

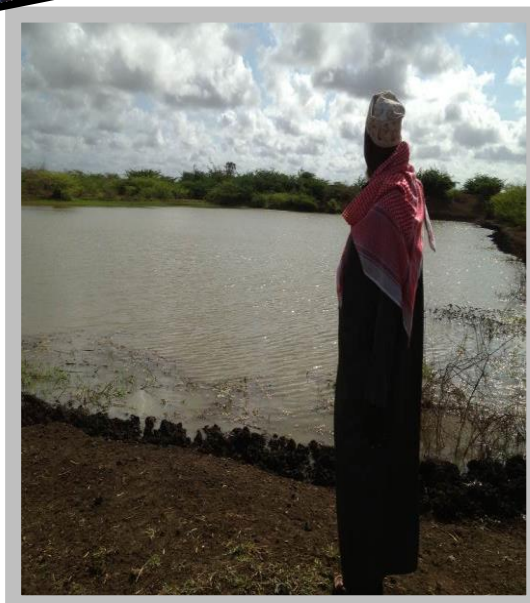


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**ENHANCED RESILIENCE TO DISASTER RISK, CONFLICT AND CLIMATE CHANGE AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND COUNTIES OF TURKANA AND TANA RIVER**

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**END OF YEAR REPORT 2013**



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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This end of calendar year report, actually covers a nine month period from March to December 2013.

UNDP/NDMA Enhanced Resilience to Disaster Risk, Conflict and Climate (ERP) program, in Turkana and Tana

County overall objective is; Enhanced resilience to conflict and disaster risk at national, county and community levels. The program outcome (CPAP) is; effectiveness of emergency preparedness, response and early recovery for affected communities and displaced populations enhanced and the second outcome is Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) effectiveness enhanced at all levels.

The program (CPAP) output is to increase capacity to cope with conflicts and disaster risks through improved food security, minimize Impacts of conflicts and disaster risks through livelihood diversification, establish or strengthen local level infrastructure for peace building, Improve DRR and climate change adaptation effectiveness at County level (to be linked to national efforts).

The target beneficiaries include internally displaced persons and communities affected by conflict and floods with a specific focus on youth and women. The project also targets key local government officials from technical departments, CBOs and relevant humanitarian actors engaged in livelihoods recovery, peace building and conflict resolution.

## II. Implementation Results

**Output I: Increased capacity to cope with conflict and disaster risks through improved food security**

**Indicators: Number of schools/health facilities provided with water harvesting facilities.**

Under this output the project implemented activities aimed at increasing the capacity of disaster (floods and conflict) affected targeted community members to cope with disaster risks through improved food security. Strategies such as promotion of appropriate technology including water harvesting, use of shade net promotion of alternative livelihoods and value chains for locally available products. Activities under this output are;

### **Activity Results**

#### **Activity I.I Improve access to water through water harvesting and protection of water sources**

##### **a. Provide water harvesting facilities to two (4) schools and health facilities**

Four schools and 1 health centre have benefitted from the provision of water harvesting facilities. These include St. Cosmas Napoongoit Primary School with 145 boys, 113 girls and AIC Lokichoggio Girls with 287 girls in Turkana and Chamwanamuma and Kikomo primary schools as well as Kipao dispensary in Tana River. The areas selected in Tana were hot spots for the conflict which occurred from August-December 2012 and had their storage facilities vandalized severally during the conflict. In Turkana the schools did not have any storage facilities and the pupils were forced to go out of school into town to buy water at a cost of Ksh 20 per jerrican.

2 out of the 4 water harvesting facilities have been completed and the remaining 2 are under construction. At completion the activity will benefit an estimated 1000 pupils and 300 community members.



*Water tank at the AIC Lokichogio Girls in Turkana*

For the construction of the water storage facilities, "community contracting" has been used. Community contracting will go a long way in ensuring that the community own and protect their schools.

#### **b. Establish/rehabilitate four (4) watering facilities for animals**

Insufficient water for both farmers and pastoralists has led to increased tensions between the farmers and the pastoralists of the two counties. In order to improve access to water 2 pans have been rehabilitated in both Counties while the other 2 pans are under rehabilitation. In addition to this, the community members (85 with 1/3 being women) have also directly benefited from temporary employment under the cash for work (CfW) implementation modality used in the rehabilitation of the water structures. The income earned from the temporary employment is estimated to be Ksh585,566 is utilized to meet basic household needs (food, school fees, and health services) The water pans are able to hold water for 3-12 months and water is mostly used for livestock consumption.



*Rehabilitation of Madingo water pan*

### **Establish and train water management committees for the water facilities established**

6 water management committees have been trained in both counties. These committees ensure that the water sources are kept safe and clean and also schedule the drinking times of the livestock. A total of 70 (M47:33F) water management committee members have been trained.

### **Activity 1.2 Improve food security in the target areas**

#### **d. Promote dry land farming using greenhouse technology - Provide 4 greenhouses to schools and farmers**

The project has provided 8 shade nets have been to 6 community groups and 2 schools. A total number of 692 pupils (F494 : M198) and 107 community members have benefitted from the provision of these shade nets. The community members receive training and extension advice on the running of the shade nets from the Ministry of Agriculture.



*Preparation of seedbed and transplanting into the shed nets*

#### **e. Provide resettlement kit including drought tolerant seeds and indigenous crops, tools to 1000 farmers.**

In order to improve food security in the targeted area, resettlement kit that has been distributed includes; 800 *jembes*, 200 machetes, 200 sickles and 200 spade shovel. Maize 1800kg, Green grams, 850 pieces of collards in 50 grams sachets Onion Red creole 5tins, Eggplant Black Beauty 5tins, watermelon sugar baby 494kgs, pumpkin small sugar 5 tins, cow pea 375 kgs and rice 1600 kg of Nerica rice. A total of 1100 farmers benefitted from the

resettlement kits.



**f. Promote and train subsistence farmers and agro-pastoralist on improved farming technologies including post-harvest management, on farm water harvesting for 600 farmers.**

Ministry of Agriculture trained 646 farmers (M307: F339) The trainings were tailored to the target group and focused mainly on water harvesting, soil fertility management, use of farm yard manure, dry land farming, seed selection and storage techniques.

*Left: an agricultural officer in one of the group farms*



**g. Support rainwater harvesting for crop production in 4 sites**

Construction of Water harvesting bunds in Turkana is complete with a total of 16 bunds having been constructed. 60 community members were involved in the construction of bunds through Cash for Work (CFW). Each community member was paid Ksh.160 per day for 20 days amounting to Ksh.3,200. This money has been used to buy clothes, food and buy school materials for their children.





#### **h. Promote alternative livelihoods opportunities relevant to the local markets**

Two (2) Groups with 42 members (8 male, 34 female) have been supported with bee keeping kits. The two groups received items procured from African beekeepers the preferred vendor of the Ministry of Livestock.

The items received by the beneficiaries are; Langstroth beehive -Comprising of: Brood box comprising of Roof with insulation ply board, brood box with 11 brood frames fitted with comb starters strips and fixed floor, Super box with nine (9) frames fitted with comb starters and Queen excluder. Pole stand, Hive stand, treated pole for placing single hive. 3-frame Extractor, Semi Processing Unit comprising of: One 3 Frame Centrifuge Machine, One Decapping Unit, Decapping Fork and Stainless steel sieve Further, two Beekeeping kits were delivered to the two groups; a Kit comprises of a Bee-suit, Gloves, Smoker, Hive tool, Gum-boots, torch and bee brush and a knapsack Bag. Other supplies are; sieve, settling tank, straining cloth, refractometre and 300-500 gram jars, bucket.

One of the groups has already started harvesting honey and selling locally at Ksh. 200 per 300gm.

#### **Activity 1.3 Improve Livestock Management and Production**

##### **a. Provide seed for pasture reseeding for 5 groups**

In order to improve Livestock Production, local communities were provided with pasture seed which were palatable, drought resistant, resistant to overgrazing and dominant species hence could not be colonized by other species. At the reporting time, a delivery of 200kg (50 kg of each type of pasture seed) has been done and distributed to beneficiaries. Ploughing has taken off in in some of the sites and it is envisioned that the pasture will be available to the community



during drought thus improving availability of feed in the dry season reducing livestock mortality.

#### **b. Procure 4 hay baling machines**

Four baling machines have been procured and distributed to 2 community groups. The hay balers will be used to package and conserve hay during the rainy season thus reducing movement of animals through cropped land such movement is a key cause of conflict in the target areas.



#### **c. Improve Access to animal fodder through construction of 2 hay storage facilities**

The procurement process for the construction of the two hay storage facilities is complete and the site selection and communities to benefit have already been identified. Actually construction is to commence in January. The storage facilities will store the pasture for community livestock to be used during the drought session.

#### **d. Support livestock restocking through provision of small stock to 5 identified groups**

In order to restore the livelihoods of the pastoral communities that lost their livestock through droughts, livestock epidemics and raids the project provided them with small stock. 7 groups have so far benefitted from the provision of small stock. A total of 140 goats were distributed, 6 groups In Tana River received 20 goats each while the 1 group in Turkana received 45 goats.



Livestock training was done, combined with business skills training. Groups were trained on Galla goat production and general animal husbandry. The distributed goats received the necessary vaccine cover, assisted by the district veterinary Officer.

#### **Activity 1.4 Develop Value Chains and Marketing for Locally Available Products**

**a. Train 10 identified groups on business skills development, value chains and marketing.**

Three groups have received training in business skills development and appropriate skill training depending on the group (beekeeping or goat keeping training), number of participants were 59 (22 male, 37 female). The remaining groups will be trained in the fourth quarter.

#### ***Output 2: Impact of Conflict and disaster risks minimized through livelihood diversification***

To minimize the impact of conflict and disaster risks, the project is supporting livelihood diversification emphasizing on activities that are not dependent on rainfall. Such as transfer of appropriate technologies to support alternative livelihoods.

**a. Support training for 10 women and youth groups in small business development and entrepreneurship and link them to micro-finance institutions.**

The training is tailored towards developing necessary skills to enhance start-up and growth of the groups' micro enterprises. So far 2 groups with a total of 50 members' (30 men; 20 women) have been trained in Turkana County. The skills gained include: expansion of businesses, financial management, and record keeping. The groups have been linked to financial institutions like equity bank and Kenya women finance trust and are expected to run business for approximately 3 months before they can access financial benefits from the financial institutions.

**b. Support 2 groups to promote use of ICT for online marketing of the local products.**

Two groups which deal with leather products have been identified for ICT marketing development in Turkana county while in Tana River 2 farming/beekeeping groups have been mobilized. The groups will be supported through the provision of computers, and photocopier cum printer. A website will be created for the groups to market the local products so as to

reach a wide market of consumers. The ICT equipment will also create employment for youths who will operate the equipment and keep updating the website.

### **Activity 2.2 Promote technology transfer in the targeted area**

#### **a. Promote use of solar power in 4 schools and 2 boreholes**

4 schools and 2 boreholes will benefit from this activity. At the schools the solar power will help the students study at night and it is expected that this will boost their grades. Previously, the schools were not electrified thus the students could not study after daylight. The lighting at the school will improve the security in the area. The installation of solar equipment is currently ongoing.

#### **b. Promote the use of energy saving cooking stoves for 100 women**

Energy saving stoves were procured for 180 women in the two counties. The stoves will reduce the amount of fire wood utilized at household level thus reducing the pressure on the local environment which is a key cause of conflict.



*Women receiving the energy saving jikos*

### **Output 3: Local level infrastructure for Peace Building established/Strengthened**

#### **a. Establish or strengthen 3 peace committees advocating for high participation of women and youth in these committees;**

3 DPCS have been formed with 42 members' (F8: M34) Further the DPC has been strengthened through support with funds to carry out their functions, with support from the Field and Peace

Monitor. MoUs were signed between the CDC and the DPC to carry out activities and thus enhance their functional capacity, and build their capacity to work as a peace building structure in the County.

Every Thursday of the last week of the month, Tana Delta holds a coordination meeting, the Peace and Field Monitors attends.

### **b. Link the information gathering system to NSC EWS**

The NSC Peace and Field Coordinator reports the community information (that is in the public domain) to the NSC structure, for early action.

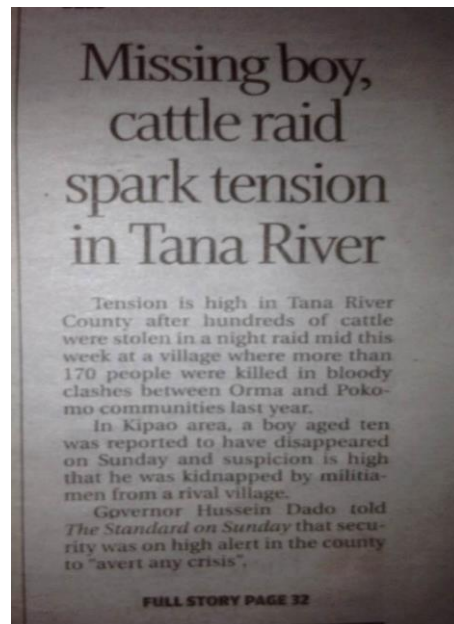
Training of local leaders on Conflict Early Warning information sharing and GBV evidence gathering and linkage to NSC EWS, with 86 participants (F22, M64) has been conducted.



*Training on EWS*

### **c. Provide emergency response funds to 3 DPC with at least 30% women's participation/membership.**

11 Emergency peace meetings have been held in both Counties with a total of 981 participants (F384 : M 597) to cool down tensions and ensure communities continue to benefit from gains of recovery efforts.



*Emergency response meeting & Sunday Standard newspaper cutting on October 13<sup>th</sup> 2013 that fuelled tensions in Tana River.*

The Agenda of the meetings was to reduce tensions due to rumours of violent attacks, sporadic criminal incidences and media reports (lost child, suspected incident of raided cattle (see figure 13 above). The meeting have reduced tensions between neighbouring communities antagonistic groups started entering into each other territory something that had stopped happening since the August-December 2012 conflict.

**Activity 3.2 Support the District Peace Committees for enhanced relationship and the need for peaceful co-existence between communities**

**a. Hold regular peace building meetings with communities to enhance relationships. Ensure that women actively participate in theses' committees.**

A coordination meeting is held every last Thursday of the month at the Tana Delta under the leadership of the Deputy County Commissioner to coordinate peace activities. The Field and Peace Monitors attend these meetings regularly. In community meetings women participation is emphasized. In Turkana regular meeting are held to enhance the relationships between the IDPs and the hosting communities.



*Community meeting to enhance relationships*

- b. Support elders and women meetings and forums to resolve disputes and discuss the gender and GBV related issues through customary dispute resolution methods and community awareness and policing on GBV.**

GBV cases are discussed and customary resolutions sought and encouraged. GBV training was held, combined with EWS. (See, section b, above on linking the information gathering system to NSC EWS). The meeting was attended by 49 women and 15 men (70 people). So far women have formed small social support groups and have able to speak freely on matters relating to gender based violence.

- c. Assist in evidence gathering and linking to state prosecution arising from GBV either in refugee' camps, IDPs or host communities. The Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) will also be employed.**

The DPC as much as possible encourages customary resolution of these cases rather than linking the cases to state prosecution.

- d. Participatory Theatre group – psychosocial group therapy**

Five groups were mobilized for participatory theatre as a psychosocial care strategy. The groups were; Tana Youth for Development Initiative 20 members (12 females), Delta Youth for Change 23 members (8 female), Delta Voices Youth 20 members (9 females), Yes Youth Can (20 members, 11 female).

Through theatre the true contextual situation is displayed. The psychosocial meeting was attended by 58 participants (42 male, 16 female, out of which 23 were youth).

**Activity 3.3 Support the District Task Force on Small Arms and Light Weapons**

**a. Sensitize communities on the dangers of illicit arms and encourage voluntary surrender of illicit weapons.**

Sensitization of communities on the dangers of illicit arms has been undertaken in Tana North, Tana River and the Tana delta sub-counties. The Deputy County Commissioners and security teams have been instrumental in supporting these meetings. A community baraza of 100 members of which 75 were men 25 women and was held to sensitize communities on the dangers of illicit arms and encourage surrender of the arms. The government security informed communities (as an outcome of these meetings) that they can (as security) facilitate the communities to form Community Policing Committees to be able to monitor security in general and report on issues of proliferation of small arms.

**Output 4: Improved DRR and Climate Change Adaptation Effectiveness at national and County Levels**

The project will promote and strengthen existing institutions and coordination mechanism for DRR through technical support, capacity building as well as ensuring an effective information and knowledge management system at the national and county levels. Specifically the project will;

**Activity 4.1 Strengthen relevant government institutions for ER, DRR and Climate Change Adaptation.**

**a. Build and strengthen the capacities of newly recruited staff of NDMA in DRR and climate change adaptation.**

A total of 55 officers were trained in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation so as to ensure there is sufficient information at the county levels

**b. Support the government to prepare and update contingency plans at the national and county levels.**

In order to strengthen the coordination for DRR at the county level, Contingency Plans are being developed at the county levels. The plans are developed with the input of the various technical line ministries and relevant stakeholders.

**Activity 4.2 Strengthen DRR mainstreaming and climate change adaptation at national and county levels.**

**a. Train 50 government officials and other key stakeholders on DRR mainstreaming and climate change adaptation**

During the reporting period, 75 government officers were trained on DRR mainstreaming and climate change adaptation. The training covered key topics of DRR concepts, policy and legal frameworks as well as community based DRR strategies. The new skills help the officers streamline DRR/CCA into normal government programmes and planning processes.



*Training of officers on DRR mainstreaming and CCA*

**b. Train 200 community members on DRR and climate change adaptation.**

Training of 167 (120 male, 47 female) community members have been undertaken in the delta, on DRR and climate change. The target will be fully actualized in the fourth quarter.

**Activity 4.3 Strengthen DRR partnerships and Networks**

**Marking of the International Day of Disaster Risk Reduction**

The 2013 theme for the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction is “Living with Disability and Disasters”. Noting that Persons living with disabilities are among the most excluded in society, and their plight is magnified when a disaster strikes. More often than not, their unique contribution to helping communities prepare for and respond to disasters is also often overlooked. The event was marked in Hola, and helped to create partnerships for future DRR activities. The County Commissioners’ office took the active part of steering the team and chairing all coordination meetings, the County Government were happy for the initiative and the Governor was the Guest of Honour during the 13<sup>th</sup> October 2013, the day Tana River County chose to mark the day. UNDP provided the funding (out of the ERP project funds) NDMA collaborated with German Agro Action, Kenya Red Cross, Action Aid, Ministry of information, Gender and Social services, the Association of the disabled among others.

Pre-event activities such as dialogue with the disabled people to understand what challenges they



face when disaster strikes, and planting of trees in two schools as well as conducting the main event was successfully implemented.



*IDRR day in Tana River*

### III Challenge:

Late disbursement of funds to the implementing partner which lead to late start up of some of the activities at the County level

### IV. Project Management

*Management structure:* The project is implemented by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) under the Ministry of Devolution and Planning. During the reporting period a Programme Steering Committee (PSC) composed of implementing line ministries was established to manage the project. The committee met 3 times two field monitoring trips were made during the reporting period.

*Staffing:* the project recruited and deployed all the required staff. The recruited staff includes a Project Manager based at NDMA, a Livelihoods Specialist based at UNDP and 2 Field Coordinators based at County level. This project team is supported by the Program Quality team at UNDP and the management team at NDMA.

### V. Conclusion:

Implementation of the planned project activities has progressed well during the reporting period and good collaboration from most of the line ministry, community members and many other stakeholders has helped the program to implement its activities on the ground.

