FINAL REPORT | BASELINE STUDY

RESILIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS [USTAHIMILIVU] PROGRAM IN WEST POKOT

December | **2020**

NRT NORTHERN RANGELANDS TRUST

amref health africa

SOMIRENEC Social Ministry Research Network

E4IMPACT FOUNDATION

CEFA Il seme della solidarietà

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THIS BASELINE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED BY

OMONDI OTIENO OOYI & CHACHA LUCAS MOSENDA

OF CHASP ADVISORY LIMITED - WITH THE INVALUABLE SUPPORT OF THE PROJECT PARTNERS, COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF WEST POKOT, THE NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY, THE MANAGEMENT OF PELLOW AND MASOL CONSERVANCIES, AND THE COMMUNITIES.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Area Advisory Committee
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BFCI	Baby-friendly Community Initiative
BWC	Beneficiary Welfare Committee
CC	County Coordinator
CCI	Charitable Children's Institutions
CEFA	European Committee for Training and Agriculture
CHEWS	Community Health Extension Workers
CHMT	County Health Management Team
CHU	Community Health Units
CHV	Community Health Volunteers
CMSG	Community Mother Support Group
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CTPs	Cash Transfer Programmes
CT-OVC	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
DCS	Department of Children Services
DHIS	District Health Information System
E4IMPACT	Entrepreneurship for Impact Foundation
FGDs	Focused Group Discussions
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoK	Government of Kenya
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Programme
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
KSEIP	Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion Programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIS	Management Information System
MIYCN	Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition
MoLSP	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCPWD	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NRT	Northern Rangelands Trust
NSNP	National Safety Net Programme
NSPP	National Social Protection Policy
NSPS	National Social Protection Secretariat
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NTAC	National Technical Advisory Committee
OM	Operational Manual
OP-CT	Older Persons Cash Transfer
PLW	Pregnant and/or Lactating Woman
PWSD-CT	Cash transfer to Persons with Severe Disabilities
SAU	Social Assistance Unit
SBCC	Social Behavior Change Communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SOMINEREC	Social Ministry Research Network Centre
TA	Technical Assistance
ToC	Theory of Change
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAC	Violence Against Children
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

West Pokot County has two predominant livelihood zones characterized by Agricultural and Livestock practices. High poverty head count ratio, low literacy and formal employment opportunities are common. Social networks are strong, especially within families and clans. Despite its potential for economic development, adverse climatic conditions, inappropriate rangeland utilization systems, limited infrastructure, and sporadic conflicts constrain efforts for local growth. Consequently, locals constantly face threats from frequent and severe climate induced recurrent disasters (droughts, floods, etc) and environmental degradation, with overstretching of traditional coping systems and household recovery capacity.

In response, the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) commissioned the Resilience for Sustainable Livelihoods, Ustahimilivu Program as an effort to improve resilience of communities in ASAL areas of Kenya to drought and other effects of climate change. Specifically, the program will; Enhance food and nutrition security of vulnerable households, especially for women and children in West Pokot County, and generate sustainable livelihoods and protect productive assets in West Pokot County.

The program is designed around a multi-sectoral approach which leverages on the unique capacities of 5 partners, and the existence of two community conservancies in Pellow and Masol. The 5 key partners include;

- *Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT)* who will lead components on natural resource management, technical support to community conservancies, resilience building and livestock value chains
- *Amref Health Africa* who will support the community health strategy, promote hygiene through WASH initiatives, and lead any health-related advocacy initiatives necessary within the program.
- *Entrepreneurship for Impact Foundation (E4IMPACT)* who will implement components on value chains, market linkages, entrepreneurship, and early warning systems.
- *Social Ministry Research Network Centre (SOMIRENEC)* who will implement the peace building and conflict management component.
- *CEFA (European Committee for Training and Agriculture)* whose role will be around irrigation infrastructure and agriculture development through a value chain approach

Other key actors in the program would include the National Drought Management Authority, The County Government of West Pokot, Office of the County Commissioner, and the Community Conservancies at Pellow and Masol.

Further to this background, NRT established the need to conduct a baseline study for the program in order to generate useful information that will enable NRT to; validate the different proposed approaches, track and measure performance (through indicator benchmarks), make informed strategic and operational decisions, influence county government responses, and generate knowledge for use in planning and possible (re)design of the program in West-Pokot.

In particular, the aim of this baseline study was to determine the overall merit and value of the program, by addressing questions on the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and

sustainability of the activities that are be meant to improve the livelihoods of 13,659 direct beneficiaries - spread across 11 wards and in 2 livelihood zones.

The Study has generated qualitative and quantitative data useful for understanding of the program context, the policy landscape, the processes of beneficiary engagement, and for recommending practical ways through which to sustain effective program delivery and realize functional partnerships with the relevant actors.

The study adopted a descriptive cross-sectional participatory methodology with both quantitative and qualitative approaches utilized to gather conclusive empirical data on livelihood outcomes, and other aspects of programming including approaches, strategies and socio-cultural factors critical to implementation. A total of 1165 Household interviews, 16 Community level Focused Group Discussions, and 24 Key Informant interviews with key stakeholders were conducted by the research team.

In summary, the study yielded the following top-level findings and recommendations;

a) That a rigorous context and needs analysis was conducted and factored into the design of the proposed program activities. This baseline study considers the proper use of contextual information as good practice that should be sustained within Consortium Partners. It must however be noted that in the absence of a project feasibility study, the design of the Ustahimilivu relied on the depth of their understanding of the operational context and were properly guided by consultations with different stakeholders like NDMA, Conservancy Management Boards and the relevant County Government Departments. **Put together, it can therefore be concluded that the choice of activities, outcomes and the resulting performance indicators, was informed by an understanding of the contextual scenarios - obtained through sustained presence in the County and through consultations with key actors.**

   The design thus relied on tested and proven solutions to address challenges to livelihood resilience in West Pokot County. The approach adopted by the program will consolidate gains from past/on-going similar actions and proposes a set of interventions that will contribute to improved livelihood options for the target populations. **Commendably, this baseline study is yet another deliberate effort/opportunity to quantify critical indicators that will be used to measure the exact changes at both population and systemic levels.** It generates additional knowledge on the indicators and outcome areas, with the purpose being to strengthen the delivery of program interventions. In this way, **the baseline study adds to the quality and fluidity of program design.**

   However, considering the rapidly changing operational contexts, **precautions must be taken to ensure that monitoring data is gathered with absolute fidelity and that such data is continuously analyzed and utilized to inform program management** – including the need for a review (should that be a necessary response to an emerging scenario).

b) The internal logic of the Ustahimilivu Program is valid and sound with the goal, expected outcomes, and outputs having very clear causal linkages. **The potential for selected activities to create the changes envisaged in outcomes is evident** - to the extent that internal mechanisms of implementation remain efficient, and external factors do not change rapidly over the life of the program. Based on opinions of community level stakeholders interviewed (through KIIs and FGDs) during the baseline, the proposed actions of the project reflect contextual realities and are in line with the needs of the target populations.

That said, the logical sequencing of activities depicted in the logical framework should be improved to ensure an accurate alignment of outcomes to the indicators. There are obvious overlaps in the indicators between Outcome 1 and Outcome 2. Put differently, some of the indicators listed for Outcome 2 speak to more to Outcome 1 and the program team should therefore consider a comprehensive review of the Logical Framework – despite the fact that this report has provided a proposed revised Log Frame (in the sections below). On the most part, the indicators listed are inadequate in their measurement of the outcomes and therefore the baseline study has proposed additional indicators and provided the corresponding baseline values.

c) The adoption of approaches that promote community resilience and which strengthen the integration of Community Conservancies into Community initiatives is certainly commendable. **Even more commendable is the extent to which the program proposes to utilize a systems approach to improve household productivity and address institutional capacity gaps at the county level.** Building the productive capacity of the communities within Masol and Pellow Conservancies, investing in social safeguards that improve their resilience to incidences of drought, and working with the government authorities to improve their access to essential livelihood services (including health), is a strategic, comprehensive, and certainly well thought out combination of approaches which has great potential for impact, and for replication upon successful implementation. The consortium partners have the requisite technical and resource capacities to implement this program, seeing as no major capacity gaps were identified.

d) **NRT has sufficient capacity for management level monitoring and evaluation, and the project indicators are sufficient** (save for a few realignments as recommended in 3.1(b) above. Activity-based monitoring is recommended as it is less prone to inconsistencies considering progress data would be summarized quarterly to capture changes in project indicators. **This study recommends the development of a Performance Monitoring Plan, which will be a practical tool to guide for field teams on the nature of data to be collected, the frequency with which such data should be collected, how it is to be collected (tools), and how it is to be analyzed and utilized.**

Notably, **the partners within the consortium have diverse levels of capacity on M&E and the Program Management Team will need to be proactive in providing M&E support to partners.**

e) It is not exactly clear if the exit and sustainability planning has been factored in the design. Instead, sustainability of the program is only inferred and therefore remains a subtle aspect of the program design. The program needs to subsequently develop a continuity plan (complete with milestones) to ensure community activities continue beyond closeout as some of the activities suggested may require strong post implementation support – like those on the mango and honey value chains. **Transfer of Knowledge, inclusivity, community organizing, and community asset management are a few ideas that could easily be incorporated into the Continuity Plan as a means of ensuring the intended achievements of the program are sustained beyond the implementation period.**

f) The program design satisfactorily identifies risk factors and purposes to track and report such factors. However, the design could benefit from succinct description of risk scenarios and suggest appropriate response/coping mechanisms. For instance, risks associated with political interference, drought/conflict related emergencies causing massive movements in target population, or the resistance by the communities based on the history of relationship with the conservancies, should be mapped, anticipated and program coping mechanisms developed.

g) Based on the complexity of the program, the ability to leverage on partnerships would be critical to effective implementation. The program as currently designed will adopt a multisectoral approach in the roll out of activities. For example, there are obvious points of linkage in the activities of the various consortium partners which should be exploited. There are also clear provisions for work with county government departments and the community conservancies.

   Beyond these provisions, **it will be important for each partner to map out grass-root actors within its result area and build valuable community level partnerships. In addition, there is need for a better appreciation of the structures of coordination that already exist within the county such as the County Steering Committees, the Health Stakeholder Forums, and other sectoral Technical Working Groups** – which would provide platforms for sustained collaborations and strengthen the program's commitment towards a systems approach. Most importantly, the participation in these collaborative frameworks will ensure that any capacity investments for County Departments is strategic and responsibility shared with other actors in the county.

In addition to these top-level findings, the survey also generated quantified findings on the various outcome level indicators of the project. These have been summarized in the Outcome Indicator Matrix attached below and further captured in the revised logical framework as annexed.

Summary of Baseline Values

Result Pathway	Results Statement	Verifiable Indicators	Baseline Value
IMPACT	Contribute towards increased resilience of communities in ASAL areas of Kenya to drought and other effects of climate change	Percentage increase in Household Food Consumption Score	58.2
		Average increase in household income in KES per month.	KES 10.494.75
		% decrease in under five chronic malnutrition rates (calculated as GAM rate based on weight for height z-score)	11.70%
		Presence of county level policies and mechanisms for drought resilience (Rangelands management, NRM, Community conservancy policy)	0
		Percentage reduction on the incidences of conflict reported	25%
OUTCOMES	**Outcome 1:** Improvement in climate resilient agriculture and livestock productivity	Proportion of Households that practice livestock farming	75%
		% increase of livestock farmers taking up livestock insurance	0
		Number of Livestock farmers adopting Fodder production	1,200
		Number of fodder actors with increased knowledge on business and financial model	0
		Increase in income from livestock production	KES 9,920
		% increase in mango production within the county	25,000 tons
		Increase in the quantity of honey produced per year per beekeeper	33kgs
		% increase in access to water for irrigation	11%
	Outcome 2: Improved community and HH resilience against recurrent drought and effects of	Proportion of target HH actively participating in the Micro-entrepreneurship support program	23%
		% of HHs reporting improved access to Markets for their produce	0

	climate change through investments in community and household practices and assets	Percentage reduction in the incidences of Human Wildlife Conflict	crop raiding (50.0%), attacks on humans (27.3%) and livestock depredation (17.6%).
		Number of women self-help groups adopting the Viable alternative IGA identified	0
		Number of business environment reforms on entrepreneurship developed	0
		Number of agro-pastoralists who follow the promoted climate smart data in their decision-making	0
		Presence of effective drought early warning mechanisms	0
		Number of relevant County line ministries adopting climate change adaptation technologies	0
	Outcome 3: Improvement in access to nutrition and WASH services	Proportion of HHs demonstrating improvements in Access to Water and adoption of Hygiene Practices (based on SPHERE Standards)	10.80%
		% average improvement in under five nutrition indicators for West Pokot County.	Stunting (35.1%), SAM (1.9%), Vitamin A coverage (21%)
	Outcome 4: West Pokot County with strengthened administrative services, cross-sectoral collaboration	Number of partnership agreements /MOUs in place between County govt, NRT and community conservancies	0
		Number of multi-sectoral coordination meetings on food and nutrition security;	0
		Number of Multi-sectoral consultative meetings to draft or review policy and strategy documents such as CIDPs and Action Plans;	0

Table 1: Summary of Baseline Values

BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

Populations living in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) in Kenya are faced with numerous socio-economic challenges that compromise their ability to adapt to the occasional occurrences of drought and conflict. Such challenges include economic marginalization, inappropriate development priorities, increasing resource competition and climate change. Collectively, these challenges intensify poverty, inadequacy of basic services and loss of livelihoods. A comprehensive response to these disruptions in livelihoods requires a collective approach that involves local communities, development partners, the private sector and the government at both county and national level.

West Pokot County has two predominant livelihood zones characterized by Agricultural and Livestock practices. High poverty head count ratio, low literacy and formal employment opportunities are common. Social networks are strong, especially within families and clans. Despite its potential for economic development, adverse climatic conditions, inappropriate rangeland utilization systems, limited infrastructure, and sporadic conflicts constrain efforts for local growth. Consequently, locals constantly face threats from frequent and severe climate induced recurrent disasters (droughts, floods, etc) and environmental degradation, with overstretching of traditional coping systems and household recovery capacity.

In response, the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) commissioned the Resilience for Sustainable Livelihoods, Ustahimilivu Program as an effort to improve resilience of communities in ASAL areas of Kenya to drought and other effects of climate change. Specifically, the program will; **Enhance food and nutrition security of vulnerable households, especially for women and children in West Pokot County, and generate sustainable livelihoods and protect productive assets in West Pokot County.**

3.1. The Partners

The program is designed around a multi-sectoral approach which leverages on the unique capacities of 5 partners, and the existence of two community conservancies in Pellow and Masol. Below is a description of the Consortium partners and the roles they will play in the delivery of the program;

3.1.1. Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT)

NRT is a community conservancy membership organization whose mission is to develop resilient community conservancies, which transform people's lives, secure peace and conserve natural resources. The organization supports indigenous communities to:

- Develop locally-led governance structures that complement traditional, indigenous systems
- Conceive and manage peace and security programmes
- Influence investments and actions in natural resources management
- Manage sustainable businesses that complement conservation efforts

NRT fundraises for member conservancies, and provides advice and guidance on management. The organization also supports a wide range of training, monitors performance, and works as an independent third party in support of conservancy partnerships with county and national government, investors and development partners. At the time of this Baseline Study, NRT had 39 member conservancies covering 42,000 square kilometers of northern and coastal Kenya, home to around 320,000 indigenous people belonging to 18 different ethnic groups. The conservancies incorporate a diverse range of habitats, from mountains, dense forests and mighty rivers to deserts, savannahs, lakes, deltas and the Indian Ocean.

Within the Ustahimilivu Program, **NRT leads natural resource management, technical support to community conservancies, resilience building and livestock value chains components.**

3.1.2. Amref Health Africa

Amref Health works across Kenya with a diverse range of communities from urban slums in Nairobi, remote rural areas in the north-east and south, to lake regions in the west and coastal region in the east. The organization has curved out Community Health Systems Strengthening as a distinct area of expertise and used this advantage to forge collaborations and partnerships across the country. In particular, the organization designs and implements programs that address the burden of infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and maternal mortality – around which it has nearly 40 active projects across the country.

Within the Ustahimilivu Program, **Amref Health Africa Role supports the community health strategy, promote hygiene through WASH initiatives, and lead any health-related advocacy initiatives necessary within the program.**

3.1.3. Entrepreneurship for Impact Foundation (E4IMPACT)

The Foundation promotes impact entrepreneurship in Africa through the Global MBA in Impact Entrepreneurship, offered in partnership with the Università Cattolica of Milan and the local African Universities – through which participants acquire knowledge and skills useful to start or scale a business and that contribute to the sustainable development. The program supports in; Transforming a business idea into a business plan, improving an existing business, and Creating partnerships with investors, suppliers and customers.

E4impact also supports the expansion of African and International SMEs in the Sub-Saharan area through its Business Scaling Lab. By matching them with reliable local entrepreneurs, the organization offers small businesses a low cost, low risk opportunity to grow their business models. Within the Program, **E4Impacts implements components on value chains, market linkages, entrepreneurship, and early warning systems.**

3.1.4. Social Ministry Research Network Centre (SOMIRENEC)

SOMIRENEC is a leading not-for-profit, non-governmental organization implementing diverse community projects for social transformation. SOMIRENEC's focus areas include; Peace Building and Conflict Management, Education, Health, Microfinance, and support to the Elderly. SOMIRENEC's mandate is to enable people's capacities and capabilities with local resources in order to develop peoples' sustainable livelihoods and strengthen livelihoods support systems.

Within the Program, **SOMIRENEC implements the peace building and conflict management component.**

3.1.5. CEFA (European Committee for Training and Agriculture)

CEFA The seed of Solidarity is a non-governmental organization that has been working for 45 years in order to overcome hunger and poverty. It helps the poorest communities in the world in reaching food self-sufficiency and respect for fundamental rights (education, work, health, gender equality, freedom of expression). The purpose of CEFA is sustainable development, which is the ability to implement initiatives for land development, encouraging local population to be the protagonist of their change. **CEFAs role is water infrastructures and agriculture development through a value chain approach**

3.1.6. Other Key Actors

a) **The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA):** is a public body established by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) Act, 2016. The Act gives NDMA the mandate to exercise overall coordination over all matters relating to drought risk management, and to establish mechanisms, either on its own or with stakeholders, that will end drought emergencies in Kenya. The NDMA provides a platform for long-term drought planning and action, as well as a mechanism for solid coordination across Government and with all other stakeholders. The Authority will provide oversight and technical support to the drought management and resilience building components of the Ustahimilivu program

b) **County Government of West Pokot:** Provides the cross sectoral linkages and platforms for multi-sectoral convergence. The program will involve and utilize the structures of the county government throughout the process of implementation.

c) **Office of the County Commissioner:** Will provide support to peace building initiatives undertaken through local community peace forums and structures.

d) **Community Conservancies:** The Conservancy model Supported by the Northern Rangelands Trust had been successfully used in West Pokot County. All the affairs of the NRT member community conservancies are run by the local communities themselves, with technical and oversight support from NRT. Pellow and Masol Community Conservancies are located in West pokot and North Pokot Sub-Counties. It covers three wards namely Endough, Kasei and part of Seker Ward. It is located in the following locations; Kositei, Kaptolomwo and Korpo. It is located in several Sub-locations that are Chepokachim and Kasitei in Kositei Location, Sonkok, Kour, Ombolion, Sirwach and Kachawa Sub-Locations.

3.2. Geography

West Pokot County is one of the 14 Counties in the Rift Valley region. The county covers an area of approximately 9,169 square kilometers and stretches a distance of 132 kilometers from North to South. It is situated in the North Rift along Kenya's Western boundary with Uganda border. It borders Turkana County to the North and North East, Trans Nzoia County to the South, Elgeyo Marakwet County and Baringo County to the South East and East respectively.

The county is characterized by a variety of topographic features. On the northern and north eastern parts are the dry plains, with an altitude of less than 900m above sea level. On the southeastern part are Cherangani Hills with an altitude of 3,370m above sea level.

Landscapes associated with this range of altitude include spectacular escarpments of more than 700m. The high-altitude areas have high agricultural potential while medium-altitude areas lie between 1,500m and 2,100m above sea level and receive low rainfall in addition to being predominantly pastoral land. The low altitude areas include Alale, Kacheliba, Kongelai. On avererage, the county has a bimodal type of rainfall. The long rains fall between April and August while the short rains fall between October and February. There is, however, great variation in the total amount and distribution of the rainfall received in the county. The lowlands receive 600 mm per annum while the highlands receive 1,600 mm per annum.

The county also experiences great variations in temperature with the lowlands experiencing temperatures of up to 34 Degrees Celsius and the highlands experiencing moderate temperatures of 150 Degrees Celsius.

West Pokot County has four constituencies, namely Kapenguria, Kacheliba, Pokot South and Sigor constituencies. It has 4 sub counties, 20 wards, 65 locations and 224 sub locations.

3.3. Demographics

According to the Kenya Population and housing Census, 2019, West Pokot has an estimated population of 621,241, with a total of 307,013 males (49.4%), against 314,213 females (50.6%). The population is made of the 0-14 age bracket, making up 51.1%of the population, 15-64 years, at 46%of the population, while the 65+years, makes up 2.9% of the population. The average household family size of 5.3 persons per HH across the county.

West Pokot has a high poverty index of 57.3%. (West Pokot CIDP 2018), and is mainly inhabited by the majority Pokot and minority Sengwer Community. However, the County has other ethnic communities, particularly in the areas surrounding Kapenguria in the highland areas. 34 per cent of the county population are employed, while 37 per cent (153,648 persons) are economically inactive. (West Pokot CIDP 2018)

Population distribution in the county is influenced by climatic conditions and socio-economic development. Urban areas and high potential agricultural areas have high population distribution and density. The population density for the county is expected to increase from 85 in 2018 to 108 and 147 persons per square km in 2022 and 2030 due to the high population growth.

The County has mixed religions, predominant being Christians. However, it's notable that the community has strong cultural beliefs that are often expressed through such practices like Female genital mutilation. The dominant Pokot and Sengwer communities are a highly patriarchal community, that largely accounts for the relatively lower access to education for girls.

3.4. Education

The overall illiteracy rate stands at a high of 67%. There are 1,032 pre-primary school centres in the county with 838 ECD teachers. ECDE enrolment currently stands at 77,679 giving teacher pupil ratio of 1:92. This enrolment represents approximately 51 percent of the total eligible number of ECD school age children under this age bracket. Low enrolment is contributed by nomadic lifestyle, long distances to schools and lack of enough feeding program.

There are 554 primary schools with total enrolment of 186,708 pupils in the county. There are 3005 teachers giving teacher pupil ratio of 1:62. The county has a gross primary school enrolment of 89 percent and a transition rate of 66 percent to secondary schools. Issues affecting primary school going school children in the county include lack of sanitary pads, inadequate teaching staff, early marriages, female genital mutilation, child labour, sexual abuse, inadequate learning and reading materials, inadequate access to water and healthcare, insecurity, high household poverty levels, inadequate parental care and lack of electricity connections in some schools.

There are 120 secondary schools with total enrolment of 156,272 students in the county. There is a total of 987 teachers giving Teacher pupil ratio of 1:158 The county has a gross secondary school enrolment of 75 percent. Staffing and school infrastructure needs to be proved to enhance the learning environment and ensure quality education. (West Pokot CIDP 2018)

3.5. Health and Nutrition

According to the West Pokot County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022, and in line with the Kenya National Health Sector Strategy, health services are provided at four main levels - community health services constituting of 60 community units and 95 dispensaries, 10 health centres, 5 sub-county hospitals and one county referral hospital. The County also has 6 private clinics and one mobile clinic under the Beyond Zero initiative. The Health Worker-to-Population ratio stands at 1:1563 as compared to the recommended World Health Organization proposed ratio of 1:1400. The CIDP approximates the average distance to the nearest health to be 25 kilometers, which certainly is one of the barriers of access to health services[1].

Morbidity in the county is attributed mainly to; diseases of respiratory system at 30.9%, malaria at 15.2%, diarrheal diseases at 7.9%, and diseases of the skin including wounds at 5.0%, and pneumonia at 4.1%. Others are typhoid fever at 3.0%, accidents-fractures and injuries at 2.7%, urinary tract infections at 2.4%, eye infections at 1.4% and ear infections at 0.9%. The major causes of these ailments include low latrine coverage, poor utilization of Long-Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLITNs) and poor hygiene. Low levels of education and negative socio-cultural

[1] West Pokot County Government (2018). County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)2018-2022

beliefs are also major factors[2]. Amongst other examples, such socio-cultural beliefs may reinforce stereotypes on nutrition, or influence health seeking behavior like for instances where communities have confidence in traditional healers. Notably, under-nutrition is a major public health concern. According to the 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS), stunting prevalence stood at 45.9%, underweight at 38.5% and wasting at 14.3%[3].

West Pokot remains one of the counties with the highest stunting prevalence in the country and among the counties with highest burden of acute malnutrition classified critical according to annual IPC classification of food security and nutrition surveys (SMART survey, June 2017). Further, the capacity of the human resource and health system to offer quality and effective high impact nutrition and health interventions in the West Pokot county remains work in progress and requires sustained investment.

With only 33.1% of the households having access to safe water, Only 2.2% wash hands in all the critical times. Open defecation stands at 46.8%, with only 52.7% of the population accessing latrines, and only 11.1% of the population treat their drinking water. Water sources in the county include streams, wells, boreholes, dams, roof catchments and piped water. An estimated 59% of households in the county use rivers/streams as their source of water. The average distance to nearest water point is 5 km. (West Pokot CIDP 2018).

The effects of Covid 19 continue to ravage the Globe, with huge negative impacts on all spheres of life. With the partial lock down that Kenya has witnessed over the last three months, the economy and all other social interactions have changed over the period. While West Pokot has not recorded any case of Covid 19, the county remains exposed to possible infection due to travels and social interactions with visitors from outside the county, as well as interactions amongst the residents of the County.

The County has a Covid 19 response committee as a standard across all the 47 counties. The committee is responsible for providing guidance on all matters related to the COVID 19 response, in collaboration with the national steering committee. The health guidelines provided by the ministry of health remain in force in West Pokot, just like any other parts of the country. While, there are no travel restrictions to and from outside the county, there is a curfew that remains in force between the times of 9:00 pm to 5:00 am across the country. Government guidelines currently restrict free social interaction with the requirement to maintain social distance. Further, the Government has restricted gatherings of more than 15 persons. While this will particularly affect Focus Group discussions by limiting the numbers of participants, the consultants will ensure that information is collected, with utmost respect and observance of the set government guidelines. Social distancing, frequent and effective hand washing and sanitizing as well as wearing of face masks will be ensured across the entire data collection exercise.

[2] Atupamoi LM (2017), Factors influencing Access to Health care service delivery in West Pokot County, Kenya
[3] West Pokot County Government (2018). County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)2018-2022

3.6. Crop & Livestock Production

This sector accounts for 84 per cent of the county's economy and its growth will have both forward and backward linkages on a large section the population of the county. This sector accounts for 60 per cent of the country's total employment. The total acreage for crops in the County is 44.102ha. This consists of approximately 40,797 Ha of food crops, 2,785 ha of horticultural crops and 520 ha under cash crops.

The main food crops produced include maize, beans, sorghum, finger-millet, green grams, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and bananas. The farmers also grow horticultural crops which include fruits (mangoes, pawpaw, oranges, tree tomato and passion fruit) and vegetables both exotic and local (onions, cabbages, kales, pumpkins, sucha, cowpeas, saga, peas and carrots among others). The fruits and vegetables contribute immensely to food security as farmers use it for food as well as generate income to the households. Cash crops grown in the County include coffee, pyrethrum, sunflower and tea on small acreage. There is high potential to expand area under cash crops when market is streamlined. Maize is the staple food in the County and is mainly grown in the high rainfall areas of the county especially in West Pokot sub-county. Coffee is grown in West Pokot and Pokot South sub- counties while pyrethrum is grown in Pokot South sub-county. The food crops grown do not meet the food requirements for the county. The farmers get low yields for food crops as they grown them on subsistence basis and some farmers do not use fertilizer and certified seed.

The County's total irrigation potential is estimated at 10,000 ha of which 1,800 ha is currently under irrigation. Irrigation is mainly carried out by groups of farmers (in the lowlands) using irrigation canals and furrows abstracting water from rivers and streams. There is an estimated total of 120 canals/ furrows concentrated mainly in Pokot Central and the lower parts of Pokot South sub- counties.

Various stakeholders are involved in improving the livelihoods status of the residents of west Pokot. Some of these efforts include; Putting an additional 1,750 ha. of land under irrigation & reclaim 1,550 hectares of degraded land for pasture, fruit trees & drought tolerant crops, Promoting cash crop development (coffee, tea, sisal, mangoes), introduction of improved livestock breeds, provision of fertilizer and Seeds through subsidy programmes, Strengthening family farming through climate smart agricultural practices and technologies, and improving field extension services and animal vaccination programme.

The main livestock breeds in the county are the indigenous cattle (Zebu), sheep, goats, poultry and donkeys. Also introduced to the county are the dairy cattle, camels, Sahiwal cattle, Galla goats, dairy goats, dorper sheep, exotic poultry and rabbits. In terms of estimated population, there are 789,300 indigenous cattle, 74,500 dairy cattle, 200 sahiwal cattle, 634,355 indigenous goats, 6,000 galla goats, 400 dairy goats, 529,376 indigenous sheep 95,550 wool sheep, 4,000 dorper sheep, 533,000 indigenous poultry, 55,980 exotic poultry, 35,271 camels and 41,943 donkeys. These livestock types and breeds are distributed in all the four sub-counties in varied numbers depending on the climatic conditions and rate of adoption of introduced breeds.

The estimated annual milk production for West Pokot County is 6,000,000 litres valued at KSh.200, 000,000. Most of this milk is sold through cooperatives' which collect the milk in their milk coolers. Currently, there are fourteen (14) milk coolers most of them in Lelan and Tapach wards. Apart from milk, meat is another important product whose production is estimated at 4,140,000 kg valued at KSh. 750,950,000 per year. This is meat from animals slaughtered in butcheries within the county. Most of the livestock are sold as live animals to places outside West Pokot County. Such destinations include Western Kenya, Trans-Nzoia, Uasin-Gishu, Nakuru, Maimahiu, Nairobi and Mombasa. From the local butcheries, about 5,000 hides and 50,000 sheep and goat skins are produced per year. (West Pokot CIDP 2018).

The County's Livestock department has continued to **promote apiculture** with emphasis on use of modern hives and equipment. There are about 149,478 bee hives producing approximately 1,196,000 kg of honey and 119,600 kg of wax annually. Most beekeepers sell their honey in crude form to traders within and outside the county.

In addition to these investments in Agriculture, there are several other efforts in the county to cushion vulnerable populations from the effects of extreme poverty. These efforts include; Cash - Transfers Programs for the Vulnerable, Provision of Bursary for OVCs in public boarding secondary school, Medical cover for the Elderly, Women and PWDs, Provision of drought emergency relief programmes and Rehabilitation of drug and substance addicts.

Despite the dominance of crop and livestock production as the main source of livelihood for populations in the county, most parts of West Pokot remain food insecure. Common Livelihoods coping strategies include; Reliance on less preferred and less expensive food, borrowing food, limiting portion sizes, restricting consumption of food by adults for young children to eat, and Reduced number of meals per week.

Some of the broad interventions proposed by the county as measures to improve production and sustainable livelihoods, include; Improvement of livestock Marketing systems through value addition and market infrastructure development, Promoting Drought tolerant crops, Co-ownership of large scale assets like Abattoirs, decreasing cost of production through increased efficiency and subsidies, Supporting small holder irrigation schemes, upgrading animal genetics, improving disease and parasite control, improving post-harvest management, and building capacity for holistic natural resource management

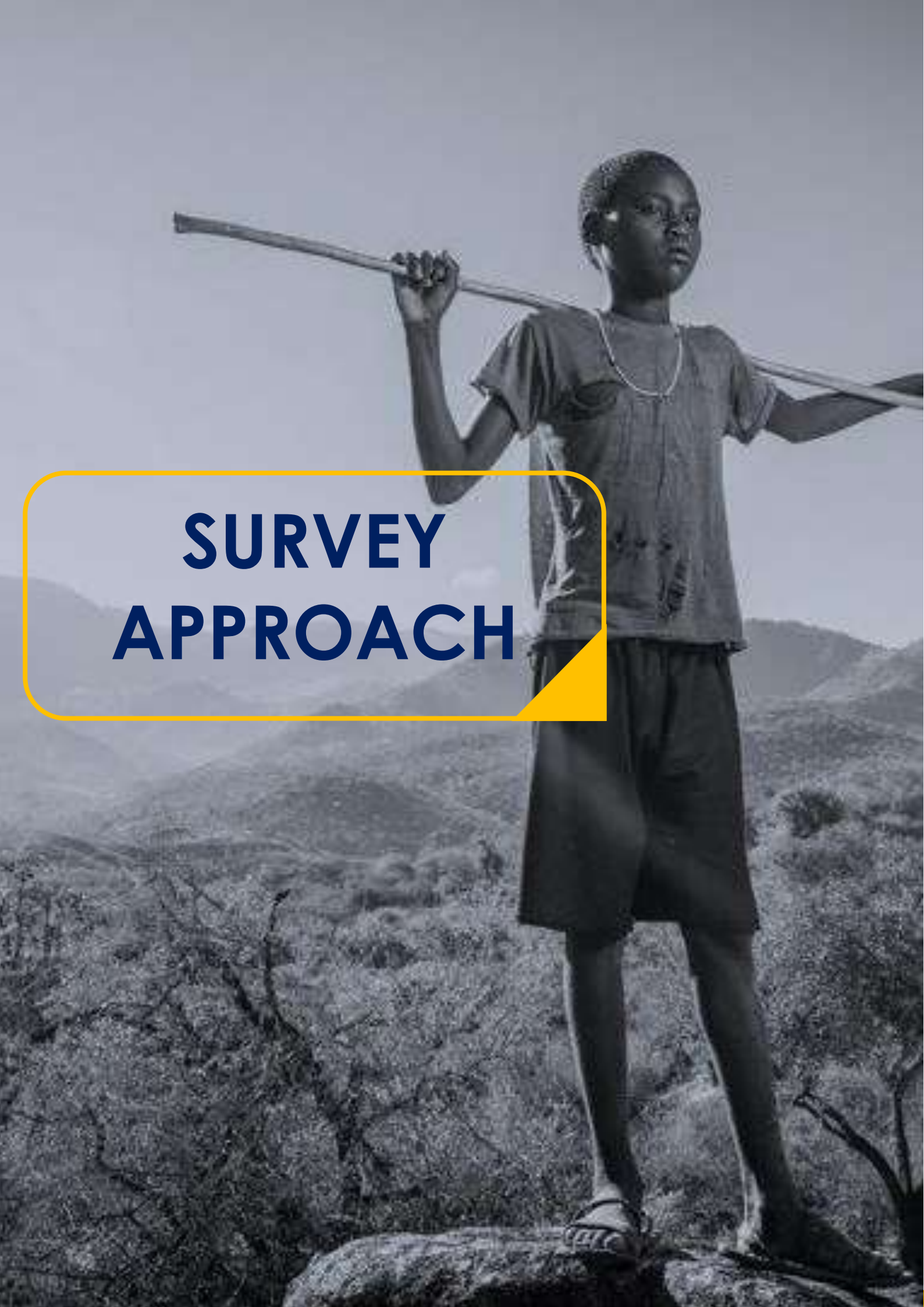
3.7. Infrastructure

The road network in the County is predominantly earth and gravel surface which makes up 87 percent of the road network. The gravel surface roads cover a distance of 349 km while the earth surface roads cover 697 km. The total length of bitumen surface (tarmac) road is only 151 km. This means that for every 60.7 km2, there is 1 Km of a tarmac road and for every 1 Km of the same tarmac road, we have 4,180 persons. The general status of the road network in the county is poor. The tarmacked road is poorly maintained while the earth and graveled roads becomes impassable during the rainy seasons. A rugged and hilly terrain within the county poses another challenge in road connectivity. The county has no rail network, ports and airports. The airstrips are completely inactive.

The county has 3 commercial banks (KCB, Equity and Barclays), 4 Micro Finance Institutions and 6 SACCOs. Most of these financial institutions have their services concentrated in Makutano Town. Pokot Central and Pokot North Sub-Counties do not have banks or micro finance institutions thus limiting access to financial services. With only 23% of citizens owning bank accounts, banking services remain low in the county. Loan uptake and repayment is also low.

3.8. Conflict and Peace Building

West Pokot county has high incidences of insecurity, through cattle rustling and inter community conflicts. The main source of conflicts is control over and access to natural resources particularly pasture and water and in fewer instances land (intra-conflicts) followed by livestock raids and politically initiated conflicts. Through peace building initiatives, there has been decreased incidences of historical conflict between pastoral communities and the Pokots (living in West Pokot County). While inter community conflicts are on the decline, conflicts associated with natural resources are on the increase. Scarcity of pasture and water, which is a manifest of the effects of climate change, negates the attempts made at national and local levels to resolve conflicts. However, the aspect of climate change mitigation is largely absent in all peace building initiatives in the county. Climate change should be the focal point in addressing conflict in pastoral regions since natural resources, which pastoralists entirely depend on, are depleting at an alarming rate due to the changes in climatic pattern



SURVEY APPROACH

4.1. Purpose of the Baseline

NRT established the need to conduct a baseline study for the program in order to generate useful information that will enable NRT to; **validate the different proposed approaches, track and measure performance** (through indicator benchmarks), **make informed strategic and operational decisions, influence county government responses, and generate knowledge for use in planning** and possible (re)design of the program in West-Pokot.

In particular, the aim of the baseline study was to determine the overall merit and value of the program, by addressing questions on the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the activities that will be meant to improve the livelihoods of 13,659 direct beneficiaries - spread across 11 wards and in 2 livelihood zones.

Specifically, the Baseline was designed to address these three objectives;

- **Assess and determine the livelihood status in the targeted areas, and generate information on essential livelihood practices and opportunities (subsequently setting indicator benchmarks)**
- **Assess the effectiveness of the proposed program strategies, structures, systems and interventions and how they may contribute to or impeded the achievement of intended program outcomes**
- **Assess and determine levels of key cross-cutting themes for programming i.e. protection, peace building and conflict resolution, partnerships, climate change, gender and youth etc.**

The Study has generated qualitative and quantitative data to create a comprehensive understanding of the program context and the policy landscape, suggest processes of beneficiary engagement, and recommend practical ways through which to sustain effective program delivery and realize functional partnerships with relevant actors. The suggested Baseline Approach modelled around the standard OECD-DAC Baseline Criteria was adopted and the key Baseline questions addressing the stated Baseline objectives were developed, drafted into an inception report and approved the Project Management Team.

The baseline also reviewed the program context and the policy landscape, proposed program approach, and the integration of cross cutting issues such as Gender and inclusion, partnerships, and COVID 19 response.

4.2. Key Baseline Audiences

STAKEHOLDER	BASELINE NEEDS & USE	ROLE IN BASELINE
Donor (EU)	- Establish relevance of program on target beneficiaries. - Gauge the suitability of approach and strategies, and establish the value for money - Suggestions/recommendations for better Input - Output – Outcome- Impact realignment	Provide insights on the overall alignment of program to EU development priorities for Kenya
NRT (Lead Agency)	- Benchmark for relevance, efficiency, sustainability and effectiveness of the interventions - Gauge the suitability of approach and strategies, and establish the value for money - Suggestions/recommendations for better Input - Output – Outcome- Impact realignment	- Provide funds to undertake the Baseline - Develop Baseline TOR. - Recruit Baseline consultant. - Review and approve Baseline design and tools - Provide relevant project background materials. - Supervise Baseline consultant. - Review and approve final Baseline report. - Process payments for the consultant(s) upon receiving deliverables - Coordinate implementing partners to ensure mobilization of respondents - Ensure smooth flow of consultancy engagement processes including contractual obligations. - Organize and participate in reflection event to share and validate Baseline findings
Other Consortium Partners	- Benchmark for relevance, efficiency, sustainability and effectiveness of the interventions - Gauge the suitability of approach and strategies, and establish the value for money -Suggestions/recommendations for better Input - Output – Outcome- Impact realignment	-Support recruitment of local enumerators (if requested by the Consultants) -Provide field support for Baseline e.g. mobilization of communities, scheduling of key informant interviews -Provide relevant background materials -Respond to some Baseline questions as Key informants -Participate in reflection event to share and validate Baseline findings
County Government	Provide information on sustainability mechanisms for the project interventions - Learning to inform strategies for use in upscaling or replication	-Provide field support for Baseline e.g. mobilization of communities, scheduling of interviews -Provide relevant background materials -Respond to some Baseline questions as Key informants -Participate in reflection event to share and validate Baseline findings
Community level stakeholders	-Inform program relevance --Ensure community perspectives are captured and reflected in the actions of the program	-Respond to some Baseline questions -Participate in reflection event to share and validate Baseline findings -Provide guidance on most effective and locally appropriate ways to enter the community -Community Mobilization

Table 2: Key Baseline Indicators

4.3. Overview of Approach

The study adopted a descriptive cross-sectional participatory study integrating both quantitative and qualitative methodologies to gather conclusive empirical data on livelihood outcomes, and other aspects of programming including approaches, strategies and socio-cultural factors critical to implementation.

Probability sampling was be used for the **beneficiary (quantitative) survey** to ensure that all subjects of the beneficiary population get an equal opportunity to be selected as respondents - **using a two-stage, stratified sampling approach. For the qualitative data, a purposive sampling method was be used** to select study respondents, based on the role they played in the programme.

In order to determine the status of the beneficiary households on the program's respective performance indicators. The methodology was designed to collect data from heads of **potential** beneficiary households or their spouses, based on the demographic, socio-economic characteristics of the households. The data was collected using a structured household questionnaire that is programmed into **mobile data collection application.**

Qualitative data collection targeted key stakeholders of the program and the information gathered was used to supplement and help triangulate the quantitative data collected from the household level interviews. The respondents for qualitative data collection included NRT staff, consortium partners, relevant Government officials, and select Community Groups. Qualitative data collection was done through **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and Participatory Community Transect walks.**

The baseline study was organized in 4 core stages as indicated in the Hexagon Puzzle, and further discussed below;

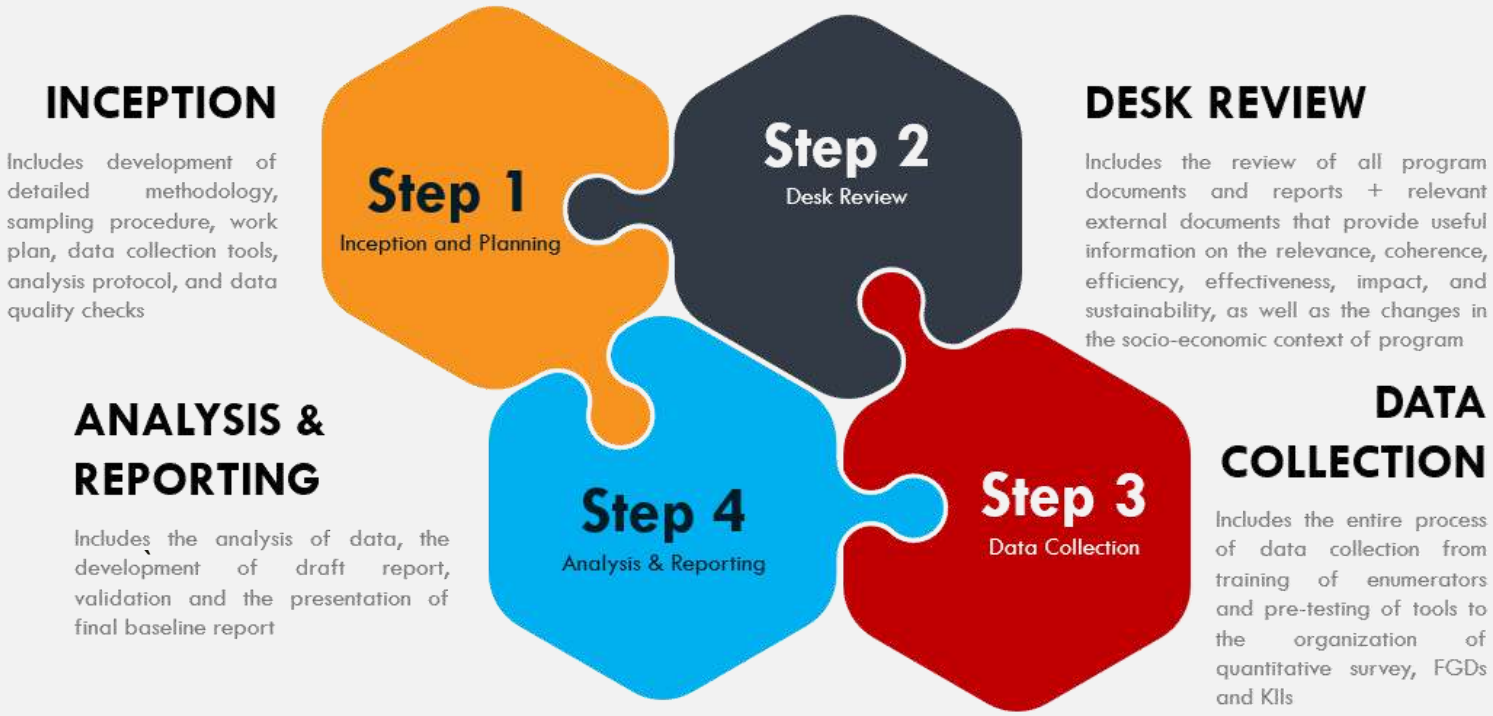


Figure 1: Baseline Process

4.4. Study Sites

The baseline covered all the wards of direct interventions and sampled two wards (Kiwawa and Riwo from the areas of indirect intervention - based on proximity to the conservancy catchments. The map below shows the locations of the households covered by the study. The geographical impression has been generated by GIS codes of the respondent households as picked up by data collection devices. One will notice a few outlier households, which is explained by the fact that there were select instances of delays in uploading of location data - due to unreliability of internet connectivity. As is evident, these incidences were nominal and had little bearing on the quality of data gathered from the households, nor that of the overall data collection process.

An interactive version of the map can further be obtained from the following link; https://kf.kobotoolbox.org/#/forms/a5i8sBXxRg7nQouUju7WTY/data/map

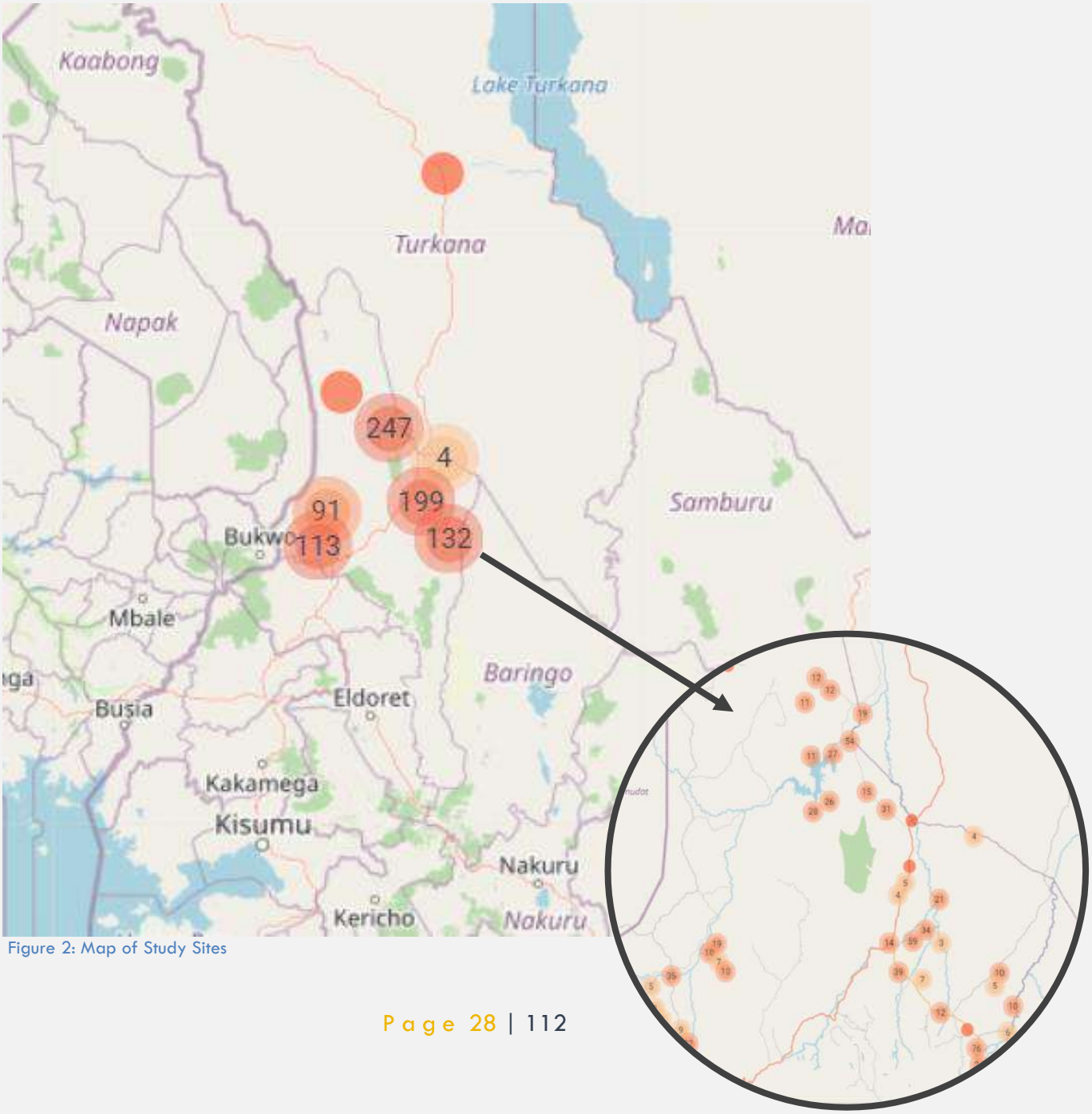


Figure 2: Map of Study Sites

4.5. Data Collection and Stakeholder Participation

The study applied the following data collection methods and tools;

a) **Detailed Documents and Literature Review:** In appreciation of the large relevant body of evidence that already exists, the baseline process identified key documents for review. These documents were identified based on their usefulness in helping the study to understand; the demographic trends, behavioral tendencies of the intended target population, the operational environment/systemic gaps and opportunities, the strategic pathway/theory of change, and the institutional arrangements for implementation.

   These documents included (but were not limited to); program proposal, county planning documents like CIDPs and ADPs, logical frameworks, select survey reports, periodic operations reports, inception reports, and overview of conservancy models. The documents were reviewed in relation to the three outcome areas of the Program to ensure consistency and appropriateness of program indicators and their measurements.

   In addition, the desk review extended to include a wide range of technical documents like VAM Reports, Ending Drought Emergencies framework, and reports of SMART Surveys. It was critical that the intervention be appropriately contextualized to establish relevance, intended scope and focus, scale, and inter agency relations and interests.

b) **Key Informant Interviews:** The study identified key individuals considered to have a strategic role in contributing to the success of the program. The KIIs targeted both internal and external actors. **Internal actors were identified based on the specific roles that they play in the program**: assessment, design, implementation, monitoring, management support, and their understanding/experience with Resilience Frameworks. **The consortium partners were considered as internal actors.**

   External actors, were individuals with an indirect role in the execution of the project but whose decisions affect contextual/policy factors. They also included those with previous community level knowledge of similar interventions. The underlying idea in a mix of stakeholders was to afford the assessment a clear perspective of the linkages between the project interventions undertaken, and developments in policy and legislations that provide opportunities or potential challenges for future interventions.

   A total of 24 Key Informant interviews were conducted with various identified Key Informants. A Key Informant Question Guide was used as a tool for the interviews - a copy of which is included as **Annex 1**, along with a complete list of KII respondents as **Annex 2.**

c) **Focused Group Discussions:** FGDs were conducted with beneficiaries in the various population categories of Mango Farmers, Community Health Volunteers, Women/Youth Groups, and Bee Keepers. The issues of discussion were drawn from the outcome areas framed using the indicators. A total of conduct 16 FGDs were conducted in the four sites with a target of 2 FGDs per Ward.

The FGDs were conducted in the local Language in order to capture nuanced inferences and reduce the burden of transcription. The distribution of the FGDs was based on geographical considerations, age-groups and gender.

A copy of the FGD Question Guide is attached and the list of FGD participants is attached as **Annex 3.**

d) **Household Survey:** Household interviews were a major method of collecting quantitative data as they provided the primary means of collecting quantitative information on the key indicators at the population level. In order to elicit sufficient responses, the survey questions were carefully crafted drawing from the outline of Program outcomes, and outputs and their causal linkages. A total of 1165 households participated in the survey – distributed as indicated in the section 2.6 below. **Annex 4** is the final version of the instrument used.

The Venn diagram below is an illustration of key study figures as factors of baseline output;

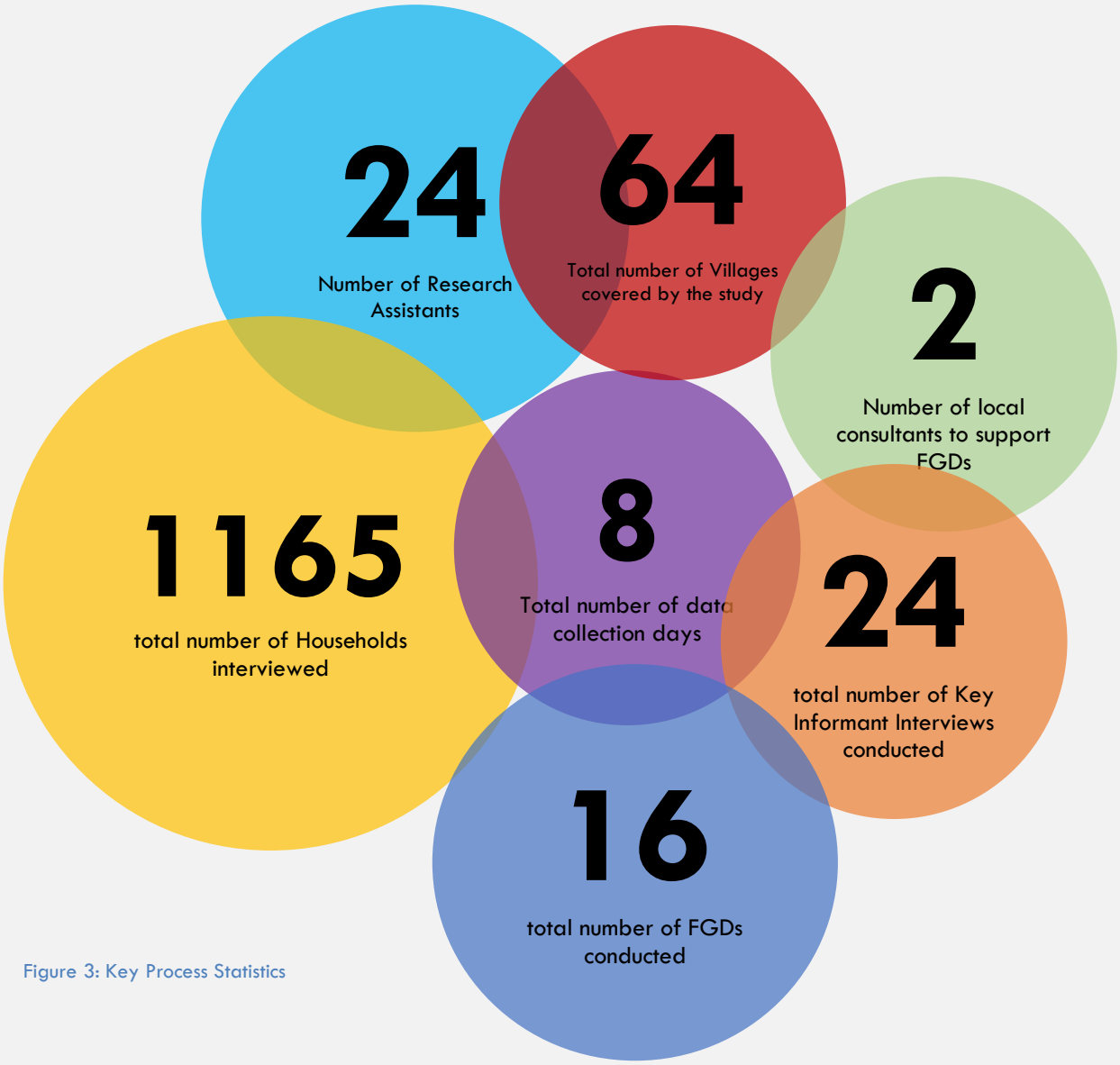


Figure 3: Key Process Statistics

In the context of COVID-19 the Key Informant Interviews were undertaken by phone, and safety precautions were observed (during the training of enumerators) in accordance with the guidance on the Ministry of Health on small group gatherings. **FGDs consisted of a maximum of 13 respondents, and a minimum of 7 respondents for ease of social distancing, and for optimal participation. All FGD participants were guided to wear their masks properly, and to sanitize before and after the sessions.**

4.6. Sampling Procedure & Sample Size Determination for Household Survey

The study adopted the Cochran's formula to calculate the required sample size for selected project indicators expressed as a proportion in each cluster (defined as Sub-Counties). The beneficiary-based survey used a stratified two stage cluster sampling methodology for household quantitative survey respondents. **Each Administrative Ward served as the Secondary stratum for the Baseline while the villages were the Secondary stratum from which the Primary Sample (Households) were drawn.** In each sub-county a sample was be drawn independently using parameters such as livelihood zone or demographic diversity. Probability proportionate to size (PPS) was then used to determine the number of households selected in each intervention Ward, and simple random sampling methodology was used to select households. The respective Ward level samples was further proportionately distributed across gender. As such, a stratified random sampling technique guaranteed inclusivity of all demographic categories and subsequent increase the accuracy and legitimacy of Baseline findings.

Based on the Cochran formula below;

$$n_0 = \frac{Z^2 pq}{e^2}$$

Where:

- e is the desired level of precision (i.e. the margin of error),
- p is the (estimated) proportion of the population which has the attribute in question
- q is 1 – p.

The z-value is found in a Z table.

Using this formula, the sample size for the baseline based on a 95% confidence level, a 3 % confidence interval, and considering a total target beneficiary number of 42,664[4], **the minimum sample size for the household level survey was thus 1,041 respondents – but considering a desirable insurance/design factor of 10%, the baseline reached a total of 1,165 households (only 17 households shot of the target of 1182).**

The tables below show a breakdown of the various samples by Ward;

[4] Considering the total number of households in all the six wards targeted for direct intervention, in addition to the number of households in Riwo (West Pokot Sub-County) and Kiwawa (North Pokot Sub-county) drawn as a sample of Wards of Indirect intervention. The two Wards have been purposively identified based on geographical distribution relative to the conservancies.

	Ward/Enumeration Area	Sub- County	Conservancy	Population	Households	Sample Households
Wards of Direct Intervention	Masol	Central Pokot	Masol	16344	3,084	85
	Endough	West Pokot	Pellow	25,549	4,821	134
	Seker	Central	Masol/Pellow	27,544	5,197	144
	Kasei	West	Pellow	21,308	4,020	111
	Weiwei	Central	Masol	40,446	7,631	211
	Lomut	Central	Masol	34,682	6,544	181
Wards of Indirect Intervention	Kiwawa	North	N/A	19,631	3,704	103
	Suam	North		30,100	0	0
	sook	North		17,457	0	0
	Alale	North		31,515	0	0
	Riwo	West		40,613	7,663	212
			Total	**305,189**	**42664**	**1,182**

Table 3: Sample Distribution

Note: There is an additional level of granularity that was addressed during enumerator training which mostly involved the purposive determination of the Villages within the Wards from which the established sample would be drawn. The purposive sample within the clusters (Sub-County) took into consideration; geographical distribution, diversity of services, number of beneficiaries, nature of services received, or any diversities in culture and agricultural practices.

4.6.1. Exclusion of Households from the survey

Several reasons disqualified a sampled household from participating in the survey. These reasons included situations where the household was bereaved or where the household head was ill, or mentally incapacitated. However, in instances where the sampled respondents might have been intoxicated at the point of visit, the RA was required to reschedule the interview within a logistically feasible time or otherwise substitute appropriately.

4.7. Data Analysis Procedures

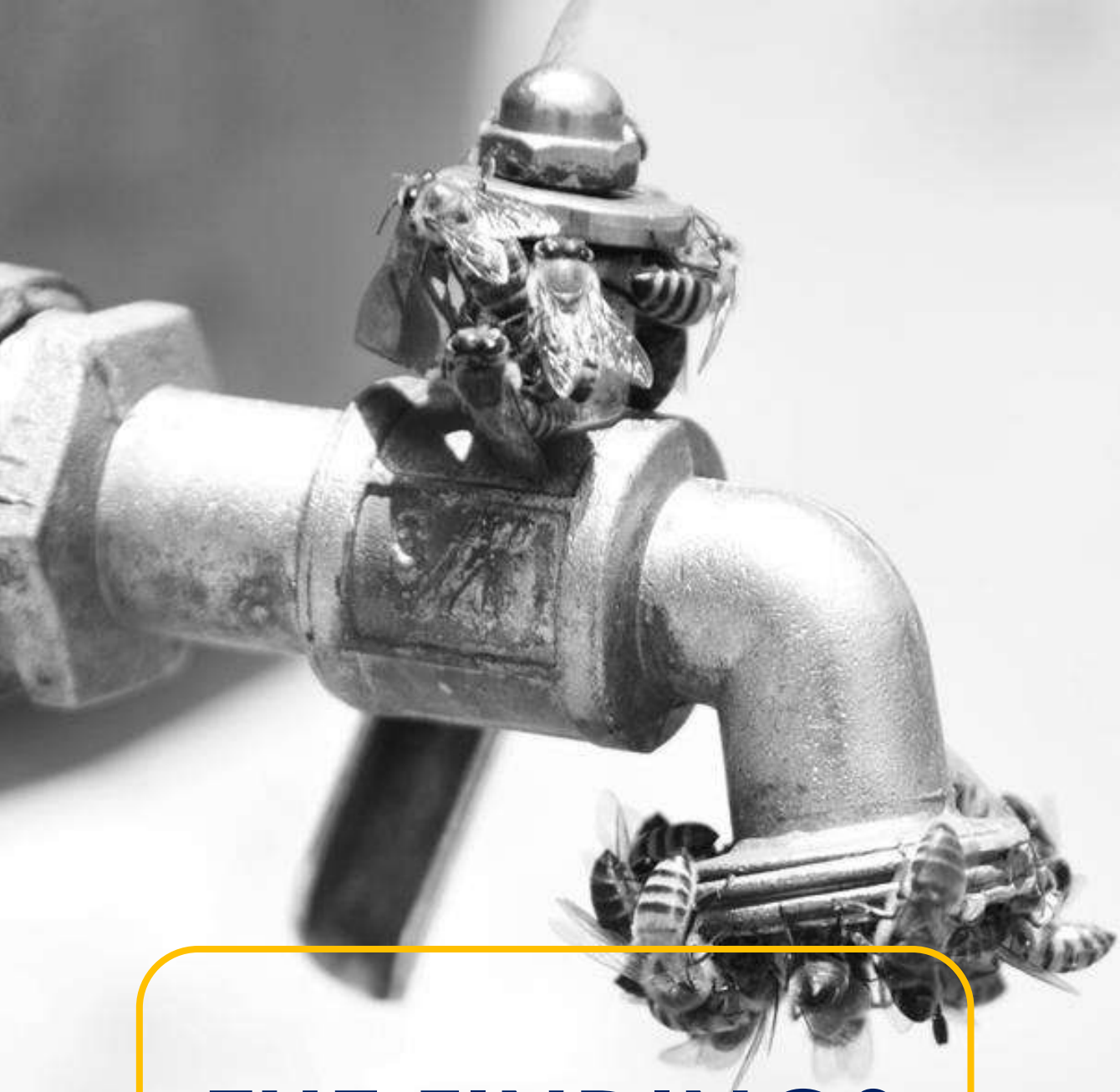
Upon data cleaning and organizing, data was exported into Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for analysis. Descriptive statistics (frequencies and percentages, means, standard deviation and medians) was used to describe the Baseline findings on the project indicators.

Qualitative data, collected using recorders, flip charts and note books, was entered into Microsoft Excel data entry template, grouped and analyzed thematically using quasi statistics. The findings from qualitative data was then triangulated with both the quantitative data, and secondary data from project documents and performance reports, for the final conclusions of the Baseline findings.

4.8. Data Quality Assurance

In order to ensure good quality data, the Baseline team;

- Ensured proper training of Research Assistants on basic communication/interview skills, the use of mobile data collection software, and on the understanding of the local closest translation of the questions.
- Conducted a pre-test of the survey tools to establish the appropriateness of the questions
- Used mobile data collection technologies to maximize accuracy of data and eliminate any risks that would have been occasioned by a traditional erroneous data entry process
- Instituted mechanisms for supervision both remotely (through the data collection software) and physically through active field presence during data collection.



THE FINDINGS

5.1. Quality of Program Design

5.1.1. Relevance and Contextual Alignment

It was evident that a rigorous context and needs analysis was conducted and factored into the design of the proposed program activities. This baseline study considers the proper use of contextual information as good practice that should be sustained within Consortium Partners. It must however be noted that in the absence of a project feasibility study, the design of the Ustahimilivu relied on the depth of their understanding of the operational context and were properly guided by consultations with different stakeholders like NDMA, Conservancy Management Boards and the relevant County Government Departments. **Put together, it can therefore be concluded that the choice of activities, outcomes and the resulting performance indicators, was informed by an understanding of the contextual scenarios - obtained through sustained presence in the County and through consultations with key actors.**

The design thus relied on tested and proven solutions to address challenges to livelihood resilience in West Pokot County. The approach adopted by the program will consolidate gains from past/on-going similar actions and proposes a set of interventions that will contribute to improved livelihood options for the target populations. **Commendably, this baseline study is yet another deliberate effort/opportunity to quantify critical indicators that will be used to measure the exact changes at both population and systemic levels.** It generates additional knowledge on the indicators and outcome areas, with the purpose being to strengthen the delivery of program interventions. In this way, **the baseline study adds to the quality and fluidity of program design.**

However, considering the rapidly changing operational contexts, **precautions must be taken to ensure that monitoring data is gathered with absolute fidelity and that such data is continuously analysed and utilised to inform program management** – including the need for a review (should that be a necessary response to an emerging scenario).

5.1.2. Validity and Quality of Intervention Logic (the Theory of Change)

The internal logic of the Ustahimilivu Program is valid and sound with the goal, expected outcomes, and outputs having very clear causal linkages. **The potential for selected activities to create the changes envisaged in outcomes is evident - to the extent that internal mechanisms of implementation remain efficient, and external factors do not change rapidly over the life of the program.** Based on opinions of community level stakeholders interviewed (through KIIs and FGDs) during the baseline, the proposed actions of the project reflect contextual realities and are in line with the needs of the target populations.

That said, **the logical sequencing of activities depicted in the logical framework should be improved to ensure an accurate alignment of outcomes to the indicators.** There are obvious overlaps in the indicators between Outcome 1 and Outcome 2. Put differently, some of the indicators listed for Outcome 2 speak to more to Outcome 1 and the program team should therefore consider a comprehensive review of the Logical Framework – despite the fact that this report has provided a proposed revised Log Frame (in the sections below).

On the most part, the indicators listed are inadequate in their measurement of the outcomes and therefore the baseline study has proposed additional indicators and provided the corresponding baseline values.

There is also an opportunity to improve the realignment of indicator targets for better capture of the direction of change, and for better output-outcome association. For example; the baseline provision of KES 5,000 as the amount of average Household income is inaccurate and could comprise the measure of change realized. Also, **in theory and in practice, indicators (at whatever level) should be unidimensional, which means they should measure only a single variable at a time. However, there are instances in the log frame where indicators measure multiple variables. This may create challenges in setting performance targets and has potential to reduce the prominence of certain outputs.** For example; '*Number of CHV and CHA trained on nutrition/WASH/gender mainstreaming';* In this instance, it would be advisable to have distinct indicators that separately describe the direction of change in the training on nutrition, WASH and gender mainstreaming, and that there should be separate targets for CHVs and for CHAs – of course at the risk of having too many indicators, but with the guarantee of gathering evidence effectively.

Upon completion of the Baseline, the Program's M&E Team will use information generated to improve the Logical Framework, by realigning the indicators and indicator targets.

5.1.3. Implementation Approaches and Methods

The adoption of approaches that promote community resilience and which strengthen the integration of Community Conservancies into Community initiatives is certainly commendable. **Even more commendable is the extent to which the program proposes to utilize a systems approach to improve household productivity and address institutional capacity gaps at the county level.** Building the productive capacity of the communities within Masol and Pellow Conservancies, investing in social safeguards that improve their resilience to incidences of drought, and working with the government authorities to improve their access to essential livelihood services (including health), is a strategic, comprehensive, and certainly well thought out combination of approaches which has great potential for impact, and for replication upon successful implementation. The consortium partners have the requisite technical and resource capacities to implement this program, seeing as no major capacity gaps were identified.

5.1.4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Coordination

NRT has sufficient capacity for management level monitoring and evaluation, and the project indicators are sufficient (save for a few realignments as recommended in 3.1(b) above. Activity-based monitoring is recommended as it is less prone to inconsistencies considering progress data would be summarized quarterly to capture changes in project indicators. **This study recommends the development of a Performance Monitoring Plan, which will be a practical tool to guide for field teams on the nature of data to be collected, the frequency with which such data should be collected, how it is to be collected (tools), and how it is to be analyzed and utilized.**

Notably, **the partners within the consortium have diverse levels of capacity on M&E and the Program Management Team will need to be proactive in providing M&E support to partners.**

5.1.5. Sustainability and Exit Strategy

It is not exactly clear if the exit and sustainability planning has been factored in the design. Instead, sustainability of the program is only inferred and therefore remains a subtle aspect of the program design. The program needs to subsequently develop a continuity plan (complete with milestones) to ensure community activities continue beyond closeout as some of the activities suggested may require strong post implementation support – like those on the mango and honey value chains. **Transfer of Knowledge, inclusivity, community organizing, and community asset management are a few ideas that could easily be incorporated into the Continuity Plan as a means of ensuring the intended achievements of the program are sustained beyond the implementation period.**

5.1.6. Risk Management

The program design satisfactorily identifies risk factors and purposes to track and report such factors. However, the design could benefit from succinct description of risk scenarios and suggest appropriate response/coping mechanisms. For instance, risks associated with political interference, drought/conflict related emergencies causing massive movements in target population, or the resistance by the communities based on the history of relationship with the conservancies, should be mapped, anticipated and program coping mechanisms developed.

5.1.7. Strategic Partnerships

Based on the complexity of the program, the ability to leverage on partnerships would be critical to effective implementation. The program as currently designed will adopt a multisectoral approach in the roll out of activities. For example, there are obvious points of linkage in the activities of the various consortium partners which should be exploited. There are also clear provisions for work with county government departments and the community conservancies.

Beyond these provisions, **it will be important for each partner to map out grass-root actors within its result area and build valuable community level partnerships. In addition, there is need for a better appreciation of the structures of coordination that already exist within the county such as the County Steering Committees, the Health Stakeholder Forums, and other sectoral Technical Working Groups** – which would provide platforms for sustained collaborations and strengthen the program's commitment towards a systems approach. Most importantly, the participation in these collaborative frameworks will ensure that any capacity investments for County Departments is strategic and responsibility shared with other actors in the county.

5.2. Demographic Characteristics

a) **Head of Household:** As visualized in the graph below, the majority of respondents (69.4%) identified an Adult Male as the head of household, 30.2% referred to an Adult Female as the head of household, and only about 0.5% listed children as heads of households. This scenario means that the program will enlist more Male than female beneficiaries. On the other hand, incidences of child headed households point to the possibility of underlying child protection concerns that might require to be integrated into the continuum of livelihood services already suggested by the program. There were no significant differences in patterns across the different sub-counties.

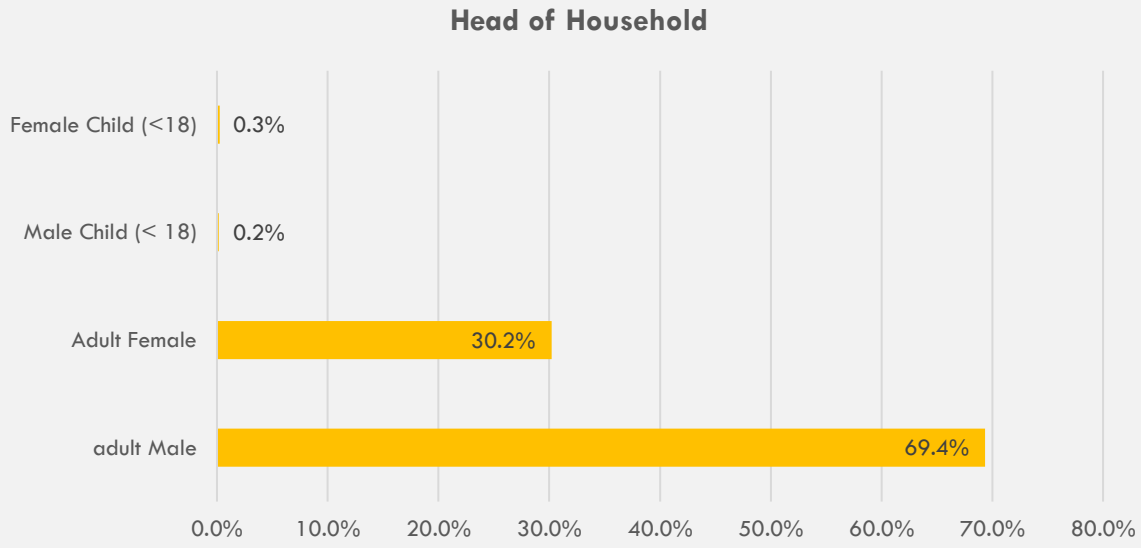


Figure 4: Head of Households (n=1165)

b) **Age of Respondents:** The bulk of the respondents interviewed were between the ages of 26 and 45 years making up a total of 65. 4%. The youth made up a total of 48.6%. and those above the age of 55 made up 10.3%. The two graphs below show the breakdown of age groups aggregated for the whole study and disaggregated by region.

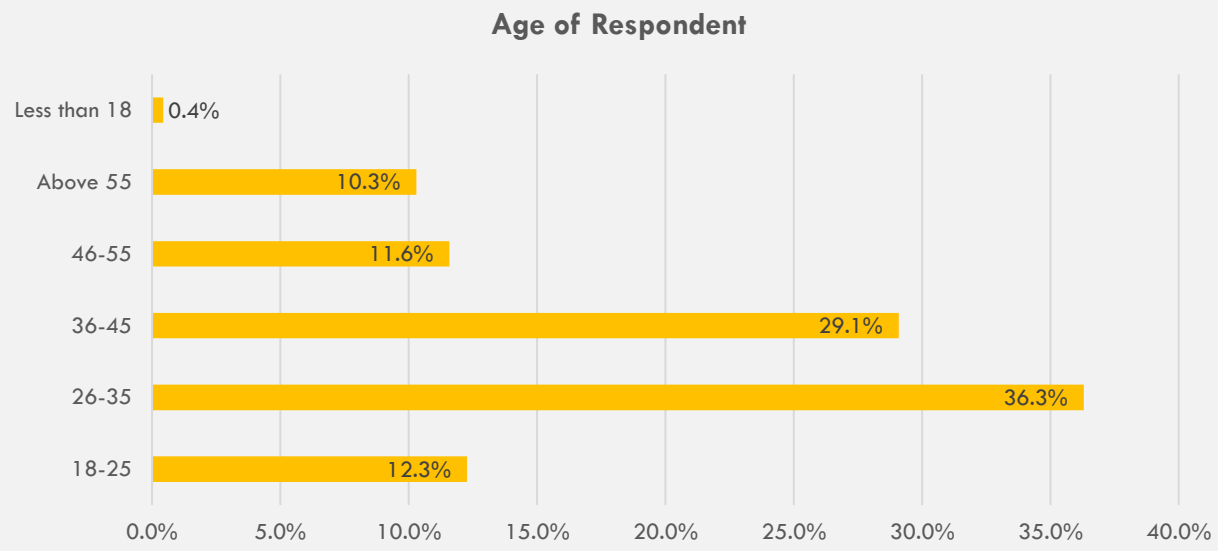


Figure 5: Age of Respondents – Overall (n=1165)

c) **Marital Status:** Most respondents (92.3%) were married and living with their spouses while 1.1% were separated/divorced, and a further 3.2% widowed. Only 1.1 % of respondents were single/never been married. There were no significant differences in the sub-counties that would be worth noting.

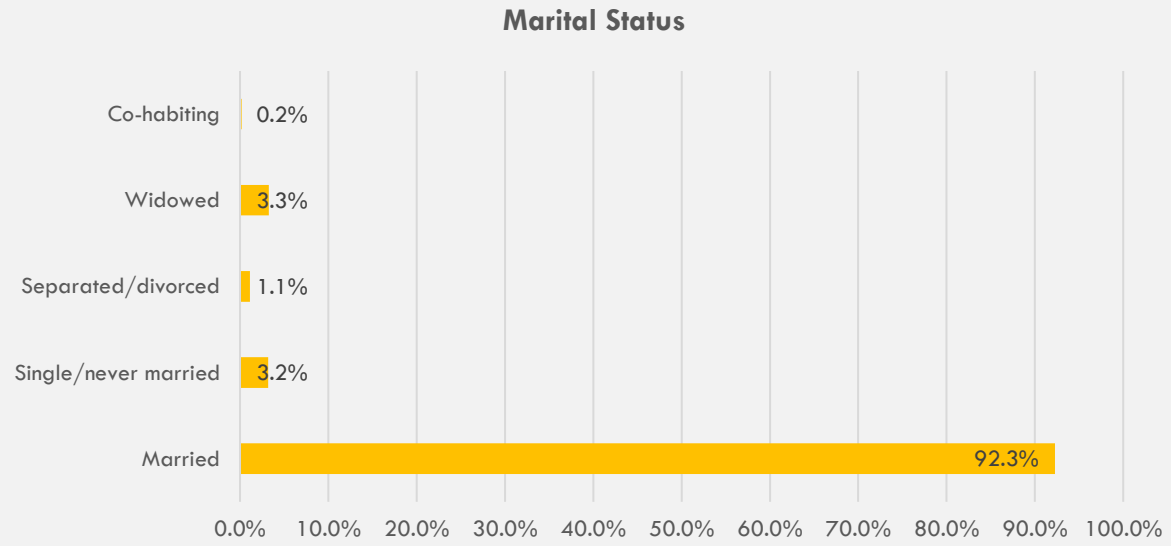


Figure 6: Respondent Marital status (n=1165)

d) **Levels of Education:** The level of education is a critical factor in the uptake of essential services. There is indeed a large body of evidence that points to the fact that more educated populations reported better health seeking behaviors, have a better understanding of their rights and responsibilities, have better capacity to sustain decent livelihoods, and contribute more meaningfully to development processes. From the findings of this baseline it can be concluded that the target population are predominantly without any form of formal education – a similar trend was exhibited across the Sub-counties as indicated in the graph further below;

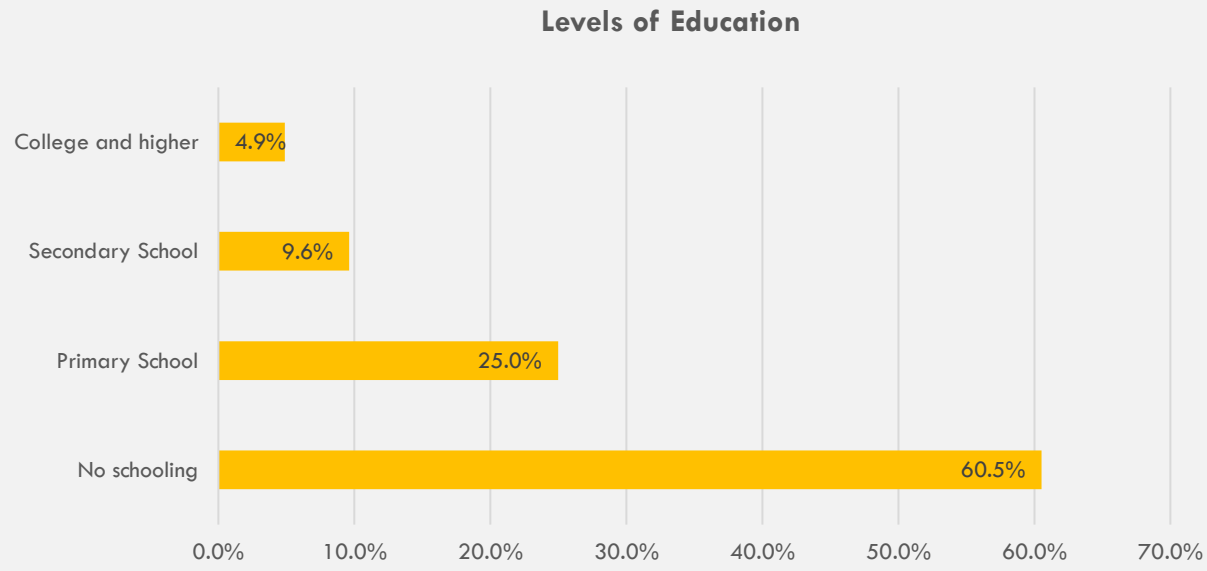


Figure 7: Respondent levels of Education (n=1165)

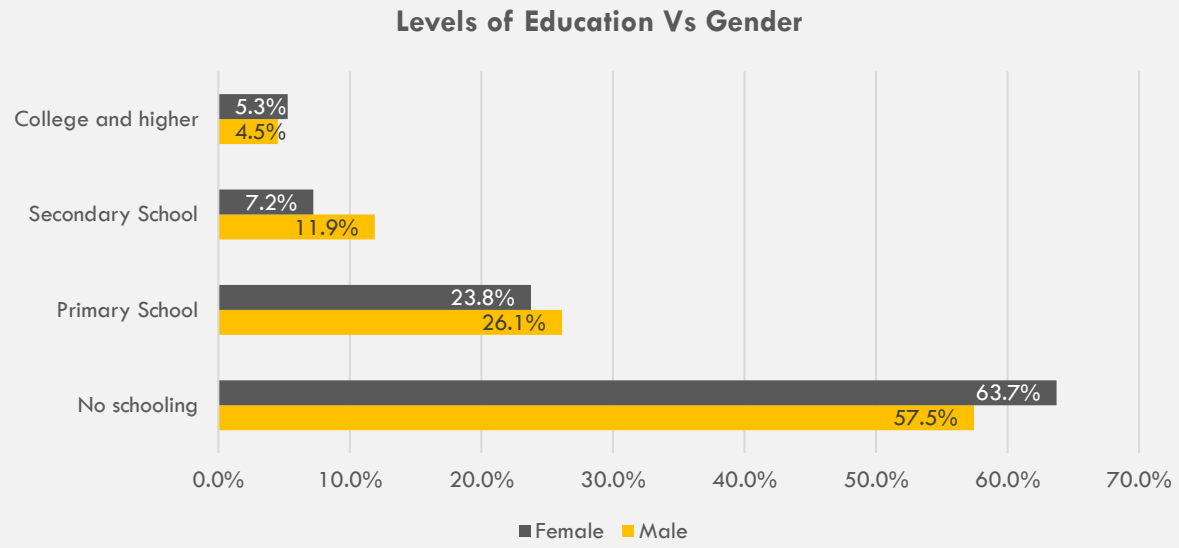


Figure 8: Levels of Education vs Age (n=1165)

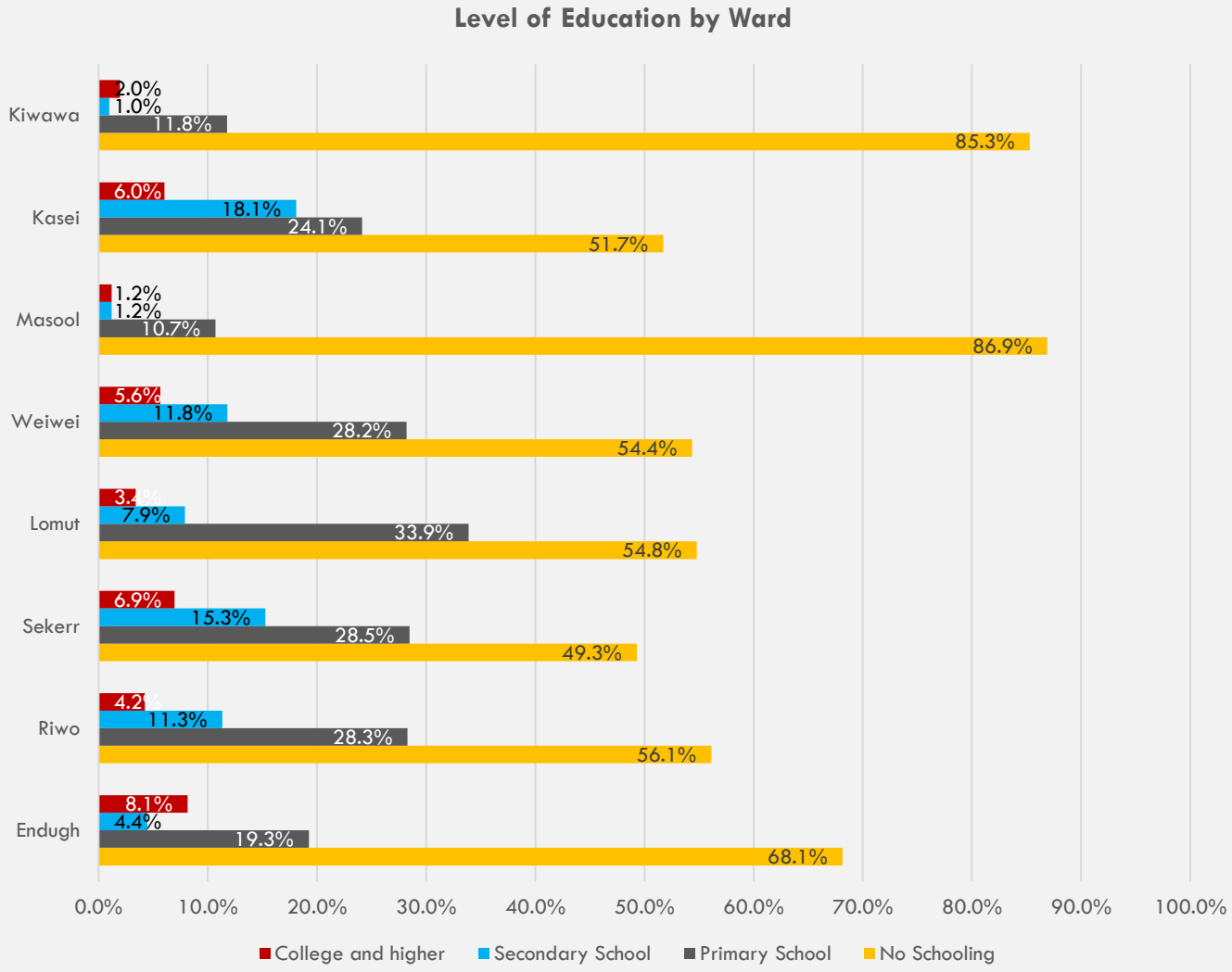


Figure 9: Levels of Education by Ward (n=1165)

e) **Household Sizes:** From the data presented, the average household size across all the households interviewed was 7. This should be considered by the program as a factor of planning especially for activities whose purpose would be to improve livelihood options for target families.

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75
Variable: How many people currently live (eat and sleep) in this household?	7	4	6	4	8

Table 4: Average Household Size

5.3. Findings on Program Outcomes and Outputs

The overall objective of the program is to contribute to increased resilience of communities to drought and other effects of climate change in ASAL areas of Kenya. The specific objectives are to; enhance food and nutrition security of vulnerable households, especially for women and children in West Pokot County; and to generate sustainable livelihoods and protect productive assets in West Pokot County.

Overall, the program is designed to improve resilience to incidences of drought, and address the food insecurity in West Pokot County. It will contribute to enhanced climate-resilience, economic development and prosperity as well as improved stability, peace, conflict prevention and security in the fragile lowlands of West Pokot. The approach adopted puts emphasis on the importance of intra-sectoral and inter-sectoral synergies that strengthen capacities and systems focused on resilience building and drought risk management.

The baseline sought to gather data and information critical for a comprehensive understanding of the operational context, and useful for setting benchmarks for results management. **The findings have thus been organized based on the core outcome areas.**

5.3.1. OUTCOME ONE | Improvement in climate resilient and nutrition sensitive agriculture and livestock productivity

The indicators under this outcome are defined in terms of monthly household economic capacities, food consumption, and livelihood practices. In particular, the baseline in this section sought to assess the opportunities for the adoption of climate smart agriculture and livestock practices, taking into account the levels of access and uptake of various services available including training, extension, value addition and markets. Through the Household Survey, FGDs and Key Informant interviews, we sought to establish the prevailing practices in agriculture and livestock production, and identify the factors that may accelerate or threaten household productivity.

This outcome will be achieved through investments towards the adoption and localization of sustainable rangelands and productive livestock management. There will also be interventions on Agribusiness development on honey and mango value chains, nutrition and WASH interventions, and community support for entrepreneurship & IGAs. Since all the activities will be implemented through a conservancy framework, there outcome integrates aspects of conservancy management.

The sections below discuss the findings on each of the indicators as listed, and suggests additional indicators to be considered by the program teams;

5.3.1.1. **Indicator 1.1:** Proportion of Households that practice sustainable livestock farming

Many Arid and Semi-Arid counties have a history of economic and political marginalization of pastoralist communities who rely on degraded lands with low productivity, recurrent drought and resource conflicts. Against this historical backdrop, ASAL counties face a multitude of challenges, including climate variability and change, an accelerated demand for livestock products due to human population growth, continuing urbanization and changing food preferences, limited possibilities of increasing livestock productivity, and increasing pressure from the expansion of agriculture into grazing lands.

According to the CIDP, Communities in West Pokot County are slowly making the transition processes towards agro-pastoralist production systems. Driven by local needs to adapt to demographic pressures and the subsequent need to intensify the use of limited land and water resources, the emerging agro-pastoralist systems are responding to technological advancements, changing governance structures and emerging market opportunities based on a diverse and wide range of alternative livelihood strategies (often pursued in combination). However, the extent to which the observed transition processes constitute a pathway to sustainable livelihoods remains debatable.

Building on this background, the Baseline Survey established that 74.5% of the respondents keep livestock as opposed to only 25.5% who did not have any livestock.

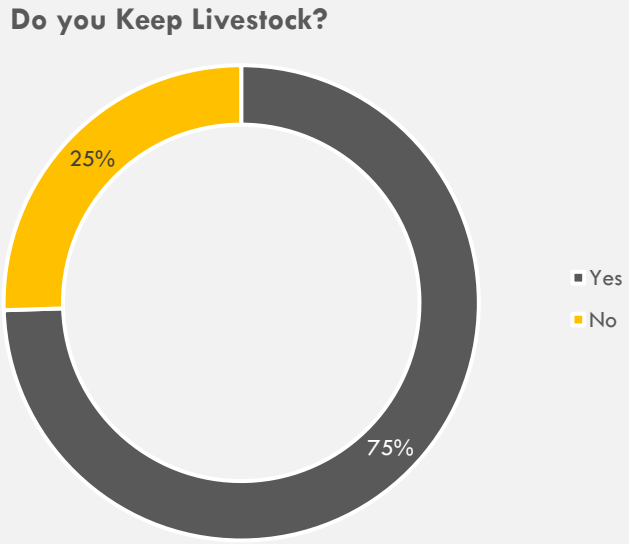


Figure 10: Prevalence of Livestock Keeping (n=1165)

The graph below shows the distribution of responses by Ward;

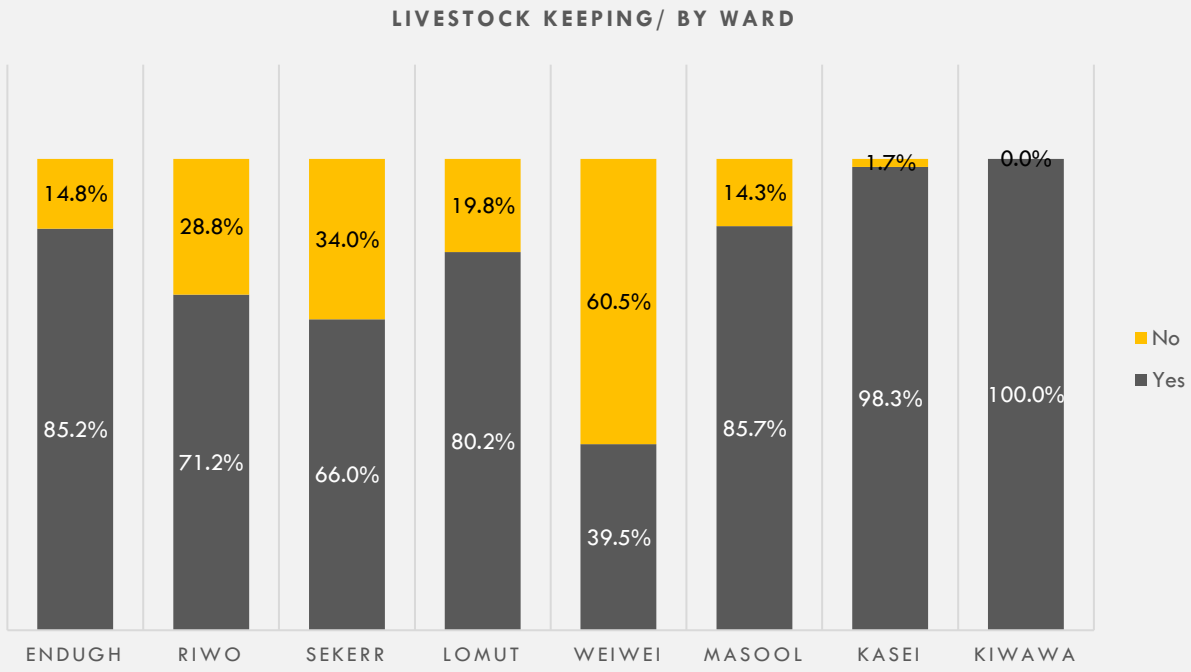


Figure 11: Prevalence of Livestock Keeping by Ward (n=874)

The graphs above point to livestock as a major source of livelihoods for populations in West Pokot. Notably, all households visited in Kiwawa Ward keep livestock, while Weiwei Ward registered the lowest number of households with livestock. **The distribution of livestock practices as captured by the graphs above would be very useful in establishing the focus of livestock related interventions.**

With regards to the nature of animals kept, the majority, 72% kept goats and another 69% of the respondents keep cattle. **This therefore means that Goat and Cattle are the most preferred livestock by the communities.** The graph below also indicates that donkeys and Camels are the least preferred choice of Livestock in the communities covered by the study.

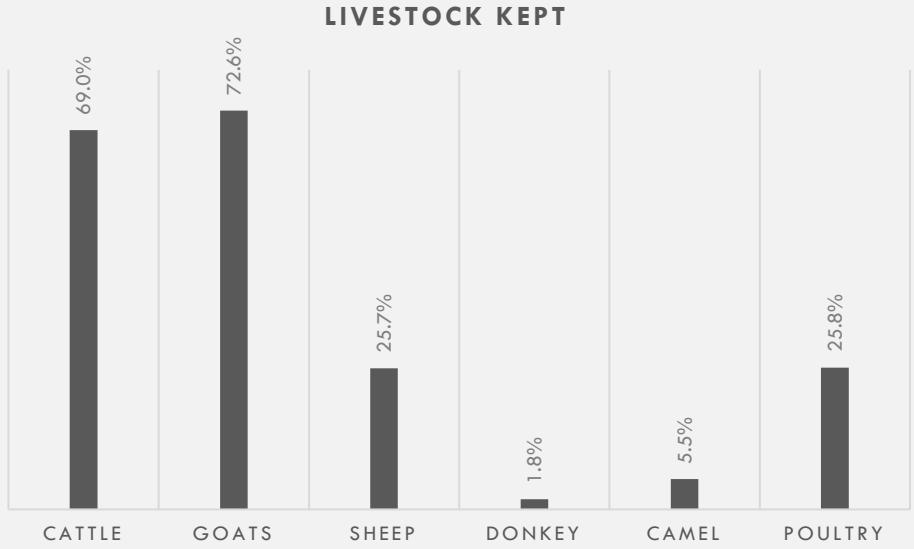


Figure 12: Type of Livestock Kept (n=874)

As further indicated in the graph below, the study noticed significant differences in the nature of livestock kept in every ward. For example, Poultry keeping is more prominent in Kiwawa and Lomut, Goat keeping is less prominent in Kasei, and Weiwei has the lowest number of households with cattle. **Ward specific approaches to livestock support interventions will therefore be critical.**

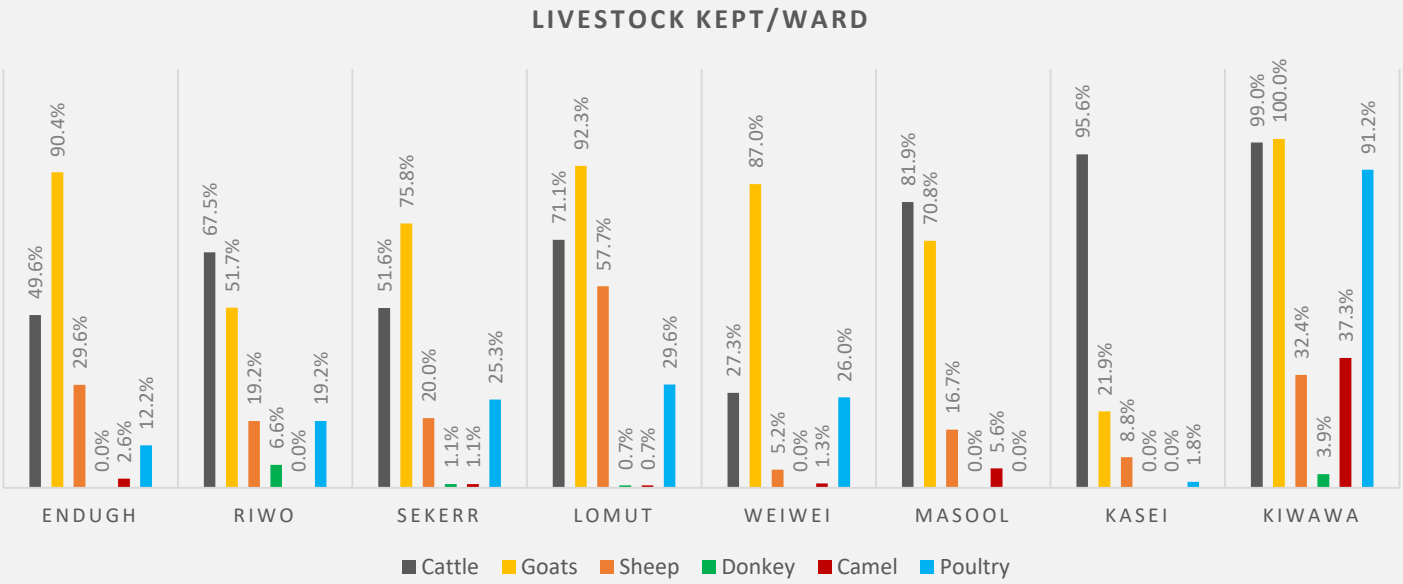


Figure 13: Type of Livestock Kept by ward

With regards to **the average number of livestock kept**, the baseline established that the average number of Cattle kept per household is 14, average number of Goats is 32, average number of Sheep is 12, average number of Donkey is 4, average number of Camel is 5, and average number of Poultry kept per household is 13.

Amongst the various challenges faced by the households with livestock is the inadequate access to livestock. As indicated in the doughnut chart below; 68% of the respondent households felt their level of access to veterinary services is inadequate.

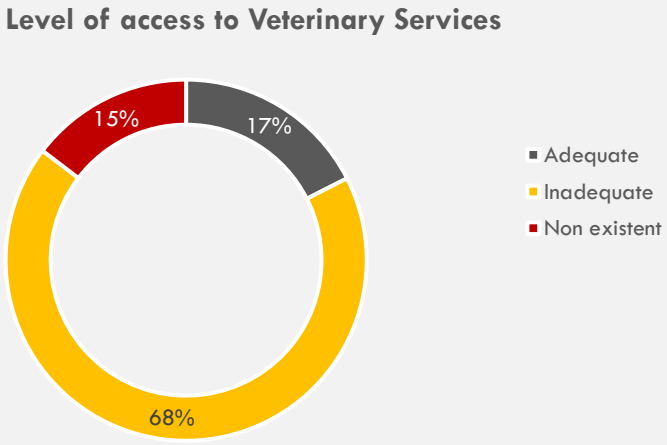


Figure 14: Access to veterinary services (n=874)

The other challenges reported by the respondents are captured in the graph below;

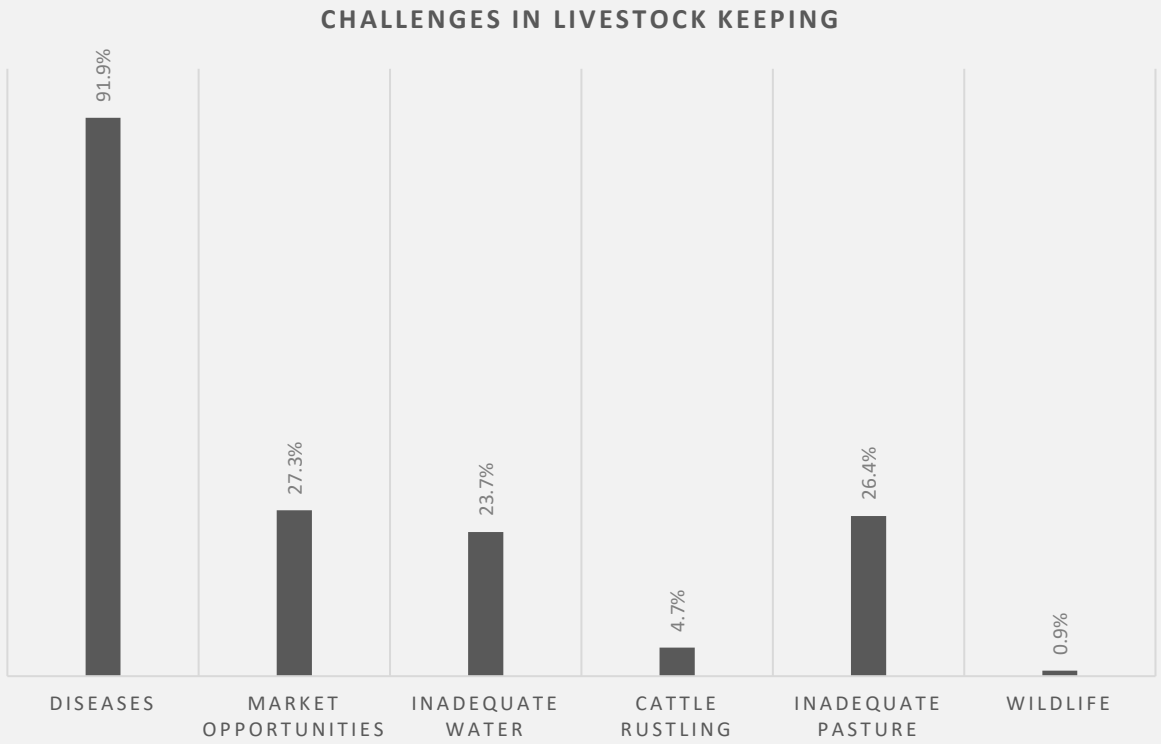


Figure 15: Challenges in livestock keeping (n=874)

From the graph above, it is evident that disease is the most prominent challenge and that Wildlife presents the least challenge having been reported by only 0.9%. This therefore means that interventions that seek to improve livestock productivity need focus on strengthening access to animal disease surveillance systems and improvement of access to veterinary services. In addition to the **Lumpy Skin Disease** which is very prominent, West Pokot experiences regular outbreaks of **Foot and Mouth Disease and Black Quarter**, which affects both sheep and cattle. Frequent flooding in the county also puts livestock at greater risk for infectious diseases and poor health.

Other notable challenges are Market Opportunities (which can best be addressed through value chain investments) and Inadequate Pasture (which can best be addressed by Rangeland management).

In addition to the above findings, a recent Value Chains assessment commissioned by E4IMPACT also established that;

- Most farms keep local breeds even though there are select producer groups that keep improved breeds.
- Farmers have limited skills and knowledge on best practices to achieve efficiency and profitability in livestock keeping.
- The local livestock market is dominated by brokers and livestock keepers selling livestock individually. However, the practice of selling livestock is not common and is reserved for when there is 'pressing' need, such as school fees or medical bills.

- Farmers have inadequate access to inputs (feeds, quality fodder seeds, minerals, drugs), animal health and husbandry services
- Fodder production and access to mineral supplements critical for animal finishing
- Livestock diseases remain a challenge thus the need to increasingly invest in disease surveillance and veterinary services. Investments in vaccination therefore need to be sustained

The Opportunities;

- There is need and an opportunity for the programme (working with relevant stakeholders) to contribute to improvement in breed quality for communities to attain profitable production and marketing of animals.
- There would be value in identifying and strengthening producer groups that promote adoption of technologies and entrepreneurial skills in agriculture and livestock.
- There is need to recognize the role of the private sector and involve them in the various value chain investments
- There is need to support County government in building the requisite capacities to scale up veterinary and disease surveillance services

5.3.1.2. **Indicator 1.2:** Number of Livestock Keepers adopting Fodder production[5]

According to the CIDP, there are close to 1200 farmers who have established pastures and fodder crops such as Napier grass, Boma Rhodes grass, oats and lucaena species to supplement natural pastures. The 1200 farmers are from agro-pastoral communities and are organized in groups as well as individuals.

The county government in its 5-year development plan (2018-2022), budgeted for KES 25M for pasture reseeding and KES 5M for pasture bulking. One the main projects by the county government; seeks to produce 60,000 bales of hay at Nasukuta Livestock breeding and improvement centre.

However, there exists other investments in Fodder production in the county supported by diverse actors including; KVDA, NDMA, KALRO, SNV, Welt Hunger Hilfe, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (National Government)

Some of the major investments in Fodder production include; **Nasukuta Livestock breeding and improvement centre, Simbol Pastoral Group, Masol Demonstration Plot, Pellow and Masol community conservancies, resources management, fodder & beef production, Chepkobegh Youth Group, Kokwoplam Fodder Farm,** and efforts by Individual farmers. Notably, value addition is minimal even though there were instances where farmers grind and package fodder in bags for ease of storage and transport.

[5] Findings mainly drawn from the recently concluded Ustahimilivu Value Chains Assessment

Further to the above overview of the situation of Fodder production in the county, the practice experiences the following gaps;

- Inadequate training opportunities/Low levels of knowledge amongst farmers on best practices in fodder production (like the adoption of mechanization, choice of fodder variety, value addition, and fodder storage)
- Inadequate market opportunities for fodder, due to high costs of transport and low community knowledge on the importance of fodder which has led to a low demand for fodder.
- Instability of fodder prices with the current price range is KES 800-1200 per bale. However, there are instances when farmers sell their fodder for as low as between KES 400-600 owing to low demand and the inadequacy of storage facilities.
- Low penetration of irrigation and thus the reliance on rain fed fodder production
- Producer groups have limited capacity to run the fodder enclosures as commercial enterprises

The Opportunities;

- Creation of market linkages between producers and buyers, which should include exploring markets out of county.
- Investment in initiatives that would improve access to training and other services (such as storage) related to fodder production for target farmers
- Creation of linkages with financiers to provide necessary funding for mechanization and scaling up of fodder farming

5.3.1.3. **Indicator 1.3:** % increase in agricultural production

According to the CIDP, the total acreage for crops in the County is 44.102 Hectares. This consists of approximately 40,797 Hectares of food crops, 2,785ha of horticultural crops and 520ha under cash crops. The baseline however established that the average acreage under crop production is 3.55acres. This further varies by ward as shown in the table below. The survey thus establishes that Weiwei (on the average) has the highest acreage under crop production at 21.21 acres.

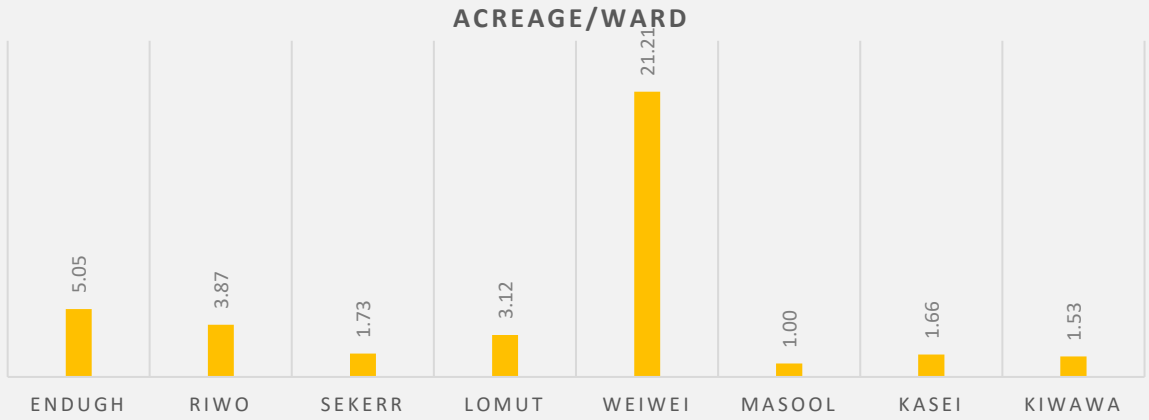


Figure 16: Acreage under Farming

With regards to the variety of crops, a majority of farmers have maize on their farms. The other prominent crops are Beans (20.4%), Sorghum (16.3%), and Green-grams (12.2%). The other crops grown along with their distribution across the different wards are shown in the graphs below;

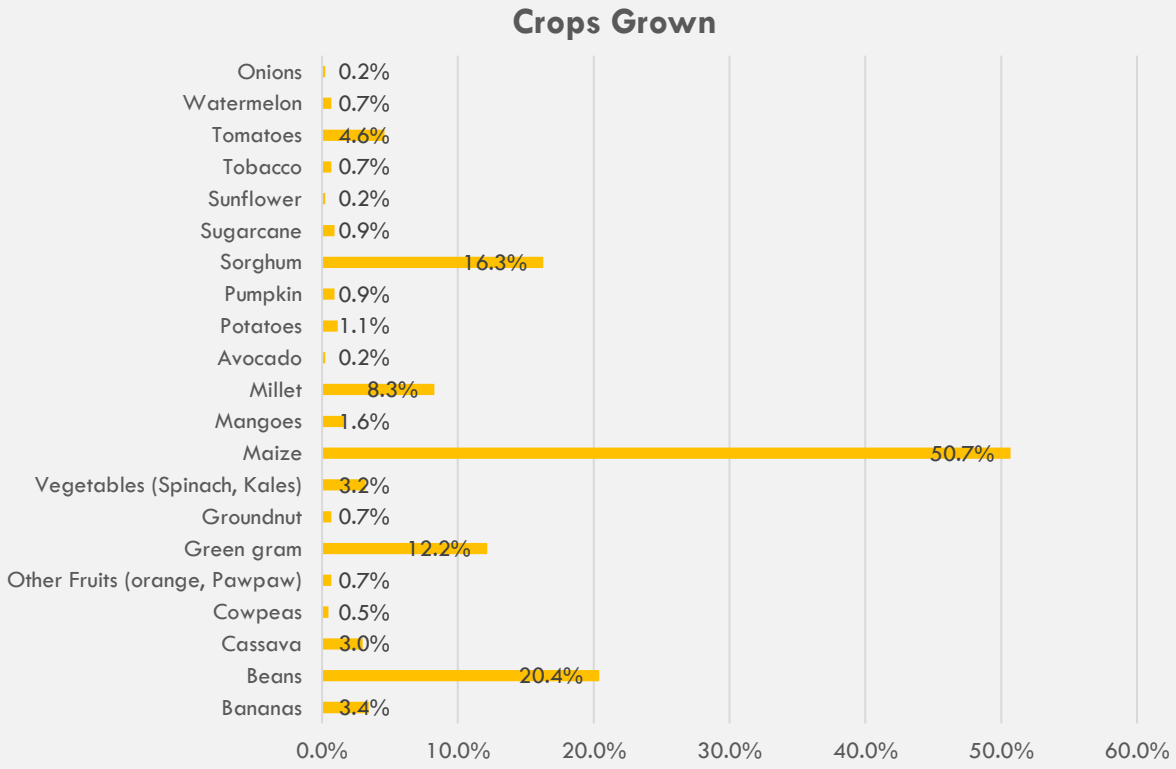
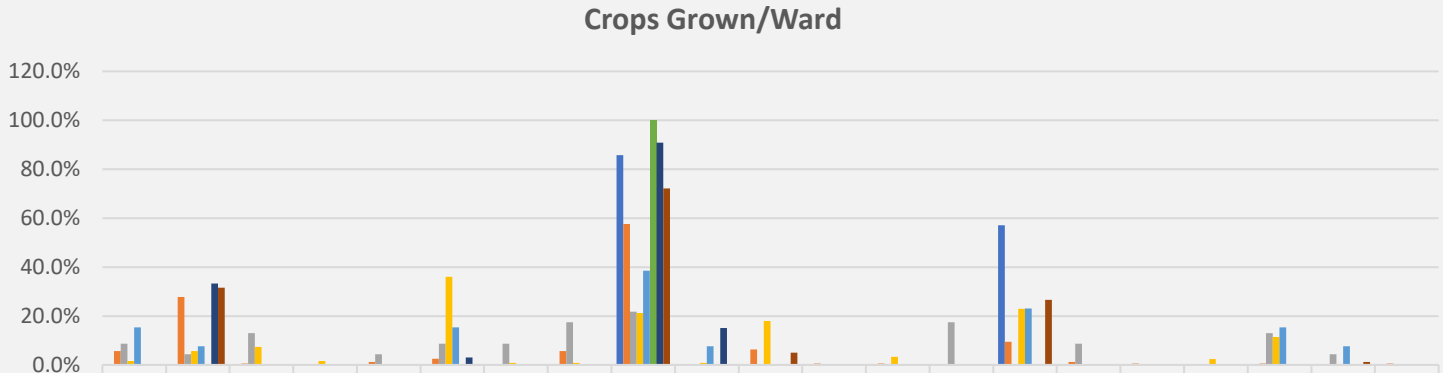


Figure 17: Types of Crops grown



	Bananas	Beans	Cassava	Cowpeas	Fruits	Green gram	Groundnut	Vegetables	Maize	Mangoes	Millet	Avocado	Potatoes	Pumpkin	Sorghum	Sugarcane	Sunflower	Tobacco	Tomatoes	Watermelon	Onions
Endugh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Riwo	5.7%	27.8%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%	2.5%	0.0%	5.7%	57.6%	0.0%	6.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	9.5%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Sekerr	8.7%	4.3%	13.0%	0.0%	4.3%	8.7%	8.7%	17.4%	21.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	4.3%	0.0%
Lomut	1.6%	5.7%	7.4%	1.6%	0.0%	36.1%	0.8%	0.8%	21.3%	0.8%	18.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	23.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Weiwei	15.4%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	38.5%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	7.7%	0.0%
Masool	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kasei	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.9%	15.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kiwawa	0.0%	31.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	72.2%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%

Figure 18: Types of Crops Grown by Ward

The above statistics would certainly provide useful guidance on the nature of value chains to be targeted in each Ward. For example, maize is grown in all the wards, mangoes are mostly grown in Kasei and Weiwei wards, Green-gram is mainly grown in Lomut, Weiwei, and Sekerr, Beans is mainly grown in Kasei, Kiwawa and Riwo, and Sorghum is mainly grown in Endugh, Lomut and Weiwei.

In the program's efforts to improve agricultural productivity, training will be a critical component. The baseline established that the main sources of agricultural information amongst small holder farmers in West Pokot County include the farmer field schools[6], and information obtained from Relatives and Neighbors. These sources collectively make up 72.7% of training information. These are the sources that influence Agricultural practice which the program will need to target. **Based on this finding, the program should purpose to invest in establishing groups of farmer champions and improve the functioning of the farmer field schools. The County Agriculture extension officers accounted for only 23.1% of the responses – which points to the need to increase investment on the improvement of Extension services.** The improvement of training services will greatly increase the proportion of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists adopting climate smart-satellite technologies.

[6] The definition Farmer of field schools may not have been uniformly understood across the respondents. This is due to the conflicting information (from the County department of Agriculture) that Farmer field schools are not after all as prominent as depicted by the respondents. Due to this lack of clarity amongst farmers on what constitutes a farmer field school, there is need to further triangulate this finding in subsequent grass-root level engagements with the farmers.

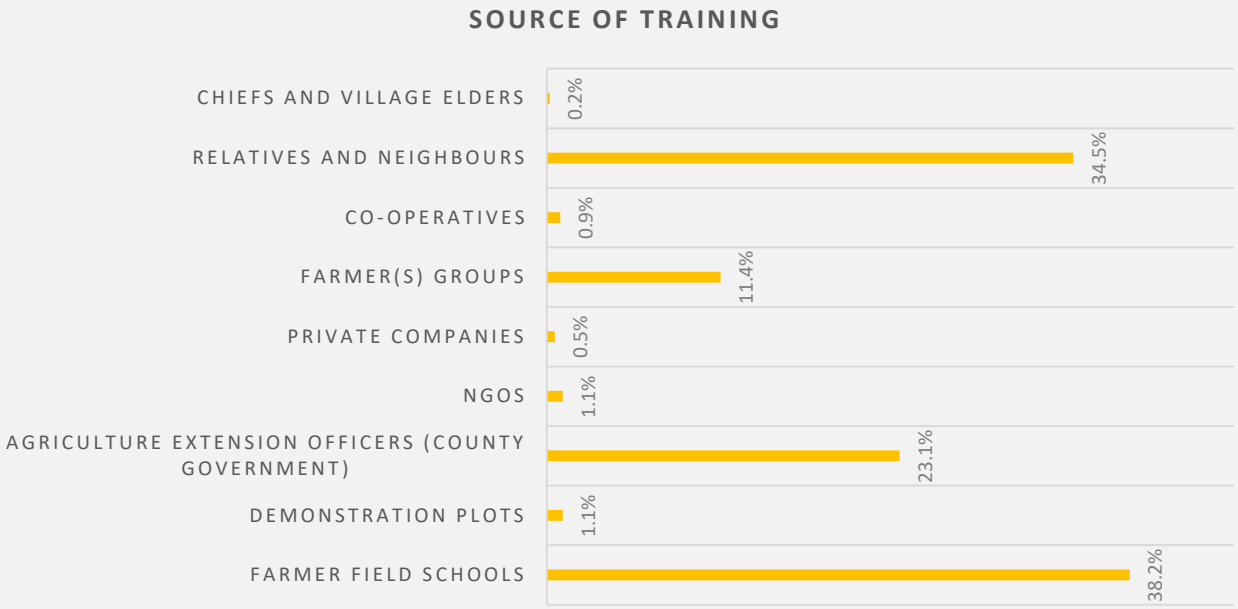


Figure 19: Sources of Farmer Training

With regards to incomes drawn by the households from the three main types of livelihoods practices, the tables below summarize the monthly amounts earned by the households. The amounts were arrived at as an average of harvest and non-harvest periods.

Amounts obtained from Crop Farming					
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75
How much income do you obtain from your Crop Farming in one month?	8229	14550	3000	1000	7500

Amounts obtained from Livestock					
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75
How much income do you obtain from your Livestock in one month?	9290	15268	5000	2000	10000

Figure 20: Income from Livestock Keeping

Amounts Obtained from Poultry					
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75
How much income do you obtain from you poultry keeping in one month?	1800	3266	1000	500	2000

Figure 21: Income from Poultry

Amounts obtained from Bee Keeping					
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75
3.2 How much income do you obtain from your Bee Keeping in one month?	22660	38875	7000	1500	30000

Figure 22: Income from Bee Keeping

5.3.1.4. **Indicator 1.4:** % increase in farmers planting improved mango varieties

According to a report of the Kerio Valley Development Authority, West Pokot produces an average of 25,000 tons of mangoes annually, yet the county has potential to produce up to 250,00 tons. KVDA also estimates that about 40% of mangoes produced in the region go to waste due to lack of markets while middlemen offer low prices for the fruits.

Pokot Central - **Lomut** and **Weiwei** within the project areas **contribute 67% of the volume.** Other producing areas include Siyoi, Masol, Chepareria, Endough, Seger, Kapenguria, Saum, Alale, Batei, Mnangei, & Riwo. In perspective, **much of West Pokot County has potential for mango production with the exception of Tapach and Lelan Wards** The key actors in the mango value chain include; KVDA, Technoserve, FAO, NRT, Italian cooperation Agency, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance, and the County Government of West Pokot.

In order to adequately establish the base values for this indicator, the baseline examined the extent to which Mangoes are grown, and the prevailing practices and challenges. In particular, it sought to look into the acreage under Mango production, the yield and value addition challenges.

The average acreage per household under Mango Production in West Pokot is 1.4 acres, and the average number of mango trees per household is 7. with significant differences seen in the different wards.

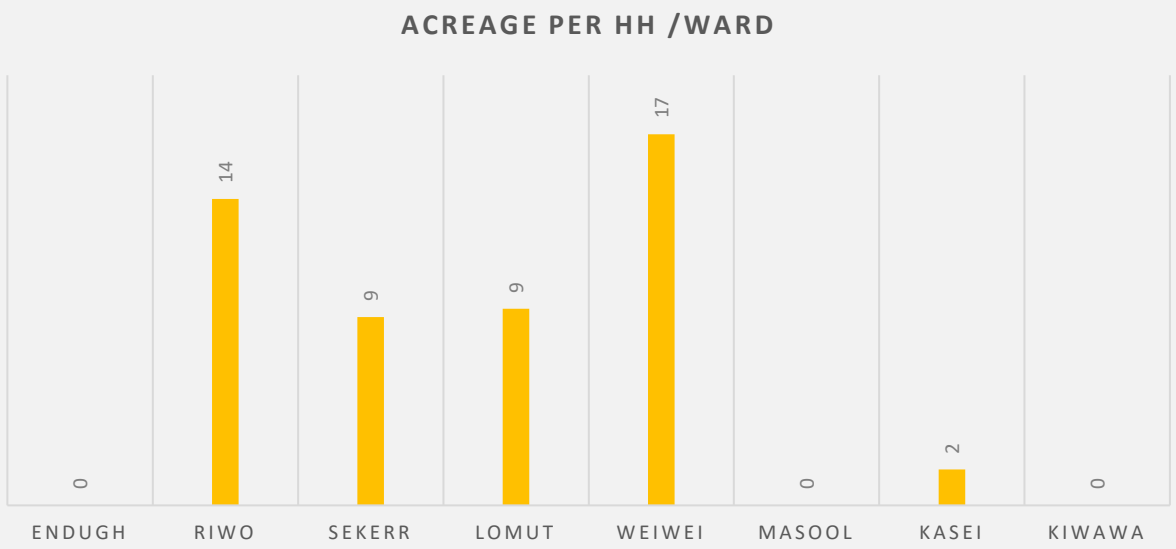


Figure 23: Acreage under Mango Production

Households in Sekerr and Lomut Wards accounted for the highest yields of mangoes – collectively accounting for up to 96% of Mangoes produced.

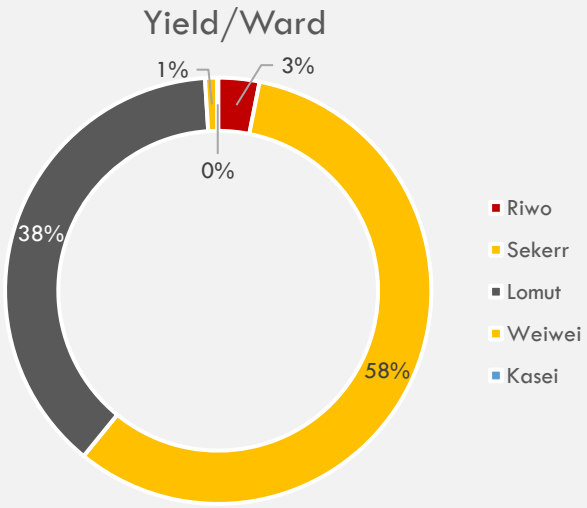


Figure 24: Mango Yield by Ward

The Opportunities;

- There is need to intensify sensitization of farmers towards the adoption of new mango varieties to increase productivity. These are efforts will require the program to identify and sustain engagements (training, and extension support) with specific groups of farmers/or farmer cooperatives in the period of implementation.

- Investment on value addition, branding and marketing of value-added mango products including juice, pulp and concentrates, crisps, jam etc. – of which effort will require strong collaboration with the county government considering the on-going plans to establish the Lomut Mango processing plant.

5.3.1.5. **Indicator 1.5:** % increase in the quantity of honey produced per year per beekeeper by the end of the action

Beekeeping, just like many other productive practices, has potential to contribute to immediate and long-term sustainable resilience for populations in West Pokot. Bee Keeping is already widely established in its traditional form, so it is both known and accepted by communities. Supporting the communities to adopt new practices of modern beekeeping has a high likelihood of leading to significant increase incomes within the target households.

According to KNBS, Pokot North sub-county (where Pellow Conservancy falls) has the highest number of households practicing beekeeping, and the highest number of beehives;

Sub-County	**No. of households**	**No. of beehives**
KIPKOMO	2,079	8,554
POKOT CENTRAL	1,911	12,599
POKOT NORTH	5,888	41,673
POKOT SOUTH	1,202	3,956
WEST POKOT	4,127	24,854
Total West Pokot County	**15,207**	**91,636**

Table 5: Number of Beehives per Sub-County

Important to note is that the County Government is planning to establish an **Apiculture Research Centre at Kanyikeny Livestock Farm,** in Chepareria ward – provides an opportunity for collaboration with project. Some of the major Honey Producers in the county include;

- Pellow conservancy, Sarmach unit producers group-Lochacha
- Kositei (Turkwel) Honey producers
- Lolotwo Honey Farmers Group
- Lochilet Ngorkal – Chairman of Lolotwo
- Richard Poghon
- Naita Chepocheu
- Other key stakeholders with notable investments in the Honey value Chain include; **KVDA, County Government, Cabesi Market Place, Kodich Self help group**

Overall, 22% of the respondents are involved in keeping, with an average and average of 7 hives per household, and a frequency median of 4. With regards to the yield, the baseline established the average yield per hive to 33kgs. The graphs and tables below further visualize these aspects.

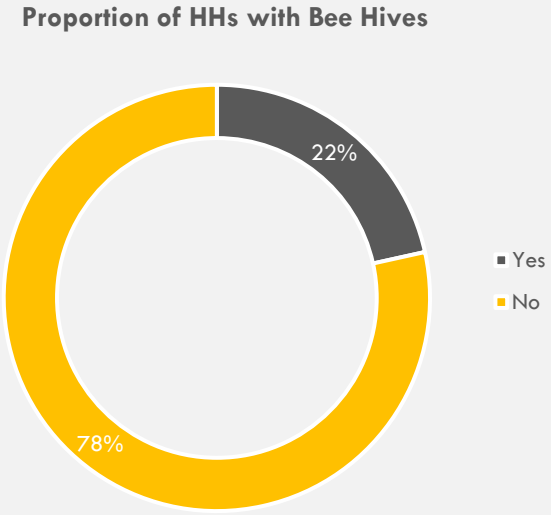


Figure 25: Proportion of Households with Bee Hives

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75
How many Hives do you have?	7	9	4	2	8

Table 6: Number of Bee Hives per Household

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75
On the average how many Kilograms of honey do you get per Hive Annually?	33	136	8	2	15

Table 7: Annual Yield per Hive

On the types of beehives, 98% of the households have Traditional beehives, 1.2 % use the Langstroth Beehives and only 0.8% use the Kenya Top Bar Beehives. This finding is a clear indicator of the extent of low adoption of bee keeping technologies, and the inadequacy of extension services on Beek Keeping within the communities.

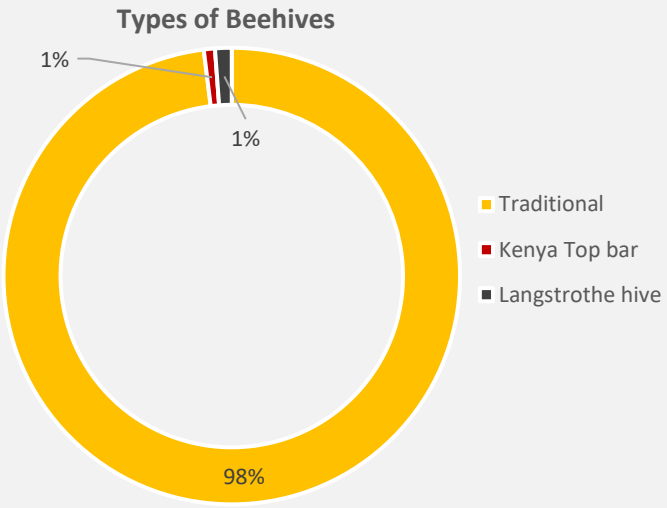


Figure 26: Types of Beehives

Further, the effect in the use of traditional Bee-hives was consisted with the fact that Poor Hive Quality was identified by the respondents as one of the major challenges in Bee keeping (at 76.1%). The other notable challenges were around; the inadequacy of harvesting Equipment (39.8%), market opportunities (36.7%), and access to extension and training services (32.7%).

Notably, communities expressed their preference with the improved Traditional Hives over Langstroth Hives based on the fact that; the latter is poorly ventilated and therefore causes the wax to melt due to the prevailing high temperatures in parts of the county. With this perspective in mind, **the program should consider piloting with a limited number of Improved Traditional Hives, and Langstroth Hives over a period of one year and subsequently make judgement on which Hive to popularize** – guided by data gathered during such pilot.

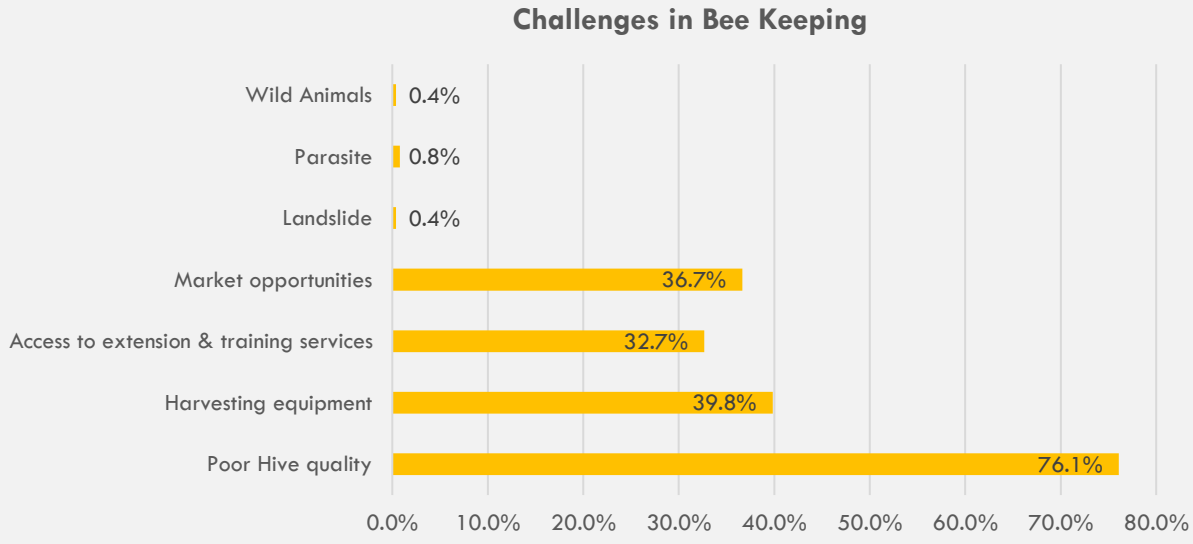


Figure 27: Challenges in Bee Keeping

The Opportunities;

- The dominant traditional practices and post-harvest practices in bee keeping affect the quantity and quality of honey, hence the need to modernize beehives and promote best practices in harvesting and post-harvest handling.
- Processing, quality certification, branding and marketing the honey using the unique County Specific attributes can drive demand as the most sought-after honey in the region
- Strengthened producer groups should create market linkages where farmers can reap full benefit from their produce elimination exploitation by intermediaries.

5.3.1.6. **Indicator 1.6:** % increase in access to water for irrigation

Irrigation is practiced by 11% of the respondent households most of whom are in Kasei and Lomut Wards – with most (56%) citing permanent rivers as the source of irrigation water. The graphs and charts below visualize various basic patterns in relation to irrigation.

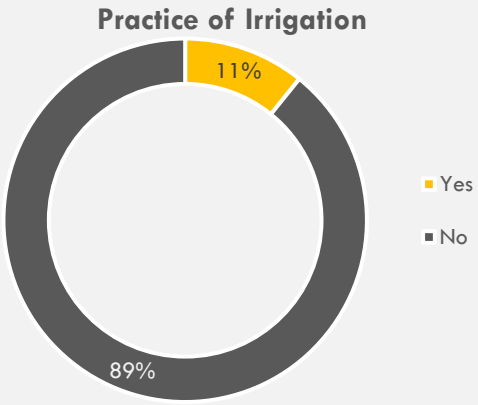


Figure 28: The Practice of Irrigation

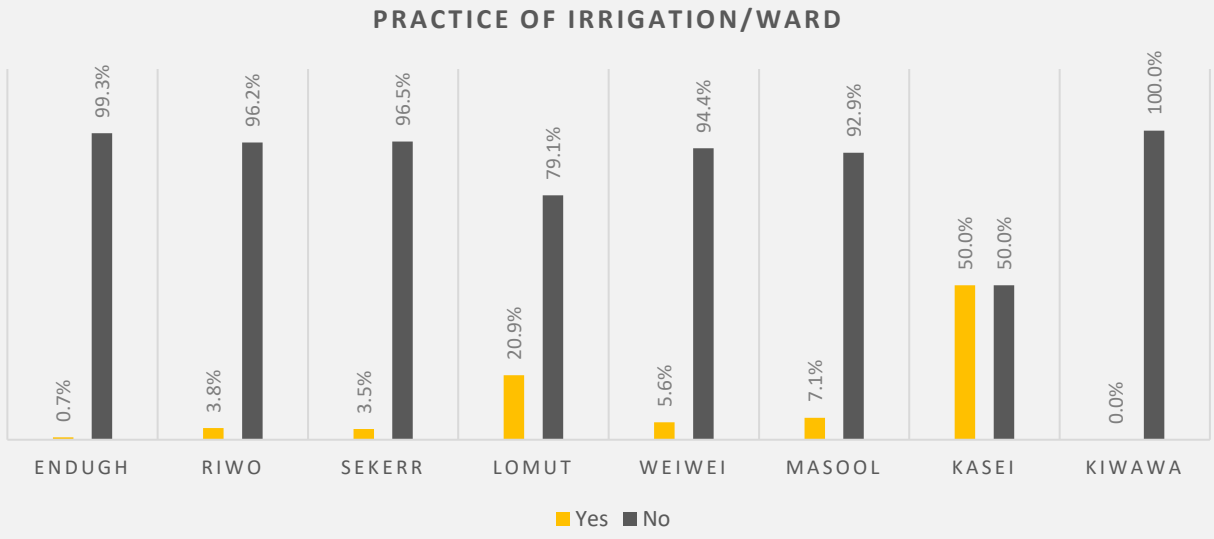


Figure 29: Irrigation by Ward

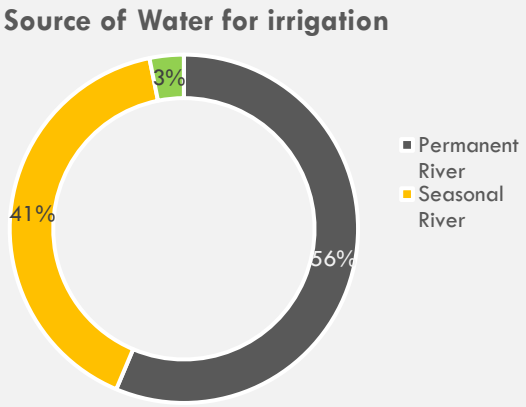


Figure 30: Source of Irrigation Water

Amongst those who practice irrigation, water is mostly conveyed through lined canals (63%) while 22% use unlined canals and a further 15% use piped systems. Notably, 72.3 % the respondents expressed challenges with adequacy of water received through irrigation, 17.5% felt the amount of water received was average, and only 10.3% feeling the water is adequate for farming. **The average land area under irrigation under irrigation is 2 acres per household.**

There are five Water User Associations in the areas covered by the survey. These are Farmers Association (with 12.5% membership, Kamwotou with a membership of 50%, Kositot Furrow Project with a membership of 12.5%, Stimulas (12.5%) and Worldvision (12.5%).

Overall, 50.8% of farmers who practice irrigation are members of an Irrigation Water User Association.

With regards to the maintenance of the irrigation infrastructure, the bar graph below shows how the responsibility is shared amongst partners.

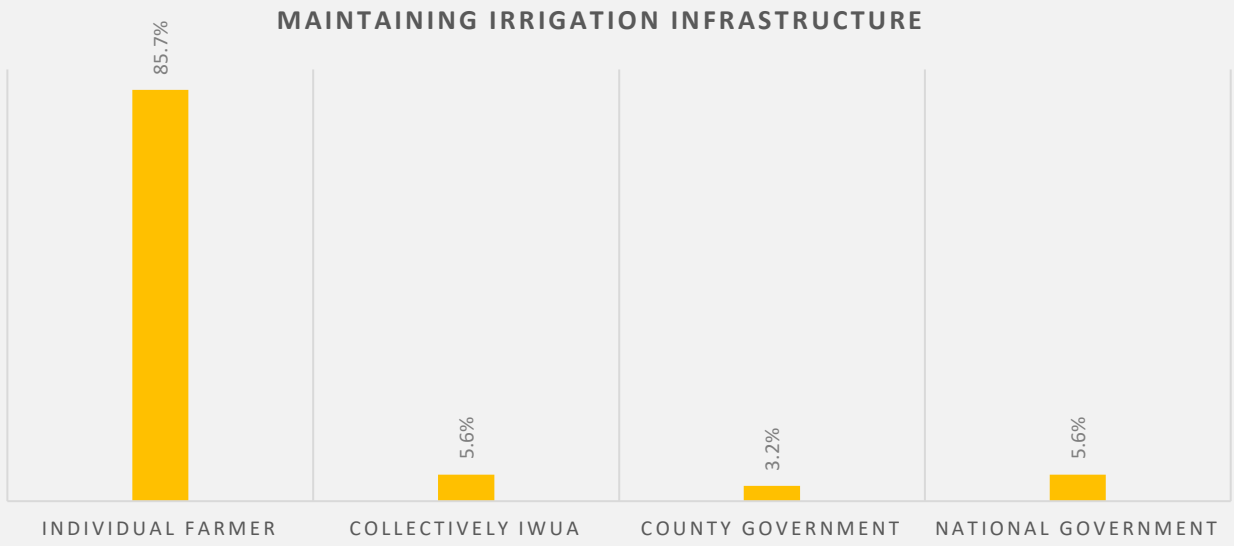


Figure 31: Maintenance of Irrigation Infrastructure

5.3.1.7. **Indicator 1.7:** Proportion of Households demonstrating improved Food Security

West Pokot County is an ASAL region with the beginning of the long rains season marking the planting exercise. The settlement patterns are largely dependent on the livelihood zones with nuclear settlements being predominant in Central and West Pokot while pastoral zones having scattered patterns. The population distribution in the county is 32.6%, 36.8%, and 30.6% for Pastoral, Agro-Pastoral, and mixed farming zone respectively[7].

a) **Sources of Food:** The majority of households (47%) obtain food from Purchasing, and by Own Production (46%). Doughnut chart below shows the distribution of responses across the various listed sources of food.

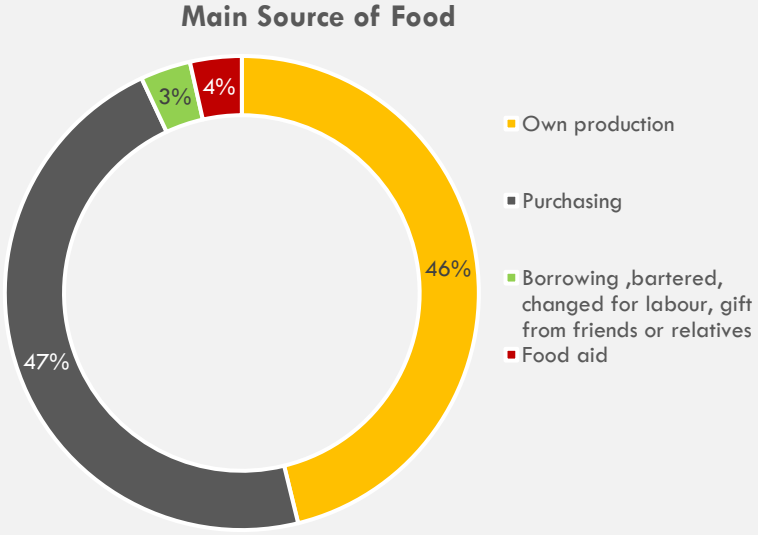


Figure 32: Main Source of Food

b) **Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):** The baseline established an average Food Consumption Score of 58.5 for the respondent households. The Food Consumption Score was calculated using the frequency of consumption of 7 food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days before the survey – further to which a standard weighting for the various food groups was applied.

The formula applied was thus;

$$FCS = \sum xi * ai$$

Where;
FCS is the Food consumption score
Xi is the Frequencies of food consumption = number of days for which each food group was consumed during the past 7 days, *and*;
ai is the Weight of each food group

[7] Source: County Integrated Development Plan 2017-2022.

Table below summarizes the calculations;

Food Groups	Frequency	Weight	Score
Main Staples/Cereals	7	2	14
Vegetables	4	1	4
Fruits	2	1	2
Meat /Fish	1	4	4
Legumes, Nuts and Seeds	4	3	12
Milk and Milk Products	5	4	20
Oils and Fats	5	0.5	2.5
		∑xi * ai	**58.5**

Table 8: Food Consumption Score

A Food Consumption Score of 58.5 is generally denotes an acceptable level of consumption[8]. This was occasioned by the fact that most households consume cereals (such as porridge and ugali), vegetables, and dairy products. **It would be desirable for the program to aim to improve the FCS by investing in programs that improve household productivity – through interventions that improve agricultural and livestock yields, and provide better access to market linkages.** A higher FCS denotes better nutrition balance in the foods consumed by the beneficiary households – subsequently leading to improved health and other livelihood indicators.

c) **Household Coping Mechanisms:** Despite the acceptable levels of FCS, 79% of households still indicated there were moments when they did not have enough food, nor money to buy food. In these instances, most households (29.8%) often rely on less preferred, less expensive foods, whilst others 26.1% often opted to consume seed stock held for the next season. The least preferred coping strategy is where children drop-out of school to support family in the search for food.

[8] Scores can be between 0-112 with the numbers depicting either, poor, Borderline or acceptable food consumption patterns. Any score above 35 is acceptable.

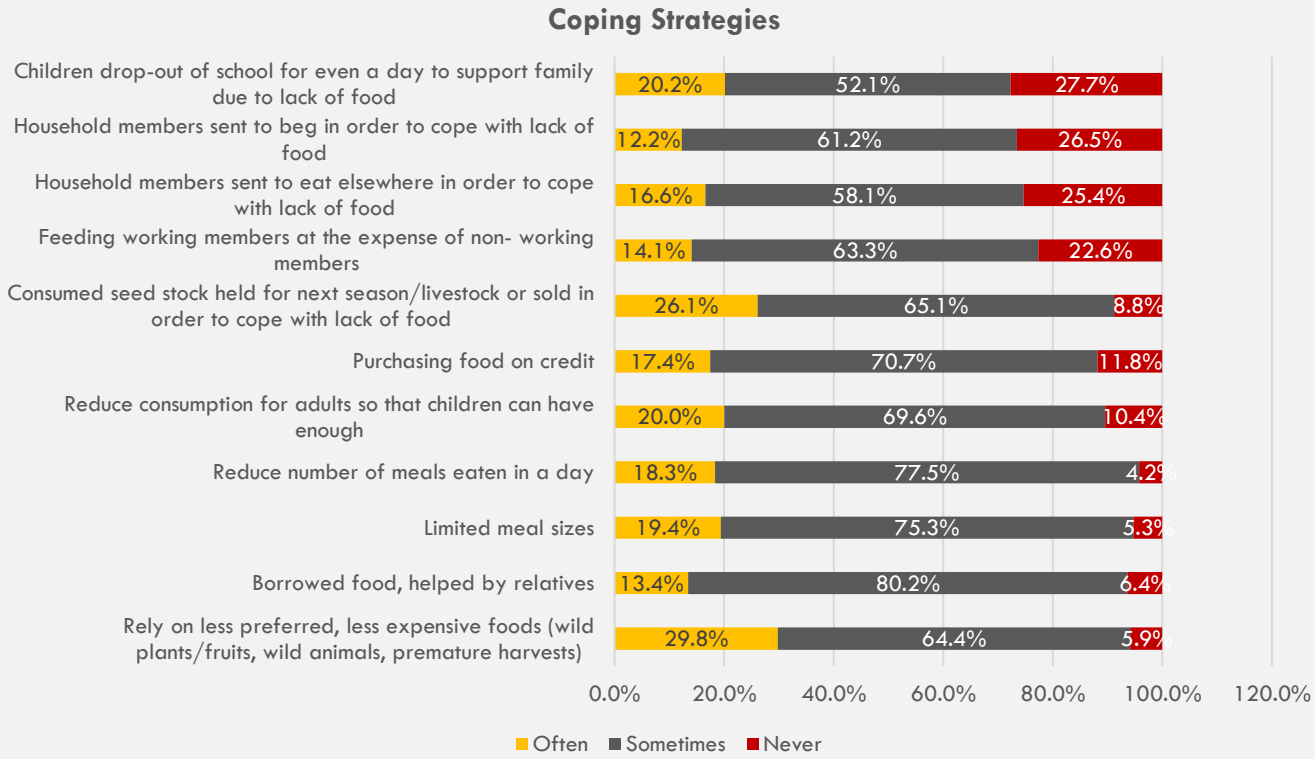


Figure 33: Household Coping Strategies

5.3.2. OUTCOME TWO | Improved productive household assets and community investments that are sustainably protected and safeguarded against recurrent droughts and the effects of climate change and recovery capacities;

This outcome involves supporting the community strategy for nutrition, development and promotion of sustainable water for agriculture improvements; provision of Behavior Change Communication (BCC) trainings, and interventions on Water Sanitation and Hygiene. The design of the program provides for investments to be made towards scaling up Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and Open Defecation Free (ODF) strategies.

In addition, the program plans to scale up of an innovative digital platform aimed at assuring access to sustainable extension services and valuable markets, rural finance for agri-businesses, and smallholders. The platform will also promote group-based income generating initiatives with a focus on youth and women's groups.

The sections below discuss the findings on each of the Outcome 2 indicators as listed by the program logical framework.

5.3.2.1. **Indicator 2.1:** % Increased levels of social cohesion and security among different ethnic communities as a result of peace initiatives undertaken

Peace and security are highly essential drivers of productivity. The presence of conflict (passive or active) disrupts productive patterns and compromises the ability of programs like Ustahimilivu to sustainably invest in community capacities owing to the movement of populations occasioned by the conflicts. **The inclusion of social cohesion and security initiatives is definitely a unique strength of the Ustahimilivu program.**

With regards to the outlook of conflict in the project area; the 74.8% of the respondents reported not having experienced any form of violent conflict over the last 6 months. This position is consistent with information that emerged from the FGDs through which most participants expressed their confidence with the disarmament exercise that had been undertaken by the office of the County Commissioner. As a result, there has been a gradual but significant reduction in the incidences of conflict in West Pokot County.

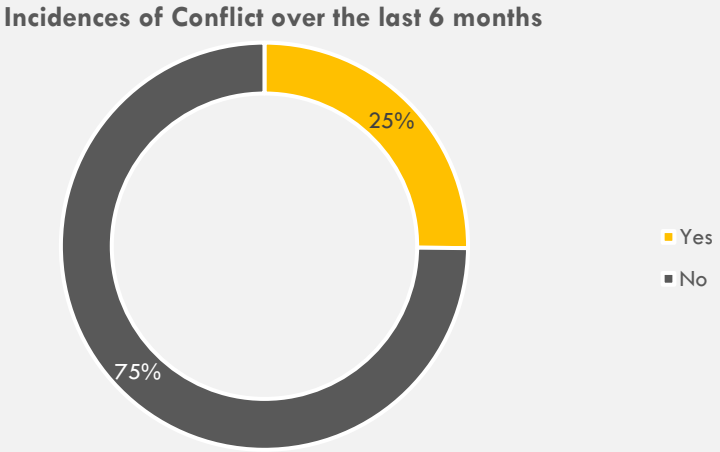


Figure 34: Occurrence of Conflict

However, there were notable differences in the prevalence of conflict as reported by the households. As further indicated in the graph below, it is evident that Masool and Kasei Wards reported the highest prevalence of conflicts in the 6 months preceding the study – at 57.1% and 52.6% respectively. **A conflict micro-analysis focusing on these Wards is therefore highly recommended.**

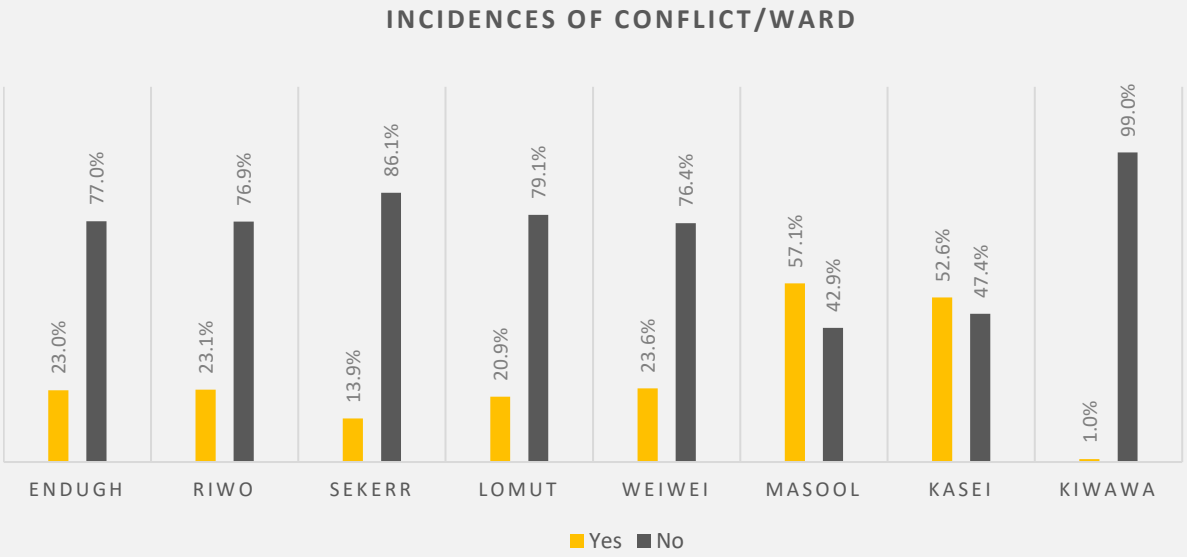


Figure 35: Occurrence of Conflict by Ward

Regarding the causes of conflict, Cattle rustling was the most prominent cause at 45%, followed by land resources (Water and Rangelands) at 34%, and Politics at 17%. These are causes that would require a multi-sectoral, multi-level approaches to address. They require extensive interactions with the security organs within the county, substantive engagements with the political leadership, strengthening of peace committees, and sustained sensitization of communities. Graph below captures

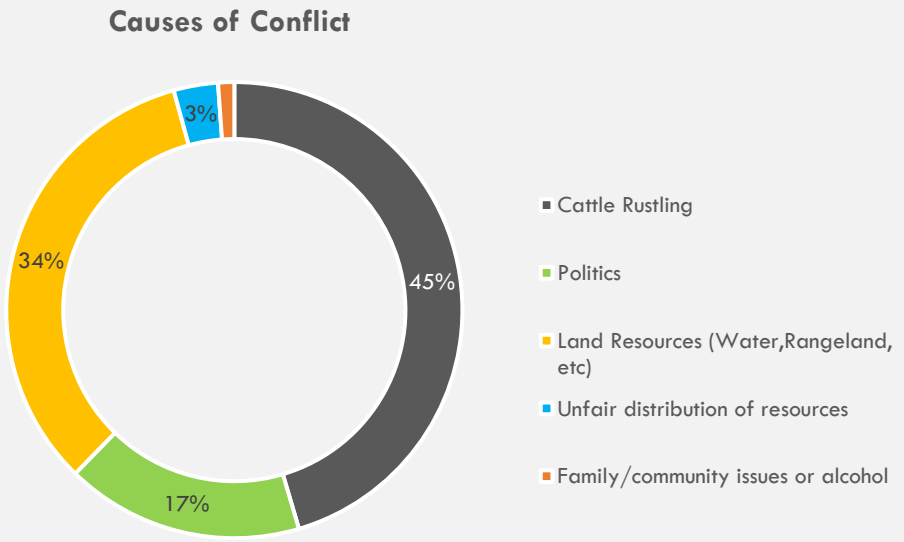


Figure 36: Causes of Conflict

The ability of communities to maintain a desired level of peace and security requires that trusting relationships are established between the communities and the actors responsible for maintaining security. The baseline assessed the levels of confidence the communities have on the various actors, and established moderate level of confidence in all the actors. The graph below visualizes the levels of confidence for the key actors identified. **Important to note is the high level of confidence the communities have on the traditional structures of security (elders) as opposed to conventional structures.**

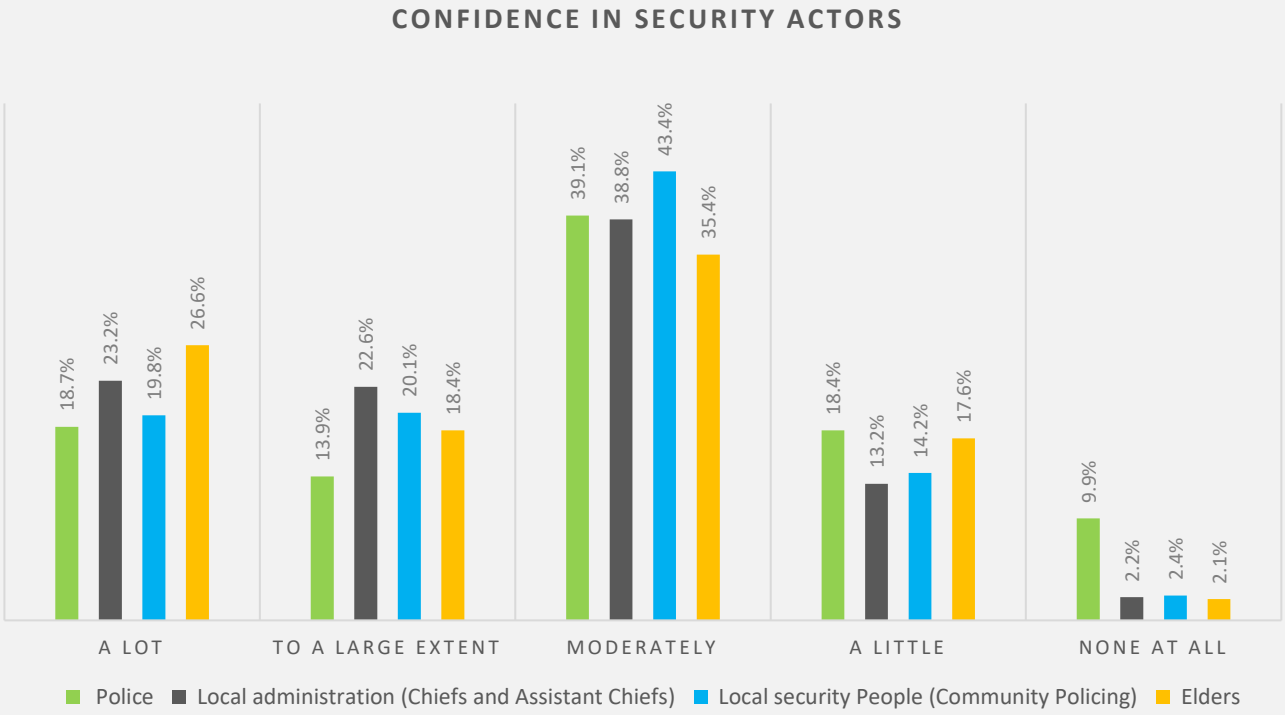


Figure 37: Confidence in Security Actors

The scenario above is the consistent with the finding that most respondents considered Community Elders to be the primary enablers of Security. The table below captures the responses of the households on who they considered as the main provider of security.

Actor	Frequency	Percentile
Police	295	25.3%
Local security People (name)	181	15.5%
Armed groups/Non State Actors	2	0.2%
Village elders	**679**	**58.3%**
Religious leaders	5	0.4%
NGO (s)	3	0.3%
Total	**1165**	**100.0%**

Table 9: Main Provider of Security

Overall, there is a general feeling of safety within the community, a prevailing positive attitude towards security officers, and a fair level of understanding of their role in contributing to peaceful co-existence of neighbouring communities.

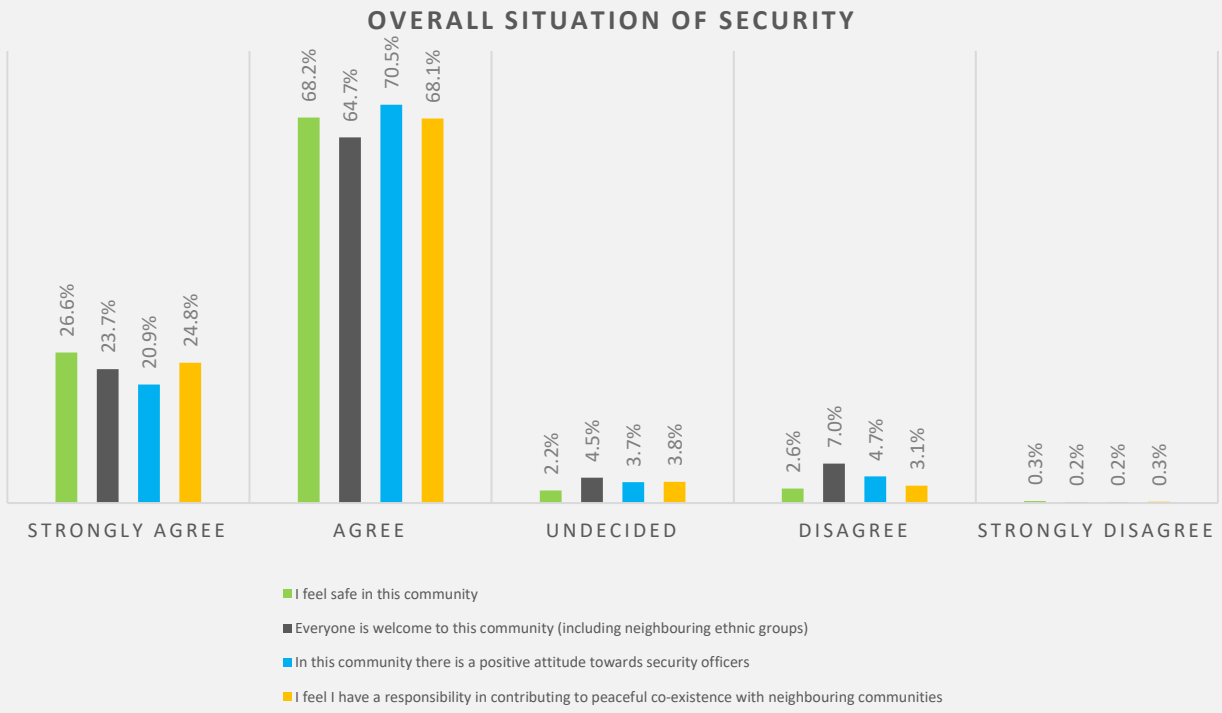


Figure 38: Overall Situation of Security

5.3.2.2. **Indicator 2.2:** Proportion of HH actively participating in the Micro-entrepreneurship support program

The main source of income for the community is livestock at 68.1% and crop farming at 39.3%. The other notable sources of income include Poultry Keeping (10.8%), Skilled Labour (4.6%), Bee Keeping (2.6%) and Retail/Petty Trade (2.6%).

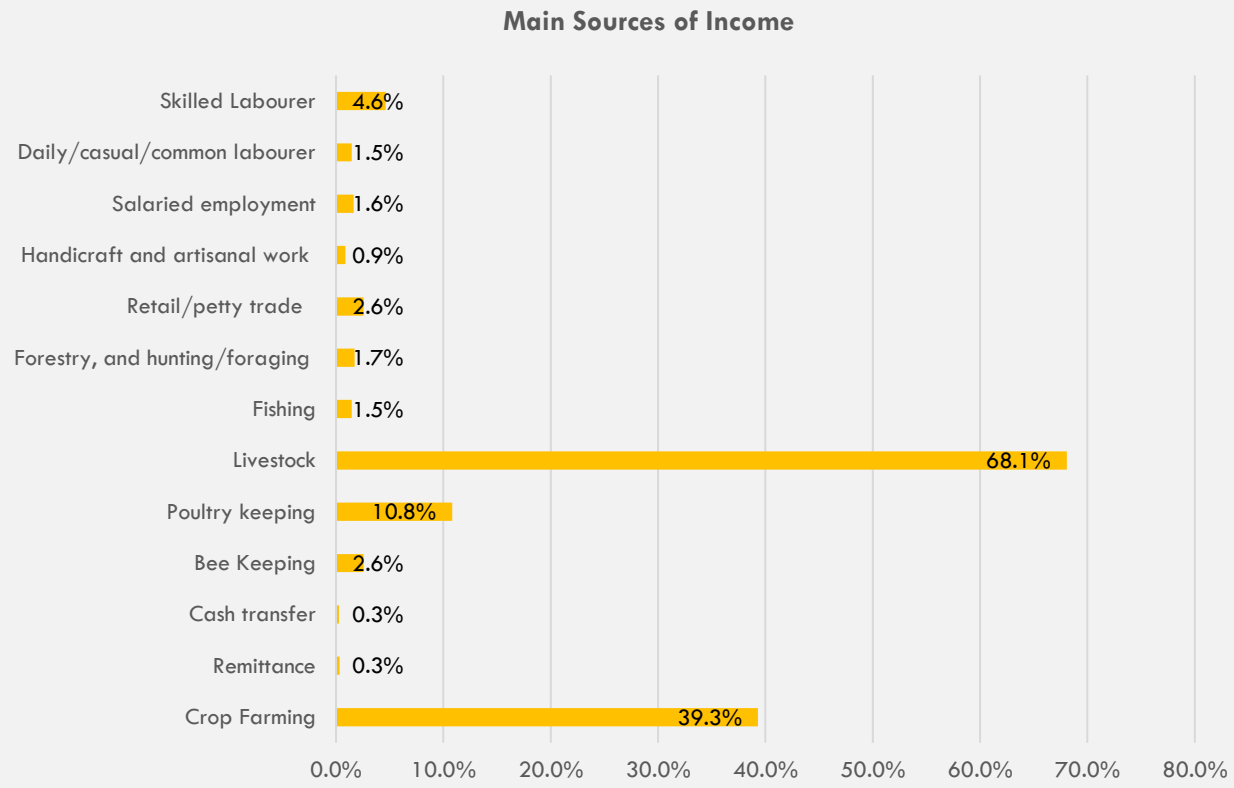


Figure 39: Main Sources of Income

The Households predominantly finance their farming and businesses through personal savings (86.5%), and only about 9.1% of credit is received from VSLAs. Cooperatives on the other hand only account for about 0.5% of loaning facilities received by the farmers over the 12month period preceding the survey.

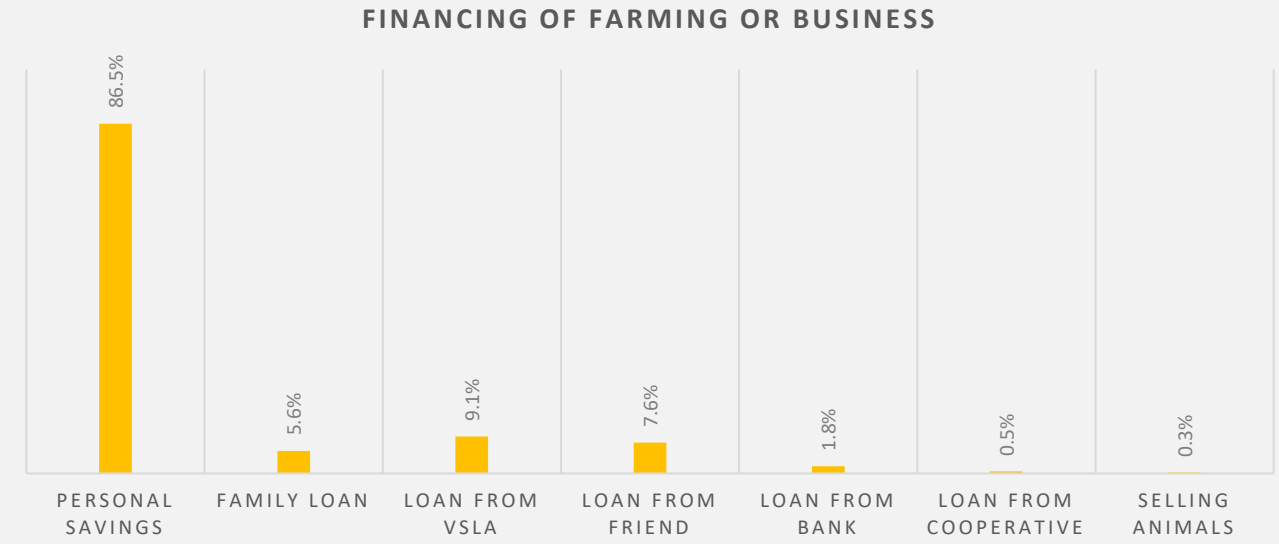


Figure 40: Financing of Farming or Business

The baseline further established that participation in VSLA and other grassroot level community groupings is low, considering only 23% of respondents indicated they were a member of a community group.

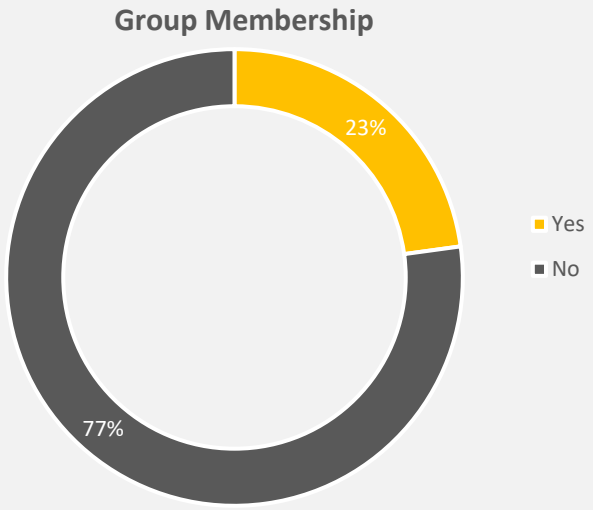


Figure 41: Group Membership

With regards to access to credit, only about 17% of respondents successfully applied for credit mainly from banks (47.5%), from VSLA groups (33.1%) and from friends (16.5%). Other sources of credit are captured as shown in the graphs below.

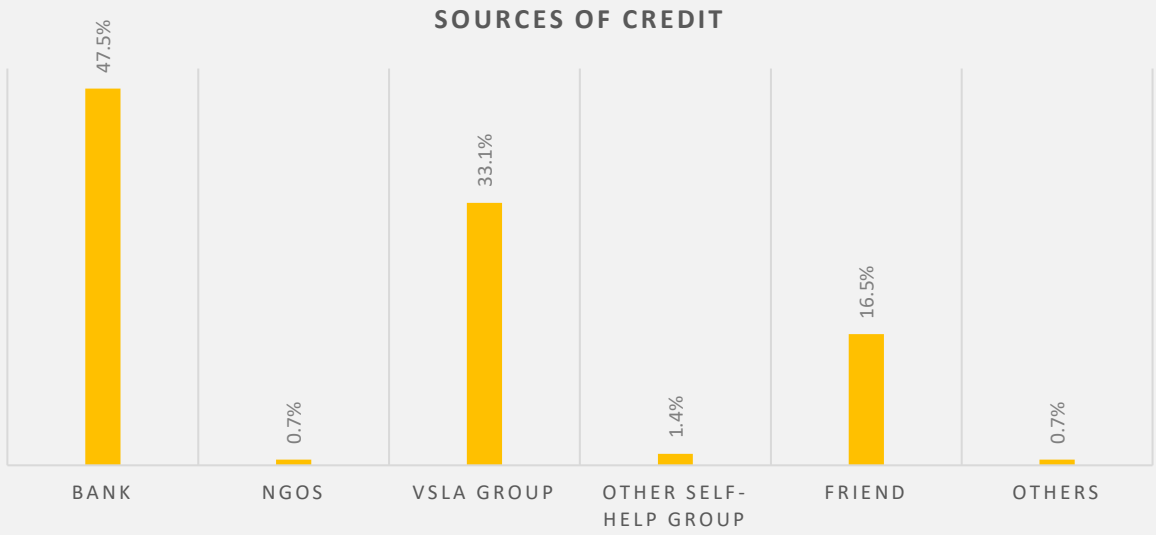


Figure 42: Sources of Credit

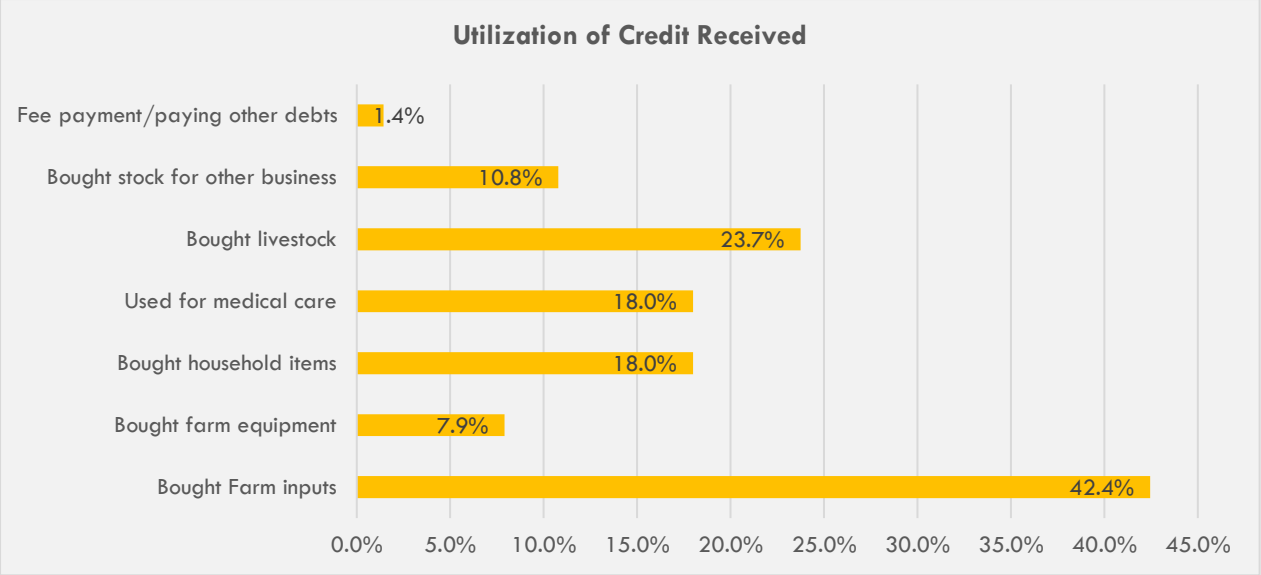


Figure 43: Utilization of Credit Received

5.3.2.3. Indicator 2.3: % of HHs reporting improved access to Markets for their produce

Smallholder farmers and pastoralists play an essential role in ensuring food security and nutrition, including in the increase in food production needed to meet future global demand. Smallholders engage in many interrelated markets, but also face challenges in securing market access and eliciting benefits to sustain their livelihoods. The county government and programs like Ustahimilivu have an essential role to play in addressing their specific constraints and maximizing potential for beneficial access to reliable and remunerative markets.

Smallholder systems are inherently fragile. Progress is not linear, and success in one year is not a predictor of the continued success in the next. They are prone to sharp inclines and declines due to a number of factors, including prevailing market conditions such as prices, or exogenous factors such as droughts.

Some of the challenges (from a small holder perspective) to markets evolve around pricing, value addition and market infrastructure. In this regard, the baseline established the prices for Agricultural and Livestock products in the county are considered to be fair (See graph below). However, this needs to be understood in light of the fact that (it is highly probable) the smallholders are yet to fully comprehend the value of their products in a perfectly functioning market system. These findings lead to the conclusion that **there is need to promote a more enabling market environment for smallholders, that provides fair and transparent prices that adequately remunerate smallholders' work and investments;**

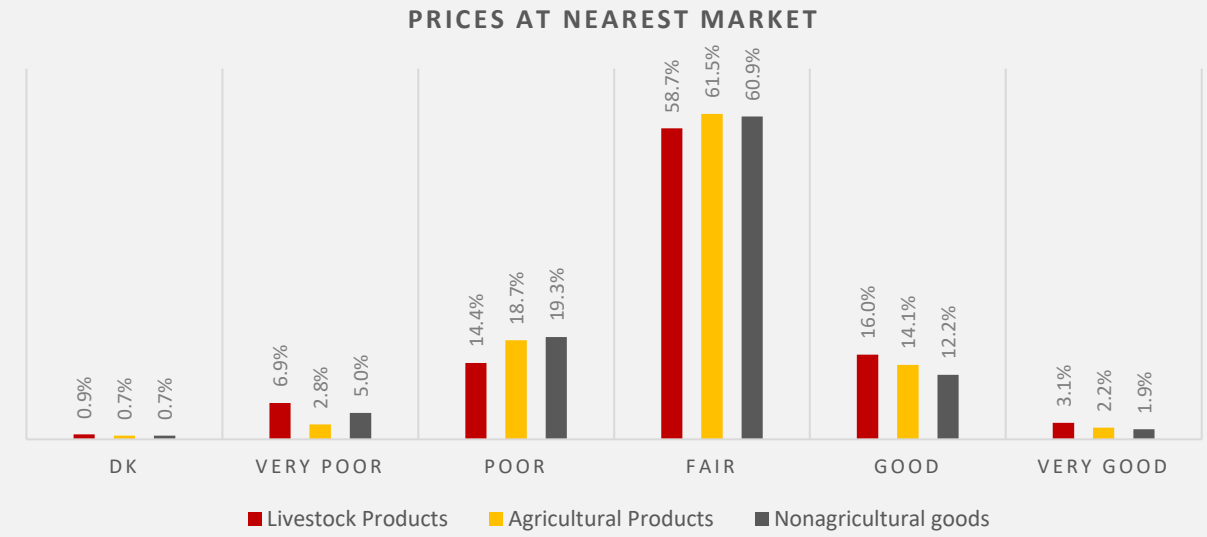


Figure 44: Prices at Nearest Market

During the FGDs, it emerged that the groups of farmers felt that (beyond the low yield occasioned by poor/traditional farming practices and incidences of drought), they have challenges with storage and value addition. This mean pushes them to sell their produce whenever the market is flooded, and in the long run compromising their incomes.

As further illustrated in the graph below, one of the notable barriers to access of desired markets is inadequate information (55.3%), poor infrastructure (31.3%) which denotes challenging roads and other productive infrastructure such as cattle-dips, storage silos, etc. Other respondents (29.7%) also felt that there are regions and individuals whose are preferred over others. This was mainly used in relation to food supplies to boarding schools. **Overall, 43.4% of the respondents felt they had moderate to sufficient access to markets for their products.**

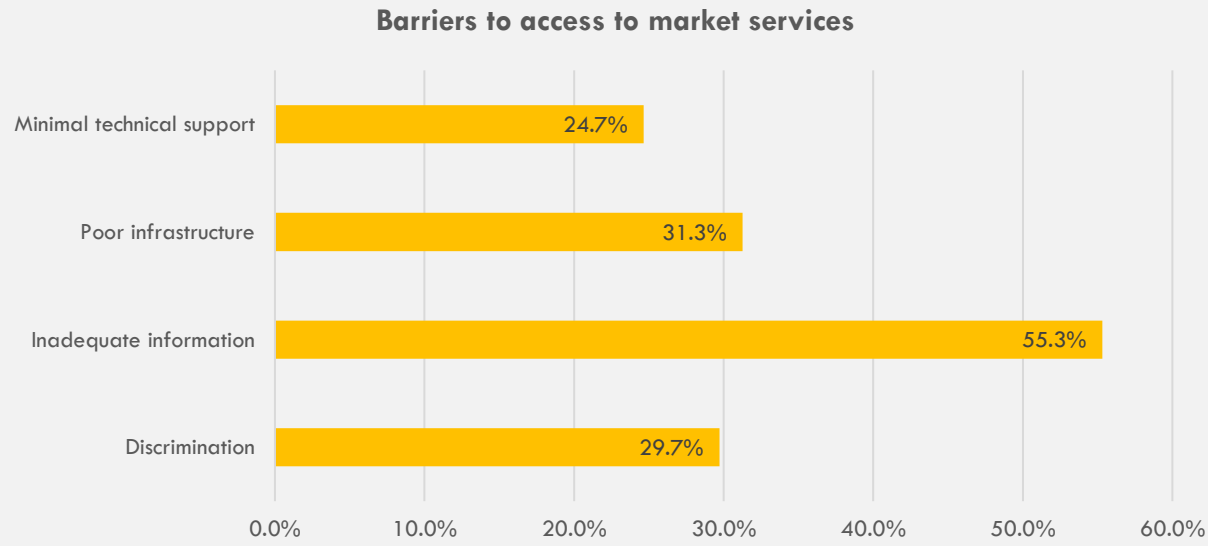


Figure 45: Barriers of Access to Markets

There survey also points to major challenges in the presence of cattle dips and the practice of fodder production since most respondents felt they either do not exist or where they do then they are in a bad or very bad state.

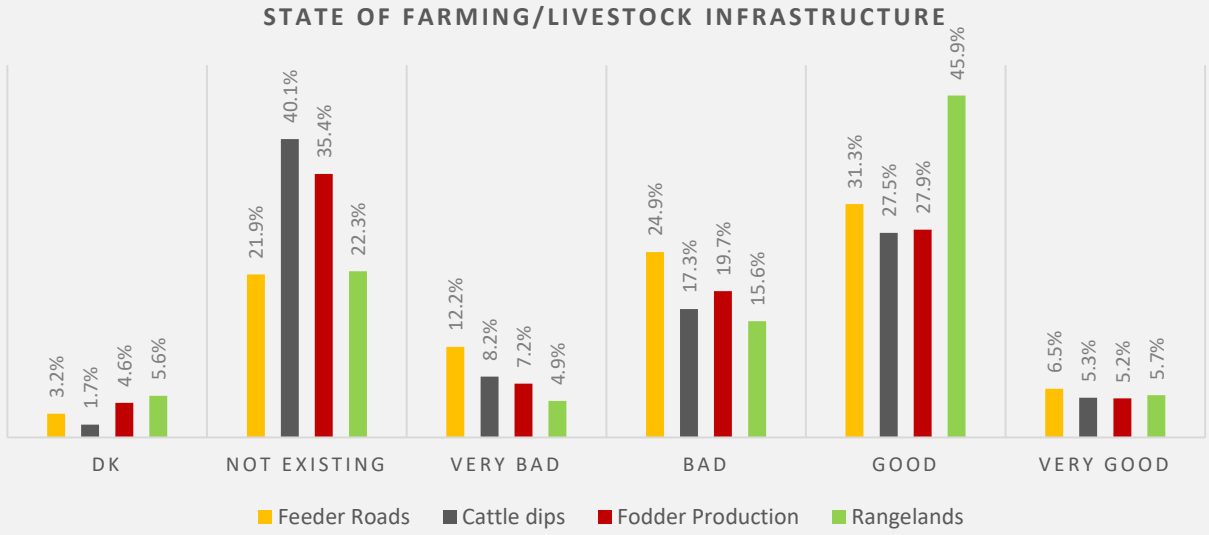


Figure 46: Status of Farming and Livestock Infrastructure

In addition to the information generated form the HH interviews as captured above; the study also engaged various Key informants - which collectively led to the observations that in order to improve market linkages in West pokot, the program needs to;

a) Support affordable mechanisms for smallholders' access to useful, timely and transparent market and price information through Information and Communication Technologies, and smallholders adapted market information systems, to enable informed decision making on what, when and where to produce and sell;
b) Promote and expand opportunities, including implementing institutional procurement programs for public institutions, food assistance and school feeding where smallholders are linked to structured demand for food and agricultural products and where consumers can access sufficient, safe, healthy, nutritious, and diverse smallholder produced food, including during all cases of protracted crises and conflicts;
c) Promote institutional innovation and improve agricultural production systems. Enhance the degree of organization of smallholders to better enable them to integrate into the crop, livestock and honey value chains to subsequently improve their income;
d) Invest in and improve processing and storage equipment and facilities and their availability and accessibility across rural areas to enhance availability, and reduce seasonality of food insecurity and food losses and waste;
e) Improve access to inclusive financial systems, adapted to the needs of smallholders, which provide a wide range of services and innovative financial products (such as livestock insurance), microfinance, special lines of credit, start-up capital, and insurance;
f) Develop or improve smallholder-targeted infrastructure, such as irrigation, small-scale centers for processing and packaging; and infrastructure that links rural areas with urban areas and relevant markets, such as feeder roads, and market places for direct sales; and improve access to energy;

g) Facilitate production diversification to increase resilience to climate change, natural disasters and price shocks, to enable more diverse food consumption and reduce seasonal food and income fluctuations;
h) Invest in capacity building, research and smallholder adapted innovative technologies, and technology transfer, to promote value addition, diversification of production, employment, and income sources, that help insure against food price volatility and mitigate the impacts of risks and shocks in agricultural income;
i) Facilitate smallholders' capacity to increase their bargaining power and control over their economic environment, and participation in food value chains by acting collectively and forming cooperatives, associations and networks, and other organizations, and fostering the participation and equal decision-making power of traditionally underrepresented groups, such as women and youth;

5.3.2.4. **Indicator 2.4:** Reduction in the incidences of Human Wildlife Conflict

The major human-wildlife conflict types in the region covered by the study are crop raiding, attacks on humans, livestock depredation, and property damage. Such conflicts have negative impacts on the livelihoods of people, who often respond by killing wildlife involved in the conflict. Because of this, human-wildlife conflicts threaten biodiversity conservation and may lead to local extinction of some species.

Based on conversations with communities and actors in conservancy;

a) The prevention and mitigation of HWC in West Pokot is complicated by the interplay of several other factors, including land use change, privatization of land ownership, land subdivision and declining traditional pastoralism, which was more compatible with wildlife conservation. The Program needs to work with the communities and the conservancy managements to establish dispersal and migratory corridors to reduce HWC and promote wildlife conservation. This will reduce habitat fragmentation and maintain habitat connectivity for migratory and wide-ranging wildlife species. Close monitoring and effective law enforcement are needed to ensure that the corridors are observed. A detailed spatial study may need to be conducted before the establishment of the migratory corridors.

b) Considering the program has an aspect of Water Intervention, measures to reduce the effect of rainfall seasonality on wildlife and local communities should be considered. This could include the provision of water (to homesteads and wildlife) and other interventions that minimize resource competition. Some of the methods suggested by the community members during the FGDs include erecting fences, barriers (vegetative, moats and ditches, stone walls), and active management (scaring, translocations, problem animal control (PAC)).

c) Technology is being increasingly used to aid HWC prevention and mitigation measures. For example, HWC prevention can be enhanced by geo-fencing in Masol and Pellow by fitting Animals proven to be of threat with GPS-enabled collars to allow timely responses to problem animals.

d) Combating HWC places a huge burden on wildlife managers, conservationists, and communities and requires substantial human and financial resources. The program can

greatly complement the existing resource gaps and support the strengthening of mechanisms for funding compensation schemes for HWC-related losses, and for improving capacities and management within the conservancies.

e) The CLF should be used to support groups of women and youth along these corridors to diversify productive and adopt measures that protect them from Wildlife.

In addition to the above pointers, **Ustahimilivu Program will need to support the establishment of a framework for formal collaboration between West Pokot County, NRT and the two Community Wildlife conservancies to strengthen technical cooperation towards community driven wildlife conservation** – with the expectation that such resilience would contribute to improved resilience for communities within the catchment of the conservancies.

This will include the strengthening conservancy governance capacity for sustainability, independence and good management through;

a) Meaningful engagement of communities in the governance of the conservancies. The baseline identified gaps in the relationship between the community and the management of the conservancies. These gaps could be addressed through practical steps such as consistent elections of conservancy leaders, sustained community consultations, establishment of feedback and grievance channels and frequent sharing of management updates. AGMs and Boar meetings need to be consistent.

b) Strengthening of operational systems, management mechanisms, and financial management. This calls for continued investment in leadership, governance and management skills, promoting inclusion and voice, supporting the development of conservancy plans and programmes, and investing in conservancy infrastructure.

c) Promoting the development, adoption and implementation of county level policies such as the Community Conservancies Act. This requires the engagement of the County Assembly, the County Government and the leadership of the respective community conservancies. The presence of such an act will establish the requisite conservation structures at the county level and guide resource allocation towards community conservancies.

d) Establishing robust habitat conservation programs that integrate community monitoring and economic opportunities.

5.3.3. OUTCOME THREE | Improved access to Nutrition and WASH Services through strengthening of Community Health Strategy and relevant county initiatives.

5.3.3.1. **Indicator 3.1:** % average improvement in nutrition indicators for West Pokot County.

According to the latest SMART Survey conducted in June 2019. The nutrition status of children remained in serious phase (IPC phase 3) with a global acute malnutrition of 11.7%. There was

an increase in the proportion of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) to 1.9% compared to 0.9% in 2018. The results showed a reduction in stunting compared to similar season in 2018 where the stunting rate reduced to 35.1% from 38.2%. According to the revised WHO/UNICEF stunting classification, West Pokot County is therefore classified as very high (≥ 30%). The prevalence of underweight children is 32.4%.

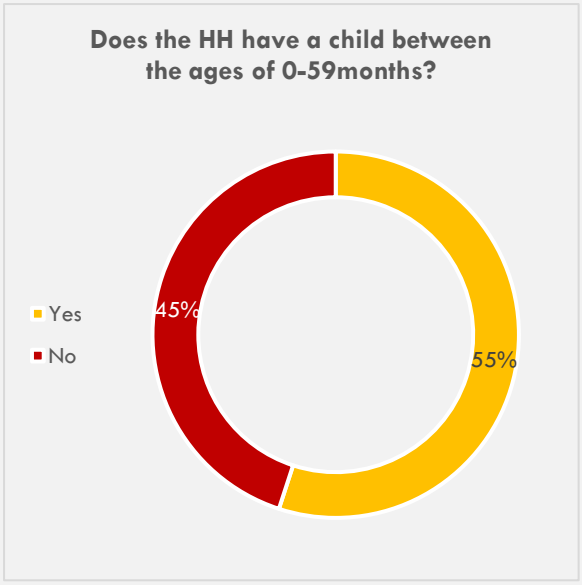
The high malnutrition levels could be attributed to high food insecurity due to the delayed and poor performance of long rains. In addition, the SMART Survey indicates that there is low access and coverage of health and nutrition services, with only 21% coverage for vitamin A supplementation, and low uptake of handwashing practices with only 8% of caregivers washing their hands at all five critical times.

Table below summarizes nutrition indicators which would be useful for the nutrition interventions in Ustahimilivu.

Summary of Results	2019	2018
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) based on weight for height z-score	11.7% (8.6 – 17.7 95% C.I.)	11.0% (8.9–13.5 95% C.I.)
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) based on weight for height z-score	1.9 % (1.0- 3.7 95% C.I.)	0.9% (0.4 – 2.0 95% C.I.)
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) by middle upper arm circumference	3.0 % (1.8 – 5.0 95% C.I.)	4% (2.5 – 6.3 95% C.I.)
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) by middle upper arm circumference	0.2% (0.0 - 1.4 9 5% CI).	0.5% (0.2 – 1.4 95% C.I.)
Stunting based on height for age z-scores	35.1 % (29.4 – 41.3 95% C.I.)	38.2% (33.7 – 43.0 95.5% C.I.)
Children < 5 years were ill 2 weeks prior to the survey.	39.4%	23.0%
Vaccination by card with Oral Polio Vaccine 1 (OPV 1)	48.5%	56.9%
Vaccination by card with Oral Polio Vaccine 3 (OPV 3)	44.0%	53.5%
Measles vaccination at 9 by card	42.4%	49.0%
Measles vaccination at 18 by card	24.1%	22.9%
Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination by scar	91.0%	89.3%
Vitamin A 6-11 months supplemented at least once	41.1%.	50.0%
Vitamin A 12-59 months supplemented at least once	36.1%	19.9%
Vitamin A 12-59 months supplemented more than once	21.0%.	20.7%
Children 12-59 months dewormed; once	23.7%	41.1%
Children 12-59 months dewormed; twice	8.5%.	16.7%
Malnourished women (MUAC <21cm)	2.9%	2.6%
Pregnant and lactating women malnourished	3.0%	2.0%
Women with children aged 24 months and below were supplemented with Iron Folic acid	72.3%	70.3%
Household had access to safe water	24.5%	37.6%
Handwashing at all critical times	7.5%	7.2%
Open defecation	45.4%	47.5%
Households treating drinking water	10.0%	9.3%
Minimum Dietary Diversity for women based on 24 hours recall (5 food groups and above)	38.5%	61.6%
Mean household dietary diversity score	46.4%	31.2%
Total weighted coping strategy score	24.3%	20.02%

Table 10: Summary of Nutrition outcomes

Beyond the secondary data in the table above; the baseline established that 55% of the households visited had children under the age of 60 months – out of which only 30% were enrolled into some nutrition program. The charts below capture some notable nutrition trends;



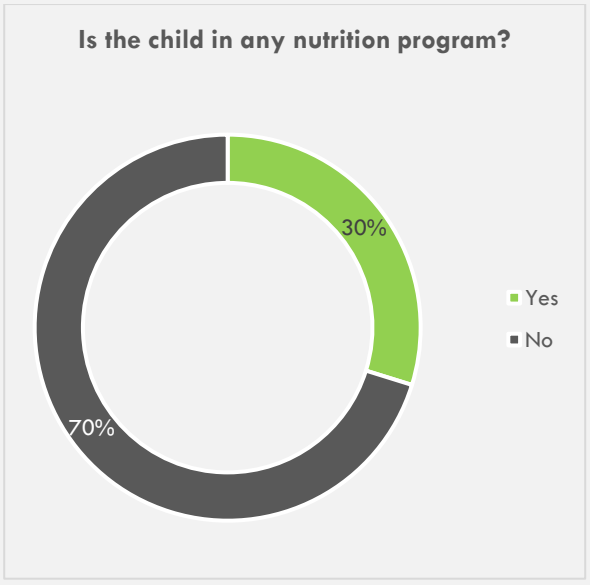


Figure 47: Enrolment in Nutrition Programs

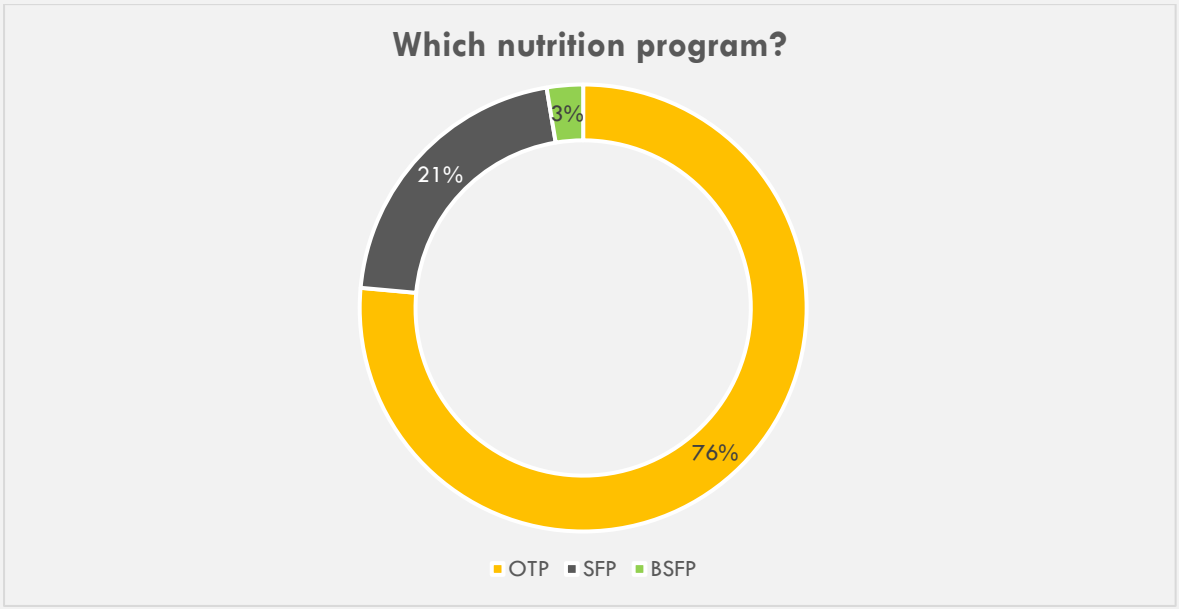


Figure 48: Distribution across Nutrition Programs

With regards to access to MCH and nutrition services, 79.7% of the respondents rely on Level 1 facilities to access services, which further reinforces the relevance of investing in Community Health Strategy as a means to improve the care continuum for Nutrition and MCH. Despite the fact that most respondents (70.1%) find the health workers at to be adequately skilled, the greatest challenge in the access to these basic services seems to be the fact that facilities often do not have all the vaccines or medicines and supplements when required.

Notably, frequent stock outs of Ready to Use Supplementary Foods (RTUSF) were reported and this possibly accounted for the lower reported enrolment in the SFP as captured in the chart above.

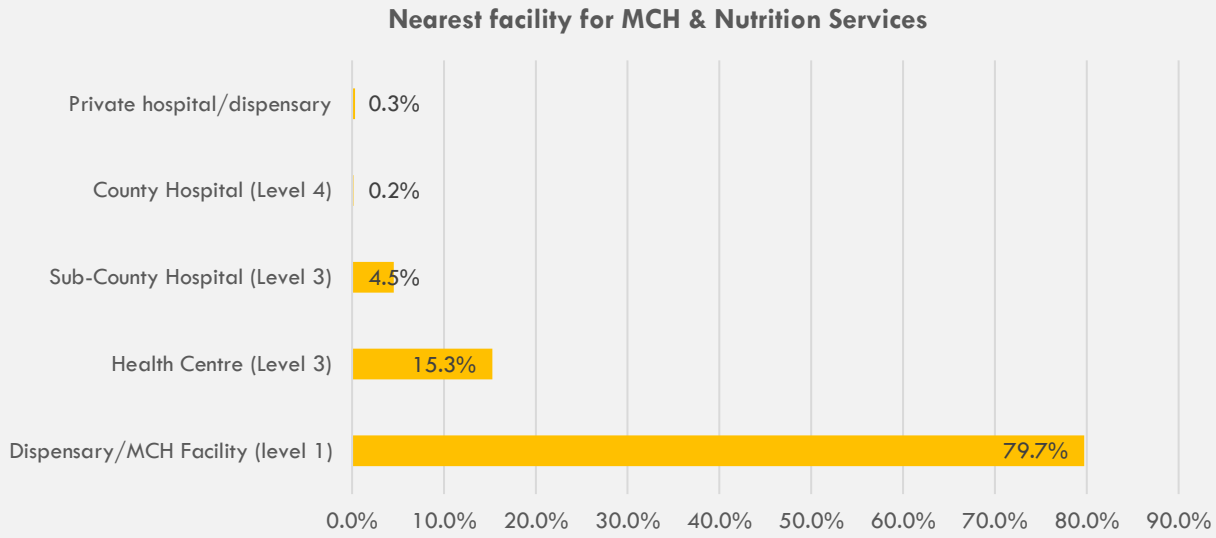


Figure 49: Access to MCH and Nutrition Services

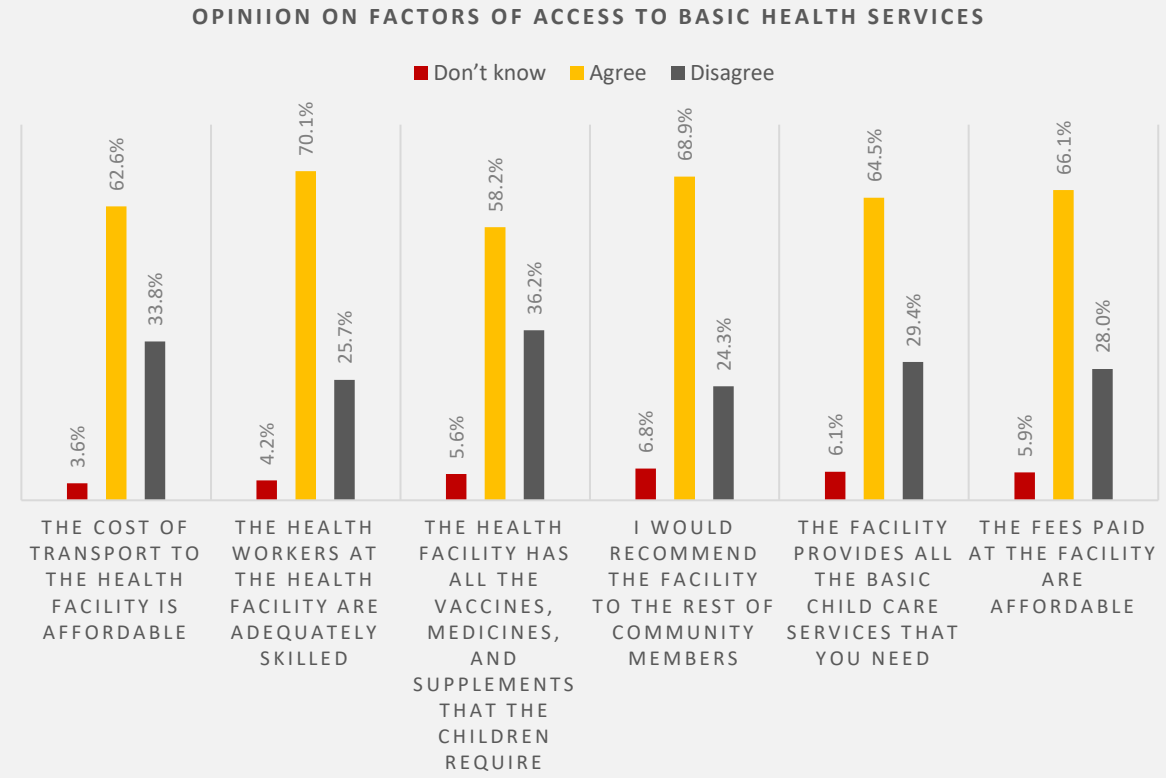


Figure 50: Opinions on the Drivers of Access to Basic Health Services

In the incidences when the respondents to not seek health services from public health services, they seek services from Local Herbs (34.6%), private clinics and pharmacies (30.2%) and from traditional healers (22.1%). This is consistent of a predominantly rural community with low levels of literacy.

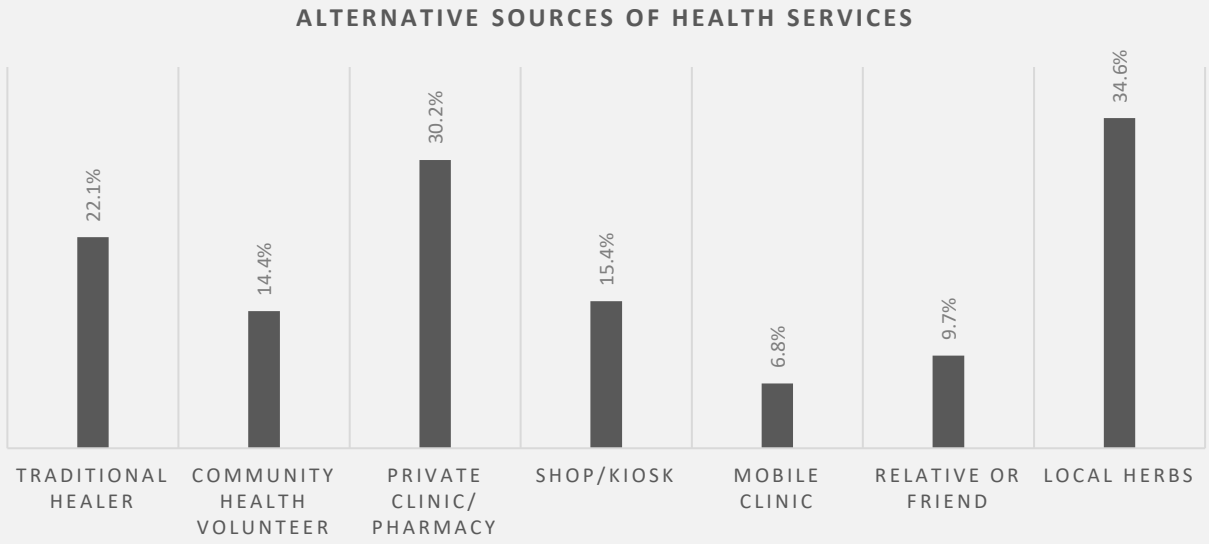


Figure 51: Alternative Sources of Health Services

Based on the findings above, and in order to improve the nutrition outcomes, Ustahimilivu program needs to strengthen and utilize Community Health structures as a mechanism to;

- Link caregivers to nutrition sensitive sectors such as agriculture to promote production of diversified foods
- Train newly recruited health workers on IMAM
- Support County Nutrition teams to improve support supervision for nutrition services
- Conduct review meetings to strengthen implementation of IMAM/MIYCN services
- Scale up of early detection and referral of malnourished cases at community.
- Scale up BFCI
- Establishment of SUN CSA County Chapter

5.3.3.2. **Indicator 3.2:** Proportion of HHs demonstrating improvements in Access to Water and adoption of Hygiene Practices

West Pokot County experiences two rainy seasons; the long rains, from March to June, and the short rains, from mid-October to mid-November. The timing of the SMART survey fell during the long rains season which posed a big challenge due to the heavy pour experienced during the data collection exercise. Moreover, floods and land-slides occurred in some parts of the County which caused displacements

Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation services, coupled with poor hygiene practices, kills and sickens thousands of children every day, and leads to impoverishment and diminished opportunities for thousands more. This section presents analyses for the core indicators of WASH.

a) **Water Access:** The figure below presents the main water sources reported during the survey

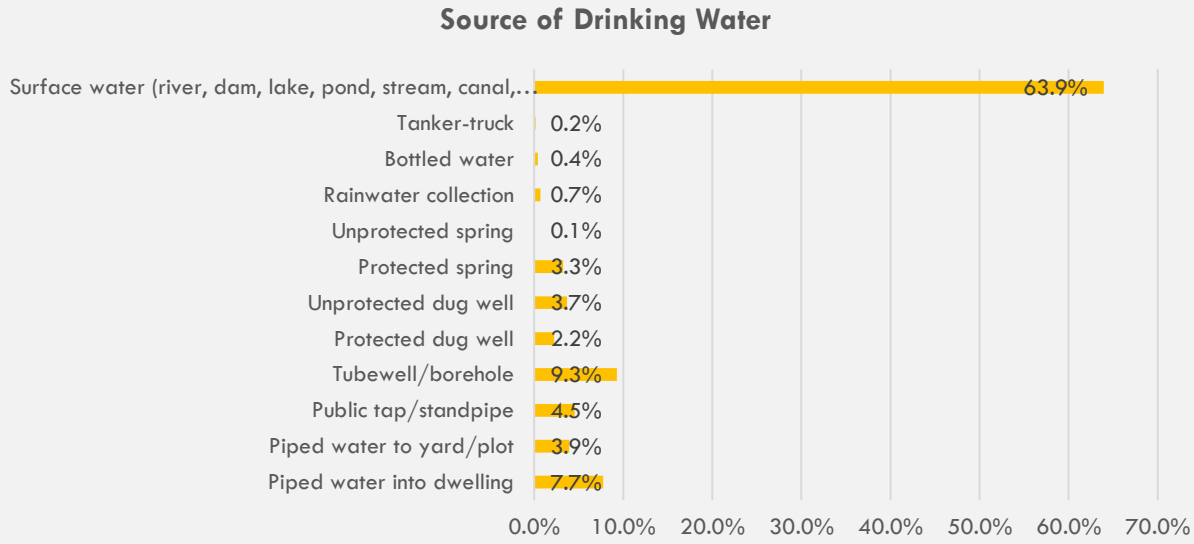


Figure 52: Sources of Drinking Water

Of the sampled households, only 63.9% sited their main water source as Surface water which is generally unsafe for drinking. The County has four rivers (the Suam/Turkwel, Kerio, Weiwei, and Morun), all of which feed Lake Turkana, flowing northward through West Pokot County.

Owing to the fact that the survey was done during a wet season, water was noted to be readily available for most households with majority (55%) reporting to have queued at the water points for less than 30 minutes. As such, most water sources had been recharged probably explaining why 68.6% of the sampled households estimated water access 500 meters away from their homesteads.

Despite the fact that there were few impediments to water accessibility at the time of the survey, majority (89.2% and 92.8%) reported had not met the minimum SPHERE and national standards of 15 and 20 litres of water per person per day respectively.

In the incidences of breakdown of water points; the costs of repair are mainly covered through cost sharing among community members, led by the specific Water User Committee.

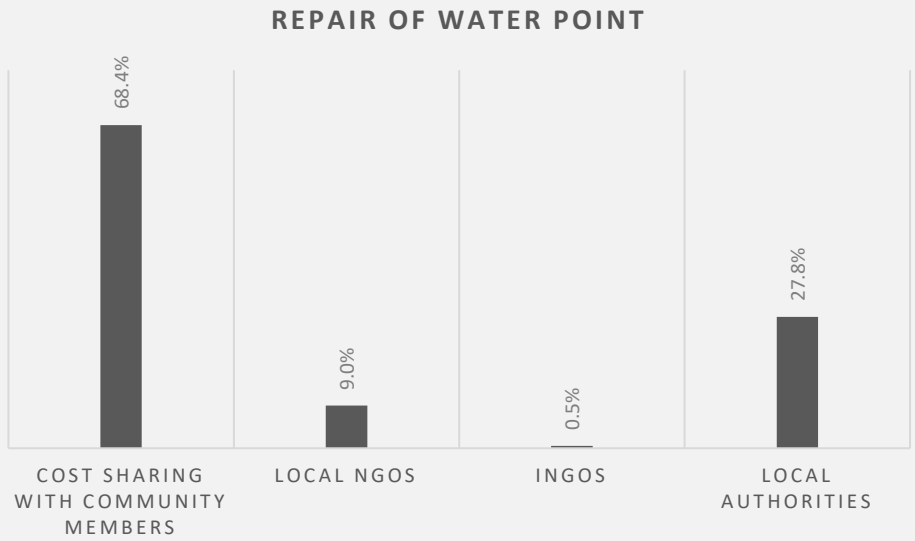


Figure 53: Maintenance of Water Points

b) **Sanitation and Hygiene Practices:** Improved sanitation, safe water supplies (treatment), and personal/food hygiene can greatly contribute to disease reduction, particularly faecal oral route infections. Proper sanitation refers generally to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces. Inadequate sanitation is known to have a negative impact on health both at households' level and across communities.

The figure below presents rates on utilization of sanitation facilities in West Pokot County. Open Defaecation is definitely an issue that the program will need to address through the Community Health framework as already conceived. A rather interesting finding is the fact that a majority of the respondents (65%) had knowledge of the risks of Open defaecation, yet only 23.8% of the respondents use Pit latrines and flush toilets to dispose faecal matter.

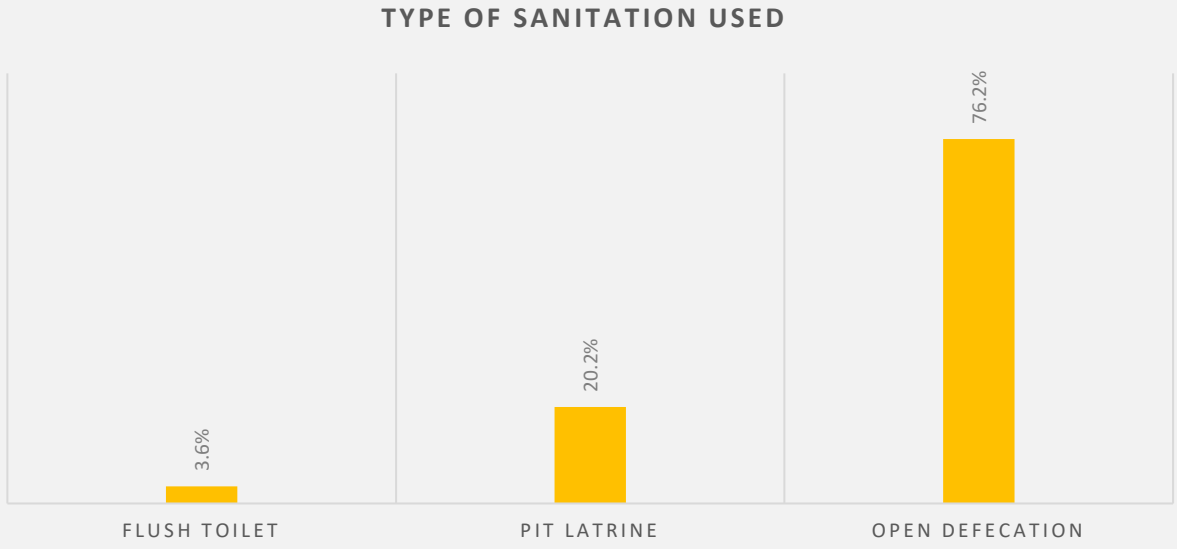


Figure 54: Type of sanitation used

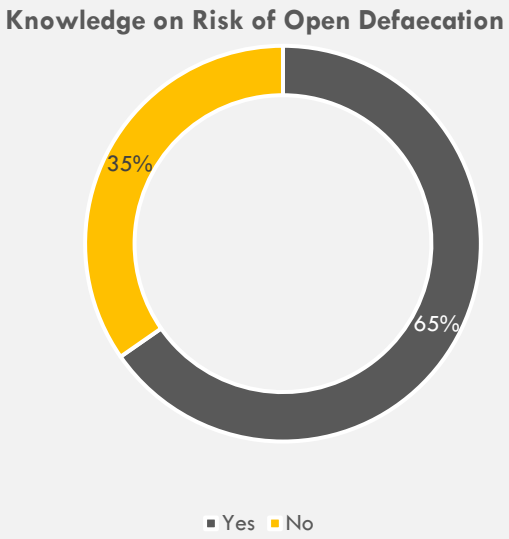
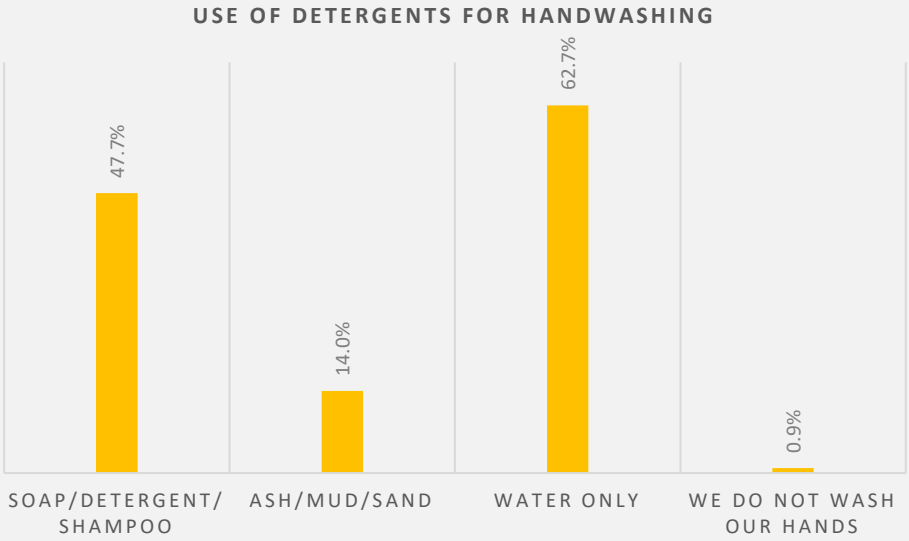


Figure 55: Knowledge on Risk of Open Defecation

c) **Handwashing:** Appropriate hand washing is a general measure that contributes to the prevention and control of communicable diseases. The figure below illustrates hand washing at the most four critical times. It was noted that majority wash their hands with the least proportion (53.5%) washing their hands after toilet. However, most households (62.7%) use Water only to wash their hands – pointing to the need to intensify community education on basic sanitation especially in the post COVID-19 period.



Based on the findings above, it would be useful for the program to consider;

- Supporting Advocacy Communication and Social Mobilization (ACSM) at community on hygiene and sanitation targeting men, women and children.
- Promote adoption of appropriate hand washing practices at five critical times through radio, community
- gatherings, health facilities and schools

- Scale up latrine coverage through community led total sanitation (CLTS) at the community.
- Promote water treatment at household through health education at the health facility and community groups.
- Intensify promotion of hand washing at community level through demonstrations and campaigns.
- Lobby to the County government and development partners to protect water sources in the community and support rain water harvesting technique

These suggestions are also in line with the various County WASH priorities.

5.3.4. OUTCOME FOUR | West Pokot County with strengthened administrative services, cross-sectoral collaboration

5.3.4.1. **Indicator 4.1:** Partnership agreements /MOUs in place between County govt, NRT and community conservancies

By the time of the baseline, the programme had already made tremendous progress on establishing relationships with the County Government of West Pokot, and the Community Conservancies. Such progress was mainly associated to the historical presence of NRT in the County and the adoption of a multi-sectoral approach to programme implementation. This has led to a feeling of inclusion amongst the various key departments and within the office of the County Commissioner.

The formation of an inclusive Programme Technical Working Group (composed of the project team, various County Departments, and other Stakeholders) is a remarkable milestone which should be sustained. The Establishment of a multi-sectoral Technical Working Group should play a critical role in promoting government ownership, transition and sustainability of interventions.

However, there are various Government and Need for the program to actively participate in existing Sector-Specific Coordination frameworks at the County level. These include; County Steering Group on Disaster Management, County Health Stakeholder Forums, and County Peace Committees, amongst others.

In addition, **there is an opportunity to support the county to develop various policies and legislation to promote investment in Community conservancies and bolster natural resource management. The intention of the programme to support the integration of these aspects into the CIDPs and Annual Action Plans is therefore very well aligned.**

5.3.4.2. **Indicator 4.2:** Presence of progressive Policies that promote community resilience to climate change

One of the main focus areas of Ustahimilivu program aims to improve county level policies that propagate community reliance against climate change. The program has identified three key policies whose outlook and role are discussed below;

a) Rangelands Management policy

Local communities need to be meaningfully involved in the management of wild resources in their areas, and should benefit from their economic returns. Good rangeland management including protection and conservation of plant and animal species helps to maintain a healthy ecosystem. Poor management of the rangelands and range resources affects the entire environment.

In the context of West Pokot County, the management of rangeland and range resources is a critical factor of livestock production. The livestock farmers in the county keep indigenous cattle breeds and therefore rely on unlimited access to grazing lands. However, over the years the rangelands have deteriorated, which explains why the communal utilization of rangeland where communities compete for access to limited forage was reported by the respondents to be one of the causes of conflict.

Some of the issues around Rangelands management as highlighted by key informants and during the FGDs can be summarized as;

i. **Poor legal control: There** are gaps in legislation relating to range management. Ustahimilivu therefore needs to support the development and implementation of policies and legislative frameworks that, if implemented can contribute to protection and sustainable use of the rangelands.

ii. **Poor grazing control**: Overexploitation of rangeland resources over the years is believed to be the results of poor grazing control practices. In this regard, communities need to be supported to organize themselves to control access and utilization of grazing lands.

iii. **Reduction in area of rangelands:** The acceleration of human occupancy and livestock population has intensified pressure on the rangelands. The demand for establishing home-stead and need for more food from field crops has resulted in encroachment into the land that was previously used as rangelands. The grazing area is then reduced. The rangeland size also continues to decrease due to infrastructural works.

iv. **Ineffective institutional structures:** There is often confusion on authority, roles and responsibilities among local government structures which often leads to uncoordinated management of rangelands. The department of agriculture and livestock, the National Environmental Management Authority, the National Drought Management Authority, Department of Environment, as well as community structures all take interest in the rangelands without clear structures on how they can engage collectively. This also applies to fragmentation of policies on rangelands, which are domiciled in various pieces of legislation. The support to the county government towards the development and

implementation of the rangeland policy will be a significant contribution to sustainable rangelands management in the county.

v. **Climate change:** Rangelands are severely affected by prolonged drought, and erratic rainfall. They result in deterioration of the rangelands and thus poor condition. Efforts such as; sustainable agriculture, conservancy management and others, that focus on reducing the impact of climate change as adopted by the program are commendable. Most importantly, the program needs to contribute to the development of policies and strategies which are sensitive to environment and aim at reducing the effects and intensity of droughts and climate change in general.

a) Zero Charcoal burning Policy:

In Kenya, the demand for charcoal is one of the key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Unsustainable charcoal burning has become very rampant in Kenya and has degraded major forests in the country. Charcoal burning leads to; global warming and climate change, loss of biodiversity and destruction of habitats, economic losses, and poor living standards

Some of the causes of sustained burning include; rural poverty, illegal charcoal trade, weaknesses and laxity in forest governance, low community education on environmental conservation. This baseline established that clear policies to regulate charcoal burning do not exist and that the existing laws against deforestation are not enforced. In this regard, the intention of the Ustahimilivu program to support the county government in development of a Zero Charcoal burning policy will be a critical milestone in climate change adaptation. Beyond the policy, the program will need to identify and invest in capacity gaps in the institutions responsible for the enforcement of the Zero Charcoal burning policy. These would include the Office of the County Commissioner, NEMA, County Department of Environment/forestry, and Kenya Forest Service.

b) Community Conservancies policy

Kenya's Conservancies are facing direct threats. The drivers of these threats are insecure land and resource rights, poor land-use planning, weak governance systems, human wildlife conflicts, lack of conservation incentives, limited inclusion of women and youth, and vulnerability to climate change and other shocks. These are some of the drivers that the County Community Conservancy Policy needs to mitigate.

Better land management, improved security and social cohesion, access to education and health are tangible benefits of community conservancies. These community conservancies face policy and institutional barriers to effectively carry out their biodiversity conservation and sustainable-development mandates.

Beyond supporting the drafting and enactment of the various policies, Ustahimilivu program also needs to make the following considerations in the approach towards policy advocacy;

i. **Awareness creation of the policy to its beneficiaries:** educate communities and other users of the policy direction and their roles in its implementation. An informed community would be best placed also to hold to account other implementers of the policy.

ii. **Influence sectoral annual workplans and budgets:** Annual workplans and budgets set out the priority activities for the upcoming year and the financial resources required. This is done by government departments as guided by approved policies, programs and projects. Ustahimilivu Program could use its clout to influence workplans, but creating a rapport with various agencies/departments through the (Technical Working Group) may help to strengthen a working relationship and create entry-points for advocacy.

iii. **Audit implementation and give feedbacks to implementers:** The program should consider developing a policy monitoring tool and use it to track or audit the implementation of a policy. The results of monitoring should be shared with the responsible implementing department as a compliment in case of good rating or to advice on change of tact in case of poor rating. The results may also be published in a mass media open to the public, first to inform them and secondly to galvanize them to act and urge the improvement of performance in implementation of the policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to indicator-based recommendations captured within the presentation of findings above, the following are some overarching observations to be considered by the Program teams;

- Community entry processes are critical to the success of implementation. An effective community entry process leads to the establishment of beneficial and trusting relationships and structures with community. **The program therefore needs to establish clear structures for community engagement, and participation, and invest in mechanisms that promote representation of community structures.** Such a process would strengthen community ownership and subsequently cushion the program from political interference.

- There is need to improve the realignment of indicators for avoidance of double reporting and for better output-outcome association. The program has a number of overlapping indicators, and others that might be challenging to measure and which should be reconsidered. **On the most part, the indicators listed are inadequate in their measurement of the outcomes and therefore the baseline study has proposed additional indicators and provided the corresponding baseline values, which will need to be discussed by the various partners.**

- **We recommend the development of a Performance Monitoring Plan** as a practical tool to guide and provide detailed descriptions to field teams on the nature of data to be collected, the frequency with which such data should be collected, how it is to be collected (tools), and how it is to be analyzed and utilized.

- **Precautions must be taken to ensure that monitoring data is gathered with absolute fidelity and that such data is continuously analyzed and utilized to inform project management** – including the need for a program review (should that be a necessary response to an emerging scenario). To achieve this, M&E capacities of the partners need to be assessed and any gaps identified should be addressed with support from the Program Management Unit.

- Transfer of Knowledge, inclusivity, community organizing, and community asset management are just a few ideas that could easily be incorporated into the design as

a means of ensuring the intended achievements of the program are sustained beyond the implementation period.

- The program needs to develop a clear **Sustainability Strategy.** The strategy should outline sets of actions and an agreed framework to focus program investment towards long-term engagement and deeper involvement of key stakeholders. The strategy should clearly indicate how the gains of each of the key program result areas will be sustained beyond the life of the project, and recommend very specific actions/activities towards ensuring continuity/longevity of program results and investments.

- **A Stakeholder Analysis/Mapping** would be extremely useful in helping the program to better understand the actions of all relevant stakeholders and to subsequently identify the points of linkage, and opportunities for partnerships. Each outcome area should be keen to map the public, NGO and private sector stakeholders and identify the structures and opportunities for leveraging actions.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: The Revised Logical framework

Result Pathway	Results Statement	Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Means of verification	Risks and Assumptions
IMPACT	Contribute towards increased resilience of communities in ASAL areas of Kenya to drought and other effects of climate change	Percentage increase in HH food consumption score	58.2	End-term evaluation	Absence of conflicts or any other humanitarian emergency
		Average increase in household income in KES per month.	KES 10.494.75	End-term evaluation	Stability of producer markets in livestock and agriculture
		% decrease in under five chronic malnutrition rate (calculated as GAM rate based on weight for height z-score)	11.70%	SMART Survey	Sustained adoption of SUN initiatives and collaboration by actors in nutrition within the county
		Presence of county level policies and mechanisms for drought resilience (Rangelands management, NRM, Community conservancy policy)	0	End-term evaluation	Existence of constructive relationship between conservancies and communities
		Percentage reduction on the incidences of conflict reported	25%	End-term Evaluation	Partnerships and resource allocation within office of the county commissioner, county government and the civil society
OUTCOME	**Outcome 1:** Improvement in climate resilient agriculture and livestock productivity	Proportion of Households that practice livestock farming	75%	Progress reports	Absence of droughts, collaboration amongst value chain actors, presence of mechanisms and structures for delivery of agriculture and livestock services, and stable market dynamics
		% increase of livestock farmers taking up livestock insurance	0	Progress reports, Insurance Client Registers	
		Number of Livestock farmers adopting Fodder production	1,200	Progress reports	

		Number of fodder actors with increased knowledge on business and financial model	0	Training Reports	
		Increase in income from livestock production	KES 9,920	Farmer sales records	
		% increase in mango production within the county	25,000 tons	Farmer sales records/cooperative records	
		Increase in the quantity of honey produced per year per beekeeper	33kgs	Farmer sales records/cooperative records	
		% increase in access to water for irrigation	11%	Progress Reports	
	Outcome 2: Improved community and HH resilience against recurrent drought and effects of climate change through investments in community and house-holds practices assets	Proportion of target HH actively participating in the Micro-entrepreneurship support program	23%	Progress Reports	County governments and implementing partners will support the planning and implementation of the sustainable livelihoods action and allocate financial and human resources; Advocacy at county government level will induce a change of the mind of decision makers in the context of achieving stronger resilience to the effects of drought
		% of HHs reporting improved access to Markets for their produce	0	Mid-term and end-line assessments	
		Percentage reduction in the incidences of Human Wildlife Conflict	crop raiding (50.0%), attacks on humans (27.3%) and livestock depredation (17.6%).	Periodic HWC Assessments/ midterm and end-line assessments	
		Number of women self-help groups adopting the Viable alternative IGA identified	0	Progress Reports/program data	
		Number of business environment reforms on entrepreneurship developed	0	Progress Reports/program data	

		Number of agro-pastoralists who follow the promoted climate smart data in their decision-making	0	Progress reports/Program data	
		Presence of effective drought early warning mechanisms	0	NDMA Reports/Program data	
		Number of relevant County line ministries adopting climate change adaptation technologies	0	NDMA Reports/Program data	
	Outcome 3: Improvement in access to nutrition and WASH services	Proportion of HHs demonstrating improvements in Access to Water and adoption of Hygiene Practices (based on SPHERE Standards)	10.80%	Progress Reports/Program data	Continued County government investment/prioritization of Community the Community Health Strategy
		% average improvement in under five nutrition indicators for West Pokot County.	Stunting (35.1%), SAM (1.9%), Vitamin A coverage (21%)	Annual SMART Surveys	
	Outcome 4: West Pokot County with strengthened administrative services, cross-sectoral collaboration	Number of partnership agreements /MOUs in place between County govt, NRT and community conservancies	0	Copies of MoUs	Strong multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms in place, and that the County Government considers Resilience Building as a development priority
		Number of multi-sectoral coordination meetings on food and nutrition security;	0	Actions emerging from the coordination meetings as captured by minutes	
		Number of Multi-sectoral consultative meetings to draft or review policy and strategy documents such as CIDPs and Action Plans;	0	Actions emerging from the consultative meetings as captured by minutes	

OUPUT/ACTIVITIES	**Outcome 1**: Improvement in climate resilient agriculture and livestock productivity	1.1 Develop and support of a Conservancy Community Grazing and Management Plan, management of invasive species and Pattern (NRT and SOMINEREC);
		1.2 Strengthen rangelands management, develop and implement rehabilitation plans and practices including fodder conservation, crop residues and by products, milk production (NRT, E4IMPACT);
		1.3 Promotion of mango production among farmers with a value chain approach (CEFA, E4IMPACT);
		1.4 Implementation of a modern beekeeping program and improvement of honey's quality with a value chain approach (CEFA, E4IMPACT);
		1.5 Implementation of a Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture program through establishment of kitchen gardens targeting women and youths (CEFA);
		1.6 Improve access to water for agriculture, livestock and household consumption through the establishment canal irrigation schemes equipped with water points and trough; (CEFA);
	Outcome 2: Improved community resilience against recurrent drought and effects of climate change through investments in community and house-holds practices assets	2.1 Supporting water provision for wildlife and livestock through the Conservancy structures (NRT);
		2.2 Carry out awareness campaigns to mitigate human-wildlife conflict in hotspot areas, to secure wildlife migration corridors and safeguard positive attitudes towards wildlife (NRT);
		2.3 Capacity building of pastoral communities on livestock marketing, offtakes, animal health and breed improvement (NRT, E4IMPACT)
		2.4 Promote the use of available climate services data for climate-resilient decisions (E4MPACT/NRT)
		2.5 Improve linkages for supply of farm inputs, marketing of crops and horticultural produce and improve smallholder market access for product marketing including input supplies (E4IMPACT/CEFA);
		2.6 Support and strengthening Saving & Loans Groups for agro-pastoralist communities, especially women, to enhance access to credit (CEFA, E4IMPACT, NRT);
		2.7 Support and strengthen County and NDMA early warning systems, including introduction of locally based PET methodology for animal early warning systems and climate service data; (CEFA)
		2.8 Capacity building of key stakeholders to effectively implement peace legal framework and conflict mitigation structures

		2.9 Establishment of a 9-6 ranger mobile (anti-poaching) team for human-wildlife conflict arbitration, intertribal conflict Deterrence and inter county cross boarder conflicts caveat
		2.10 Mainstream peace building initiatives across the action including support to community policing, Nyumba Kumi initiative, bridging the gap within police and communities; (SOMINEREC)
	Outcome 3: Improvement in access to nutrition and WASH services	3.1 Training of Trainers within level 1 MoH, MoA, MoE, MoLSS and CSOs on basic applied agri-nutrition, gender mainstreaming and Social Behavior Change Communication (Amref)
		3.2 Establish and support social hubs to promote nutrition including Baby Friendly Community Initiative (BFCI), Mother to Mother support groups, Nutrition Friendly School Initiatives, WBCA groups) (Amref);
		3.3 Support monthly Nutrition Assessment Counselling and Support (NACS), Community mobilization and awareness within the community and strengthening referral systems through yearly mapping and auditing of health related nutrition services (AMREF);
		3.4 Train community conservancies board members as Food, Nutrition and Hygiene champions and support promotion of safe water treatment ad household level; (Amref)
		3.5 Strengthening MoH community strategy through CHAs and CHV; (Amref)
		3.6 Create demand for access and use of safe and sustainable sanitation including waste management through implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (Amref)
		3.7 Training of farmers groups in gender sensitive food production, preparation, utilization (Amref);
	Outcome 4: West Pokot County with strengthened administrative services, cross-sectoral collaboration	4.1 Support operations of Masol and Pellow Community conservancies (CBN- Community Based Network)
		4.2 Advocacy for consistent use of smart technologies at the County level and support towards development of policies relevant to improve resilience.
		4.3 Support sub-sectoral operational planning, budgeting and review meetings to priorities food and nutrition security + Support food and nutrition resource allocation through advocacy meetings with key local government personalities; (AMREF);
		4.4 Training and support community groups on Organizational Development and System Strengthening (ODSS) to effectively respond to community food, nutrition, health and development challenges (AMREF)

ANNEX B: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

INFORMED CONSENT

This statement is to be read to the head of the household or, if absent, another adult member of the house.

Good morning/afternoon, my name is ……..and I am working with NRT, who are planning to implement a program to improve the livelihood of people in this community. Currently we are gathering opinion of community members to better understand your needs, and practices with the intention to learn about the unique challenges in the community, and how the program may address these challenges. The information you provide will be useful for NRT and partners to plan and deliver better services to the community.

All community members have an EQUAL chance of being included in the study. Your household has been randomly selected to participate in this exercise, and your participation is voluntary. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer, and you may end this interview at any time you want to. However, we hope you can participate fully since your opinion is very important to us.

We shall keep your responses confidential and only those involved in this study will review the discussion notes, and this phone I have at hand will be used to record your responses.

Do you agree to participate in the survey?

If respondent agrees to be interviewed, proceed with the interview. If respondent does not agree to be interviewed, thank the respondent and move to the next (based on the substitution procedure provided.

1.0 STUDY LOCATION

Subcounty	
Ward	
Village	

2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

2.1	Who is the head of the household? (Circle)	1=adult Male 2= Adult Female 3=Male Child (< 18) 4=Female Child (<18)			
2.2	If respondent is not the head of the household, what's the relationship of respondent to Head of Household	1=Father 2=Mother 3=Child 4=Grand parent 5=Other relative	2.3	How old is the head of the household?	1=18-25 2=26-35 3=36-45 4=46-55 5= Above 55
2.4	How many people currently live (eat and sleep) in this household?		2.5	What is the marital status of the head of the household?	1=Married 2=Single/never married 3=Separated/divorced 4=Widowed 5=Co-habiting
2.6	What is the Highest Level of Formal Education whether or not completed attained by the HH head :	1=No schooling 2=Primary School 3=Secondary School 4=College and higher	2.7	What type of shelter does the Household currently inhabit?	1=Temporary 2=Semi-permanent 3=Permanent

3.0 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD CONSUMPTION

33.1. **What are the main sources of livelihood/income for your household in order of priority (maximum 3)?**
1 = Crop Farming
2 = Livestock
3 = Fishing
4 = Forestry, and hunting/foraging (such as firewood gathering, small-scale logging, charcoal making, gathering forestry products/used paper)
5 = Retail/petty trade (such as market vending, side walk peddling, small shop)
6=Handicraft and artisanal work (such as mat weaving, making wood carvings tailoring, dressmaking, welding, hairdressing, woodwork)
7 = Salaried employment (such as medical, teaching)
8.=Daily/casual/common labourer
9.=Skilled Labourer
10=Remittance
11= Cash transfer
12=Bee Keeping
13= poultry keeping

3.2 **How much income do you obtain from your main source of livelihoods in one month?**

Source of livelihood	Amount of income in KES
1= Farming (Specify by crop)	
2=Livestock	
3= Fishing	
4= Forestry, and hunting/foraging (such as firewood gathering, small-scale logging, charcoal making, gathering forestry products/used paper)	
5= Retail/petty trade (including market vending, side walk, vending and peddling, small shop)	
6= Handicraft and artisanal work (such as mat weaving, making wood carvings tailoring, dressmaking, welding, hairdressing, woodwork)	
7=Salaried employment (such as medical, teaching ,	
8= Casual Labour	
9= Skilled Labour	
10= Remittance	
11=Cash Transfer	
12.=Bee Keeping	
13=Poultry Keeping	

3.3 **Where do you commonly obtain food for your household?**
1=Own production (Farming, hunting, fishing, gathering)
2=Purchasing
3=Borrowing ,bartered, changed for labour, gift from friends or relatives
4=Food aid
5=Other Specify

3.4 **Now I would like to ask you about the types of foods that you or anyone else in your household ate yesterday during the day and at night** *(When the respondent has finished, probe for meals and snacks not mentioned)*

3.5.

Household food Consumption	Yes = 1 No=2 Don't know = 0
Cereals *(corn/maize, rice, wheat, sorghum, millet or any other grains or foods made from these (e.g. bread, noodles, porridge or other grain products) + insert local foods e.g. ugali, porridge)*	

		Tubers& roots *(potatoes, white yam, white cassava, carrots, pumpkins, or other foods made from roots)*	
		Dark Green Leafy vegetables *(dark green leafy vegetables, including wild forms + locally available vitamin A rich leaves such as amaranth, cassava leaves, kale, spinach*	
		Other Vegetables *(e.g. tomato, onion, eggplant) + other locally available vegetables)*	
		Fruits - *ripe mango, cantaloupe, apricot (fresh or dried), ripe papaya, dried peach, and 100% fruit juice made from these + other locally available vitamin A rich fruits*	
		Meat *(beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, game, chicken, duck, other birds, insects)*	
		Eggs *(eggs from chicken, duck, guinea fowl or any other egg)*	
		Fish and Sea Food (fresh or dried fish or shellfish)	
		Legumes, Nuts and Seeds *(dried beans, dried peas, lentils, nuts, seeds or foods made from these (eg. hummus, peanut butter)*	
		Milk and Milk Products *(milk, cheese, yogurt or other milk products)*	
		Oils and Fats *(oil, fats or butter added to food or used for cooking)*	
		Sweets *(sugar, honey, sweetened soda or sweetened juice drinks, sugary foods such as chocolates, candies, cookies and cakes)*	
3.6	In the last one week, did your household consume any of the following foods?		
		Household food Consumption	**Yes = 1 No=2 Don't know = 0**
		Main Staples/Cereals	
		Vegetables	
		Fruits	
		Meat /Fish	
		Legumes, Nuts and Seeds	
		Milk and Milk Products	
		Oils and Fats	
		Sugar/Honey	

3.7.	**Have there been times when your household did not have enough food or money to buy food? 1=Yes, 2=No (skip to 4.9)**	**If yes, how often does your household use the coping strategies listed?**
	A = Rely on less preferred, less expensive foods (wild plants/fruits, wild animals, premature harvests)	1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never
	B = Borrowed food, helped by relatives	1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never
	C= Limited meal sizes	1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never
	D= Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never
	E= Reduce consumption for adults so that children can have enough	1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never
	F=Purchasing food on credit	1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never
	G=Consumed seed stock held for next season/livestock or sold in order to cope with lack of food	1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never

	H=Feeding working members at the expense of non- working members	1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never	
	I=Household members sent to eat elsewhere in order to cope with lack of food	1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never	
	J=Household members sent to beg in order to cope with lack of food	1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never	
	K= Children drop-out of school for even a day to support family due to lack of food	1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never	

4.0 AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & BEE KEEPING

No	Question	Response Options (Circle as appropriate)
4.1.	What is the total area of your farmland currently under crop production in acres?	***Fill in appropriately*** _____ *2 =I don't have any farmland (Skip to 4.10)*
4.2	Do you have any Mango trees?	***1=Yes, 2= No*** ***If no skip to 4.6***
4.3	What is the total area of land currently under mango production in acres?	***Fill in appropriately*** _____
4.4	How many mango trees do you own or grow on this land?	***Fill in appropriately*** _____
4.5	What is the average yield per mango tree in kgs per harvest?	***Fill in appropriately*** _____
4.6	Which other crops do you grow in your farm?	***Fill in appropriately*** ***Crop*** | ***Area (acres)*** ***1.*** ***2.*** ***3.*** ***4.*** ***5.*** ***6.***
4.7	What is your source of agricultural training/ information?	***(circle ALL appropriate answers)*** 1= Farmer field schools 2=Demonstration plots 3= Agriculture extension officers (county governme 4= NGOs 5= Private Companies 6= Farmer(s) groups 7= Co-operatives 8= Relatives and Neighbours 9= Other If other, describe:
4.8	Which other crops would you prefer to farm if irrigation water is made available	***Crop (list only 3)*** ***1.*** ***2.*** ***3.***
4.9	Do you keep any livestock?	***1=Yes*** ***2=No*** ***If No, skip to 4.13***

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Question</th><th>Response Options (Circle as appropriate)</th></tr>
<tr><td>4.10</td><td colspan="2">How many livestock do you keep?

<table><tr><th>Type of Live Stock</th><th>Number</th></tr><tr><td>Cattle</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Goats</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sheep</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Donkey</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Camel</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Chicken</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Other (Specify)</td><td></td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>4.11</td><td>How would you rate your level of access to veterinary services?</td><td>1=Adequate
2=Inadequate
3=Non existent</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.12</td><td>What challenges do you encounter with your livestock?</td><td>1=Diseases
2=Market opportunities
3=Inadequate Water
4=Cattle Rustling
5=Inadequate pasture
6=Other (specify)</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.13</td><td>Do you have any Bee hives?</td><td>1=Yes
2=No If No skip to section 5)</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.14</td><td>If Yes, how many</td><td>Insert Number…….</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.15</td><td>What are the types of Bee hives you have? (tick all that apply)</td><td>1=Traditional
2=Kenya Top bar
3=Langstrothe hive
4=Others (Specify)</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.16</td><td>On the average how many Kilograms of honey do you get per Hive</td><td>Insert Number of Kgs….</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.17</td><td>What are some of the challenges you face in Bee-Keeping?</td><td>1=Poor Hive qiality
2=Harvesting equipment
3=Access to extension & training services
4=Market opportunities
6=Others (specify)</td></tr>
</table>

5.0 IRRIGATION

No.	Question	Response Options
5.1	Do you practice any form of irrigation	1=Yes 2= No If NO skip to Section 6

No.	Question	Response Options
5.2	Who owns the land where you practice irrigation	1=Household (with title deed) 2= Household (with no title deed) 3= Leased/ rented land 4=Community land 6=Other (Specify)
5.3	What are the sources of water for irrigation?	***(circle all that apply)*** 1= Permanent River 2= Seasonal River 3= Borehole 4= Pond or water pan / catchment 6= Other (Specify)
5.4	How is water conveyed from the source to the farm	***(circle appropriate answer)*** 1=lined canals 2=unlined canals 3=Pipe system
5.5	**On a scale of 1 to 5, where 5 is very adequate and 1 is very inadequate,** please rate if you get adequate or enough water from the water source for irrigation?	***(circle ONE appropriate answer)*** 1= Very inadequate 2= Inadequate 3= Average 4= Adequate **5**= More than adequate
5.6	How much land area in acres is currently under irrigation	***Fill in appropriately*** _____
5.7	If irrigation water is made available, how much land in acres would you be willing to commit for irrigated agriculture	***Fill in appropriately*** _____
5.8	Are you a member of Irrigation Water Users Association (IWUA)	***(circle ALL appropriate answers)*** 1=Yes 2= No If yes name of association _____ _____
5.9	Who has the responsibility of maintenance and repairs of the existing irrigation infrastructure	***(circle ONE appropriate answer)*** 1= Individual farmer 2= Collectively IWUA 3= County government 4= National government **5**= Donors, NGOs et.c **6**= Other (Specify)

6.0. MARKET LINKAGES

6.1	**To what extent do you or members of your household have access to the following businesses or income opportunities?**				
	Business Opportunity	**To a Great Extent**	**Moderate**	**Very Little**	**Not at All**
	Vocational and business Skills training	4	3	2	1
	Village Savings &Loans Associations (VSLAs)	4	3	2	1
	Employment opportunities	4	3	2	1
	Agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilisers)	4	3	2	1
	Transport services	4	3	2	1
	Business financial services	4	3	2	1
	Producer, farmer groups	4	3	2	1
	Farmer/pastoral field schools	4	3	2	1
	Animal health and extension services	4	3	2	1
	Markets to sell products	4	3	2	1
	Land sharing for agriculture	4	3	2	1
	Access to remittances from the diaspora	4	3	2	1
6.2	What are some of the barriers of access to the above services? 1=Discrimination 2=Inadequate information 3=Poor infrastructure 4= Minimal technical support				

	5=Other specify
6.3	**How good are the following farming/pastoral infrastructures within your settlements?**

Infrastructure	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Not existing	DK
Feeder Roads	5	4	3	2	1	
Cattle dips	5	4	3	2	1	
Fodder Production	5	4	3	2	1	
Rangelands	5	4	3	2	1	

6.4	From this household, how long does it take you to walk to the nearest market for selling or buying agricultural produce/ non-agricultural goods or livestock? 1=Less than 30 mins 2= 30mins – 1 hr 3= 1hr – 2 hrs 4= 2hrs – 3hrs 5= More than 3 hrs
6.5	What is the size/ profile of the market nearest to you? (Probe for the range and volume of goods/livestock/traders and the catchment that the market serves) 1=Small market with limited goods/ livestock, and serving only one or a few settlements 2=Mid-sized market with a fair amount of goods/livestock/traders and serving more than 5 settlements 3=Large market serving district/ with many goods/livestock/traders, including from across national borders
6.6	How would you rate the prices at the market nearest to you for your agricultural produce/non-agricultural goods or livestock?

Goods	Rating of the pricing
Livestock Products	1=very poor 2=Poor 3=Fair 4=Good 5= Very good 00= DK
Agricultural Products	1=very poor 2=Poor 3=Fair 4=Good 5= Very good 00=DK
Nonagricultural goods	1=very poor 2=Poor 3=Fair 4=Good 5= Very good 00=DK

6.7	Does the market nearest to you have all the goods you need for your household use? 1=The goods we need cannot be found most of the time 2=The goods we need are sometimes available 3=The goods we need are usually unavailable

7.0. ACCESS TO CREDIT OR LOAN SERVICES

	SECTION 7: Access to Credit or Loan Services
7.1.	**Are you a member of any Village Savings Group 1=Yes, 2=No**
7.2	How do you finance your farming or business? 1=Personal saving; 2=Family loan; 3=loan from VSLA; 4=Loan from friend 5=loan from bank 6=Loan from cooperative; 7= other (Specify)
7.3	In the last 3 years, did you seek credit for your farm or business from any source? 1=Yes; 2=No. *If No, go to 7.7*
7.4	If yes to 7.3 above, did you receive the credit? 1=Yes; 2=No. *If no, go to 7.7*
7.5	If yes in 7.4 above, what was the source of credit? 1=Bank; 2=NGOs; 3=Cooperative; 4=VSLA group; 5=Other Self-Help Group; 5=Friend; 6=Others
7.6	What was the loan/credit used for? 1=Bought Farm inputs; 2=Bought farm equipment; 3=Bought household items; 4=Used for medical care; 5= Bought livestock 6=Bought stock for other business 7=Other (specify)
7.7	Do you have any savings? 1= Yes; 2=No. *If No Skip to section 8*
7.8	If yes in 7.7 above, how much is the saving? (KES)
7.9	Where do you keep your savings? 1=bank 2=cooperative 3 = women group 4=VSLA 5=Other Savings and Loaning scheme 6=Other(specify)

8.0. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

8.1	What type of sanitation facility do you use? 1=Flush toilet 2=Pit latrine 3=Open defecation 4=Other					
8.2	How far is the sanitation facility from your house? (estimate in meters) 1=0-100mtr 2=101-500 3=501 and above					
8.3	Do you share the toilet facilities with other households? 1=Yes 2=No					
8.4	How many households use this toilet facility? 1=1-5 2=6-10 3=More than 10					
8.5	Can any member of the public use this toilet? 1=Yes 2=No					
8.6	If your answer above is No what are your reasons? 1=It is family facility 2=Not disability friendly 3=It is designated for certain public officials 4=It is dirty 5= It is always locked 6=Other (specify)					
8.7	What is your rating of the practice of Open defecation? 1=Extremely High 2=High 3=Moderate 4=Minimal 5=Non-existent					
8.8	Are you aware of the health risks of Open defecation 1=Yes 2=No					
8.9	Do you currently have the following in your House for general use? (circle all that apply) READ OUT	a) Detergent (powder, liquid/paste)	yes	1	no	2
		b) Soap	yes	1	no	2
		C) Shampoo	Yes	1	no	2
8.10	What do members of your household usually use to wash their hands? Probe for the following;	a) Soap/detergent/ shampoo	yes	1	no	2
		b) ash/mud/sand	yes	1	no	2
		c) Water Only				
		d) We do not wash our hands				
8.11	How often do organisations working here talk to IDPS, Returnees and host communities about good sanitation practices such as using toilets instead of open defecation? 1=Always 2=Very often 3=Sometimes 4=Rarely 5=Never					
8.12	What is the main source of drinking-water for members of your household? 1= Piped water into dwelling 2=Piped water to yard/plot 3=Public tap/standpipe 4=Tubewell/borehole 5=Protected dug well 6=Unprotected dug well 7=Protected spring 8=Unprotected spring					

	9=Rainwater collection 10=Bottled water 11=Cart with small tank/drum 12=Tanker-truck 13=Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)			
8.13	How sufficient is the drinking water you draw from the sources mentioned above; 1=Sufficient 2=Somewhat sufficient 3=Insufficient			
8.14	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes, such as cooking and hand washing? 1= Piped water into dwelling 2=Piped water to yard/plot 3=Public tap/standpipe 4=Tubewell/borehole 5=Protected dug well 6=Unprotected dug well 7=Protected spring 8=Unprotected spring 9=Rainwater collection 10=Bottled water 11=Cart with small tank/drum 12=Tanker-truck 13=Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)			
8.15	How long does it take to reach your main household water source and come back? ***1.*** 0 – 30 minutes' walk from the house / yard ***(approx 400m)*** 2. 31 – 60 minute's walk from the house / yard 3. More than 60 minutes' walk from the house / yard **88.** Don't know / no answer.			
8.16	On average, how long does it take you to collect the water, once you reach the water point ***1.*** 0 – 30 minutes' walk from the house / yard ***(approx 400m)*** 2. 31 – 60 minute's walk from the house / yard 3. More than 60 minutes' walk from the house / yard **88.** Don't know / no answer.			
8.17	Depending on your responses in 3.1.3 above How often do your water sources breakdown?	Often	1	
		Sometimes	2	
		Seldom	3	
		Never	4	
8.18	Who covers the cost of maintaining and repairing water sources?	Cost sharing with community members	1	
		Local NGOs	2	
		INGOS	3	
		Local Authorities	4	
8.19	Do you do anything to make your drinking water safe? 1=Yes 2=No			
8.20	If your answer is yes in 3.13 above, how do usually you treat the water? (circle only one) 1=Boiling 2=Water Treatment tablets/chemicals 3=Filtration (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) 4=Solar disinfection method (SODIS) 5=Sedimentation (Let it stand and settle) 6=Strain it through a cloth) 7=Other, please specify (write in answer)			
8.21	How many litres of water (Prompt for number of 20 litres jerry cans) do you and your household use per day? 1=Less than 20 Litres			

	2= Between 21 and 40 litres 3=Between 41 and 60 litres 4=61 litres and above
8.22	Which times do you always wash your hands? Tick all that apply 1=Before eating 2=After using the toilet 3=Other (Specify)

9.0. NUTRITION ACCESS & DEMAND FOR SERVICES

9.1	Does the household have a child aged between aged 0-59months? 1=Yes, 2=No (If NO, Skip to 8.5)
9.2	Is the child in any nutrition program? 1 = Yes, 2=No (If no skip to questions 8.4)
9.3	If yes, which nutrition program? 1 = OTP, 2 = SFP, 3 = BSFP, 99 = Other (Specify)
9.4	Which is the nearest health facility for which you may access MCH and Nutrition Services (probe for category) 1=Dispensary/MCH Facility (level 1) 2= Health Centre (Level 3) 3=Sub-County Hospital (Level 3) 4=County Hospital (Level 4) 99=Other (Specify)
9.5	What would be your response to the following statements regarding the health facility (probe if they agree, disagree or do not know) 9.5.1. The cost of transport to the health facility is affordable (1= Agree, 2= Disagree 00= Don't know) 9.5.2. The health workers at the health facility are adequately skilled (1= Agree; 2= Disagree 00= Don't know) 9.5.3. The health facility has all the vaccines, medicines, and supplements that the children require (1= Agree, 2= Disagree 00= Don't know) 9.5.4. I would recommend the facility to the rest of community members (1= Agree; 2= Disagree 00= Don't know) 9.5.5 The facility provides all the basic child care services that you need (1= Agree; 2= Disagree 00= Don't know) 9.5.6. The fees paid at the facility are affordable (1= Agree; 2= Disagree 00= Don't know)
9.6	Referring to the last time you visited the facility for MCH/MCN services; **9.6.1.** How would you describe the service provider's welcoming to you? 1=Excellent, 2=Good, 3=Unsatisfactory, 4=Very Poor **9.6.2.** How was the service you received? 1=Excellent, 2=Good, 3=Unsatisfactory, 4=Very Poor **9.6.3.** How long did you wait to see the health worker? 1= <20mins, 2=About 30mins, 3=About 45 mins 4=About 1 hour, 5=About An hour and a half 6=>2hours **9.6.4.** What is your view of this waiting time? 1=Excellent, 2=Good, 3=Unsatisfactory, 4=Very Poor **9.6.5.** What is your opinion of the overall cleanliness of the facility? 1=Excellent, 2=Good, 3=Unsatisfactory, 4=Very Poor
9.7	Do the providers discuss breastfeeding with mothers? (Yes=1, No=2 00= Don't Know)
9.8	Has your child received a lipid-based nutrient supplement, micronutrient powder or fortified blended food in the last 12 months? 1=Yes, 2=No, 00=Don't Know

9.9	What is your main source of health information (including messages on good nutrition practices) 1= Community Health Volunteers; 2=Health workers at facility/clinic; 3=Television; 4= Radio; 5 = Other community members; 6= Posters; 99 = Other (Specify)
9.10	Apart from the Health Facility reffered to above, where else do you seek assistance whenever the child falls ill? (Tick all that apply 1 = Traditional healer 2 =Community health volunteer 3 = Private clinic/ pharmacy 4 = Shop/kiosk 5 = Mobile clinic 6 = Relative or friend 7 = Local herbs 99 = Other (specify)

10. CONFLICT, PEACE & SECURITY

10.1	Have there been incidences of conflict in this community over the past 6 months? 1= Yes, 2=No (If NO, skip to 10.3)
10.2	In your opinion what do you think are the main causes of conflict in this community? 1=Cattle Rustling 2=Politics 3=Land Resources (Water, Rangeland, etc) 4= Other (specify)
10.3	How much confidence do you have in the following actors to protect the people in this community?

Person/institution	A lot	To a large extent	Moderately	A little	None at all
Police	1	2	3	4	5
Local administration (Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs)	1	2	3	4	5
Local security People (Community Policing)	1	2	3	4	5
Elders	1	2	3	4	5

10.2	**If you were aware of any crimes in your community, would you report them?** **1=Yes** **2=No**
10.3	If yes, whom would you report these cases to? 1=Local village elder 2=The Religious Leader 3=The Police 4= Family member 5=Local authority 6=Government official 7=NGO 8=Other (Specify) _____ 00=Do not know
10.4	If no, why would you not report? 1=Fear of reprisals 2=Fear that authorities are involved in the crime 3=Believe nothing will be done 4=Do not know who to inform 5=Authorities are not present/too far away

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>6=No means of communication
7=Other (specify)
8=Do not know</td></tr>
<tr><td>10.5</td><td>Please rate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:
<table>
<tr><th>Statements</th><th>Strongly Agree</th><th>Agree</th><th>Undecided</th><th>Disagree</th><th>Strongly Disagree</th></tr>
<tr><td>I feel safe in this community</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Everyone is welcome to this community (including neighbouring ethnic groups)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>In this community there is a positive attitude towards security officers</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>I feel I have a responsibility in contributing to peaceful co-existence with neighbouring communities</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>10.6</td><td>Who is the main security provider in this area?
1=Police
2= Local security People (name)
3=Armed groups/Non State Actors
4=Village elders
5=Religious leaders
6=NGO (s)
7= Other</td></tr>
</table>

11. What are your most reliable source of information on matters such as agriculture, nutrition, sanitation, markets and on development projects/ plans for your community? (Indicate only one)

Possible source	Code
1.Radio	1
2.Television	2
3.newspaper	3
4. the internet	4
5.SMS message from someone I know	5
6.SMS from an organization	6
7.Public/community notice board	7
8.Friend or family member	8
9.Community meeting	9
10.Community or religious leader	10
11. Representative of a humanitarian organization	11
12.Government representative	12
13. Neighbours	13
14. Loud speaker announcement	14

ANNEX C: KEY INFORMANT QUESTION GUIDES

PROPOSED INTERVIEW QUESTIONS (FOR CONSORTIUM PARTNERS[9])

BASELINE COMPONENT	KEY QUESTIONS
RELEVANCE	What informed the development of your interventions in this project?
	What value add will your organization contribution be to the Program?
	How appropriate will the Program be to the situation in the community?
	To what extent is the program aligned to national and county level development policies and frameworks? Which ones are these? And how does your intervention contribute to them?
	Does the project respond to the specific needs of the intended beneficiaries? And how?
	What outcomes do you expect to have achieved at the end of the project?
	What are the opportunities/Mechanisms for maximizing women and youth inclusion in your interventions
EFFICIENCY	Will Program outputs be achieved at reasonable cost and time?
	Is the Program cost-effective or would other approaches lead to the achieving of the same results at more reasonable costs?
	Are there adequate institutional arrangements and capacities for the delivery of the Program?
	How will the program leverage on partnerships and existing networks?
	Are the available technical and financial resources adequate to fulfil the program plans?
EFFECTIVENESS	Will the planned outputs lead to the achievement of the outcomes? What is your intervention logic?
	What would be some of the unexpected outcomes?

[9] PROPOSED KIIs -
1. Cordinator E4Impact
2. Cordinator CEFA
3. Cordinator AMREF
4. Cordinator SOMIRENEC
5. Cordnator NRT
6. Cordinator, Masol/Pellow Conservancy
7. County Government
8. Cordinator NDMA
9. Gender Officer
10. Cordinator, Education programme
11. Cordinator, livestock/Beekeeping Programme
12. Cordinator, Agriculture programmes/Mango, Horticulture, sorghum cassava
13. Cordinator Health programmes
14. Representative Local Chiefs
15. Security personnel.

BASELINE COMPONENT	KEY QUESTIONS
	How effective is the risk management? This should include a specific assessment of the benefits expected to accrue to target groups, including women, men, children, OVC, the elderly and people with disabilities, etc.
	How appropriate/adequate are the indicators and targets?
	How adequate are the mechanisms for tracking Program Performance (M&E)?
	To what extent are the program's outputs and outcomes synergistic and coherent?
IMPACT	How will the program contribute to improvements in its wider environment, the long-term social and economic change at the community level and environment?
	In what ways can the program build the capacity of people and county institutions, or strengthen an enabling environment (laws, policies, people's skills, attitudes etc.) to ensure that the impacts are carried on beyond the program's period?
	How will you measure your organizations impact in the project? Do you have the requisite tools? If yes, which ones
	Do you have the mechanisms to measure gender related impact indicators? Which ones?
SUSTAINABILITY	What is the ability of target communities to maintain the higher level of resilience that will be obtained through the Program intervention? *Important areas: institutional, financial, economic, technological, socio-cultural, agricultural, infrastructural, ecological and political.*
	Are the programme strategies, program management and project activities steering towards impact and sustainability? *Interrogate steps that can be taken to enhance the sustainability of project components and objectives*
	What role do you see consortium partners take after project close? What measures will your organization put in place to towards the projects sustainability?
	Is the programme strategy, programme management and project activities steering towards impact and sustainability? *identify steps that can be taken to enhance the sustainability of project components and objectives*
VALIDITY OF DESIGN	Which structures and mechanisms already exist and how can they be utilized? *Important areas: county government structures policy, policy coordination mechanisms, partnerships, networks?*
	Are there adjustments to the project design that you can already foresee/ and why?
	What mechanisms have been embedded in the project to support flexibility and change in the approach and design of the project?
	Has been project been validated by the target communities and key stakeholders? How?

BASELINE COMPONENT	KEY QUESTIONS
	What is the potential of the program for replication? What will be required to maximize replication

Additional Questions will be included for specific informants as follows;

Key Informant	Theme/Role	Additional Question
CONSORTIUM LEVEL		
COUNTY GOVT REP	Coordination of County Govt Policy and plans	How does the Ustahimilivu project fall within the County's broad development agenda? Does the project fall within the county Governments strategic direction for the period? How? Which devolved units/Functions are engaged in the project and how?
COUNTY COMISSIONER	Coordination of National Government policy and plans	How does the Ustahimilivu project fall within the National Governments broader agenda for the ASALS? From your office, What mechanisms exist to maximize/support the role of SOMINEREC in peace building and conflict management?
NDMA	Oversight	What is EUs broader goal in funding this project? How does the project contribute to community resilience? To what extent does this project contribute to the ending drought emergencies What aspects of this project would you propose strengthening? How does this project fit within the national level policies on drought and emergencies? What coordination mechanisms exist in the project? Are they adequate or can they be strengthened? If yes, how In your opinion, has the project addressed specific issues affecting women? Youth? Which ones?
NRT	Consortium lead	What strengths does each organization bring to the project? What mechanism have you put in place to monitor progress of each partner and the entire Project? What M&E Tools do you have in place to monitor the projects progress and impact?

		What coordination mechanisms have you put in place to ensure efficiencies and smooth project implementation? How appropriate/Relevant is the theory change to the attainment of the projects objectives? Explain What is the place of women and youth in the project?
E4IMPACT	Business/Entrepreneurship	What are the key challenges in developing profitable enterprises in West Pokot? What opportunities exist for developing business/Value chains in West Pokot? What long term financing mechanisms exist for financing SMEs and value chains in general? What are the GAPS? To what extent do your proposed interventions work for women and how?
CEFA	Agriculture/Value chains	Since Agric is devolved, to what extent are your activities aligned to those of the ministry of Agriculture? What are the areas of synergy? What gender considerations have you put in your approach to strengthening value chains
AMREF	Heath and sanitation	How does your involvement in the ustahimilivu project fit into the national strategic direction on health? What linkages exist between your interventions and those of the county Public health Dept.? What sustainability mechanisms are you advancing for post project period Women have specific and unique health challenges. How have you recognized and addressed these in your programming?
SOMIRENEC	Peace building	How does Security/Peace building fit into the overall Objective of then project?

		How are your activities linked to the security organs including the police, The county Commissioners office? What new strategies do you have in place for the long standing insecurity issues in the county? How are you specifically involving women and the youth in your peacebuilding initiatives?
COMMUNITY LEVEL		
LOCAL CHIEF/MCA/COMMUNITY ELDER	N/A	Do you know about ustahimilivu project in your area? Tell us more Which themes/Areas does the project address? How will the project improve the well-being of your area? Is your office involved in any way in project implementation? If so how? How are the citizens involved in its implementation? Which local institutions are involved in its implementation?
CONSERVANCY REP	N/A	Are you aware of the Ustahimilivu project? Tell us more How does the project fit/Not fit into the community conservancy model? What role do you play in the project? What are the expected benefits of the project to the local community? To the conservancy?

ANNEX D: QUESTION GUIDE FOR FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSIONS[10]

SECTION 1: Cross Cutting questions

1. What are the key issues affecting the community in the areas of;
    - Health and Hygiene
    - Food Security
    - Agriculture and livestock/Pastoralism
    - Environmental conservation
    - Peace and security
    - Women and youth
    - Business and trade

2. In your opinion, how can the challenges above be addressed?

3. Who/Which institutions are involved in addressing these challenges, and in what ways do they address the challenges?

4. What natural resources and opportunities exist in your locality, and how can they be used to improve your livelihoods? Are these currently utilized for community benefits?

5. What are some of the factors that limit the participation of women and youth in the development of this community?

6. What local community structures and institutions exist in this community that can be used to transform the sectors and challenges you mentioned above?

7. What are some of the challenges the community faces with regards to peace and security?

8. Are there any peace building initiatives being undertaken? Are these initiatives effective? How or how not?

9. Do you feel women are adequately involved in discussions about safety and security in your community?

10. What are the biggest barriers to women's involvement and representation in discussions about safety and security?

PROPOSED FGDS PARTICIPANTS (Max 15 participants per session)

1. Representative CHVs/CLTS
2. Representative Peace Committee
3. Youth Representatives
4. Women Representative
5. Representative Conservancy committee member
6. Representative Beneficiary of bee keeping/Agric initiatives
7. CBOs representative
8. Representative of Cooperatives/VSLAs
9. Local respected Community elder
10. Representative pastoralist
11. Representative trader/Businessman/Wom

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