

December 2013

Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) in Kenya

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Q3 Report - Feasibility Testing Phase



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INTRODUCTION

TAMD is being applied at national, county and ward levels. At national level the TAMD approach has chosen to focus on specific activities planned in the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) Strategic Plan such as strengthening information systems, disaster risk reduction, strengthening coordination and planning amongst others. At county level the approach is focusing on activities planned in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) that are in line with the national priorities. At the ward level adaptation interventions planned by 5 ward committees under the County Adaptation Fund have been chosen under the feasibility study.

There were four tasks carried out in quarter 3:

- a. The finalisation of the Theory of Change for the TAMD feasibility testing in Isiolo was completed with inputs from the Isiolo County Adaptation Planning Committee. The outcome was a completed theory of change with county level and ward level outputs, outcomes, impacts, indicators and assumptions.
- b. A meeting was also held with the Governor of Isiolo, His Excellency Godana Doyo at his office on the 27th of September to share the progress of the TAMD interventions and get buy in from the county government for the TAMD feasibility testing. The outcome of the meeting was assured support from the county government.
- c. A lesson learning workshop was held on 17th-18th October 2013 in Meru. The workshop was held to share the lessons learnt during the first phase of the County Adaptation Fund ward interventions. The meeting was attended by all the members of the ward committees, a team from IIED and a team from the NDMA office. The workshop was facilitated by the IIED/NDMA team in Nairobi. The LTS team attended the workshops and gave a presentation on the strengths and weaknesses of the WAPC proposals with a focus on M&E (See Annex 1)
- d. The LTS team led a monitoring visit to the 5 wards from 28th October – 1st November 2013. This visit was conducted by 11 members who divided into two groups each going to Isiolo North and South. The objectives of the monitoring visit were; to observe the progress of the WAPC projects, verify the information in the WAPC proposals and verify the baseline information that had been collected previously by the ward committees. The visit was also a chance for the teams to collect local views and opinions from communities on the projects. The outcome of the visit was an observational based progress report on CAF activities (See Annex 2, separate document).
- e. The collection of Track 1 baseline data commenced.

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS/KEY ENTRY POINTS

The main stakeholders involved in quarter three activities were the ward committees and representatives of the various departments within the county government in the finalisation of the theory of change and participation in the monitoring visit. See list below and their expected and assured involvement in Table 1;

- National Drought Management Authority
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
- Ministry of Devolution and Planning
- Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
- The DANIDA Funded Medium Term Arid and Semi-Arid Programme (MTAP)
- Isiolo County Veterinary Department
- Isiolo County Meteorology Department



Actor/Institution	Expected Involvement Quarter Three	Assured Involvement Quarter Three
NDMA (Ministry of Devolution and Planning) – national and county levels	Share reports on lesson learning workshop Provide personnel to conduct monitoring visit	Assist with collection of track 1 baseline information from county Participate in monitoring visit Continued engagement with county government
Department of Water (Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources)	Provide input into the final theory of change	Provide personnel to conduct monitoring visit especially of water based interventions
Department of Livestock (Ministry of Agriculture)	Provide input into the final theory of change	Provide personnel to conduct monitoring visit and provide technical input
Department of Crop Production (Ministry of Agriculture)	Provide input into the final theory of change	Provide personnel to conduct monitoring visit and provide technical input
Department of Meteorology	Provide input into the final theory of change	Provide personnel to conduct monitoring visit and provide technical input
Ward Adaptation Committees	Provide input into the final theory of change	Provide logistical support during the monitoring visit
County Planning Unit	Provide input into the final theory of change Provide personnel to conduct monitoring visit Provide personnel to collect county baseline data	Participate in monitoring visit Conduct collection of track 1 baseline information

Table 1: Stakeholder expected and assured involvement in Quarter three

NDMA (Ministry of Devolution and Planning), Department of Water (Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources), Department of Livestock (Ministry of Agriculture), Department of Veterinary Services, Department of Meteorology and the Department of Crop Production (Ministry of Agriculture) all expressed assured involvement in providing inputs into the final theory of change and participating in the monitoring visit. The County Planning Unit also assured their involvement in collecting county baseline information. Terms of Reference for the collection of the county baseline information were drafted by the LTS and NDMA team and shared with the County Planning Unit (See Annex 3 for the Terms of Reference).

THEORY OF CHANGE ESTABLISHED

The ToC has been informed by adaptation actions planned at the national, county and ward levels. In Track 1, adaptation actions that were chosen related to institutions, policy and capacity building with regard to climate risk management at national and county levels. These actions were taken from the



NDMA Strategic Plan. NDMA is tasked with the coordination of adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions in the country. For Track 2, adaptation actions chosen for the feasibility testing related to community level vulnerabilities as a result of inadequate development at the local level. These actions are in the process of being implemented by ward committees with guidance from the County Adaptation Committee.

Following up from the county indicator development workshop in quarter 2, a meeting was held on the 26th of September in Isiolo to gather inputs from the county adaptation planning committee to finalise the theory of change. The objectives of the meeting were to interrogate the theory of change and ensure that all activities were captured, language used was appropriate and assumptions were developed at each stage of the theory of change. Another objective was to conduct a brief training on collection of baseline information.

Inputs collected were incorporated which transitioned the theory of change from predictive to established, see figure 1 below for the final theory of change.

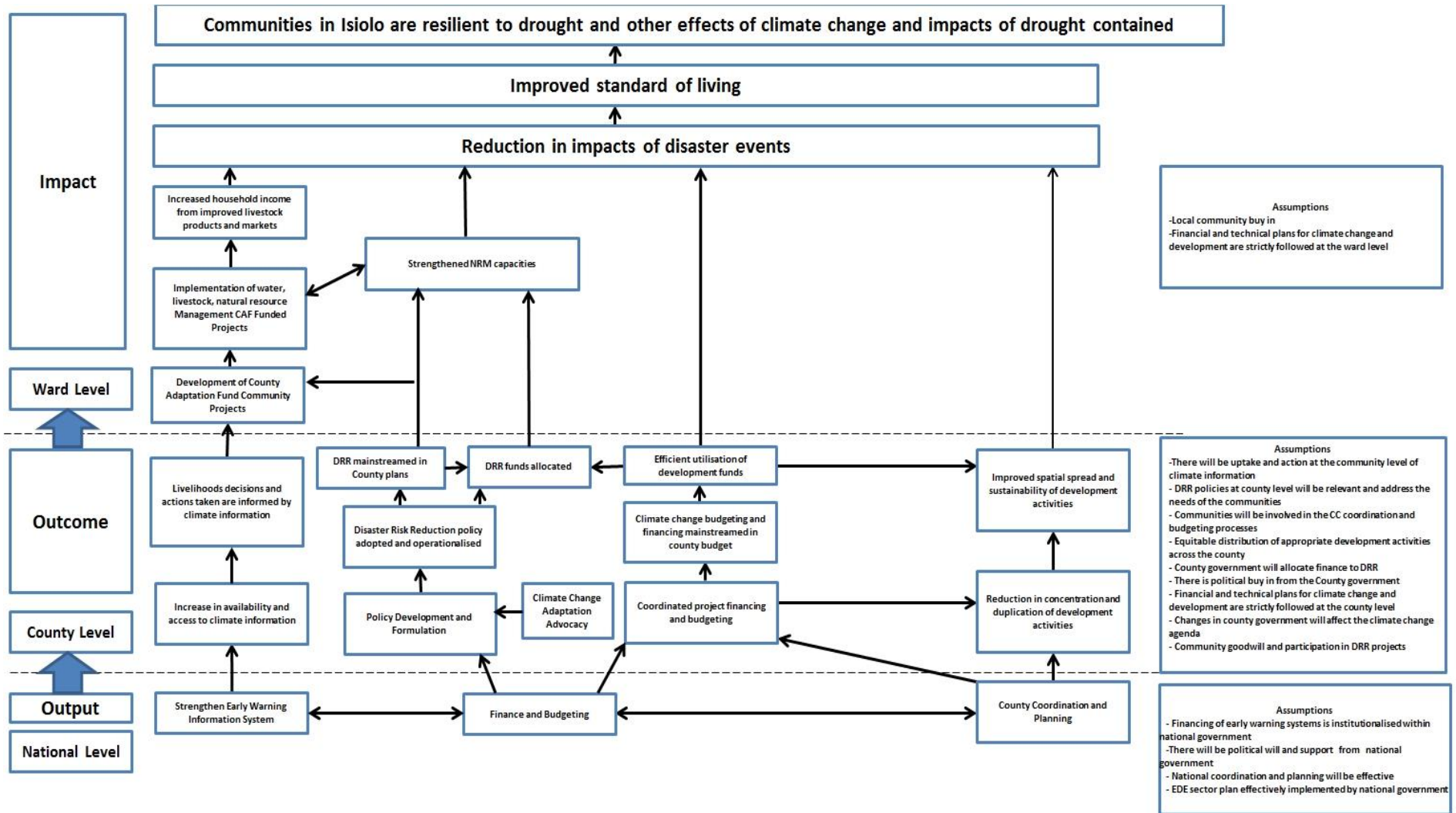


Figure 1: Final Isiolo County Adaptation Theory of Change

Table 2 below gives the narrative for the final ToC and the indicators in Figure 1.

Phase	National Level inputs	County Level Outputs	Local/Ward Level Outcomes	Community and County Level medium and long-term impacts
	Strengthen EWS information Systems Improve County Coordination and Planning Improve Finance and Budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased availability and access to climate information – A DRR policy developed and operationalized through advocacy – Reduction in concentration of development activities in one area and duplication of activities – Coordinated project planning and budgeting process – Reduction in concentration and concentration of development activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Livelihood decisions and actions taken are informed by climate risk information – DRR activities mainstreamed and funds allocated for early response – Efficient utilisation of development funds – Improved spatial spread of development activities in the county – Climate change budgeting mainstreamed in county budget 	<p>Medium term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Development and implementation of county adaptation fund community projects – Increased household income from improved livestock production and markets – Strengthened NRM capacities <p>Long term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduction in impacts of disaster events – Improved standard of living
Indicators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Types and number of information and communication products – Percentage of population reached – DRR department established and operationalized – Policy document produced – Number of duplicated activities – Number of development agencies undertaking the same activities – Number of community project proposals developed and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Types, numbers and frequency of adjustments to climate change adaptation activities – Operational county contingency and DRR fund – Increased number of projects targeting infrastructure & services on transport, health, water and sanitation, security, education, food security and income generation – Number of climate change projects financed through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – % decrease in poverty levels at county and ward levels – Reduction of households requiring humanitarian assistance

	<p>budgets justified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Number of dedhas established– Number of NRM meetings held	<p>budget allocation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Number of livestock with access to water and pasture during dry season– Number of households with access to water during dry season
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Table 2: Narrative of Final CAF Theory of Change



INDICATORS (TRACK 1 AND TRACK 2) AND METHODOLOGY

Indicators

As the Theory of Change moved from predictive to established, the indicators developed for track 1 and 2 were also finalised. The process of developing indicators was participatory with national, county and ward level stakeholders. Track 1 indicators were developed with national and county level stakeholders in NDMA, planning, water, livestock and agriculture departments at county level during a workshop held in quarter 2. Track 2 indicators were developed in quarter 1 with 5 ward adaptation committees

All the indicators were developed based on the final ToC's outputs, outcomes and impacts at county and ward levels. During the development process, the stakeholders were asked to develop indicators that were specific and related to the outputs, outcomes and impacts they had identified in the theory of change to show causal linkages. As such the final indicators are both quantitative and qualitative and the main criterion used for identification of the indicators was measurability and availability of data on the ground.

An analysis of the indicators shows that proposed CRM actions in track 1 from the national and county government is meant to lead to development action/adaptation action at the community level where the vulnerabilities to climate change are being felt the most. The adaptation actions being implemented at ward level are similar to development actions with the only difference being that they were formulated with the use of climate risk information and resilience assessments conducted before the TAMD initiative begun.

Thus although the ward adaptation actions can be termed as development as opposed to adaptation the community views the successful completion of these interventions as contributing to enhanced resilience which will be measured with improved socio-economic welfare indicators e.g. poverty levels and less dependence on humanitarian assistance in track 2. See figure 2.

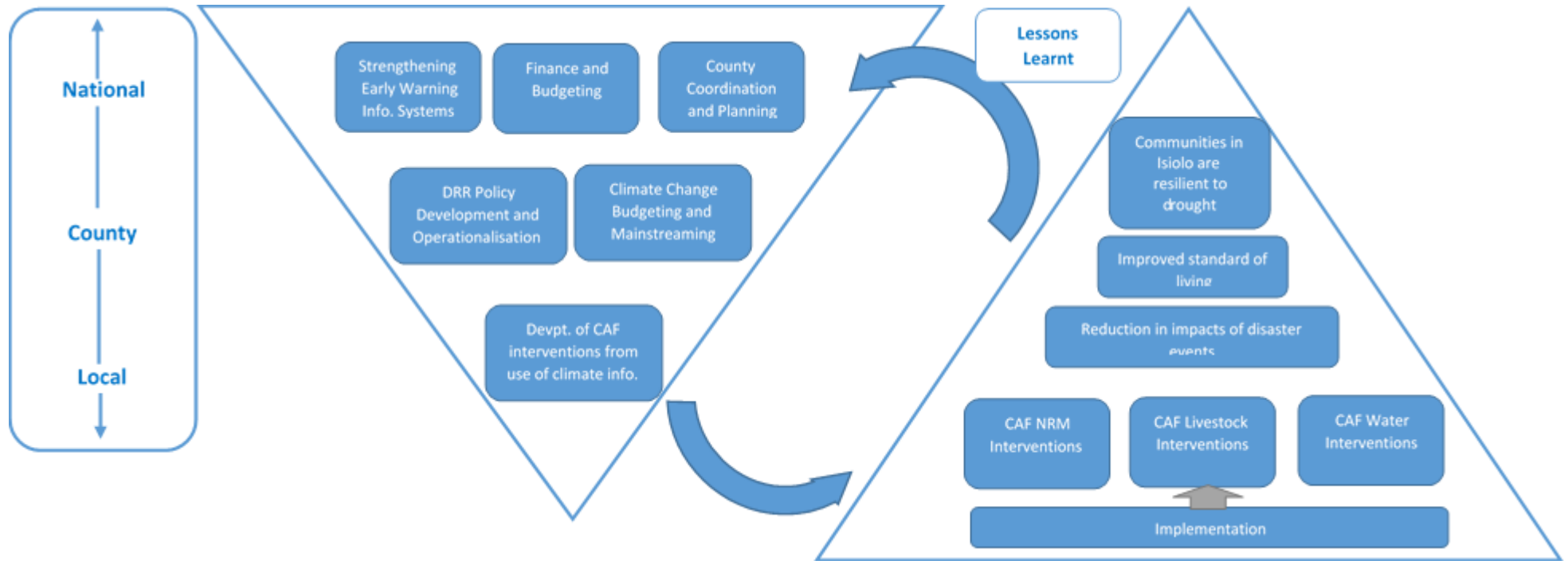


Figure 2: Attribution between Track 1(CRM Processes) and Track 2 (Adaptation interventions and outcomes)



Track 1 indicators were developed to measure CRM processes e.g. strengthening EWS systems, developing and operationalizing DRR policies and mainstreaming climate change in finance and planning at county level. This is because to enhance adaptation at the local level there needs to be enabling CRM processes taking place at national and county levels and without these, local level adaptation may be limited. These are presented in Table 2. A full list of Track 2 indicators are presented in Annex 4.

Score cards for Track 1 were also sent to the County NDMA and Planning unit for scoring during this quarter. The development of the score cards was borrowed from the Nepal TAMD process (See Annex 5). We expect the results in Q4.

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

There have been no changes to the methodological approach which is a mix of before and after analysis, construction of baselines, secondary data assessments, random household surveys. Secondary data assessments are being used to construct the track 1 baseline and were also used in the construction of some track 2 baseline information. Random house surveys were conducted for the collection of track 2 baseline information in Q1.

EMPIRICAL DATA COLLECTION (a) TRACK 1 (b) TRACK 2

Appraisal of track 2 data sets took place in quarter three during the monitoring visit. One of the objectives of the monitoring visit was also to verify the track 2 baseline information. Each of the two teams that visited the 5 wards had to verify the baseline information on the ground through interviews with ward committees and government officials (this information is contained in Annex 2).

Data collection for the track 1 baseline commenced in quarter 3. The report is expected in Q4. The data collection is being facilitated by the County Planning Department following the terms of reference illustrated in Annex 3. This will establish the track 1 baseline. The planning department was chosen to undertake this task as they have all the data within their offices in Isiolo.

CHALLENGES

The main challenge being experienced is the identification and data collection of the counterfactual information in Isiolo. This is because for the team to enter into a community that is identified as not being impacted by any adaptation action, it is expected that the data collection will lead to financing of projects in future. So unless this is promised it can become very difficult to continuously go and collect counterfactual information from the same community.

Another challenge which requires careful manoeuvring is establishing the linkages between track 1 and track 2. This is because in a participatory process, the concept of using institutions, policies and capacity building in CRM to elicit change in track 2 has to be understood well by the participants before they can develop the ToC which attributes development to adaptation or vice versa. This may take up a lot of time or several meetings with Track 1 participants.



CONCLUSIONS AND EMERGING LESSONS

The main conclusion with the Isiolo work is that the feasibility testing has been successful with full participation of the county government and community level adaptation committees. The TAMD approach is appreciated and stakeholders are willing to engage in future data collection and evaluation of adaptation actions.


A few lessons emerging are:

- Engaging county government officials in the monitoring visit was very important to provide technical observations and inputs for the CAF interventions and their role in monitoring.
- It is important to verify and validate baseline data of adaptation action because if the data is not correct then adaptation /development monitoring will be based on wrong information and the evaluation conclusions will be erroneous.
- For the TAMD framework to prove attribution it is assumed that adaptation actions being evaluated deliver their objectives. Therefore it is important to spend time and resources designing the adaptation actions using appropriate CRM and vulnerability information.



ANNEXES

Annex 1: M&E lessons learnt power point

	 <p style="text-align: center;">Isiolo County Adaptation Fund Lesson Learning Workshop</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Strengths and Weaknesses of WAPC Proposals from an M&E perspective</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Meru 17th-18th October 2013</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems identified in all the proposals were well defined • The Kinna proposal indicated that the WAPC would undertake monitoring visits and undertake internal audits of project activities • All the proposals included linkages with ministries in Isiolo to provide technical assistance e.g. Water and Health Ministries to project activities



Cont.

- Merti WAPC proposal included well defined indicators for measuring progress e.g. reduction in the distances livestock have to travel from 100kms to 20kms
- Merti WAPC included an Environmental Impact Assessment to be conducted before project activities are implemented (*Merti*)
- The proposals included livestock and population statistical data which could provide initial baseline information for monitoring



Weaknesses

- The proposals that required rehabilitation of infrastructure did not specify what actual rehabilitation would be done. There was a need for a detailed description of actual need for rehabilitation and what rehabilitation activities would be undertaken for proper monitoring
- Proposals should have included photographs of the sites where activities would be implemented as baseline information
- There was a lack of inclusion of a detailed Monitoring and Evaluation (*M&E plan*) in the proposals.
- There were no M&E budgets included in the proposals



Cont.

- There was a lack of clarity on actual capacity building activities to be undertaken by projects.
- Most proposals included results and expected changes from project activities however did not include who would measure progress.
- The proposals did not include information on the sustainability of the projects





Recommendations for Phase 2

- As the proposals are addressing climate change adaptation, there is a need to include use of climate risk information when developing adaptation activities in the proposals otherwise they look like normal dev. projects.
- For M&E to be effective the activities and evidence before projects are implemented needs to be clear. E.g. capacity building exercises need to be spelt out so that their impact can be measured.
- If dams are being rehabilitated the description of what is wrong per dam needs to be included in the proposal, photos can capture this.
- Each proposal needs clear indicators and targets for measuring progress.
- Each proposal needs an M&E budget and an M&E plan (type of monitoring information to be collected, when it should be collected and who should collect it, where it should be collected).
- Sustainability measures after project end, need to be detailed in the proposal so that when monitoring if sustainability is at risk then decisions can be made at the right time to mitigate the risk.





Annex 2: Tracking Adaptation and Monitoring Development County Adaptation Fund Project Monitoring Visit Report (separate report)

Annex 3: Terms of Reference for Adaptation Data Collection in Isiolo County

I. Introduction

The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) are implementing a pilot project on *Mainstreaming Climate Change in local level planning* since 2011. The initiative is meant to assist the local population build resilience and adapt to the changing climate.

A number of projects are currently being implemented by local communities across Isiolo County to strengthen adaptive capacity through ward adaptation committees. These need to be linked up with other on-going initiatives that promote adaptation and sustainable development at the county level and tracked to determine if progress is being made.

Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) is a framework that is currently being implemented under the pilot project to measure progress in adaptive capacity. To do this effectively, the framework requires the development of indicators at County level.

As such indicators have been developed at county level involving NDMA, the County Planning unit and technical ministries of water, livestock and agriculture. However for effective monitoring to take place baseline information needs to be collected against the proposed indicators, hence the scope of work and deliverables outlined in the next section.

II. Scope of Work and deliverables

The scope of work for the data collector will entail the following:

- a. Familiarisation with the Isiolo County Adaptation theory of change and indicators (these will be provided).
- b. Collection of information against each indicator by liaising with key county departments and agencies based in Isiolo town through:
 - Literature review
 - Key interviews
- c. Coordination with the County Adaptation Committee chaired by the NDMA County Drought Coordinator.
- d. Writing a report (format will be provided) on the main findings and recommendations on the measurability of the indicators from a county perspective. It will also include the following annexes:
 - A table with all baseline information against each indicator.



- A list of references where the information has been collected from.
- A list of people interviewed, their organisations, positions and contacts.
- Any other annex as may be deemed necessary.

III. Timing

The total amount of time allocated to this task is one month expected to begin on the 21st of October 2013 and end by the 20th of November 2013.



Annex 4: Track 2 Indicators and Assumptions

Output level

- Number of constructed/rehabilitated water sources for livestock and humans
- Number of trainings held for natural resource management committees (dedhas)
- Number of livestock laboratories rehabilitated

Outcome level

- Number of livestock and households with access to water during dry season
- Number of months that water is available in the constructed/rehabilitated water points
- Time spent fetching water for domestic use
- Time spent trekking livestock to water points
- Prevalence of livestock and human disease outbreaks per year
- Number of hours spent fetching water at water point for domestic use
- Number of hours spent fetching water at water point for livestock use
- Quantities of milk and meat produced per household per year

Impact level (Resilience enhanced)

- Household expenditure patterns
- Quantities of food surplus sold at the markets
- Frequency of marriage and other cultural ceremonies held per year
- Number of conflict incidences
- Number of families migrating due to climate hazards
- Number of children born
- Number of schools, dispensaries, mosques, permanent settlements constructed
- Number of children enrolled and retained in schools
- Presence of cheese (¹ititu)
- Number of families on food relief
- Numbers of livestock
- Number new businesses or small scale traders

Assumptions

- NRM committee members are able to enforce water and pasture management by
- Community members from within the county and neighbouring counties are receptive and cooperate with the NRM by-laws, rules and regulations
- Community members have the financial capacity to pay for water levies to sustain the water resource
- The County government will second well trained laboratory staff who are fully qualified to diagnose and treat livestock diseases to the rehabilitated laboratories

¹ Traditional Borana cheese



- Proper and appropriate disease surveillance equipment is purchased and committee members have the ability to use the equipment



Annex 5: Scorecard template

<u>Isiolo County</u>	0	1	2	3	4	Supporting evidence/narrative
	N	25%	50%	75%	Y	Include 2-3 sentences
I. Climate Change mainstreaming/Integration into County Planning	1.	Is there a climate change plan or strategy set out in a dedicated strategy document and/or embedded in the principal planning documents at the level being assessed (e.g. national, sector, ministry)?				
	2.	Is there a formal (e.g. legal) requirement for climate change (adaptation/mitigation) to be integrated or mainstreamed into development planning (cf. requirement for EIA for certain activities/projects)?				
	3.	Have specific measures to address climate change (adaptation/mitigation) been identified and funded?				



4. Are climate-relevant initiatives routinely screened for climate risks?

5. Is there a formal climate safeguards system in place that integrates climate risk screening, climate risk assessment (where required), climate risk reduction measures (identification, prioritisation, implementation), evaluation and learning into planning?

II. Institutional co-ordination

1. Has an authoritative body been tasked with coordinating climate change planning and actions?

2. Does the coordinating body have high convening authority/hierarchical importance across other cross sectoral departments or ministries?

3. Has a dedicated institutional mechanism been defined for coordination and implementation across sectors?

4. Is there dedicated funding or certainty of long term funding for sustaining this institutional coordination mechanism?

5. Is there regular contact between the coordinating body and relevant ministries and agencies (e.g. in key



climate-sensitive sectors)?

III. Budgeting and finance

1. Is funding available to pilot measures that address climate change (e.g. adaptation, risk management, mitigation, low-carbon development)?

2. Is funding available to roll out/support mainstreaming/integration of climate change?

3. Do mechanisms/capacities exist for assessing the costs associated with measures to address climate change, such as those identified during climate screening/risk assessment?

4. Is funding available to cover the costs of the necessary climate change measures identified (and costed) during climate screening/ risk assessment?

5. Are actions to address climate change supported by an authoritative financial entity (e.g. at national level, Ministry of



Finance)?

**IV. Institutional
knowledge/capacity**

1. Does planning involve individuals with some awareness of climate change?

2. Does planning involve individuals with formal training in climate change issues?

3. Does planning involve individuals who have attended accredited courses on climate change, development, planning and “mainstreaming” issues?

4. Is integration of climate change into planning overseen by individuals with in-depth knowledge of integration/mainstreaming processes?

5. Are enough people with the required training involved in planning processes?



-
- V. Use of climate information**
1. Does planning take account of observational data relating to climate trends and variability?

 2. Does planning take account of climate projections - is climate information (forecasts, projections, information on responses) readily accessible via information sharing platforms or networks (e.g. for screening)?

 3. Is there sufficient access to climate information generated by foreign and international organisations (e.g. IPCC, research bodies, academic institutions)?

 4. Is the use of scientific information from external sources complemented by the use of domestically generated information including local/traditional/indigenous knowledge?

 5. Does the capacity to interpret and use climate information (e.g. in scenario-planning, risk frameworks, vulnerability
-



assessments) exist?

-
- VI. Planning under uncertainty**
1. Is planning informed by climate projections where feasible?

 2. Does planning make use of scenario planning exercises that are informed by climate projections?

 3. Does planning explicitly address risks associated with 'maladaptation'?

 4. Is planning guided by well-developed frameworks and methodologies that address uncertainty?

 5. Do mechanisms exist for ensuring that planning guidance is updated with new information on climate change as it becomes available?

-
- VII. Participation**
1. Are all relevant levels of governance (national, provincial/district, local/community) (required to be) represented in planning process?
-



2. Are those who might be adversely affected by climate change initiatives represented in planning/decision-making?

3. Are those most in need of / likely to benefit from measures to address climate change represented?

4. Are the poorest and most marginalized members of society represented?

5. Is the participation of all the above groups sustained throughout planning and implementation (i.e. at the start, end and throughout an initiative)?

VIII. Awareness amongst stakeholders

1. Are stakeholders aware of climate change and its potential implications (e.g. for their sector, for society at large)?

2. Are stakeholders aware of potential, available, or on-going climate change response options?

3. Does relevant information reach key stakeholders (e.g.) in climate-sensitive



sectors?

-
4. Do institutional mandates raise awareness of and disseminate information about climate change (risks, impacts, responses, etc.)?

 5. Is adequate funding available for awareness raising among relevant stakeholders and public at large?

Annex 2. Tracking Adaptation and Monitoring Development County Adaptation Fund Project Monitoring Visit Report



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Acronyms

CAF	County Adaptation Fund
CAPC	County Adaptation Planning Committee
IIED	International Institute of Environment and Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIDP	Merti Integrated Development Programme
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
RAP	Resource Advocacy Programme
RUA	Rangeland Users Association
WAPC	Ward Adaptation Planning Committee

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1. Introduction

As part of the piloting and implementation of the Isiolo County Adaptation Fund projects, a monitoring visit was undertaken by members of the County Adaptation Planning Committee (CAPC), local authorities and LTS Africa from 28th of October to 1st of November. The monitoring visit team was divided into two with 5 people each. The first team went to Isiolo North and visited the projects being implemented in Oldonyiro and Merti; the second team went to Isiolo South and visited projects in Kinna, Garbatulla and Sericho. The teams conducted the visit to observe the progress of the WAPC projects, verify the information in the WAPC proposals and verify the baseline information that had been collected previously by the ward committees. The visit was also a chance for the teams to collect local views and opinions from communities on the projects.

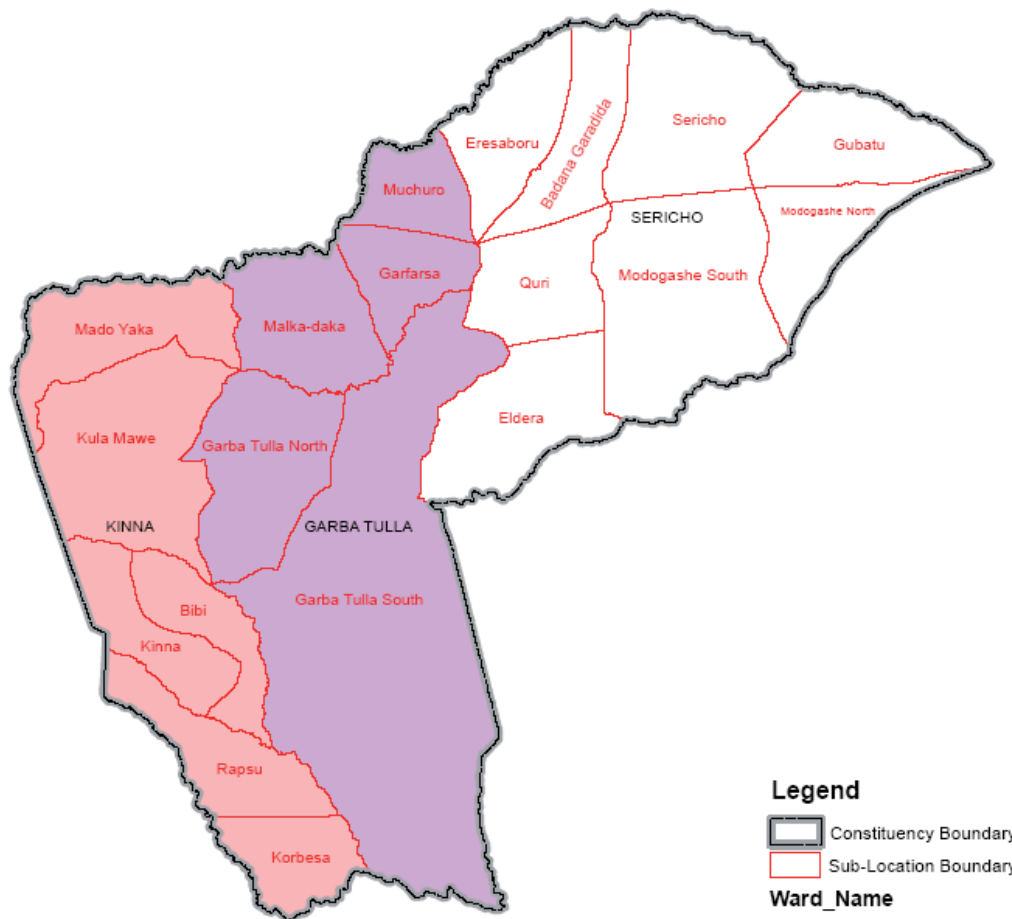


Figure 1: Map of Isiolo South Constituency

IEBC REVISED 49_ ISIOLO NORTH COUNTY ASSEMBLY WARDS

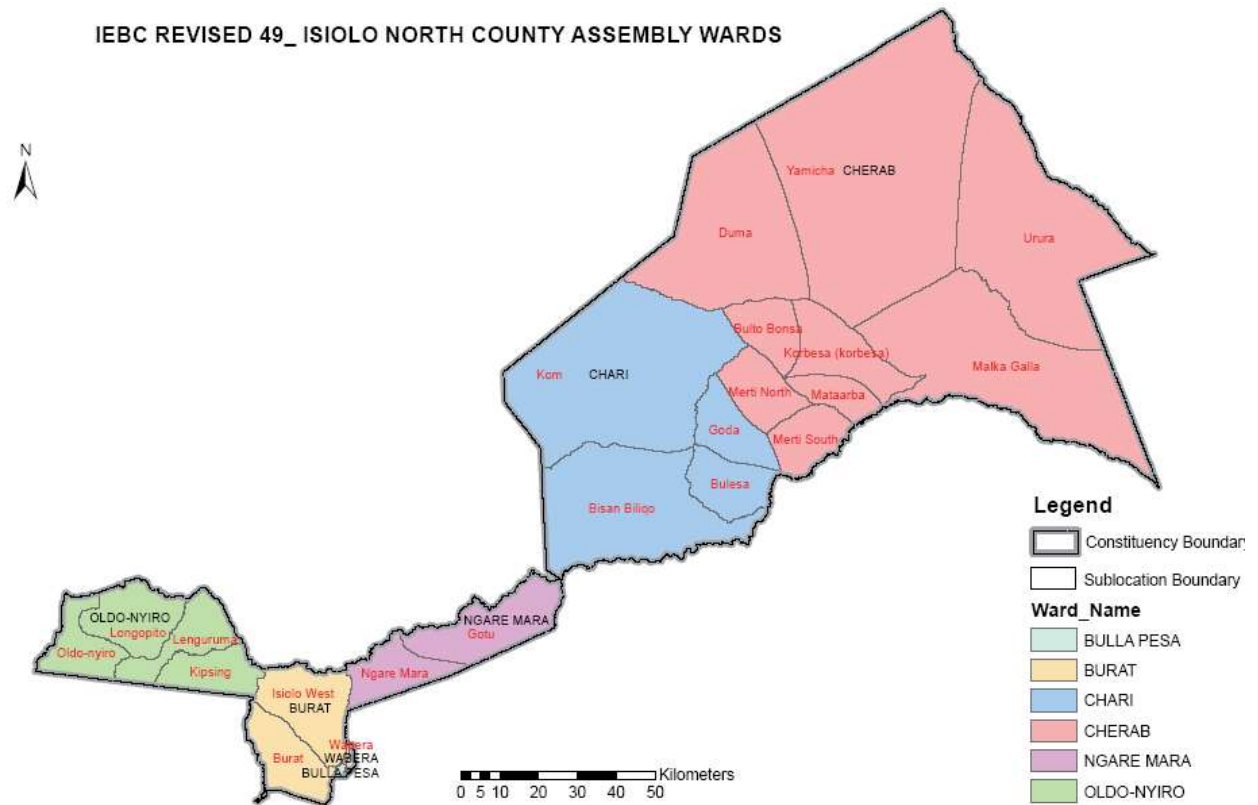


Figure 2: Map of Isiolo North Constituency

2. Objectives of monitoring visit

There were 4 main objectives of the monitoring visit;

- The first objective was to check on the progress of the WAPC projects through observation. The implementation of some of the CAF funded projects had begun and the visit was a chance to visit the project sites and check on the activities that were ongoing.
- The second objective was to verify the information that the ward committees had put into the proposals. The visit gave the team an opportunity to interrogate the activities in the proposals and ensure that these activities were actually taking place.
- Verification of baseline information previously collected by the WAPC was the third objective of the visit. The team was encouraged to speak to the WAPC and local authorities to verify that the baseline information collected was accurate.
- The last objective of the visit was to conduct informal interviews with local community members. The interviews aimed to find out the community's knowledge of the projects, their views on the progress of the projects and investigate if there were clear lines of communications between the community and the WAPC.

3. Timeline

The monitoring visit took place from 28th October to 1st November over the course of 5 days. The visit took 5 days to give the teams enough time to travel to each project site as the distances between the sites and wards are very long.

4. Personnel involved

A total of 11 personnel conducted the monitoring visit. 5 team members went to Isiolo North (see table 1 below) and 6 team members went to Isiolo South (table 2).

The Isiolo North team consisted of 4 members of the County Adaptation planning committee and an IIED staff member.

Name	Designation
Tom Amek	Isiolo County Planning Officer
Julius Njeru	Isiolo County Water Engineer
Julius Likaria-	Isiolo Agriculture Officer
Salad Tutana	Programme Officer MIDP-Maarifa Centre
Cynthia Awuor	M & E Officer

Table 1: Isiolo North monitoring visit team

The Isiolo South team consisted of 4 members of the County Adaptation planning committee, one LTS staff member and a local livestock production officer

Name	Designation
Lordman Lekalkuli	Isiolo County Adaptation Committee (CAPC) Chairman
Dr Kithinji	Isiolo County Veterinary Director
Gabriel Manyisa	Isiolo County Planning Office
Stanley Kirimi	Garbatulla District Livestock production officer
Ezekiel Njoroge	Isiolo County Meteorology Director

Name	Designation
Nyachomba Kariuki	LTS Africa

Table 2: Kinna, Garbatulla & Sericho monitoring visit team members

5. Approach

5.1 Design of monitoring templates

The templates used during the monitoring visit were drafted by the LTS team with consultation with the IIED/NDMA project secretariat. The template used to verify the information included in the proposals was developed by going through each of the proposals submitted by the WAPC and picking out specific project activities that had been planned (see appendix 1).

The template was used to verify the baseline information was taken from the previous forms that the WAPC had used to collect the baseline information.

To collect views from community members, a form with the following questions was developed;

- **What is he/she’s knowledge about the WAPC projects?**
- **How does he/she see the projects progressing?**
- **What are the lines of communication with the WAPC, do the community members get briefings from the WAPC?**
- **Does the community provide feedback to the WAPC?**
- **Does he/she think the projects are necessary and solving the issues the community is facing?**

A summary of all the WAPC projects was also developed to give each team member a brief into the projects. All the templates were printed out and compiled into folders that each team member received for use during the monitoring visit.

5.2 Pre-visit meeting

Before the monitoring visit commenced a meeting was held on the 28th of October at the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) office in Isiolo. The meeting was held with all the personnel involved in the monitoring visit. The meeting was held to go through all the materials that were provided in the pack, agree on the approach to be used for the visit,

assign roles in the two teams, agree on the routes travelled, agree on sites to be visited and finally agree on a debrief meeting on 1st of November.

5.3 How the visit took place in the field

The visit was organised so that 2 teams of 5 members each visited the 5 wards. One team went to Oldonyiro and Merti and the other team went to Kinna, Garbatulla and Sericho. Each member of the team would be allocated one of the tasks below;

- Take pictures and include a narrative on activities observed
- Interview WAPC member on project activity monitoring checklist and take notes of responses (2 person job)
- Interview community members on WAPC projects
- Verification of baseline information

On 29th October, the Isiolo South team visited Kinna laboratory and left for Garbatulla the same day. On the 30th the team visited the sites in Garbatulla then moved on to Modogashe. On the 31st the team went to Sericho and visited all the sites in the ward.

On 29th and 30th October, the Isiolo North team visited sites earmarked for rehabilitation and construction of new sand dams in Kipsing and Oldonyiro locations. The team also visited the masonry water tank construction site. The group then proceeded to Merti on 30th October afternoon. They visited Yamicha on 31st October, and attempted to visit Bambot. The visit to Bambot was not accomplished owing to the long distance to the site.

5.4 Debriefing meeting after visit

A debrief meeting was held at the end of the visit to discuss the activities observed by both teams. The meeting was held at the NDMA office in Isiolo. The team leaders were asked to give a brief presentation on the site visits, the observations made and brief recommendations going forward. It was discussed that the monitoring visit was very important as a way of monitoring the project implementation. He also said that it was useful to get the team members involved in the visit to provide technical advice during the implementation.

6. Findings per ward

6.1 Isiolo North

6.1.1 Oldonyiro Ward

a) Summary of activities proposed

The proposed activities included the rehabilitation of 6 sand dams in Lagaaman, Nooloroi, Lbaaoibor, Rumate, Noontomia, and Mlima-Chui. In addition, 5 new sand dams will be constructed at Lemeshemi Laga, Raap Seasonal River, Nooloroi, Looseketef and Libaaorok. A 50 m³ masonry water tank is under construction at Lengurman, and there are plans to train Oldonyiro Water Management Committees to build their capacity on water resource management.

b) Activities observed

The group held a meeting with the Assistant chief of Lengurman location, who is also acting assistant chief of Lesokooyo sub-locations in Kipsing. The team also visited sites earmarked for rehabilitation and construction of new sand dams in Kipsing location namely; Lbaaoibor, Nooloroi, and Mlima- Chui respectively. In addition, a visit to Lengurman, where construction of the masonry water tank had just commenced was conducted. In Oldonyiro location, the team visited the new sand dam site in Looseketef. Discussions on the status of Water Management Committees; whose capacity is to be developed under natural resources management project were also held with some members of the Ward Adaptation Planning Committee.

c) Key observations

One of the sand dam's that requires rehabilitation is Lbaaoibor sand dam which has a weir approximately 60metres long. The dam is estimated to have a capacity to hold 10,000 m³ of water and is accessible as it is near the road. The dam is used during the drought season and needs to be rehabilitated as one end of the sand dam is broken and needs to be extended. The rehabilitation will also include increasing the height of the dam by 0.5metres. The sand dam also a natural dam downstream. No community members were interviewed as there were none near the site



Photo 1: Lbaaoirbor sand dam



Photo 2: Natural dam downstream of Lbaaoirbor sand dam

Nooloroi site –New sand dam site

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Nooloroi is one the proposed sites for the construction of a new sand dam, it is situated near a road hence is accessible and is estimated to have a capacity of 15,000m³ of water. The site was chosen as the area surrounding it has a solid, contiguous rock bed. There is another sand dam nearby (along the same river) that was constructed by the Catholic diocese several years ago.



Photo 3: Nooloroi - new sand dam site

Mlima Chui

One of the sand dam's that require rehabilitation is the Mlima Chui sand dam which is approximately 30 metres long, and is estimated to have a water holding capacity of 15,000 m³. The dam is situated near a road and is therefore accessible. The rehabilitation was planned as the dam has a crevice at its base that has allowed water to leak, thereby reducing its water storage capacity. The monitoring team visited the site and observed the crevice.



Photo 4: Mlima Chui site-sand dam rehabilitation

Looseketef-Lereteti

Looseketef-Lereteti is another sand dam that requires rehabilitation. The site is approximately 15metres long, and has potential to hold approximately 10,000 m³ of water. The site is situated approximately 2 kilometres from the road. This may pose challenges transporting construction materials to the site since the road leading to it is narrow and has not been cleared of shrubs. The elders in the community committed to mobilize community members to clear the road ahead of construction work. The site is suitable for construction of a new sand dam because of the contiguous bed rock.

Sandy sections of the river bed hold water; the challenge is that as the season gets drier, the water goes much deeper in the sand. It takes longer to scoop out the sand to fetch water. A herder was seen spraying his livestock with pesticide by the river bank, pointing to an inappropriate practice that the community members would like to change.



Photo 5: Interview with community members at the sand dam site in Looseketef river



Photo 6: Livestock drinking water fetches from the Looseketef river bed



Photo 7: Herder spraying livestock with pesticide in Looseketef river bank

d) Verification of baseline data

The CAPC team interrogated the baseline information by randomly choosing some of the indicators provided and asking questions on them. In addition, responses to related questions were used as a basis of verification. It was difficult to verify baseline information because some of the indicators could have been better elaborated. For example, number of hours spent walking to water points for domestic use would vary based on the season (shorter duration during rainy season (due to flowing water in the rivers) and possibly longer duration during the drought season (when water may only be accessible in some sand dams). Also, the location of the respondent's homestead vis a vis location of the water points at different seasons could provide a range of answers to that question. If the team could have interacted with the same respondents who provided the baseline information, this may have helped address the latter challenge.

The team also noted that there could be some errors in the data gathered from county officers for example number of disease outbreaks in humans in 2012. It is possible that some of the data provided by county officers was not disaggregated by Ward. For example, in Oldonyiro, the baseline data sheet indicated that the number of livestock with access to water during the dry season (2012) was 3 sand dams. The response to the data question was incorrect. In addition 4 sand dams were observed by the team, pointing to inaccuracy of the number of sand dams in the area.

e) Key Interview Findings

It was noted that the Assistant chief of Lengurman and Lesokoiyo sub-locations in Kipsing, had not interacted with the Ward Adaptation Planning Committee previously as he was fairly new. Therefore, he did not possess detailed knowledge of the projects, but was aware that they dealt with issues of water. The Ward Adaptation Planning Committee (WAPC) representatives took the opportunity to explain the project's approach and interventions. The WAPC had interacted with government administration in Oldonyiro.

Generally, male and female interviewees in the sites visited were aware of the WAPC and had interacted with them, articulated their challenges with respect to water, and proposed the construction or rehabilitation of sand dams. The level of awareness of plans and status of project implementation varied with interviewees at Losoeketef being well updated on the details, while those in Nooloroi were not. It was only in Mlima Chui where the women were not aware of the WAPC; possibly because they hadn't interacted with them, and not received information on the WAPC from the men.

The projects are relevant because they would address challenges of water availability and accessibility. This is because in Nooloroi for instance, water in the river used to last for 2 months a year. During the other months, communities used to trek 4-5 hours one-way to Ewaso Nyiro river to access water. When the Catholic diocese constructed a sand dam nearby, water lasted for up to 10 months. The new sand dam could further improve this.

In Mlima Chui, the women indicated that the existing sand dam negatively impacted water availability because the stream flowed reliably in the past. Water in the sand dam lasts for only one month after the rains, possibly due to seepage through a crevice at the sand dam's base. They preferred that a new sand dam be constructed further downstream as opposed to rehabilitation of the existing one. The water engineer indicated that it can be repaired, and suggested that the WAPC considers negotiating with the contractor to undertake this as part of the rehabilitation work.

In Looseketef River, used by approximately 732 persons and over 1,000 livestock; when the river stops flowing after 1-3months post rains, the community walks 2-3hours to access water in sand dams located near Oldonyiro town. They are optimistic that the new sand dam would enable them have access to water all year and reduce the amount of time spent fetching water to 1.5 hours. The community suggested construction of an additional sand dam up stream as well as a water tank in the rock catchment nearby. In addition to increasing availability and accessibility of water, the rock catchment project would provide clean water for domestic use, and for the area's nursery school. The community requested

for additional interventions such as construction of male and female bathrooms and toilets; coupled with sensitisation campaigns to improve hygiene practices and cleanliness of the water.

Water management committees for existing sand dams are in place. They are not formally registered and their capacity to manage water resources in the area is varied.

Masonry Water Tank

The monitoring team found workers onsite. The construction work was estimated to take 1.5 months.

There are two other water tanks built by the Arid Lands Resource Management Project on the site.-Discussions between the County water engineer and workers revealed the need for very close supervision in the construction of the water tank.



Photo 8: Construction materials at the water tank site



Photo 9: Workers setting up at the water tank site

6.1.2 Merti

Highlights of the monitoring visit in Merti are captured below.

a) Summary of activities proposed

The activities in Merti ward included the provision of consultancy services to strengthen the capacity of Rangeland Users Association in managing natural resources, conducting a hydrological survey for Bambot borehole, and provision of technical services to carry out a feasibility study to establish the requirements and cost of blocking Yamicha water pan.

b) Activities observed

The CAPC team visited a member of the Rangelands Users Association (RUA) in Korbessa, as well as three boreholes in the area. The team then visited Yamicha water pan. An attempt to visit Bambot was unsuccessful due to long distance to the site, coupled with time constraints.



Photo 10: Rangeland Users Association Secretary elaborating a point during the interview

c) Key observations

Boreholes Managed by the Rangelands Users Association-Merti

The team visited Uura, Yamicha and Duma boreholes. Uura and Yamicha boreholes were open and in use. The CAPC team was informed that communities around these two boreholes organised themselves and mobilized resources to open and operate them. This could point to the need to strengthen the RUA for better oversight and management of these water resources.

Duma borehole was closed. The CAPC team was informed that it would be opened if and when the drought worsens, and the other boreholes' carrying capacities are attained.



Photo 11: Uura borehole



Photo 12: Sheep and goats watering at Uura borehole



Photo 13: Merti Ward Adaptation planning committee chairman and rangeland users association secretary addressing herders at Yamicha borehole



Photo 14: Livestock and herders using Yamicha borehole

Yamicha Water Pan

The team visited Yamicha water pan which covers a very large area. It did not contain water at the time of the visit. However, the CAPC team was informed that when there are good rains, it fills up and overflows at times. The survey findings and proposals were shared. Beacons marking the proposed blockage of the inlet to the water pan were sighted. It was

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observed that the spillway was quite eroded. Its state could be worsened by the proposed blockage of the inlet to the water pan.



Photo 15: Yamicha water pan



Photo 16: Spillway of Yamicha water pan

a) Verification of baseline data

In view of the challenges experienced with verification of baseline information in Oldonyiro Ward, the team did not undertake verification of Merti's baseline information.

b) Key interview findings

Key findings of the interviews conducted on the two projects visited are summarised below.

Rangelands Users Association

The Rangelands Users Association (RUA) covers Merti, Erisa Boru and Sericho. There are 16 management committee members serving 456 association members. Please see appendix 4 for a list of management committee members.

The structure and functions of the RUA are:

- The Executive undertakes lobbying and fundraising on behalf of the RUA.
- The management committee oversees operation and management of strategic boreholes and assets including maintenance and storage of generator sets.
- A management committee member is attached to each borehole.
- Two *Aba-eregas* (natural resource managers), are nominated by each community before drought. They undertake surveillance of water and pasture on behalf of the community and advise the management committee; who subsequently convey this information to the community.
- Clerks regulate use of boreholes and collect levies from users on behalf of the RUA. Revenues are used for maintenance of equipment, staff remuneration and operations.
- The RUA facilitates inter-Ward meetings to agree and plan resource use when droughts are imminent.
- Borehole operators are employed when strategic boreholes are opened.
- So far, the RUA has found water and sank a borehole at Machalo and have identified Madurura in Dembeke as an area with pasture that potentially has underground water and could serve as an additional drought reserve.
- They also engage with government and non- governmental stakeholders such as Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of Water, the county government, CORDAID, MIDP among others, to mobilize support e.g. fuel subsidies, funds, materials etc. ahead of drought.
- Although the General assembly is important because it reviews strengths, weaknesses, challenges and management issues of the RUA; the last RUA general assembly was held in 2009.

The RUA is aware of Merti WAPC's plans to develop their capacity on natural resource governance. Their capacity needs include water management, record keeping, financial management, organisational development, and institutionalization of RUA work into county

and national government institutions e.g. through National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). They are also supportive of the community's request for election of new officials and management committee members.

The RUA pointed out that traditional natural resource management by-laws are documented and stored within the Merti Integrated Development Programme. There are plans to present the By-laws to the county government with a view to having them enacted as part of county government legislation.

They pointed out that water is adequate in the area. The challenge is pasture depletion around water points. This necessitates the need to identify and sink new strategic boreholes. An additional challenge is that the water levies to users don't generate enough revenue for operations; since not all of them pay, citing reasons such as financial constraints.

Yamicha Water Pan

Interviewees were aware of the WAPC, and indicated that they communicate closely with it. The community proposed the backfilling of Yamicha water pan, to control grazing in the dry season reserve and improve peace and security in the area. Other projects proposed to the WAPC include fresh election of RUA management committee, irrigation, bushfire control and peace-building.

Results of the survey by the water engineer recommended blockage of the water pan's inlet as opposed to backfilling the entire water pan. This would achieve the desired result at reduced costs, and still allow the option of opening and using the water pan again in future should the need arise. This recommendation was agreed to by the community. The need for an environmental impacts assessment on the area surrounding the water pan, and integration of environmental mitigation measures into the project was underscored due to soil erosion of its spillway.

6.2 Isiolo South

6.2.1 Kinna

a) Summary of activities proposed

The Kinna ward adaptation committee is implementing 3 projects i.e. the rehabilitation of Kinna veterinary laboratory, building of 3 livestock holding yards in Kulamawe, Barambot and Yaqbarsathi and the strengthening of local natural resource management committees

(dedhas). The team was able to visit the laboratory and meet two members of the Dedha. Due to the long distances and a lack of time, the team was not able to visit the sites of the livestock holding yards. The closest site was 55kms away on very rough terrain.

b) Activities observed

The rehabilitation of the laboratory was 90% complete. The renovations on the outside and inside of the building had been completed. The pit latrines had been built on the compound away from the main building. An incinerator for laboratory waste disposal had also been built in the compound. The major work that needed to be completed was the application for installation of electricity to Kenya Power. The contractor Mr Galgalo Halake had pre-financed the project and the WAPC were happy with the progress of the renovations.

Once the laboratory renovations were complete and staff seconded to the laboratory, Ardhi pharmacy would supply laboratory equipment, livestock drugs, vaccines and diagnostic reagents.



Photo 17: Back of the laboratory building



Photo 18: Front of the laboratory building



Photo 19: Interior of laboratory storage room



Photo 20: Laboratory incinerator

The capacity building of the local natural resource management committees i.e. dedhas had not yet commenced however a service provider had been identified. Resource Advocacy Programme (RAP) an NGO based in Garbatulla would conduct the capacity building and trainings. The trainings would commence Mid-November once the first payment from IIED has been received by the service provider. The training would involve 100 Dedha members receiving training.

Despite not visiting the sites for the construction of 3 livestock holding yards, the team met with the WAPC and discussed the construction. As at the time of the visit, a service provider had not been identified and this was ongoing. The WAPC had been in discussions with the livestock officers on the ground on designs for the yard.

c) Key observations

Rehabilitation of Kinna Veterinary Laboratory



Photo 21: Meeting with Mr Galgalo Halake (in brown) at Kinna laboratory

The compound that housed the laboratory was fenced with eucalyptus poles and a wire fence. The fencing was adequate; however the fence included the agricultural office that is in the same compound as the laboratory. Dr Kithinji (Isiolo County Veterinary Director) advised that the fence should be built strictly around the veterinary laboratory only as there could be a risk of contamination if community members walk in to the laboratory compound to the agriculture office. The suggestion was put forward to the contractor and he agreed to rebuild the fence with consultations with the WAPC.

An observation was made that the eucalyptus poles needed to be treated with anti-termite coating to increase their durability. The contractor agreed to treat the poles.



Photo 22: Agricultural office in the laboratory compound

The WAPC was also advised by the team members to ensure that the community members understood the value of laboratory to the community and to respect the compound. The reason for this was because there had been a case of children cutting holes in the fence and there was a lot of rubbish in the area. The compound was also open to goats that were grazing within. The contractor pointed out to a hole in the wire fence that he suspected was done by some children. He committed to repairing the hole and constructing the gate into the compound. The contractor also shared the same sentiments about encouraging the community to respect the infrastructure built. The WAPC agreed to host a meeting to discuss the issue and speak to community members to respect the laboratory property. The WAPC would also provide security for the laboratory compound once the contractor completed his work. The committee will create a laboratory management committee that would be tasked with the overall running and maintenance of the laboratory and its facilities



Photo 23: Hole in laboratory fence

The WAPC had included in their proposal that they would seek laboratory staff from the Isiolo County Veterinary office. Dr Kithinji agreed to arrange for staff to be sent to the Kinna laboratory; however it was suggested that the WAPC should write a letter to the Isiolo county veterinary office to ask for staff to be seconded to the laboratory.

The revenue received from the laboratory would be collected by the WAPC and would be used in the management and running costs of the laboratory and as well as purchase of laboratory drugs and equipment as necessary. With regards to staff quarters, the current quarters had been taken up by the Kinna deputy county commissioner, it was agreed that the WAPC would discuss the matter with the commissioner and agree to a solution to housing the laboratory staff.

For the laboratory staff to conduct their work, they needed transport to collect samples from livestock in the area. However this was not catered for in the project proposal, hence it was suggested that the WAPC had to look into the purchase of motorcycles for the staff. Lordman the County Adaptation Committee chairman agreed that they would look into the budget for the project proposals and check if there was enough money to add in the purchase of motorcycles.

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During the meeting, the contractor agreed that there were a few things overlooked in the Bill of quantities provided by the WAPC, he indicated that the bill of quantities lacked correct information on wiring and provision of security lighting, guttering and paving.

Strengthening of local institutions in natural resource management



Photo 24: Meeting with Dedha members and WAPC committee on site

The second of the 3 projects being implemented in Kinna ward is the strengthening of local institutions on natural resource management. The monitoring visit team had a meeting with three of the Kinna Dedha members (Hussein Ali, Ismail Jarso and Duba Dabaso). They informed us that Kinna has 6 locations and each has a Dedha which is registered at the county headquarters. The Dedhas are made up of 15 members each with representation from women and youth. The Dedha members are elected from the various settlements in the location and assist the Dedha chairman in making decisions relating to livestock, water and pasture. The Borana have an oral tradition of passing down NRM practices and regulations. The dedhas have drafted by-laws that are held by the WAPC, the by-laws have also been presented to the Isiolo county assembly. The WAPC were waiting to receive feedback from the county. Each Dedha has a water manager called aba-erega who manages designated water resources for livestock and domestic use. They are also in charge of allowing the use of the water facilities by communities from neighbouring wards.

Construction of Livestock holding yards

Kinna is an area that has abundant pasture for most of the year; hence there is plenty of livestock in the area. Due to this the WAPC agreed to construct livestock holding yards in the three areas Kulamawe, Yaqbarsathi and Barambate which are strategic villages used as livestock market centres. There would be a need to visit these sites prior to the construction of the livestock holding yards as the team did not go to the sites. Dr Kithinji agreed that there was a need to construct the holding yards to improve the efficiency of vaccination drives conducted by the local veterinary authorities. He encouraged the WAPC to consult with the ministry of public works to ensure that the construction was done appropriately.

d) Verification of baseline data

The monitoring visit was also a chance to verify the baseline data that had been collected in the various wards. The baseline information collected in Kinna was consistent and the team verified this as shown in table 3 and 4 below

Indicator to be collected	Possible source of information	Numbers at Baseline/ before project implementation	Verified Baseline Information
Kinna			
Livestock			
1. Number of livestock deaths (2012)	Livestock officer	3039	3039
2. No. of laboratory samples	Veterinary Laboratory	0	0
3. Number of animal births (2012)	Livestock officer	6000	6000
4. Number of litres of milk produced per household per day	Households	5 Litres	5 litres
5. Number of animals taken to slaughterhouse (2012)	Slaughter house	2000	2000
6. Number of livestock sold (2012)	Market	2400	2400
7. Number of livestock disease outbreaks reported	Livestock officer	26	26

(2012)			
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Table 3: Kinna livestock verified baseline information

Indicator to be collected	Possible source of information	Numbers at Baseline/ before project implementation	Verified Baseline Information
Kinna			
Social			
1. Number of conflicts reports (2012)	Police post and Elders	140	140
2. Number of livestock traders (6month before project)	Market	75	75
3. Household expenditure on livestock drugs (2012)	Household survey samples	38400	38400 annually
4. Number of pupils enrolled in schools	Education officer/ School register	2033	2033
5. Number of marriages	Kadhi	76	76
6. Number of children born (2012)	Health office/Clinic	250	250
7. Number of businesses started or registered (2012)	Council office	40	40
8. Number of cultural ceremonies (2012)	Council of elders	15	15
9. Number of permanent houses constructed	Survey/Observation	30	30
10. Number of mosques constructed (2012)	Kadhi	2	2

Table 4: Kinna social and economic verified baseline information

e) Key interview findings

From interviews on the ground, the community in and around the Kinna area are knowledgeable about the projects being implemented. The men and women interviewed explained that they had heard about the WAPC and the work that they were implementing at the laboratory. The community were enthusiastic about the laboratory renovations as the

area had a prevalence of livestock diseases and there was a need for disease control. There is a lack of adequate communication channels between the WAPC and the community members as some of the settlements are very far and it is difficult to conduct meetings and pass on information. The WAPC lack the capacity to travel and hold meetings at each settlement so most of the information is passed through word of mouth. All the interviewees explained that they thought the projects were very necessary see excerpt below.

“The projects are very necessary especially the renovation of the laboratory, this is because as pastoralists we rely on our livestock and the project will assist the community on livestock disease diagnosis, treatment and control” Mr Ali Dube (Duse Village.)

The interviewees also expressed that they were happy that the WAPC was supporting the strengthening of the dedhas. The Borana regard the dedhas highly and are responsive to any messages/information that comes from the Dedha. The interviewees expressed concern over frequent conflict over resources with neighbouring communities and they indicated that by strengthening the dedhas and sharing the by-laws the conflicts would reduce.

During the monitoring visit, the team was able to meet the Division officer (Mr Mwangangi) who was very well informed and fully supportive of the projects. He also expressed concern about the laboratory staff housing that he was presently occupying. However it was agreed that the WAPC and the Division officer would come to an agreement of how to house the laboratory staff.

6.2.2 Garbatulla

a) Summary of activities proposed

The Garbatulla Ward Adaptation Committee are implementing 3 projects i.e. Strengthening of local institutions in natural resource management and fencing of two water pans at Belgesh and Harr Buyo. The team was able to speak to local Dedha members and a visit to the Harr Buyo water pan, due to time constraints and the long distance the team was not able to visit Belgesh water pan. The work at Belgesh water pan had not yet begun.

b) Activities observed

Strengthening of local institutions in natural resource management



Photo 25: Meeting with Dedha and WAPC members in Garbatulla

In Garbatulla ward there are Dedha councils in each of the 7 locations i.e. Malkadaka, Garbatulla, Boji, Garfasa, Escort, Tana and Kobola. Each Dedha council has 24 people who are elected from each settlement in the location. Dedha members are appointed to manage grazing areas, pasture, livestock issues and water resources. Each dedha in Garbatulla has a water manager called an aba-erega. Dedhas liaise with local government officials before undertaking any matters relating to natural resources for example during outbreaks of livestock diseases, the Dedha members consult the local livestock authorities before taking any measures. The dedhas have by-laws that have been presented to the Isiolo county assembly and they are awaiting feedback. The dedhas have been holding security meetings when conflict with neighbouring communities arose. A meeting was held in Garbatulla town centre with two Dedha members who informed the team of the need to strengthen and build the capacity of the dedhas especially in conflict resolution due to influx from neighbouring counties and wards.

The committee members informed the team that the strengthening the dedhas involved organising a meeting of all the Dedha committees in the ward and training them and building their capacity on natural resource management, weather forecasting and conflict resolution. The service provider for the training had been identified as Resource Advocacy

Program (RAP) which is an NGO based in Garbatulla. However none of the activities have begun the committee members told us that activities will begin by the 15th of November. A total of 150-250 people would be trained.

Fencing of Harr Buyo Pan

The fencing of Harr Buyo and construction of water troughs is another of the projects that is being implemented by the Garbatulla ward adaptation committee. During the visit the monitoring team met with the contractor who had begun work 2 weeks prior to the monitoring visit. The contractor indicated that he was pre-financing the project and was currently making the concrete poles for fencing in Garbatulla town centre. At the time of the visit, he had made 30 poles and was making 10 poles per day with an aim to make 250 poles to complete fencing. The contractor expressed that one of the constraints during the construction work was availability of water. He was fully committed to completing the project and building the water troughs and the pump house for the diesel fuelled generator. At the time of the visit, the pan was empty. It had been envisioned that the fencing would be done before the short rains commencing mid-October however this did not happen.

The water pan would be managed by a water manager (aba-erega) from the Dedha council who would charge water levies to for water for domestic and livestock use. The water levies would be collected by the WAPC and would be used to maintain the facility.



Photo 26: Construction materials at Harr Buyo water pan site



Photo 27: Harr Buyo water pan



Photo 28: Meeting with contractor on site

c) Key observations

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Some of the key observations made during the trip to Garbatulla include;

- Despite the fact that the Garbatulla WAPC had identified a service provider to build the capacity of the dedha committees, the WAPC had no information from the service providers on the actual curriculum/ modules to be used for the training
- The fencing of the two water pans at Harr Buyo and Belgesh should have been done prior to the short rains to allow for the pan to be fully fenced and managed after the rains had fallen and the water pan was full. At the time of the visit the pan was empty and the short rains were due at any time.

d) Verification of baseline data

Indicator to be collected	Possible source of information	Numbers at Baseline/ before project implementation	Verified Information
Garbatulla			
Livestock			
Price of milk at market	Garbatulla	Glass of Milk from June 2013 to next rainy season Ksh 20.00	Kshs 20 in Garbatulla ward
	Boji	Ksh 15.00	
	Malkadaka	Ksh 15.00	
	Belgesh	Ksh 15.00	
Price of meat at market	Garbatulla	1 kilo of meat Ksh 320.00	Kshs 320 in Garbatulla
	Boji	Ksh 300.00	

Indicator to be collected	Possible source of information	Numbers at Baseline/ before project implementation	Verified Information
	Malkadaka	Ksh 300.00	
Price of skin at market	Sheep	Ksh 150.00	Kshs 150 for Sheep hide Kshs 200 for Goat hide Kshs 1500 for Cow hide
	Goat	Ksh 200.00	
	Cow	Ksh 1500.00	
	Camel	No Market (thrown away)	
Number of livestock deaths	Goats	1000	
	Sheep	2500	
	Cow	3000	
	Camel	600	
Number of emergency livestock off take	Garbatulla ward	None during 2012.	None during 2012
Number of animals	Garbatulla ward	20,000 cows	3505 cattle 63098 sheep 59406 goats 7832 camel

Table 5: Garbatulla livestock verified baseline information

Indicator to be collected	Possible source of information	Numbers at Baseline/ before project implementation	Verified Information
Garbatulla			
Social			
Number of minutes of	Dedha	6 meetings in 2012	6 meetings in 2012 (approximately one every

meetings held			two months)
Number of conflict incidences (2012)	Police and Council of Elders	2 times Mathohokile twice	2 times
Number of water bourne diseases (2012)	Health Officer	5 outbreaks of ameobiasis	5 outbreaks
Number of dedhas established (2012)	Within the ward	10 Dedha within the ward	7 dedhas in each of the 7 locations
Number of aba-eregas appointed (2012)	Within the ward	None at the present	Each water point has aba-eregas. 8 aba-eregas
Presence of cheese (ititu)	Observation	At present none, plenty rainy season	None

Table 6: Garbatulla socio-economic verified baseline information

The baseline information collected was verified during the monitoring visit. Most of the verified information was consistent with the information that had been collected earlier. The price of milk, meat and hide were consistent with what had been collected. The information on livestock offtake was also the same. The livestock numbers were verified by Stanley Kirimi one of the monitoring team members who is the Garbatulla Livestock Production Officer and the numbers collected were much higher than the actuals on the ground (see table 5 above).

The verified baseline information on social issues was consistent with what has been collected previously (see table 6 above)

e) Key interview findings

Interviews from the ground revealed that the community were aware of the projects being implemented by the Garbatulla WAPC however there is no formal mode of communication between the WAPC and the community. The interviewees explained that the WAPC should hold more meetings to enable the community members to ask questions. The community members interviewed reiterated that the projects were very necessary in the area especially the fencing of the water pans and improper utilisation of water sources was a big problem in Garbatulla ward.

Garbatulla Radio Station

The team visited the Garbatulla radio station. This station was built with funds from the Isiolo County Adaptation Fund to transmit climate information in the local language. The radio station was officially opened on 29th October 2012 however to date it is not up and running. This is due to a lack of a frequency from the Communications Commission of Kenya which the project secretariat is applying for.



Photo 29: Monitoring visit team members at Garbatulla radio station

6.2.3 Sericho

a) Summary of activities proposed

Sericho ward adaptation committee is implementing 3 projects i.e. strengthening local institutions on natural resource management, fencing of Manyangap and Fororsa water pans and construction of a shallow well at Hawaye.

b) Activities observed

Fencing of Manyangap Pan

The monitoring team had a chance to visit both Manyangap and Fororsa pan. At Manyangap pan the fencing was 95% complete with the contractors hoping to finish the fencing in the

first week of November. The team met the contractor from Nagayo general contractors at the site. The contractor was using concrete poles and wire fencing around the pan. He indicated that lack of water was a huge constraint during the construction and had been buying water at Kshs 40 for 30 litres from Modogashe town centre.



Photo 30: Fencing at Manyangap pan



Photo 31: Manyangap pan

Fencing of Fororsa Pan

The monitoring visit team visited the Fororsa water pan and met the contractor, the local chief and the water source manager (aba-erega). From observation, the fencing of Fororsa water pan was almost complete and the contractor was hoping to complete the work by the end of the 1st week of November.



Photo 32: Fencing at Fororsa pan



Photo 33: Gate and fence at Fororsa water pan

Excavation and rehabilitation of Hawaye well

The team visited Hawaye which is in a drought grazing area, however the excavation and rehabilitation of the well had not yet commenced as the bill of quantities has not been completed. The WAPC informed the team that once the bill of quantities had been completed, the tenders would be re-evaluated and the service provider chosen. The WAPC members informed the team that they hoped to begin work before the end of November.



Photo 34: Construction materials at Hawaye

c) Key observations

Some of the key observations made during the trip to Sericho are listed below;

- In both Manyangap and Fororsa pan, fencing has been constructed however the WAPC had not included the construction of water troughs and purchase of a generator to pump the water. The lack of the water troughs and generator meant that in Fororsa pan which had water animals were drinking water straight from the pan which caused contamination. It was observed that the water in the pan had turned a greenish colour due to contamination and the sand surrounding the pan had a lot of animal stool which would be carried into the water once the rains begun.
- Manyangap pan needed excavation to remove all the sand that was contaminated with animal stool
- Due to lack of water troughs in Fororsa pan, there was a likelihood of waterborne disease outbreaks from contaminated water as the team observed that women from surrounding areas were collecting water for domestic consumption from the pan.



Photo 35: Goats drinking water at Fororsa pan



Photo 36: Women fetching water for domestic use at Fororsa pan

d) Verification of baseline data

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The livestock numbers collected by the WAPC were exaggerated and the actual numbers are in table 7 below. The rest of the baseline information was verified as consistent with what had been collected earlier.

Indicator to be collected	Possible source of information	Number	Verified Information
Sericho			
Livestock			
Number of livestock population	Livestock officer	60,000 Cattle	28,374 cattle
		150,000 Shoats	45,090 sheep
			54,739 goats
			6177 camel
Number of livestock markets established	Livestock officer	0	
Number of livestock using water pan and well		1000 Cattle	1000 cattle
		30,000 shoats	30,000 shoats
		900 Camel	900 camel

Table 7: Sericho Livestock verified baseline information

Indicator to be collected	Possible source of information	Number	Verified Information
Sericho			
Water			
Number of water bourne disease outbreaks	Clinic, health officer	45 cases	45 cases
Volume of water available for both domestic and livestock use	Water management committee	2 million m3 (Fororsa Pan)	
Number of wells	Water management	0	0

rehabilitated	committee/observation		
Number of water pans fenced	Water management committee/observation	0	0

Table 8: Sericho water verified baseline information

Indicator to be collected	Possible source of information	Number	Verified Information
Sericho			
Social			
Population of town (human)	Chiefs office	14,000	14000
Number of households with regular income	Household survey	620	620
Number of households from neighbouring counties/wards allowed to graze in Sericho	Household survey	300	300
Number of conflict incidences	Police, council of elders	6 incidences	6 incidences
Number of elders/dedha committee members attending NRM meetings	Observation	40	40
Number of NRM meetings held	Observation	10	10

Table 9: Sericho socio-economic verified baseline information

e) Key interview findings

The projects were well received and community members both male and female were pleased with the progress of the projects. However there was a need for water troughs to manage the water resource. The community were concerned about contamination of the water resource especially as Sericho is a water scarce area and has few water pans.

7. General conclusions of ward interventions

The monitoring visit was important as it provided an opportunity for the CAPC to learn about the implementation of the CAF funded projects, it also gave a chance for them to collect views from the community.

The delay in implementation of the projects was one of the major issues that the community were unhappy with. There seemed to be a lack of proper communication channels between the community and the WAPC with the community not receiving adequate feedback. All the project interventions are all relevant to the community. In Sericho in particular the community were fully supportive about the interventions as the area is water scarce and most households have to travel long distances to fetch water. In Isiolo North, communication and feedback between communities and WAPCs was varied in different places. Where a WAPC member was resident in Oldonyiro Ward, community members were more knowledgeable of the projects, and provided feedback to the WAPC. However, this was not the case in some of the other communities.

In Isiolo North, some key preliminary steps were skipped in the project development process for some of the water projects. For example, in Oldonyiro, design and development of detailed Bills of Quantities for new and existing sand dams, as well as environmental impacts assessments/audits were not done prior to the tender process. Consequently, service providers were identified and contracted to implement these projects based on an incomplete process. This could have implications such as the need to revise service providers' activities, budgets, work plans and contracts; further delaying project implementation.

The interventions being implemented in the wards are progressing quite well despite the financial constraints. However there were a few issues arising from observations

- The bills of quantities in most of the wards were not developed appropriately and this was a concern of the contractors in Kinna and Sericho. For instance in Sericho the contractor in Manyangap indicated that the bill of quantities for materials such as cement were inadequate. The contractor ran out of cement to make the concrete poles and had to continue with the work whilst hoping that there could be an amendment to the bills of quantities and contract. The bills of quantities had indicated 280 poles however about 340 had been used. This was also the case in

Fororsa. In Kinna the contractor explained that the bill of quantities did not include the paving of the building as well as installation of security lights which were essential. It was clear that the WAPC's needed to consult with the department of public works in Isiolo when developing the bill of quantities to ensure that all construction was done adequately.

- The projects that included construction work to be undertaken by a contractor did not include a rectification period after the contract was complete. This should have been included to ensure that the contractor could be called upon to repair any defects 3-6months after the construction is complete.
- The Kinna laboratory intervention proposal overlooked transport requirements for the seconded laboratory staff. This was essential to ensure that the staff could travel between the different locations in the ward to collect samples from livestock. There was a need to purchase motorcycles which would require a proposal to be developed.
- The strengthening of dedhas and other local committees were too vague on what the capacity building would include. The WAPC's did not have a clear curriculum or training course that they wanted the committees to be trained on. In all the wards i.e. Kinna, Garbatulla and Sericho did not have any sample training curricular for the dedha's.
- The fencing of the water pans needed to be reinforced with traditional shrub fencing i.e. place tree branches as fences behind the actual wire fence to ensure that animals did not break the wire fence or try to get into the area under the wires. This was a suggestion put to the WAPC who agreed to mobilise the community to put up the traditional fence.
- The proposals developed in Sericho for fencing Manyangap and Fororsa did not include the construction of water troughs and pump shed for generators. The water troughs and generator are essential to managing the water in the pan. These should have been included in both proposals to avoid contamination. The Sericho WAPC suggested that they could look into their budget to check if they could write a new proposal for the troughs and generator sets. If this was not possible, they would include a proposal in phase 2 of the CAF funds.

Some of the baseline data provided by the WAPCs appeared to contain errors. As mentioned earlier, data collected from county-level stakeholders was not disaggregated by Ward in some instances. For example, four sand dams were observed in Oldonyiro Ward, whilst baseline data indicated there were only three sand dams.

8. Main recommendations and way forward

Technical support is required for all the ward interventions. The CAPC needs to work closely with the WAPCs to ensure that the proposals are technically sound. In this instance, if technical input was provided in the Kinna laboratory proposal the transport of laboratory staff would have been included. The technical input should also be provided for the bill of quantities. The drafting of the bills of quantities should be in consultation with the local department of public works.

The WAPCs were encouraged to budget for technical input that could be required during the development of proposals. It was recommended that project proposals allocate 10% of their total budgets for environmental impacts mitigation; and include budget allocations for technical services. Alternatively, budgets for technical services could be drawn from the CAPC budget. In addition, Bills of Quantities developed for infrastructural projects should include and allocate 10% of their budgets for technical supervision. This would ensure that technically sound proposals are put forward.

It was recommended that water projects be subjected to environmental audits as applicable. This would ensure compliance with the National Environment Management Authority regulations, and build in appropriate environmental impacts mitigation measures.

The CAPC should also support WAPCs by providing requisite data and information, as well as creating awareness and promoting buy-in to the projects among the county government as part of institutionalization. For example, the CAPC can inform county government about the projects and link communities with education sector officers with a view to supporting and implementing education-related projects identified by communities in Oldonyiro and Yamicha.

The timings of the implementation of the project should have been better planned, as it would have been ideal to fence the empty water pans before the short rains fell. If this was done the management of the filled water pan would have taken place after fencing.

There should be communication channels developed and budgeted for between the WAPC and the local community. The WAPC should work with the local authorities to create opportunities for passing of information to the communities. This can be arranged through barazas and other media. In addition, further capacity development on; and improvement of

documentation of community activities in the project should be done as part of the institutional memory, for accountability and evidence.

During the debrief meeting, the CAPC chairman suggested that there should be a monitoring visit held by the CAPC during the first week of December with a third one planned in February 2014.

Appendix 1: Project activity monitoring checklist

Garbatulla Project	Checklist	Notes
Strengthening of local institutions in Natural Resource Management in Garbatulla Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many existing dedha councils are there • If yes to above, has a ward assembly been held • Is there a list of members of dedhas? What are their names? • Have NRM monitors been identified? • Has the identification of persons who shall 	

Garbatulla Project	Checklist	Notes
	<p>regulate grazing patterns, water points been done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there existing abaeregas/ water managers? What are their names • Do the by-laws exist and are they documented. • Have the by-laws been presented to the county government/assembly and is their evidence of this • When are the inter-ward and cross border meetings been planned? • Has there been an attempt to liaise with line 	

Garbatulla Project	Checklist	Notes
	<p>ministries to enforce customary NRM regulation. What have been the activities on this</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have resource management and governance training facilitators been identified. If yes, are there dates for training • Have grazing grounds and watering points been identified 	
<p>Fencing of Belgesh water pan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there an existing water management structure • Has tendering for services been done? 	

Garbatulla Project	Checklist	Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have materials been purchased? 	
Fencing of Harr Buyo Water pan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there an existing water management structure • Has tendering for services been done? • Have materials been purchased? 	

Appendix 2: Views from the Community checklist

Questions	Notes
What is their knowledge about the WAPC projects	
How do you see the projects progressing?	
What are the lines of communication with the WAPC, do the community members get briefings from the WAPC.	
Does the community provide feedback to the WAPC?	
Do they think the projects are necessary and solving the issues the community is facing?	

Appendix 3: Sericho Ward Dedha Members

Bulla Location

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----|----------------|
| 1. | Guracha Boru – Chairman | 9. | Ahmed Mohamed |
| 2. | Maalim Abdi Ali | 10. | Jamra Hiloule |
| 3. | Maalim Abdi Happi | 11. | Ali Malow |
| 4. | Hassan Liban Halake | 12. | Dabaso Guyo |
| 5. | Mumina Abey | 13. | Rukia Kullu |
| 6. | Habiba Abduba | 14. | Afan Jillo |
| 7. | Kabale Dalacha | 15. | Muktar Abakula |
| 8. | Boru Abaarma | | |

Modogashe Location

1. Mohamed Madera
2. Ibrahim Hajj Diba
3. Abai Licho
4. Abdullahi Diba
5. Kabale Garissa
6. Safia Turo
7. Safia Jonis
8. Hassan Gonjobe

Appendix 4 : Rangelands Users Association Management Committee Members

1. Diba Golicha-Chairman
2. Abdi Tene Secretary
3. Jaldesa Talicha-Treasurer
4. Mero Adan-Chuli Biliko
5. Ibrahim Diba- Bulesa
6. Golombo Huka-Boda
7. Boru Kaldicha- Merti South
8. Ibrahim Koricha- Merti South
9. Abdi Duba- Saleti
10. Abdi Dida-Mata Arba
11. Kanoë Kanchora- Malkadaka
12. Ali Guyo Jaldesa-Galesa Dabacha
13. Boru Tumbulicha- Galdech Dabasa
14. Turo Buke-Merti
15. Jatani Duba (deceased)
16. Adan Diba-ex officio member (chief of Yamicha location).



Project materials

Climate Change

Keywords:

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E),
TAMD, Kenya



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Funded by:



This research was funded by UK aid from the UK Government, however the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the views of the UK Government.