



ReSAHMaP Final Report

Grant Number: OR2015-24859

[Re-thinking Strategy on Animal health, markets and policy in Pastoralist Areas of East Africa: *Supporting learning by Interaction to strengthen livestock policy and practice in Kenya (ReSAHMaP)*]

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A project being implemented with funding from The Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa (OSIEA)

1. Please provide a brief description of the project for which funding was received (not more than 1 or 2 paragraphs). This description should include:

A very brief description of the sector in which you work and the original motivation for undertaking the project.

A description of the specific project for which funding was received including the objectives as specified in the project proposal.

The amount of money allocated by OSIEA for the project.

The overall time-frames for the project.

The specific time-frames for the work that is being reported on in the progress report.

Total Amount granted (US Dollars): 79,112

The overall time-frames for the project: November 2015-November 2016 (plus a 2-months no cost extension, new end date: 31st January 2017).

The specific time-frames for the work that is being reported on in the progress report: Feb- Aug 2016

Background of the sector

Turkana County is one of the ASAL counties in Kenya in which livestock production is their principal source of livelihood, whereby pastoralism contributes(62%), agro-pastoralism (14%), fishing (8%), Urban/peri-urban (16%).

The value of livestock resources in the county is estimated to be 5.9 billion annually (Turkana County Development Plan, 2013). Thus, the livestock sub-sector significantly contributes to the food and cash needs of the pastoralist and provide employment to 90% of the population. Although the livestock sector plays a vital role in livelihood system for both pastoral and non-pastoral communities Turkana County and neighboring catchment spreading into Karamoja pastoral community in Uganda, Ethiopia and Sudan; they are faced with different challenges which affect their livelihoods. Broadly, the three key issues that informed the need to undertake this project include:

- 1. Climate change and decline in food security affecting pastoral livelihoods*
- 2. Limited capacity for disease surveillance and management*
- 3. Opportunities for livestock commercialization*
- 4. Policy spaces for local stakeholder engagement to influence policy*

The ReSAHMaP project

The aim of this project is to enhance the capacity of pastoral communities to influence decision making with respect to animal health, markets and policy for improved livelihoods and food security in Turkana County.

Project Objectives

- 1. To build the capacity of pastoral communities on animal health, trade and policy by engaging a local capacity building field assistant*
- 2. To document existing climate-smart pastoral practices, innovations in disease surveillance and management and innovative livestock marketing and trading initiatives to facilitate learning, and to inform policy and practice.*
- 3. To establish avenues for county-level policy debates and dialogues on animal health, trade, climate smart pastoralism, food security and livelihoods.*
- 4. To review, create awareness and advocacy for supportive policies at county, national and regional levels.*

2. Please describe your progress (both for this reporting period and cumulative) towards each of the specified objectives as outlined in the previous paragraph and the grant agreement. Please do not simply list numbers of workshops etc. undertaken, but rather provide substantive comment on the utility impact of activities undertaken.

2.1 *To build the capacity of pastoral communities on animal health, trade and policy by engaging a local capacity building field assistant*

- **Deployment of 2 consultants to Lokichar** –this move helped to mobilize up to seven (7) Kraals, who would serve as the entry point in the community. In addition, being on the ground, they were able to map different stakeholders at the sub-county level, participate in formal and informal forums where the thematic issues were addressed, prepared community for policy dialogues and gathered opinion from stakeholders on the capacity needs. The consultants also supported documentation of case studies.
- **Profiling of kraals** –seven kraals were identified but only three of them were profiled since the rest had migrated to wetter regions by the time the activity was being undertaken. The profiling exercise formed the basis of documentation of case studies, mobilizing of listening clubs for dissemination of policy messages and also a network for policy advocacy.
- **Engagement of pastoral communities on the three thematic areas to identify capacity needs and priority issues** –this formed a basis for policy dialogues and sieving out interventions to be undertaken in Phase 2 of the project.

2.2 *To document existing climate-smart pastoral practices, innovations in disease surveillance and management and innovative livestock marketing and trading initiatives to facilitate learning, and to inform policy and practice.*

Activities accomplished so far

- i) Actor mapping –all relevant stakeholders were mapped including their level of involvement in the three thematic areas. The status of implementation of projects and potential opportunities provided by the projects was also captured (see reconnaissance report).
- ii) Meetings with key stakeholders –this was done at the sub-county and county level to establish relevance of project and early buy-in. This was detailed in the reconnaissance field report (see reconnaissance report).
- iii) Visits to monitor marketing of livestock in 6 markets –to build data which will strengthen the evidence base for the proposed co-management of livestock markets.
- iv) Visits to innovative project sites –these included pasture production in Turkwel, Kerio Valley market day, Turkana South Vaccination activities at Kraals, agrodealer shops managed by Animal Disease Reporters (ADRs), LMA-managed markets and ‘open’ markets. The visits gathered information on the unique features of the various interventions to support policy learning and action.
- v) Focus group discussions –these were held with pastoral communities and government staff to establish innovations, capacity needs, priority needs and initiate engagement with responsible actors for supportive policies and their enforcement.
- vi) Key informant interviews –these interviews helped to shape the case studies, were useful in identifying influencers in the county’s policy debates for engagement in dissemination, identifying political opportunities/policy moments in the devolved government structure and also networking to anchor the project in the county-development circles.
- vii) Documentation of case studies –documentation of case studies was completed on 18th August and a write-shop held between 19th and 22nd August 2016. The write-shop report

details the preliminary findings and information gaps which could not be filled due to data scarcity (case studies attached separately).

There has been a positive response from stakeholders on the importance of stakeholder participation in policy processes, acknowledgement of some of the identified gaps, desire to participate in dissemination activities and also willingness of stakeholders to support CABE in garnering the needed attention of the county assembly working groups.

2.3 To establish avenues for county-level policy debates and dialogues on animal health, trade, climate smart pastoralism, food security and livelihoods.

A number of avenues for policy debates and dialogues were identified and plans made for when the engagements during the project life. The avenues identified were:

- i. **County Steering Group (CSG)**, which is made up of Heads of all government departments, NGOs, Civil society and development partners in the county. CABE was accepted to join CSG to share the policy issues identified and sensitize CSG on possible actions that needed to be taken. The representatives of CSG participated in the sub-county forum and reaffirmed their willingness to support future advocacy activities.
- ii. **Turkana County Civil Society Consortium and Uwajibikaji Forum** - CABE engaged two champions from this group in reviewing the policy briefs which helped to ground the policy issues in line with the county's priorities. This is a practise we intend to carry into other policy engagement fora.
- iii. **Turkana County Assembly Sub-Committees on Pastoralism** –The outcome of the previous three engagements was synthesized into three key issues for consideration under each thematic area by the county assembly. The sub-committees were however disbanded before we could engage. This still a viable window for presenting policy issues before the county assembly.
- iv. **Dissemination using print and electronic media** (local FM radios, newsletters, pamphlets, policy briefs etc). Radio Maata (*101.9 FM Lodwar*) was used in dissemination of the policy messages through 8 drama episodes which aired for two months (March-May) in 2017. To enhance listenership and engagement of pastoralists, we mobilized two community listening clubs in Turkana South and Turkana East, who interacted with the presenters, reflected on the episodes and sent queries via SMS. To address these queries, the radio station invited experts in climate change and marketing to respond to them and inform the audience of the actions which were being undertaken by the county government.
- v. **Identifying platforms to host e-discussions** –Two platforms were contacted as potential hosts for the e-discussions. These are i) **e-forum European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD)** for a possible webinar on Animal health service delivery ii) **FAO Pastoralist Knowledge Hub** -who support and give visibility to pastoralist-related interventions. We were asked us to share the webinar and the case study but didn't have capacity then to prepare webinars. A communications officer has now joined CABE and shall pursue these dissemination platforms.

2.4 To review, create awareness and advocacy for supportive policies at county, national and regional levels.

- Review of policies on animal health, climate change, marketing & trade was undertaken between April and May. The gaps and opportunities identified in this exercise informed the case study design and formed the basis of policy briefs.
- Although general awareness of pastoral-related policies is weak in Turkana County, we have made attempts to sensitize pastoral communities on the policies and also gathered from

them their perspectives on implementation of policies, identified policy issues of concern to pastoralists and compiled them into policy briefs (attached separately).

3. Please outline successes, challenges and setbacks encountered during the reporting period that have impacted specifically on the achievement of your set objectives. Provide a brief description of how you dealt with problems encountered or how you intend to remedy these problems.

3.1 Successes

The main successes of phase one of ReSAHMaP project were:

- i. Stakeholder mapping exercise –This enabled us to identify actors who would participate in various activities of the project. Whenever possible, we identified champions in these organisations to support policy advocacy activities, even beyond the project life.
- ii. Documentation of case studies –this was done under each thematic area. The case studies helped us to strengthen the evidence base on the policy gaps which had been identified earlier.
- iii. Development of policy briefs –three policy briefs on climate change, animal health service delivery and livestock marketing were developed.
- iv. Dissemination activities –this was done through public barazas, Radio, sub-county forums and print media.
- v. Networking with influential stakeholders in the county
- vi. Development of a Memorandum of Understanding between CAFE, SAPCONE (a CSO) and KARMA (fellow OSF-grantee) –for building synergies in resource mobilization and project implementation.
- vii. Institutional development –Through the support of project, CAFE installed financial management software which has enhanced financial management and accountability. The accounts' staff were also mentored by the fiscal manager and have improved the department's services. CAFE was also able to develop a strategic plan (2017-2019) and reconstituted the board, in line with the requirements of NGO Board, as per the Kenyan regulations. In addition, through the institutional assessment of OSIEA, the organisation separated development work from consultancy assignments, which are now operating independently.

3.2 challenges

The main challenges which affected timely implementation of some activities include:

- **Data scarcity**- there is limited secondary data on past or on-going interventions in the three thematic areas. Generally, the culture of recording data, collating, analysing and making available for public use has almost been inexistence and systems are just being put up in various government departments. Thus, the secondary data accessed is scanty and not easily accessible. This affected building the evidence base on infrastructure for livestock marketing, punitive taxes, animal health service delivery and on effects of climate change such as mortality.
- **Challenges of attribution** –there are many partners undertaking similar interventions; which makes it difficult to attribute impact to specific stakeholders. The county government has since zoned the county and established a committee which advises new partners on areas where interventions can be undertaken and on the best approaches to implementation. However, it is unclear how zonation has been useful in enhancing development and impact of projects.
- **Mobility of kraals/pastoralists** –from June 2016, three (3) of the Kraals migrated to other parts of Turkana in search of water and pasture due to the worsening drought. This stalled the process of profiling until a time when they would settle down. Although a coping

mechanism, mobility introduces challenges in delivering animal health services and utilisation of marketing infrastructure –which require innovative solutions.

- **Transport using motorcycle** – The vastness of Turkana County coupled with poor roads and harsh climatic conditions raised concerns over health and security of staff riding motor cycles for long distances. Secondly, fuel is very expensive in Turkana and recommended motorcycle use for short distances of not more than 15 kilometres daily. For more engaging activities, it is highly advised to invest in a 4WD vehicle.
- **Closing down of Radio Jambo Turkana** -Radio Jambo had been identified as the main channel for dissemination of policy messages since it had widest coverage in the county and most preferred by various interest groups. However, the station closed down late 2016 and hence, we experienced delays in reaching an agreement with Radio Maata to air the drama episodes; eventually airing for 8 weeks from 29th March 2017 to May 17th 2017.
- **Interferences by national elections** –despite seeking a no-cost extension, the charged political environment since nominations in April all the way to August 2017 national elections made it difficult to target the county assembly and other county level stakeholders in policy dialogues. By the time the new county assembly took office and county appointments done, the county policy dialogue was long overdue and not undertaken.

4. ***Describe any key lessons you have learned and how you are sharing them and the results of the project, both internally and externally. This should include a brief summary of preliminary or final findings from any internal or external evaluations that have been undertaken.***

- **Handful interventions on climate change in Turkana South and East** -there are limited interventions and stakeholders for climate change adaptation and mitigation in the two sub-counties. Most huge interventions are emergency-related/relief based. There about four (4) national policies and legislations geared towards climate change adaptation in Kenya. During the national policy dialogue, we will seek to understand the status of implementation and discuss with stakeholders what needs to be done to domesticate the policies and tap into the resources provided for adaptation activities at the county level.
- **Agro-pastoralism taking shape in the south** -there is an ongoing initiative by National Irrigation Board, along River Turkwel for crop production, which we are considering to approach in order to collaborate with them in capacity building of pastoralists for pasture production.
- **Changing role of women in pastoral systems** –women are increasingly engaged in animal health service delivery as ADRs and as agro-dealers, feed and pasture production, preservation and commercialisation, marketing of livestock products (meat, hide and skins), water management (maintaining water infrastructures) and horticultural production. The national policy dialogues and future advocacy activities will seek to include the voice of women in all the thematic areas.
- **Co-management of livestock markets is still at nascent stages in the county.** The main stakeholders, that is the Livestock Marketing Association (LMA) and the County Livestock Marketing Council (CLMC) operates independently, which undermines the efforts of development partners on market governance and also slows down potential gains of collaborative ventures. The policy brief raises pertinent issues on what works, what does not work and why for such interventions to trigger dialogue and possible efforts towards realization of the gains of co-management of livestock markets.

- **Institutionalization of disease reporters** –although not discussed in formal circles, the government systems make use of CAHWs (christened ‘animal disease reporters’) when implementing activities such as vaccination campaigns, disease surveillance, off-takes among others. This provides an avenue to provoke dialogue on the formalization of their engagement for better service delivery.
 - **Reluctance of policy frameworks and legislations to legalize the role of Para-vets/community animal health workers in animal health service delivery** despite the evidence that Para-vets can provide effective, cost-efficient and safe services at the community levels. Future case studies should build onto the above evidence as well as explore viable disease reporting system/mechanisms which provide incentive systems for CAHWs to enhance their accountability, regulation and collaboration in animal health service delivery.
 - **Dissemination of policy messages using print and electronic media** (local FM radios, newsletters, pamphlets, policy briefs etc) is **likely to reach middle cadre and upper cadre and fewer pastoralists**. Thus, other advocacy activities such as public barazas, bill boards, more sub-county dialogues, county and inter-county dialogue and exchanges will strengthen the case for the pastoralists.
 - **Exploration of oil in Turkana South supporting institutions and infrastructural development**–some of the community gains include establishment of public institutions and infrastructure like schools, hospitals, boreholes and wells and piped water among others. Thus, there exists potential for stakeholders to advocate for establishment of livestock-related infrastructure along the three thematic areas of the project.
5. ***If this is a final report, briefly describe the next phase of the project (continuation, expansion, replication or termination) and if you plan to continue with the work, any resources that you have secured to sustain it.***
- This is the end of project report. The final activity of this project, ‘creating awareness and advocacy for supportive policies at county level’ and ‘dissemination via online platforms’ was not undertaken due to delays and technical challenges as mentioned above.
 - The next steps in the project are to undertake dissemination through a national policy dialogue and online platforms as described in section 2.3.
 - Since some of the gaps identified are beyond the scope of this current project, we are developing concept notes and seeking ways to leverage resources from other partners
 - CABE entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with two other local NGOs to build synergies in resource mobilisation and implementation of future projects.
6. ***Please provide detailed information regarding any anticipated deviations from the project plan or changes to the time line and budget. Note that you will need to make a separate request in writing to OSIEA for approval of any amendments to the original contract in respect of budgets, time-lines and funded activities.***

Yes, we made changes to the work plan and shared with OSF/OSIEA (Francis approved) and the fiscal manager (Peter Githongo). The major change was in scheduling of activities:

- i) Review of policies on animal health, climate change, marketing & trade –revised from April to end in July 2016
- ii) Documentation of case studies –was scheduled to end in June but ended in August 2016
- iii) Dissemination of technical papers and policy briefs using Radio - scheduled between May and August 2016 but the radio episodes were aired between March and May 2017.
- iv) E-discussions - scheduled between July and August but have not been implemented yet.

- v) County policy dialogue - scheduled for June-July 2017 but was did not take place since the project timeline had lapsed before the activity could be undertaken.
- vi)

7. Please provide a detailed financial report documenting spending over the grant period. OSIEA has a standard financial reporting format and the report should refer specifically to the line items in the budget attached to the original grant agreement. Please note in the financial report any significant deviations on particular line items and the reasons for this. (It may be that the funds will only be expended in the next reporting period). If this is a final report please note that the OSIEA will require your most recent audited statements as soon after the end of the grant period as possible.

Mr. Peter Githongo, the Fiscal manager of the project shares the financial report directly with OSIEA/OSF.