Joseph Kimunyan	Farmer
Loboi		
12	James Kiptek	Chief
13	Johana Karato	County Council
Kapkuikui		
14	Joseph Cherutich	Assistant Chief
15	Samuel Kiptek	County Councilor
Eldume		
16	Samuel Sekeu	Chief
17	Francis Lemonoi	Farmer
Ngambo		
18	Joseph Lenasiakwa	Chief
19	Edward Tamar	Primary School Teacher, Preacher
II'Ngarua		
20	Jones Lanoi	Chief
21	Abraham Lemekwa	Village Elder, Farmer
Kimalel		
22	William Chelal	Chief

23	Rosabela Chebii	Farmer
Mukutani		
24	Stanley Omlemukut	Chairman, KANU
Marigat & Mukutani Divisional Officers		
25	Josphat Maina	Divisional Rural Development Officer
26	Loice Chepkonga	Divisional Home Economics Officer
27	Laban Labat	Divisional Extension Coordinator
Baringo District Officers		
28	David Mutisya	District Program Officer
29	Elizabeth Chebon	District Social Development Officer
30	Kimtei	District Veterinary Officer
JICA Study Team		
31	Seiji Takeuchi	Team Leader
32	Hatsuya Azumi	Administration Systems Specialist, Workshop Coordinator

Learning from Best Practices
Results of the Follow-Up Workshop Questionnaire
8-9 November 2000

No.	Question	Score ¹
1	How did you find the Opening Session?	4.14
2	How did you find the Small Group discussions?	3.96
3	How did you find the Wrap-up Session?	4.08
4	How did you find the transportation?	4.00
5	How did you find the accommodations?	3.23
6	How did you find the meals and beverages?	3.74
7	How did you find the length of the Workshop? Too short: 19%, About right: 74%, Too long: 7%	
12	Given all above, how did you like the Workshop as a whole?	4.07
8	What aspects of the Workshop did you like best?	Small group discussion (8) Report on small group discussion and subsequent discussion at plenary (8) Wrap up (2) Organization of the workshop Clear objectives indicated by JICA Short sessions (less taxing, easy to follow)
9	What aspects of the Workshop did you like least?	Length of the Workshop: too short (4) Lelian-B's breakfast (3) Some people asking same questions (2) Small group discussion (2) Too long questions at discussion
10	What are the most important lessons you have learned in the Workshop?	Importance of following up action plans (2) Education is the key (2) Self reliance Community mobilization To respect local leadership Local communities are ready to change
11	What are you going to do with what you have learned?	Share the information with my community (10) Strengthen inter-sectoral cooperation
13	Other comments?	Continue the Study Tour series (10) Maintain this network by repeated reunion (5) Interpretation was excellent More JICA Study Team member should participate in this kind of workshop

¹ 1. Poor, 2. Fair, 3. Good, 4. Very Good, 5. Exceptionally good. The score is a weighted average of all the responses.

I. The Semi-Arid Rural Development Program (SARDEP)

The SARDEP, which used to be known as Arid and Semi-Arid Land Program (ASAL Program), was first launched in 1982 and has been sponsored by the Government of the Netherlands (GON) in four phases:

ASAL I	1982-1987
ASAL II	1990-1994
ASAL III	1995-1999
SARDEP	1999-2002.

ASAL I was planned and implemented essentially by the government and the donor without the involvement of the local communities, and its impact was small. At its conclusion, the program was terminated partly due to a mismanagement of funds. ASAL II was implemented by the government with the communities and succeeded in enhancing agricultural production and improving the livelihoods of the local communities. However, ASAL II did not address major environmental issues. ASAL III adopted a new strategy called “the Transect Approach”, which focused development on an area demarcated by hydraulic boundaries taking account of administrative boundaries as much as possible. This was done with the understanding that unless the project area included the high lands and escarpments above the valley bottom, the environmentally sustainable integrated area development was not possible. Consequently, from ASAL III onward the project area has included not only the valley bottom (1,000 m above sea level) but also the escarpments and highlands (2,000 m).

The method the ASAL Team used to select the 14 Transects was as follows:

- 1) A desk study was conducted to demarcate the land primarily by drainage area, and categorized it from Transect A to Q
- 2) Members of the team drove around each Transect and carried out RRA
- 3) They selected 4 Transects, all of which would fit into the middle of the existing administrative boundaries (Divisions)
- 4) They carried out extensive campaigns which involved “theaters” by the local communities (for them to act out their problems) and lectures by the ASAL Team
- 5) They carried out PRA and Logframe exercises to prepare a Community Action Plan, a 7 day exercise, at the end of which a Community Action Plan (CAP) was formulated
- 6) The CAPs were harmonized into a Transect Action Plan
- 7) A Project Management Committee (PMC) was established for each initiative by the local community (now altogether 400 PMCs exist in the Keio and

Marakwet Districts)

- 8) Four Transect Area Committees (TACs) were formulated each consisting of Chairmen of PMCs in the Transect.

During this process, the ASAL III Team worked closely with the Local Administration (District Development Committee, Divisional Development Committee, and their members). ASAL III therefore was quite complementary to government efforts and not adversarial to them. ASAL III was completed and is now merged with two other similar projects under Dutch assistance, and is now called SARDEP and will continue for another three years.

The Study Team considers that SARDEP would provide an excellent model for Baringo. Their involvement with the local communities in the participatory manner and organizational structure of the program, and especially the project approval process (see Appendices B.1, and B.2), can be imported to Baringo almost intact, if one coherent program like SARDEP were being designed for the Study area. In particular, we might seriously consider forming Transects (rather than simply following administrative boundaries such as Locations), and could set up an organizational framework similar to SARDEP. This would mean that our project area (currently Marigat and Mukutani Divisions) might have to be enlarged to include the watershed areas feeding water into the project area as well as Turkana areas, which are sources of migration into the project area.

II. Samburu Development Program

This program started in 1992 as a food security program with assistance from GTZ. Four years later, the program was expanded into a rural development program. Compared with Baringo, the project area is drier and higher, and is more affected by Mt. Kenya climatically. What is comparable is the same pressure that Baringo receives, such as the lack of water, conflicts with neighboring tribes, lack of health and education facilities, market access and income generating opportunities. The grazing capacity of the lands is reaching a critical point but the local communities do not seem to realize it yet. They experienced the catastrophic effects of drought in 1991/92, and 1995/96, when a large number of livestock died. The local communities must realize the risk of breeding livestock indiscriminately, and have to start changing their nutrition, social organization and take steps to limit their mobility. Slowly, the Samburus are realizing that their nomadic life style and in particular the *moran* (warrior) system have to change.

There are about 50 local communities in the program area, and in all these communities, PRA has been conducted. Based on this bottom-up participatory approach, the program has been financing various rural development activities and receives about DM 1 million a year (about US\$ 600,000) from GTZ and about the same amount from CDTF (EU). The program is to be completed by the end of 2000.

The challenges that the Samburu area faces appear to be bigger than those of our

Study area, especially in terms of availability of water and resulting available economic options. The Program appears to be doing well, and a program that works in such a tough area should work better in Baringo. This is the reason for learning from Samburu.

III. SOFEM in Kitui District

The Social Forestry Program in the Kitui District started in 1985 with JICA assistance. The overall goal of the current phase, the Social Forestry Extensions Model Project for Semi-Arid Areas (SOFEM), is to equip the inhabitants of semi-arid areas in the Kitui District with the appropriate technology to plant and tend the trees through the development of social forestry. The expected outputs are:

- Provision of technology for planting and tending the trees for the establishment of farm forests
- Adoption of community mobilization methods for establishing farm forests
- Sharing of information about social forestry extension.

The activities include the screening of tree species and forestry technology in semi-arid lands, pilot forestation with volunteer farmers using the technology developed at the project experimental station, and the preparation of manuals for use in extension work.

SOFEM is particularly relevant for Baringo due to the following two aspects:

- “Participatory Technology Transfer”: the local knowledge of the farmers (beneficiaries) is just as important as any scientific knowledge to be brought in by outsiders, though the two may be totally different in context
- “Farmer-to-farmer extension”: beneficiaries are able to exchange information and share experiences between themselves

Workshop on Decentralization and Community-Based Rural Development
15-17 November, 2000
Kabarnet, Baringo

DAY 1: 15 November

09:30 **Registration**

Morning Sesseion: Chairperson: David Mutisya, District Program Officer, Baringo

10:00 **Opening Session:**

- Opening Remarks, District Commissioner, Baringo
- Opening Remarks, Peter Bwombuna, Acting Head, Development Planning Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Nairobi
- Opening Remarks and Briefing on the Baringo Study, Seiji Takeuchi, Team Leader, JICA Study Team

11:00 **Overview of the Workshop**, Hatsuya Azumi, Workshop Coordinator, Administration Systems Specialist, JICA Study Team

11:30 Coffee

11:45 **Baringo's Experience in Decentralization** (Panel Discussion):

- D. Mailu, District Development Officer, Nakuru and Former DDO, Baringo (Baringo's experience)
- Hideyo Shimazu, Participation Specialist, JICA Study Team (Baringo Study's experience)
- William Kipkoech, Chief, Arabal Location (Arabal Location's experience)

13:00 Lunch

Afternoon Session: Chairman: O.N. Momanyi, DDO, Baringo

14:15 **Kenya's Experience in Decentralization:** Peter Bwombuna, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

14:45 **NGO's Experience in Decentralization:** James Allego, Associate Director, World Vision Kenya

15:15 Coffee

15:30 **Video Showing: Local Action, Better Lives:**

- Hatsuya Azumi, JICA Study Team

16:30 **Wrap Up: Principles, Realities and Issues of Decentralization in Kenya**

- Gem Arwing-Khodek, Tegemeo Institute, Egerton University

17:15 End of the Day Session

17:20 Check in to Hotels

Evening Session:

19:00 Dinner at Kabarnet Hotel

20:00 **Slide Show** (some highlights of the slide show prepared by the Health Group of the Study Team): Izumi Atsuta, Health Specialist, JICA Study Team, Josphat Maina, Divisional Program Officer, Marigat

21:30 End of Day 1

DAY 2: 16 November

07:00 Breakfast at Hotels

08:00 Orientation at Kabarnet Hotel

08:15 **Field Trip** (site selection subject to change):

- Group 1: SARDEP (Iten Area, Kerio Valley: Zero Grazing, Milk Processing Plant, and Water Project)
- Group 2: Arabal (Partalo Rainfed Agriculture, Sandai Irrigation Scheme Rehab, and Kampi ya Samaki Women's Group Activities – multi-purpose building for honey and handicraft sales and restaurant business)

17:00 Return to Hotels

19:00 Dinner at Kabarnet Hotel

20:00 **Video showing: Big Bills Left on the Sidewalk: Why Some Nations are Rich , and Others Poor**, Mansur Olson, University of Maryland, (Attendance is optional but highly recommended)

21:00 End of Day 2

DAY 3: 17 November

07:00 Breakfast at Hotels

Morning Session: Chairman: Daniel Osiemo, Senior Economist, MARD, Nairobi

08:00 **Small Group Session: Lessons Learned form Field Trips**
(Group 1A and 1B, Group 2A and 2B)

09:00 **Plenary Session: Report on the Lessons Learned from Field Trips**

10:00 Coffee

10:15 **Wrap Up Session: the Way Forward:** Hatsuya Azumi, JICA Study Team

12:00 Closing Lunch
13:30 End of Workshop

Workshop on Decentralization and Community-Based Rural Development

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NAIROBI

- 1- M. Makunda, Deputy Director, Rural Development Department, MARD
- 2- D. Osiemo, Sr. Economist, Rural Development Department, MARD
- 3- S. Wangwe, Social Development Officer, Department of Social Services, Ministry of Home Affairs.
- 4- S. Kiptorus, Economist, Planning & Development, Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources.
- 5- Nyariech, Economist Ministry of Planning and Finance
- 6- T. M. Mutur, Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources (Water Department)
- 7- J. Mutuku, Former DPO Baringo

BARINGO DISTRICT OFFICE - KABARNET

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1- O.N. Momanyi | - DDO |
| 2- D.K. Mutisya | - DPO |
| 3- W.M. K. Taiy | - DLPO |
| 4- J. P. Kiplagat | - DWO (WATER) |
| 5- Z. Toroitich | - DFO |
| 6- E. Chebon | - DSDO |
| 7- J. Milgo | - DCO |
| 8- J. K. Koech | - DLAO |
| 9- Dr. Kimtei | - DVO |

MARIGAT & MUKUTANI DIVISIONS

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1- Josphat Maina | - Div.Rural Dev. Officer |
| 2- Philemon B. Kemei | - Div.SCO |
| 3- Elija Lagat | - I.O |
| 4- Laban Labat | - DEC |
| 5- W. Chebii | - D. H. O. |
| 6- Robert Koech | - Pr. Clinical Officer |
| 7- Loice Chepkonga | - Home Economics, Marigat |
| 8- Charles Yatich | - S.L.H.A. |
| 9- Paul Njagi | - R.O. |
| 10- Solomon Keriény | - DEC Mukutani |
| 11- Mark Rotich | - Lab. Technologist |
| 12- Joshua Olupeya | - DYTO Office |
| 13- Dr. Z. Y. Oroko | - Veterinary Officer |

CHEES

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1- William Kipkoech | - Arabal Location |
| 2- Jones Olekirati | - Mukutani Location |
| 3- Samuel Sekeu | - Eldume Location |
| 4- Daniel Ladaa | - Marigat Location |

NGO

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1- Peter Ngula | - Christian Children's Fund, Marigat |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|

Observers:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1- Tatsuo Fujita | - JICA Advisor, MARD |
|------------------|----------------------|

Resource Persons:

- 1- D. Mailu, DDO, Nakuru (former DDO, Baringo)
- 2- Gem Arwings Kodhek, Sr. Research Fellow, Tegemeo Institute, Egerton University
- 3- Seiji Takeuchi, Team Leader JICA Study Team
- 4- Hideyo Shimazu, Participation Specialist, JICA Study Team
- 5- Izumi Atsuta, Health Specialist, JICA Study Team
- 6- Hatsuya Azumi, Administration Systems Specialist, JICA Study Team, Workshop Coordinator

**WORKSHOP ON DECENTRALIZATION AND
COMMUNITY - BASED RURAL DEVELOPMENT.**

15th - 17th November, 2000.

VENUE: KABARNET HOTEL, BARINGO.

BARINGO'S EXPERIENCE IN DECENTRALIZATION

**BY:
G. M. MAILU
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
NAKURU.**

BACKGROUND.

Decentralization planning is based on a principal of complementary relationship between ministries with their sectoral approach to development and the districts with their integrated approach to addressing the local needs of the community. The strategy is expected to approach development activities from Bottom-up, whereby the local communities are involved in planning gave the districts autonomy to set up their priorities unlike the previous top-down approach where top decision officials made sectoral project on behalf of communities with very little consultation or no consultation with the communities.

On attainment of independence in 1963, the Kenya Government realised that there was an urgent need to address 3 major problems, that is:- Diseases, Ignorancy and Poverty.

In order to address these issues the government had to lay a strategy which was reflected in various sessional papers such as sessional paper No. 10 of 1965 an African Socialism, Development Plans and other programmes like Special Rural Development Programme (SRDP). Most of documents were approaching development planning from Top-Bottom until when H. E. the President launched District Focus for Rural Development Strategy on 1st July, 1983.

From that time the government supported full decentralization planning approach. The government also published the "Blue Book" on District Focus for Rural Development.

DECENTRALIZATION / COMMUNITY BASED RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The major objectives of decentralized planning are as follows:-

- (1) To broaden the base of rural development by moving most of the decisions on planning and management of District/Community specific projects closer to the point of implementation and to the people who will benefit from these decisions.
- (2) To encourage the local communities to participate fully in their own affairs in order to improve identification of felt needs, mobilization and utilization of resources, project designing and implementation.
- (3) Enhance development in the districts where majority of the people live.
- (4) Accelerate greater equity in the allocation of resources, thereby resulting into regional balancing.
- (5) Reduce delays in decision making and speed up project implementation.
- (6) Arrest Rural - Urban migration.
- (7) Increase employment opportunities in the rural areas.
- (8) Enhance utilization of local resources.
- (9) Increase co-ordination and sharing of development resources among all development partners.

It was during this time when Baringo District was all the other district in Kenya started democratization process in planning. Planning of development activities was also expected to be integrated in nature. Planning institutions were set up and the government established training institution to cater fully on training aspect in order to train stake-holders to handle decentralization. In the process Baringo district was one of the districts to benefit; in having one of the few District Development Institutes(DDI).

From the inception of the strategy the government recognized that the process was dynamic requiring continuous review in order to cope with changing situations and lessons learnt during implementation.

Baringo District established all the necessary institutions and personnel were posted accordingly. So far the programme has been in operation for the last 17 years.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF DECENTRALIZATION IN BARINGO DISTRICT SO FAR. **SOME OF THE AREAS OF SUCCESS.**

- (1) Education
- (2) Administration
- (3) Water
- (4) Agriculture
- (5) Health
- (6) Supplies management.

While one tries to assess the achievements of decentralization in the district; it is important to keep in mind the initial objectives of the strategy. In the district we have the following supportive institutions:

- District Development Committee
- Sub-District Development Committee
- Locational Development Committees
- Sub-Locational Development Committees
- District Executive Committees

Plus special purpose committees such as the District Working Committee (DWC) District Tender Board and others. These institutions have attained a mechanism for quick response to emerging social and economic problems. Decentralization in Baringo District has been useful to local communities, NGOs, CBOs and the government too. Most of the development Issues have been addressed through the strategy. According to my own personal experience, decentralization and community based rural development has achieved a lot, but the process of decentralization should under-go a complete process. The “complete process” referred are the issues to be identified ^{by} the very community to benefit out of an activity identified from felt need in the area. The supportive institution mentioned above should be re-activated and communities mobilised effectively in order to achieve the initial objectives which were set.

CONSTRAINTS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZATION STRATEGY.

For the last one decade D.R.F.D. has faced a lot of financial constraints as a result of withdrawal of most of the donors from funding development projects in Kenya, ^{coupled} confined with declining economic growth. The Kenya economic growth rate has continued to decline, resulting into less funds for development, hence inadequate resources at the district level.

Inadequate training for personnel expected to implement the strategy at all levels. The DRFD strategy was expected to train personnel on a continuous basis i.e. at the ministries H/Qs, Provincial level, District level upto the sub-locational level. For some years, training has not been sufficient. Personnel handling decentralization should be trained in order to cope with the changes taking place globally.

There has been lack of commensurate incentives particularly among civil servants hence low levels of commitment among personnel and beneficiaries implementing programmes and projects.

There has also been a paradox too:

- **Politics vs Development**
- **Sustainability vs Dependancy**
- **Decentralization vs Re-centralization**
- **Accountability and Transparency vs Value for money**
- **Competition among communities vs Real development resulting into shopping list instead of prioritization of projects**
- **Over-priced project proposals hence lack of funding.**

PLANNING PROCESS

† Lack of linkage among all the stake-holders. For instance there should be consistency at all levels of planning. For instance plans from districts should be handled by respective central planning units then be forwarded to Treasury for funding.

Leaders associated decentralization with projects funded by donors and with the withdrawal of donor funds, most of the leaders lost interest in DRFD.

- Reimbursement aspect has been a major hinderance in decentralization process. Freezing of allocated funds before the end of the financial year has also disrupted implementation of several development projects in the district, resulting into untimely completion of projects.

THE WAY FORWARD FOR COMPLETE DECENTRALIZATION

Identification, designing and implementation of projects should be done in very close collaboration with the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries or communities should be given adequate hearing and respect in order to participate fully in development.

Budget allocations and processing should consider districts. That is the budget allocations are spread too thinly across all the departments, that at the end of the year, there is no impact.

With the civil service restructuring programme, there will be less personnel to handle DRFD, hence the need to train civil servants and other stake-holders to participate fully.

Communities should be empowered to prepare community action plans on their own or with very little assistance. Newly developed strategies should also be incorporated in the strategy.

Communities should be enabled to appreciate that some of their felt needs could be met by mobilising their own resources.

CONCLUSION.

Although there have been major constraints facing decentralization process, we should also appreciate that the process is still under implementation, we do require all the efforts of stake-holders involved in development to perfect the strategy. In order to achieve that, I would therefore urge all players in development to contribute to the improvement of the strategy so that it can serve people better during this period with emerging challenges and changing government policies in a world of liberalization.

~~"IF DO NOT HAVE ANYTHING TO OFFER THE COMMUNITIES THEN GIVE THEM HOPE."~~

Workshop on Decentralization and Community-Based Rural Development
Results of the Workshop Questionnaire
15-17 November 2000

No.	Question	Score ¹
1	How did you find the following sessions in Day 1?	
	<u>Opening:</u> Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 3.50 3.74 3.70
	<u>Overview:</u> Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 3.80 3.96 3.93
	<u>Baringo's Experience (Panel):</u> Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 3.20 3.33 3.31
	<u>Kenya's Experience (Mr. Nyaritech):</u> Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 3.60 3.64 3.63
	<u>Local Actions, Better Lives (Video and Talk):</u> Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 3.80 3.95 3.92
	<u>Wrap of Day 1: Principles, Realities and Issues:</u> Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 3.60 3.95 3.89
	<u>Slide Show:</u> Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 3.25 3.76 3.68
2	How did you find the Field Trip on Day 2?	
	<u>SARDAP:</u> Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 4.31 4.31
	<u>Baringo Study:</u> Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 3.20 4.00 3.69

¹ 1. Poor, 2. Fair, 3. Good, 4. Very Good, 5. Exceptionally good. The score is a weighted average of all the responses.

No.	Question	Score ¹
3	How did you find the video showing (Big Bills Left on the Sidewalk: Why some nations are rich, and others poor?) Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 3.75 4.09 4.04
4	How did you find the following sessions on Day 3?	
	<u>Small group session:</u> Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 4.00 3.83 3.86
	<u>Report on the small group discussions:</u> Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 4.00 3.83 3.86
	<u>Wrap-up session:</u> Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 3.80 4.05 4.00
5	How did you find the transportation? Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 3.40 3.83 3.76
6	How did you find the accommodations? Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 2.60 3.13 3.04
7	How did you find the meals and beverages? Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 3.40 3.36 3.37
8	How did you find the length of the Workshop? Nairobi participants: Too short: 25%, About right: 75%, Too long: 0% Non-Nairobi participants: Too short: 26%, About right: 74%, Too long: 0% Total Too short: 26%, About right: 74%, Too long: 0%	
13	Given all the above, how did you like the Workshop as a whole? Nairobi participants Non-Nairobi participants Total	 3.20 4.08 3.93
9	Which aspects of the Workshop did you like best?	Field visit (13) World Bank's video on decentralization and subsequent discussion (6) Small group discussion (4) Overview session (4) World Bank's video on Prof. Olsen's speech (3) Training materials (2) More discussion-type than lecture-type in plenary sessions Composition of resource persons Baringo's experience Kenya's experience

10	Which aspects of the workshop did you like least?	Slide show (3) Length of the workshop: too short (2) Slides of the Baringo Study (2) Logistics (2)
11	What are the most important lessons you have learned in the workshop?	Importance of transparency and accountability at all levels (5) Importance of governance Three dimensions of decentralization Analytical aspects of decentralization Sustainability of projects at community level Importance of ownership and participatory approach
12	What are you going to do with what you have learned?	Make report on the progress of the Study Share the information with my community and office colleagues Use the information to motivate community Apply what I learned to my day-to-day activities
14	Other Comments?	There should be more of this kind of workshop in future (7) Involve more beneficiaries in this type of workshops: a good opportunity to interact with government officials and JICA Study team (3) More time for questions and answers Initiate TOT programs Workshop duration should be extended

V. INTER-LOCATION MONITORING TOUR

Table Monitoring Results by Mukutani Community People

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Marigat Youth Polytechnic	Marigat Health Center	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I saw and learnt something about Enzaro Jiko and I feel I need one in my house. - Nothing to be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The polytechnic is well improved with new tools. - Personally, I will take my child to learn there. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I learnt different types of diseases and preventive measures. - Nothing to be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good agriculture system. - The community are very cooperative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People introduced to Agriculture. - Making of terraces. - Planting early maturing crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam will help Rugas people very much. - It has inlet and outlet. - The dam be expanded
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very fast while cooking. - Very safe in case of children. - Use less firewood. - Cooking is done at once. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth trained on construction work. - Students trained on tailoring. - The youth should be encouraged to attend that kind of training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good cooperation between JICA and the community.] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community have learnt how to make terrace. - The community has been taught on Improved Agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community is very cooperative. - Fanya Jun terrace made. - New crop variety. - The farm should be made bigger. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fencing is good except that it should be made permanent. - The dam to be deepened. - The dam to be expanded.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enough cooking space - Uses less firewood. - Better than three stone Jiko. - Cooking takes less time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High technical level - Youth after training will be self-reliant. - Many youth that are drop outs to be taken to the polytechnic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We learnt different types of diseases and their control. - Doctors to organize seminars within the community and teach them these types of diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community has been taught on terrace making. - Improved canal, hence better irrigation management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The people should continue to plant different types of crop variety. - Early maturing crops to be practiced - JICA introduced agriculture to the Arabal Community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing should be permanent. - Plant Rabai local sisal around the dam to prevent siltation. - The dam to be expanded.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I learnt about Enzaro Jiko. - Very fast while cooking. - Uses less firewood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High technology level. - I will mobilize my people through Baraza to send their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learnt different types of diseases and their preventive measures. - I transfer the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved canal and irrigation system. - The community very cooperative. - Cementing of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The people are well organized - Fanya Jun terrace constructed is very good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fencing done already is good but life fence is needed. - The dam to be deepened.

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Marigat Youth Polytechnic	Marigat Health Center	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
		children there.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> knowledge obtained to my people. The public health officers to go round and teach other people the same. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> canal to be done. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of early maturing crops and new seed variety. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Enzaro Jiko is nice and I need one in my house. No improvement to be made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People to learnt carpentry and tailoring. Youth to be taken to the polytechnic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I learnt different types of diseases. Doctor to go round the community and teach other members of the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved irrigation system. The canal is well improved. Agriculture will do well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very good because people have started agriculture in the area. Planting of different variety of crops. Fast growing crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dam will help the community a lot. The fence is well done. The dam to be expanded.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enzaro Jiko is better than the usual one because cooking can be done at one time. Uses less firewood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different courses are offered. The youth after training will be self-reliant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People taught on different types of food, which can prevent diseases. Different types of diseases and their preventive measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very good for people to know about agriculture. Community is very cooperative. Good irrigation system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person to plant early maturing crops. The farms to be enlarged. Weeding to be done in the right time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing done is very good. The dam to be deepened. Planting of grass be done.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I learnt it was good and I need it too in my house. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I liked what I saw in the polytechnic and I feel I will also send my own child here. No improvement to be made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I learnt so many kinds of diseases and how to prevent it. No improvement to be made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New seed variety from kitui. Well managed irrigation system. The canal to be expanded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The terrace made was good. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work done is very good. The dam to be deepened.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Jiko is very nice and I even need one in my house. Uses less firewood. Cooking is done faster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After training, the youth will be able to be self-reliant. It is good for parents to take their children to the polytechnic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We learnt different types of diseases and their preventive measure. Doctors to go round the villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People have learnt agriculture and new methods of preventing soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I learnt a lot as far as terrace is concern. The community has known farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fence is good. The dam needs to be expanded

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Marigat Youth Polytechnic	Marigat Health Center	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enzaro Jiko saves time and energy. - Consumes less firewood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is high technology level. - JICA bought new tools for the polytechnic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - educating the people. - We were taught different types of diseases and their preventive measures. - I don't see any improvement to be made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People introduced to agriculture. - Canal improvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The terrace made is very good and the people have known the importance of agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing done is very good. - The dam needs to be deepened.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Jiko is very good compared to the three stone Jiko. - Saves a lot of time and firewood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The only good thing is the acquiry of high technology level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The people should be taught these kinds of diseases and their preventive measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community has known how to make terraces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The people have been introduced to new seed variety - Arabal community has been taught on agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good fencing. - The dam to be expanded. - The dam to be deepened.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many of them found at Kampi Ya Samaki. - Very fast while cooking. - Saves energy and consumes less firewood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tailoring and carpentry is well done in the polytechnic. - Training of school dropouts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I learnt about many diseases and how to prevent. - I could like the whole community to be taught about this also. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community is very cooperative. - The committee is very organized. - Very good improved canal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting of new seed variety introduced to the community by JICA. - Well done Fanya Juu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The people have done good fencing - Agriculture to be introduced in the future to the Rugus community.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A lot of cooking is done at once. - Less dangerous to children. - Consumes less firewood. - Saves time and energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I was happy to see the youth engaging in self-reliance courses. - We saw different types of machine and their purposes. - Idle youth to join this course. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The doctors were organized. - We were taught different types of diseases and their causes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The canal to be expanded. - Good cooperation among the community level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I liked the farm only that it should be expanded. 	

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Marigat Youth Polytechnic	Marigat Health Center	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Enzaro Jiko appears very good. - Saves time and consume less firewood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High technology level. - The compound to be expanded and boarding be introduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I got to know many diseases. - I could like the doctors to come to Rugus and educate others too. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good irrigation system management. - The canal to be expanded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I saw different types of crop variety. - I would like the same agriculture system in Arabat be to be brought to Rugus. - The canal to be dug again. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam is very good. - It needs to be expanded to serve the whole of Rugus. - Fencing to be made permanent.

Table Monitoring Results by Sandai Community People

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Marigat Youth Polytechnic	Marigat Health Center	Communal Resource Management	Food Security
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It saves a lot of time when cooking because many food are cooked at the same time. - Uses less firewood. - It should be smeared after 14 days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enrolment done to both standard eight leavers and form fours. - There are short and long courses offered. - They have machines that JICA bought for them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Clinical officers have started using the machine bought by JICA to investigate diseases. - A cause of bilhazia is being investigated around Perkerra water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community is very cooperative. - They have cleared the bushes around the Canal. - They have requested JICA Study Team to employ three Fundis for them so that they can construct the canal very quickly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nearness of water to the dip. - Clean water being used. - The dip members are 120. - They should negotiate with JICA Study Team to bring them bucks so that they can improve their goats. - They need a generator to pump water to the dip - The dip is very good. - Goats are doing very well.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many Jikos constructed around Meisori area. - Muungano women group is the most active and is 500 in number. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The compound is too small, JICA to extend. - I saw new tools bought by JICA 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving of the canal lining of 300 m of the canal. - Leveling the Shamba. - Improving of animals. - Bucks provided to the community to improve their livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dip project as good management. - The community plans for the dip.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It uses less firewood. - Makes work easier because it saves time. - More women should be mobilized to construct the Jiko. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hot welcome and good introduction from the Manager. - Good tools from JICA Study Team. - No good management. - Make posters for other communities to join. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good laboratory machines donated by JICA. - Improving health in Human. - Checking water borne diseases. - The Health Center needs more qualified doctors.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They have not yet opened the canal. - The bush near the canal has been cleared. - The community to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The water is near to the dip. - They should have a generator to pump water into the dip.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The place is not so clean because of the mud used. - Not clean water can be used. - Clay soil should be used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The compound is very clean. - JICA took them for a study tour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further disease investigation is being done. - JICA have assisted the center with Laboratory 		

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scal Industry	Marigat Youth Polytechnic	Marigat Health Center	Communal Resource Management	Food Security
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Makes work easier. - Saves time and firewood 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - machines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participate in the remaining part of the dip. - JICA have assisted them employ the Fundis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The members are very organized.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uses less firewood. - No smoke - Makes work easy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We saw several machine types. - Students are mixed up ranging from young to big. - I learnt that despite of age I can still join tailoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We saw the machine used in blood screening. - Prevention is better than cure. - Doctors to visit Sandai. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Jiko uses less firewood. - It saves time and energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I enjoined tailoring and carpentry section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Laboratory is well improved. - I saw different types of diseases and their preventive measures. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Easy to construct and not expensive. - There should be availability of water during construction. - It makes work easier. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area is very clean. - The project is well organized. - JICA have assisted them a lot by providing tools. - The taken for a study tour to other polytechnics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanitation is very good. - The machines are kept in order. - Carrying out disease investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bush clearing near the canal has been done to allow the community work around. - The canal is not yet opened.] - The community to participate in completing the remaining part. - JICA has employed Fundis for them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is water around the dip. - Sanitation is maintained around the dip area.] - They need a generator to pump water from the river. - The shambas are very well organized.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the Jikos are very well established. - The Jiko is very economical. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All tools are very good. - The students at the polytechnic are doing very good work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the operations are very nice. - Disease identification is improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The canal is very good. - The dip structure has been repaired. - The donors have done something good to the Sandai farmers. - The community will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Their dip is very well established. - The structure has been established very well - Ticks have been controlled in Arabal Location.

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Marigat Youth Polytechnic	Marigat Health Center	Communal Resource Management	Food Security
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It uses less firewood. - Cooking is done very fast. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JICA assisted them by buying tools - The students are doing very well. - The compound needs to be expanded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good laboratory machines provided by JICA. - They trying to negotiate with JICA Study Team to provide them with various machines so that their work can run very well. 	<p>have goats of high breed that will improve the market for selling goats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community has done their work nicely. - JICA Study Team has assisted them a lot. - They have cleared the bushes near the canal. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They are trying to negotiate with JICA Study Team to give them a buck. - They should raise 30% contribution for buying the bucks.

Table Monitoring Results by Kimalalel & Kiserian Communities People (June 16, 2000)

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chairlady is a very good role model. - Technology is cheap, adaptable and appropriate. - Already visitors have made orders for construction without delays in their homes. - Enzaro name is in the mouth of many in the area including the children. - The kitchens are more hygienic. - Many more women to be encouraged to construct the Jikos. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers are encouraged by staff continuously (both GOK and JICA). - Although poor, the community is cohesive. - Water harvesting concept is highly understood due to exposure to other areas (Learning from best practices). - Crops doing well at project area than in other areas. - Re-design water conveying structures. - Check on erosion within diversion channels. - Farmers to be encouraged to weed in time. - Farmers to grow a diversity of crop especially drought resistant varieties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community turns out. - Communal fencing fantastic (Qualitative). - Women well represented. - Good understanding of the Project (it is their own hence sustainability is vetted on them). - Good reception and explanation. - Operations to speed up before rain season continues. - Some villages (2) have not contributed on seriously as the other do in fencing hence they should pull their socks in order to encourage the others.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The rain-fed crops are doing well at the project site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam is situated at Lekiricha Village. - Before the dam was communally constructed. - JICA project assisted them. - They're good cooperation among community members.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enzaro Jiko was introduced to women so as to cut the use of firewood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JICA assisted them as from 18/3/2000. - The people learned the work very 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community is very cooperative and they need more assistance.

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooking is done at once. - Saves firewood. - It is also a safe Jiko to children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - first e.g. Fanya Juu. - Cultivation is very new to the area. - Small cut of drain to every shamba. - Canal to be expanded. - The people are now following the system. - Control of water to be done by digging the canal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Arabal people are very co-operative in doing their projects. - They done soil conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam is dug and fenced locally. - The community are scattered due to living styles. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Arabal people are very co-operative in doing their projects. - They done soil conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Arabal people are very co-operative in doing their projects. - They done soil conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rugus should have better road due to many problems in the area. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Jiko consumes less firewood hence very convenient. - It is safe especially to children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They were thought Soil Conservation. - Introduction of crop varieties to the area by GOK and JICA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They were thought Soil Conservation. - Introduction of crop varieties to the area by GOK and JICA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women were well represented. - The part dug in the dam is small. - People were cooperative. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Jiko consumes less firewood. - I was impressed by the Jiko. - It is safe in cases of children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crops doing well at the project site. - Farmers thought about soil conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crops doing well at the project site. - Farmers thought about soil conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The people are cooperative. - Local fence made. - Lekiricha residence will have water after completion of the dam, which will save their time from going to Lake Baringo to fetch water. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam is good. It will serve Lekiricha village with good water. - JICA has done a lot in educating the people of Rugus as well as digging a dam for them. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Groups assist in sharing ideas. - Tour is part of education. - Jiko is economical in terms of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam is used by four villages. - JICA has done a lot to assist dig the dam. 	

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - firewood. - Not risk to children. - The Jiko needs to have fire storage or some section, which give the food warm throughout the day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing done by villagers. - Life fence used. - Community participation well done. - All members who are benefiting are working. - Water will be used outside Pan. - Water harvest done by dozer is good. - Cactus can be used. - They are taking unfit water for human consumption. - They go far distance for water. - Joining hands makes work easier.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bead making. - Weaving mats. - Honey processing. - Fish selling. - Good Enzaro Jikos. - Good organization in the women group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fanya Jui terrace contour. - Community participation. - More deeper Fanya terrace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing done by the community to avoid pollution of water. - Have well managed committee of the pan dam. - Community participation and contribution. - They have good live fence but they should use Euphobia.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enzaro Jiko initiated by women group from Meisori. - Very economical. - Saves a lot of time. - Metal Jiko are vital. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digging of channel between the paddocks. - Planting of maize and beans. - Contour ploughing, "Fanya". - Women group (20 women). - Seeds and tools were provided to the locals. - There was which swept all the crops. - They will pay for the seeds after the harvest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing using thorns and live materials zanzibarain (rapai). - Have good silt trap. - The Pan is wide enough. - Catchment area to have vegetation to reduce soil erosion as can be seen at silt trap. - Ditch leading to silt trap should be deepened. - The pan should be deep more than one meter to hold more water for

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Few farmers have only adapted the same style of farming. - The channels should be deep enough to hold water. - Small pan dams should be dug to control water. - The channel should be wider to catch more water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - longer period. - The outlet needs to be redesigned so that it does not appear to be in the same level with the dam.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of these Jikos are at Meisori. - It is made of small stones, a mixture of cowdung and soil. - Three meals can be cooked at the same time. - A small iron sheet shade has been made to avoid direct rain. - This is the first Jiko kind made in Marigat Division. - It saves time. - Very safe with children. - Saves firewood. - Leads to control of deforestation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The farm, which measures about 9 acres, is situated in partalo village of Arabal Location. - Contours have been dug in order to control water. - New crop variety introduced by GOK and JICA have been planted. - Village members about 50 persons first started the practice. - There is a main canal though not reliable. - JICA assisted them by providing tools and seeds. - JICA did fundamental work by assisting the farmers with tools and seed varieties. - Members of this small shambas are very cooperative. - Weeding should be done in time to avoid weed competition with main crops. - Contours should be dug deeply to avoid floods in to the farms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was first started by use of human labor (four villages cooperated) together. - JICA project assisted them by use of machines. - Fence has been constructed around the dam pan. - There is inlet and outlet. - Good community cooperation. - Animals will not be traveling too far to get water. - Water might flow into the Pan and cause siltation. - Fence can also prevent water from entering the Pan.

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spacing of the crops is not up to date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitor requested for experts to go and make Enzaro Jikos in their Location of villages. - Organized to go to Kimalel on Wednesday 21/6/2000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JICA/GOK arrival on 18/3/2000. - Women group of 20 members. - Groundnuts doing very well. - Small dam may be needed to reduce the speed of water. - Fanya Juu should be dug deeper. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First done by man-labor signs interest. - Well dug and look very good. - By-laws have been passed and awaiting for recommendation. - No payment because they agreed on cost sharing. - Fix a pipe to pull water out for consumption. - JICA will buy the pipe and the community will contribute in labor cost. - The communities promised to desilt the dam in case of siltation. - Fencing is very good because it is permanent and four villages have done it. - No homes near the pan.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crops doing very well. - Feeder channels need to be improved. - Desilting of Fanya Juu. - Planting of grass to destablitize the banks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good fencing by farmers. - Farmers have promised to take care of the Pan. - Deepen the Pan. - Make a "cut off drain" to divert water into the sit trap before going into the pan. - Need to work on filter gallery.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was first communally done. - JICA project assisted them by use of advanced machines. - Fencing has been done around the dam to prevent animals entering

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Pan. - There is outlet and inlet. - Animals will no longer go far looking for water after the completion of the Pan. - Human beings will also have an opportunity of using this water. - The people are very cooperative.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many improved Jikos at Kampi Ya Samaki. - It saves time and consumes less firewood. - It can be adjusted to any size. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The place consists of high hills, which provides a good climate for Agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apart from Lekiricha villagers benefiting from the dam. There are also other animals like ostrich. - The dam should have been fenced using wire to make it last longer.

Table Monitoring Results by Ngambo & Ilgarua Community People (June 24, 2000)

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very interesting project which needs to be taught to other people. - It saves more time compared to the three stone Jiko. - Very safe also in cases of children. - Uses less firewood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project is based on irrigation. - There will be tendency of people increasing Agriculture. - Lake Bokoria will die in future because a lot of water will be used in the farms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was very good trail although the drought has really persisted and as hit the area. The area as a good catchment whereby, it will benefit the local people around. - Farrow or box type of irrigation is suitable at this area. This will enable a lot of water to be retained in the soil. - The main canal is very shallow hence cannot hold enough water when there are big rains. - They were given maize seeds which take shorter period to mature. - The farmers should also cultivate on time. - Farmers should practice good spacing to avoid competition of water and minerals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam needs to be deepened and widened. - The dam appears as if it is meant for animals' consumption only, so other source of water for human use should be found out either by drilling borehole or diverge river from Mukutani. - JICA to make Rugus primary school to be a boarding.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conserve a lot of heat. - Saves a lot of time while cooking. - Consumes less firewood. - Made using local materials hence every body can afford to construct. - Very safe to small children. - No harm to domestic animals like 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food shortage can be done away with. - Dependency rate will be reduced. - Cooperation enhancement in the community. - Poverty will be reduced. - Farmers to be advised because 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project has created self employment to the local people. - Water shortage will be shortened. - Cooperation among members has been enhanced. - High dependency rate in the community will be eradicated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The location of the project has been sited at good water catchment area. - The community will benefit a lot. - Animals will get water easily during dry season. - The project has created employment to the local native 	

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hens. - Some families Jiko are very small in size. - Some Jikos are not flattened properly. - Small houses should have low raised Jikos. - Fire accidents can be reduced. - Local materials can be utilized. - Time can be saved. - Local people can explore other methods of improving living standard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the river is seasonal which concerns variety of crops to be planted. - The bank canal needs to be repaired regularly. - People learn to work for themselves. - Marginal areas are reclaimed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spacing of crops needs to be improved. - Early preparation of land. - Early weeding to be done. - Fencing needs to be well done. - People to identify crops that do well in the area. - Plant short and resistant crops. - Extension officers to visiting farmers regularly for advice. - The expansions of this small plots can lead people to make proper utility of the land. - The community has resulted to self employment. - Also creates awareness to the community that without machines they can work. - Poverty can be eradicated in the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - which is very good. - The size of the dam to be improved. - The dam needs permanent fence. - The dam needs to be deepened. - The dam is put at a site where erosion is likely to be high hence needs control. - Trees should be planted to avoid banks of the dam falling inside the dam. - The expansion of the dam may later lead to irrigation done in the area. - The community also contributed to the cost sharing towards the project. - The establishment of the project may lead to other big projects. - Self reliance in the community will be initiated.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very good Jiko. - Consumes less firewood compared to the three stone Jiko. - Saves a lot of time while cooking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good irrigation system. - Canal needs to be expanded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No spacing of the maize planted. - No enough rain for the crops. - Farmers to plant the variety of crops needed in the area as advised by JICA Study and GOK staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good dam. - Community hardworking. - The dam will benefit the people as well as their animals.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Far much better than the three stone Jiko. - Saves a lot of time. - Minimizes the use of firewood. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community needs to plant drought resistant crops. - Also they need to practice spacing of crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People of Rugus area are very cooperative. - We thank researchers for this good project.

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It saves much time. - Proper use of local available materials. - Does not require much technical knowledge. - Uses less firewood hence environmental friendly. - Less fire accidents. - Make an outlet for smoke. - Women are taken on a trip so as to learn more about it and can make on their own. - More women to be trained to continue making Enzaro Jiko. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good site. - Good cooperation. - Good utilization of local material. - Proper land use. - Community should be sensitized. - The community to make use of government technical assistant officers. - The community needs to grow cash crops. - Good cooperation of the community. - Use of local accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The people seem to have understood what they have been taught. - Site well selected. - Good use of water. - Planting many varieties of crops. - Good cooperation among the community members. - The soil is good and fertile. - The soil has the ability of retaining water for long time. - Introduction of Katumani breed to the area is good. - Early timing to be done. - Terrace need to be done to avoid soil erosion. - More crop varieties need to be introduced. - Proper spacing to be done on crops. - Mulching should be encouraged. - Use of rain water in irrigation. - Use of manual labor instead of tractor. - Community very cooperative. - Use of variety of crops in one farm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dam should have been made deep. - The work is commendable. - The dam is constructed in a strategic place. - Fencing done is very nice. - The water catchment is well sited. - Work organization and supervision is good. - The community is very cooperative. - Construct permanent fence. - Soil erosion needs to be prevented in the catchment area to avoid siltation of the dam. - Spillway is made and gabions are constructed. - The dam should be enlarged if possible. - Dam water in future need to be treated to avoid water borne diseases. - In future Agricultural needs to be started. - The dam needs to be deepened. - Cooperation existed between the two parties (JICA / Community).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good Jiko. - Saves time. - Saves energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canal is widened. - Irrigation system very good. - Canal be cemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crops doing very well in the project area. - Terrace to be made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community very cooperative. - The dam is small should be widened.

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooking can be done at once. - Consumes less firewood compared to three stone Jiko. - Retains energy for some time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Jiko does a lot of good work to women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The work of the canal is very good. - This will help farmers a lot in improving irrigation system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good Agricultural system. - The community seems to have perceived whatever taught by the experts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animals / people will benefit. - The people very cooperative. - The dam needs to be deepened. - In future Agriculture be practiced in the area.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The work of the canal is very good. - This will help farmers a lot in improving irrigation system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project is situated at good site. - The leaders are cooperative. - The work done so far is good. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project is very good despite of rain problem in the area. - A big Canal to be constructed. - Farmers should practice early preparation of land before rain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam be deepened. - Dam water be treated for human use.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooking is done very first. - The Enzaro Jiko is very economical. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam is very good. - Fencing is well done. - The dam will help people in many ways. - The dam is very important to the area since that place is very dry.

Table Monitoring Results by Eldume, Kapkuikui & Lobi Community People (July 1, 2000)

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam will do a lot of good to Rugus community. - Dam water need to be treated so that it can be used for human use also. - The dam needs to be deepened.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Jiko is easy to construct and not costly. - Very economical. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good irrigation system. - The water Canal needs to be cemented and widened. - Introduction of high breed to the area and the provision of tools for ear notching and castrating the Bucks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The JICA Team started in Arabal in March 2000. - Introduction of different crop variety. - Crop doing well at the project area. - JICA/GOK taught the community how to dig the Fanya Juu terrace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam in Rugus will help the community a lot. - The community also contributed towards dam construction. - Pipes introduced to pump water out of the pan for human/animal use to avoid pollution.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very fast on cooking. - Consume less firewood by half compared to three stone Jiko. - Save a lot of time and stores energy for some time. - Should be widely taught to other community members to benefit the same. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Canal will be very good if soil erosion will not affect again. - Good and well managed irrigation system. - The Canal to be cemented. - The community is cooperative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good water channels to the farm. - Growing of grass will help animals. - Big dam to be constructed for irrigation purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Needs wire mesh for fencing to make it strong and durable. - The dam to be deepened.

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It saves a lot of time while cooking. - Very economical, uses less firewood. - Very safe in case of children. - Stores a lot of energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good Irrigation done. - The Canal is well dug except no enough water at the moment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good terrace to prevent soil erosion. - Good Fanya Juu. - Growing of grass will help livestock. - Good education to the people from Arabal and other places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam needs to be fenced by use of wire mesh to make it more durable. - The dam should be deepened.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very fast while cooking. - Save time and fuel wood. - Stores energy for a long time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People very cooperative. - Crops not very bad at the project area. - Introduction of new seeds by JICA Team. - The people of Arabal should grow different variety of crops that suit their area most. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam to be expanded. - It should be made deeper than the way it is. - Animals will no longer go long distance looking for water.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Jiko is very good in cooking. - Cooking is done at one time. - Saves time and energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Canal is well dug. - The only work remaining is to remove soil to avoid sealing the Canal. - We would like the people of Eldume be taught the same as Sandai community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The farm is very good only that it could be made bigger. - Dam should be constructed to provide water for irrigation not only depending on rainwater. - We would like the people of Eldume are taught this kind of work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Dam was dug very well. - The dam needed to be deepened a bit. - Trees to be planted around the fence to avoid siltation of the pan.

Visitor	Improved Jiko + Small-Scale Industry	Communal Resource Management	Food Security	Pan Rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooking is done at one time. - Many women are trained on how to make the same. - Does not need a lot of technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community contributed 30% cost sharing. - The Canal to be cemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is rain shortage in the area. - A dam needs to be constructed to the community to act as source of water to their farms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam is not okay because there is a lot of soil around the place, which might cause siltation. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The farm needs a lot of money to be spent since the area is not fit for agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam is very good except very small. - Irrigation to be introduced to the area in future. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Jiko is very nice. - It is very economical and cooking is done at once. - Very safe in cases of children and uses less firewood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community gave 30% cost sharing toward their projects. - Breeding Bucks introduced in the area. - We would like the same projects in Sandai be introduced to Kapkuikui since we also have irrigation scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terraces to be dug. - Much variety of seeds introduced by JICA. - Food is a problem in the area. - No means of communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four villages did fencing. - The dam could have been made big since many people and animals use it. - Cost sharing done by the community. 	