

Progress Report Jan-December 2013

Partners for Resilience – Kenya



Introduction

This report covers the various activities and results achieved from January to December 2013. It has been another interesting period in which Kenya PfR team managed to maintain the momentum of 2012 and also start new initiatives that could better contribute to the expected outcomes of the climate proof disaster risk reduction programme. Being half way through the project period, it was an ideal time for the partners to reflect on what has been achieved so far vis-à-vis the expected outcomes of the programme and draw lessons for improvement in the remaining period. This was also a period when three critical stock-taking and learning missions were conducted: the climate and eco-system friendly livelihood assessment, the mid-term review, and the Bora Bora conference. The inputs from these three initiatives helped to review and refocus the Plan of Action for the second half of the year, and also to better design the plan for 2014.

Three more grass root organizations (IMPACT, WRUEP, PIN) have also been actively engaged during this period in introducing a landscape approach for eco-system protection, community driven advocacy, and documenting and sharing information on issues affecting the target communities. Focuses were also shifted from national level training to cascading the skills and knowledge obtained so far into life-impacting activities on the ground.

The report is presented in the format provided by global coordination team using the following sequences: intra-organizational developments, functioning of the country team, progress on programme implementation, sustainability, quality and efficiency, capacity building-strengthening civil society.

Part I – Intra-organisational Developments

The following are the key intra-organizational developments among the partner organizations in 2013. WI Kenya office has three new programme staffs. One of these new people is in charge of PfR replacing the previous programme Officer. The new team has been properly inducted, familiarized with the target communities and the project activities and has managed to quickly pick up and contribute to the programme.

Within KRCS, the PfR programme manager at the HQ level has been promoted to a higher post and his role in PfR is replaced by another experienced DRR staff, the M&E guy resigned and his role was replaced by the Isiolo branch coordinator. It is a first experience for KRCS fully engaging a community institution (Waso River Users Empowerment Platform) by providing funding to plan and roll out their risk reduction action plan. There is not much change within NLRC except the temporary relocation of NLRC staff (the country lead) to The Hague for four months has affected the group dynamism a bit with respect to the monthly, quarterly meetings and field visits. There is no significant change within RCCC during this reporting period.

Cordaid has a new country director for Kenya who is responsible for all the programmes including PfR and also ensure linkages and coordination with Cordaid HQ. The absence of the Kenya contact person at the HQ level for most of the second half of the year has delayed fund disbursement to the implementing partners of Cordaid.

Part II – Functioning of the Country Team

Since the beginning of the implementation of the programme, there has been a growing and strengthening collaboration among the partners both at national and local levels. The joint action plan and budget (which was jointly developed in October of 2012) formed the basis for the functioning of the country team. The following are some of the key aspects that show how the team has been functioning in 2013: Planned to conduct 12 monthly meetings at the national level (mainly among the alliance members) but only conducted 6, mainly because of the temporary relocation of the country lead to The Hague. The implementing partners also planned 12 meetings and achieved 7. Four quarterly reflection meetings and joint field visits were planned and three of the reflection meetings and two of the field visits were realized. Two of the reflection meetings were held back to back with other activities. These meetings contributed a lot in exchanging experiences, lessons, challenges and agreeing on future actions. The team jointly prepared a terms of reference for an eco-system and climate friendly livelihood assessment and contributed technically, materially and financially for the assessment. The team jointly funded the camel caravan and actively participated. All partners have extended financial and technical support to WRUEP. WI visited most of the project areas and provided technical support to all implementing partners on the ground. RCCC provided remote technical support and also training to all of the partners. The partners prepared a joint presentation for the MTR team and actively participated. In the Bora Bora conference, they showcased the Kenya achievements and also participated in the meeting and discussions. The team also jointly prepared the PfR Kenya 2014 plan of action and budget for joint activities based on the MTR, Bora Bora conference, livelihood assessment recommendations, Similar to the earlier years, joint activities were identified, responsibilities shared, and financial contributions indicated. Not only the joint plans, but organization specific plans were also presented, discussed and harmonized.

Part III – Progress on Programme Implementation

2013 has been another productive year for PfR Kenya in terms of implementation progress. It was also unique in the sense that it gave us an opportunity to step-back and gauge our progress so far not only in the eyes of the alliance members but also external eyes during the mid-term review. It helped us to question the quality of some of our activities, to discover some of our blind spots we failed to realize, to be cognizant of some of the gaps remains unaddressed and, of course, some of our successes we were unable to recognize or give credit. The Bora Bora conference and the climate and eco-system smart assessment added another flavour to this in enabling the team to reflect about where and how to make improvements to better realize the expected outcomes of the programme. The implementation progress has been enhanced with these enriching inputs and some of the partners have reviewed their second half plan of 2013 which has contributed a lot in quality. However, there were also internal and external challenges/changes during this period many of which affected the programme implementation negatively. Most of the internal challenges were related to the change of staffs and also delaying of funding to implementing partners (mainly Cordaid) and these are briefly covered under the Internal Organizational Development Part of this report. Concerning the external ones, the following are the changes during the reporting period that affected programme implementation. The Kenya national election and the associated tribal based campaign have led to divisions and conflicts among communities causing significant displacement and some deaths in the project areas. The devolution of power from the central government to county government as per the new constitution of Kenya has also caused confusions, delay in service provision to the target communities, instability in the local government structure and difficulties in identifying and regularly engaging government staffs at the county and village levels. The heavy rain in some part of the target communities has worsened the road conditions and made movement difficult causing delays in some of the activities (the MTR team couldn't be able to travel to Basa because same reason).

Despite having the internal and external challenges, the programme implementation has shown a steady progress and quality improvement during this reporting period and the details are presented below per outcome and output areas: -

1. Direct Poverty Alleviation

# of beneficiaries reached 29,256	
# of female beneficiaries reached 13,324	
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community 2
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable 56.5%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities 29,256
1.1a + b	# communities that conduct risk mapping that takes account of information about climate change and the impact on disasters 13
1.1c	# of community members covered by risk plans 36,000
1.2a	# of community members that are trained in livelihood approaches that take ecosystems into consideration 1072
1.2b	# families that have diversified, adapted or renewed their livelihoods 2576

Output 1.1 - Communities Able to Implement Risk Reduction Plans based on Climate Risk Assessment

ACTIVITY: Continuous Awareness Raising and Sensitization

Changing communities' attitudes to take proactive risk reduction measures still remained a challenge and also among some of the key activities during this reporting period. Different innovative approaches such as Music, Dramas, games, community discussions, brochures, T-shirts were used to pass the PfR messages to the community. KRCS and MID-P got printed T-shirts with a message "Manage the Risk, not the Disaster" and distributed them at various occasions. The PfR local musician was also singing PfR songs in community meetings, trainings and barazas. The six days camel caravan has also created a good awareness among the communities living across the river basin about the degraded riverine eco-system and the need for concerted early actions. The demonstration site in Biliko, which was fenced and equipped with a green house, would also be used to teach the community different livelihood skills, mainly those related to agriculture.

ACTIVITY: Rolling Out of Communities Risk Reduction Plans

All the thirteen target communities have already developed their risk reduction plan based on climate risk assessment using VCA+ tools in 2012 and have kept on updating it based on the changing context and priorities. This is a community plan and the sources of funding are PfR, community members themselves or other NGOs. The community organization is responsible to roll out this plan and expected to monitor the implementation progress on a monthly basis in the presence of community members and report to the respective implementing partners (KRCS or MID-P). The process would be facilitated either by Red Cross Volunteers or/and Community Champions. However, this process highly depends on the strengths of the community organization and the volunteer/champion. In some communities, such as Basa, the process goes smoothly while in others, they hardly meet to review and monitor their plan and ensure its proper implementation.

ACTIVITY: Technical support for better integration of DRR, CCA, EMR in the community action plan and activities

It had been a challenge for PfR Kenya team to advise and support target communities on livelihood interventions which can holistically contribute to DRR, CCA and EMR or contribute for one without any consequential negative impact on the others. This prompted a climate and eco-system smart livelihood assessment by a PhD student from Colorado University (supported by RCCC), and also extra effort by WI, RCCC to do field assessment and strategies how to make the undergoing DRR interventions (such as irrigation farming using drought tolerant seeds) more climate and eco-system sensitive or/and propose new activities that consider these three approaches in consultation with the target communities. Important recommendations were drawn from these exercises that have informed the second half year plan of 2013 and also the plan of 2014. New initiatives such as bio-rights approaches (incentives for ecosystem related interventions), conservation farming, invasive species management, Eco-tourism camp, cheffa management for sustainable livelihood, physical and vegetation intervention in drought prone areas, riparian protection, credit and saving schemes, value chain development, rain water harvesting for vegetable gardens, poultry production using local breeds, fishing, more of multi-purpose drought tolerant trees (mainly fruit trees), casaava plantation, honey production and processing etc were recommended as a eco-system and climate smart risk reduction interventions that could help the community to improve and diversify their livelihoods.

Following this, training and discussions were held with the target communities on how to integrate these recommendations in their action plans and were also given technical support on how to operationalize them. However, all this has not been without challenges and some of them will linger until we get a better solution. Part of the key challenges are: The burning of trees in the riparian areas which hosts primates raiding proximal farms, flooding from Ewaso Nyiro river leading to loss of farms, high cost of diesel for generators to pump to distant areas has pushed people to get closer to the river banks, the trade-off between short term risk reduction measures against the long term benefit of a well protected eco-system, difficulty of getting adequate numbers of drought tolerant crop, vegetable and fruit tree seeds/seedlings.

Outputs 1.2 - Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy to the natural environment

Activity 1. Early Warning- Early Action Information for Drought and Flood

Early warning information issued at three levels have been used during this period. The more scientific early warning information have been released by RCCC (seasonal) and Kenya Meteorological service (monthly). This information is passed to the implementing partners and they in turn pass it to the volunteers and champions for wider dissemination to target communities. The second level of EW information came mainly from the recently joined partner, IMPACT, working in the mid and upper stream of Ewaso Nyiro and focuses on floods, based on personal observation of the condition of the rain in the upper stream. IMPACT pass the rain information in the upper stream to WRUEP, MID-P and KRCS and they in turn pass it to the target communities through champions and volunteers. The third level early warning information came from the target community themselves using their own indigenous knowledge (lightening, direction of wind, movement of stars, interpretation of animal behaviour, a surge in temperature rise etc). Despite some improvement in disseminating early

Flood Warning SMS Sent from IMPACT to WRUEP and MID-P

IMPACT is a new PfR partner mainly working in the upper and mid-stream of Ewaso Nyiro. As part of the early warning initiative the following is a flood warning SMS sent from IMPACT to the WRUEP, MID-P and Cordaid on 04/04/ 2013 at 12:52 pm

"Hi guys, be advised of continuing rains upstream. Heavy flood already affects Samburu lodge (mid-stream). Advise people along the rivers lower's lower end" Nicholas – IMPACT

Receiving was confirmed by most and the message was passed to the community members to stay away from the flood line.

warning and early action information at the community level, it is not yet up to the level it could and should be. There are various contributing factors for this. The information released by RCCC and Kenya meteorological service are a bit general and relatively over a longer time span (quarterly and monthly) which is difficult to narrow it down to the target areas and also to shorter time range. The information from IMPACT focuses only on flood, it has short time span 2 to 4 hours, depends only on one of staff of IMPACT and only helps when people are still awake (doesn't work if it rains in the evening while people are asleep). On top of this, some of the target communities have no communication network. The information from the community has not been well organized, analyzed and could become less effective because of the unusual changes in the weather.

Cognizant of these challenges, the team have been pursuing different options to improve the early warning and early action in the target communities. Kenya meteorological service is improving its capacity at county level in Isiolo to provide better contextual information. KRCS Isiolo branch is trying to forge a closer partnership at this level to access a more contextual information over short time span. In order to address the problem with communication network, KRCS has put in place a VHF radio in Bulesa connected to government and KRCS radio networks. PfR Kenya team has jointly agreed to sponsor the procurement of a booster for recently established Baliti FM radio in order to disseminate EW/EA information to areas without communication network. KRCS has also put notice boards in seven communities to regularly display EW/EA information. There are also efforts by Volunteers and Champions to enhance the information seeking behavior of the target communities. WRUEP (together with KRCS) is putting a river level gauge (in consultation with Water Rivers Management Authority – WRMA) in selected areas so that the local communities can monitor the level of the river and take appropriate and timely actions. Discussions have already been held with two tourist hotels in the mid-stream to pass rain information to WRUEP officials. They have agreed but need to follow up actions to systematize it. RCCC shared with the Kenya team the revised minimum standards for climate smart risk reduction. MID-P and KRCS cascaded the training to community level and helping the champions/volunteers on how to harmonize and use both the indigenous and modern early warning information.

Activity 2. Communities taking early actions by rolling out their contingency plans

PfR partners have been encouraging the target communities to develop a contingency plan in addition to the community action plan they have. The purpose of the action plan is mainly to address underlying causes of people's vulnerability for various hazards while the contingency one is a preparedness measure for any eventualities. However, only some of the target communities have prepared and

shared their contingency plan. Basa community has been unique in the sense that they have proactively involved and strongly pushed for it. They shared their contingency plans with Cordaid in March 2013 to enhance their preparedness mainly to wildfire menace (which has occurred seven times within three months period and destroyed vast rangeland ecosystem) and a deadly, contagious, and fast onset livestock disease called black quarter. Cordaid thoroughly discussed the plan and the proposed early action with Basa community organization and approved it. When the community members started noticing the traditional early warning signs they have agreed within the community organization it is time to take action and alerted Cordaid to activate the fund. As a result, they took the following actions that have significantly reduced the negative impacts of these hazards: together with the district veterinary officer (DVO) 8467 goats, 6211 cattle, 524 donkeys were dewormed that has benefited a total of 118 households. 20 members of Basa community organization have also been trained in wildfire fighting and prevention skills. They have also bought a speaker to address the public in the case of any eventualities.

Contingency Plan and Contingency Fund as Early Action Measures in Basa

Basa is one of the strongest target communities in Kenya. Parallel to their community action plan which is geared towards addressing the underlying causes of people's vulnerabilities, they have also prepared a contingency plan in order to contain the devastating impact of two recurrent hazards in a timely manner: wildfire on the rangelands and black quarter livestock disease. The contingency plan was shared, discussed, approved by Cordaid and money is allocated. When the community saw the traditional early warning of the two hazards, they discussed within their community organization and alerted Cordaid to release the contingency fund. As a result, the community activated their contingency plan and dewormed and vaccinated their livestock. Some community members were also trained in wildfire containing skills and bought a motor bike for regular surveillance of wildfire. As a result they managed to contain two wildfire events and the livestock disease impact significantly reduced. *Pic below: deworming of goats*



Activity 3. Eco-system and climate smart livelihood diversification

Focusing on livelihoods is one of the eight key principles of resilience building as stipulated in the PfR resilience vision document. The target communities in Kenya heavily rely on one livelihood (traditional pastoralism) which is extremely sensitive to weather variabilities. This has made them pay dearly in assets and in life whenever there is a drought and putting them in perpetual trap of poverty, destitution and even death. All the partners are very much aware of the role livelihood plays in reducing risks and adapting to climate change. The challenge, however, is to identify livelihood options which took DRR, CCA and EMR into consideration. This hurdle is partly resolved by the livelihood assessment conducted and the experience sharing during the Bora Bora conference. The following are some of the eco-system and climate smart livelihood options supported by the PfR partners during the reporting period and would continue in the following year.

- **Support Dry Land Farming using green houses:** - Five green houses (two by MID-P and three by KRCS) have been bought and delivered to selected target communities in Biliko, Bulesa and Kina. Two of the green houses bought by MID-P have been installed and functional in Biliko. The KRCS ones are still waiting the AMIRAN company staff (who sell green houses, specialized in installation, provide training and insurance services) to go to the target community and provide the required training on green house management and farming techniques as per their agreement during the purchase of the green houses. This has been delayed for a while and expected to be resolved soon. These green houses help to produce vegetables in a controlled environment and with a limited amount of water. Each of the houses are expected to provide 15 to 20 vulnerable households with alternative food and income sources.
- **Distribution and plantation of cassava cuttings:** - With the advice of Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) and some of the good experiences shared during the Bora Bora conference, KRCS has bought and distributed cassava cuttings in Burat as the plant does very well in water scarce and arid environment. With this intervention, 300 families were given 34000 cassava cuttings. Apart from the medicinal and nutritional value, the cassava is expected to fetch a good income for these target community members. This initiative will be widely replicated in 2014.
- **Distribution and plantation of drought tolerant and short maturing crop, vegetable and fruit seeds:** - Based on the recommendation from the Ministry of Agriculture Office in Isiolo, KRCS has bought and distributed drought tolerant and short maturing maize, tomato, watermelon and onion seeds to 1417 households in Bulesa, Biliqo, Gafarsa and Korbasa. These plants survive with a limited amount of water and mature within short period of time. A feasibility study for possible gravity irrigation farming was conducted by a technical team from the Ministry of Agriculture with the support of Cordaid. The team has identified the potential areas and also the lack of two basic nutrients (through soil analysis) that can be compensated by natural compost or modern fertilizers.
- **Value addition and marketing of honey:** - some of the target communities produce honey but have not been benefiting much because of poor quality and also lack of market. In addition, there is honey processing facility which was supported by Cordaid with another project some years back and not in use now. Cordaid hinted the possibility of using this facility for PfR communities and the team agreed. As a result, KRCS started organizing farmers from honey producing project areas, to collect honey and start the processing. It has supported the purchase of 530kg of honey to start to run the honey processing facility. Simultaneously, KRCS together with representatives from the target communities, are also trying to establish reliable marketing channels.
- **Establishment of five livelihood groups in three project communities:** - Five livelihood groups (2 in Burat, 1 in Korbasa, and 2 in Gafarsa) were established by KRCS in order to integrate credit and saving schemes with income generation scheme (first starting with poultry production). The approach was borrowed from a local NGO called ADESSO. It works in a way that the group starts saving from its own members for about three to four months and starts income generation activities with this money. Based on their performance KRCS will inject financial and technical support to improve both their income generation and credit and saving service. The training was facilitated by ADESSO staffs (for the credit and saving scheme) and Office of livestock and veterinary services.
- **Fish farming and sell of tree seedlings:** - The irrigation pipelines purchased and distributed to extend the irrigation farming in Burat has brought additional unintended benefits to the community. Using this water, communities started fish production by digging small ponds on the side of their farm. Up to now, three ponds were prepared and started functioning.

However, the demand for fish is a bit low because of the feeding habits of the community and KRCS and the community organizations need to work more on this. In the same community, some members are also using the irrigation water to produce seedlings and sell at the local market in Burat and Isiolo.

- **Rangeland management and protection:** - Basa and Korbasa have been continuing their effort of improved rangelands and watersources management through zonation and enforcement practices, wildfire control, harvesting and storage of hay to be used for drought seasons. The motorcycle recently bought by Basa community will improve pasture surveillance and wildfire control.
- **Fencing of the Badana water pan and provision of roof catchments tanks:** - MID-P supported the fencing of Badana water in order to prevent the water from contamination by stray wild animals and other livestock. Thirty water storage tanks with capacity of 5000 litres were bought and distributed to thirty most vulnerable households. The beneficiaries will contribute gutters and install them before the next rain. KRCS has also been following the proper utilization of the water tanks bought and distributed to the target communities.
- **Purchase and distribution of donkeys and donkey carts:** Four donkey carts and donkeys were bought and distributed to four vulnerable women-headed households by MID-P to be used as income generation and also reduce their work burden.

Activity 4: Eco-system improvement activities

Despite the fact that most of the activities throughout this reporting period were considerate of the natural environment, the following activities gave more emphasis to the eco-system aspects while indirectly having a co-benefit of risk reduction.

- **Reducing the Pressure on Forest through the Promotion of Fuel Saving Stoves:** forty community members from Basa and Burat were trained by staffs from Ministry of Agriculture on how to prepare energy saving jikos. Now a total of 256 households (200 in Basa supported by MID-P and 56 in Burat supported by KRCS) were able to construct jikos at their homestead. This significantly reduced the amount of firewood they use to cook food and have other health and income benefits as well.

Supporting environmental clubs in schools: four schools in the project areas (Gamachu, Merti Girls' boarding, Iresa Boru and Dima Adho primary schools) were trained on environmental conservation and planted 100 trees under adopt a tree initiative. Each tree has a name tag of the pupil and taken care of either by the pupil him/herself and/or by respective parent(s) as it was agreed that the performance of the tree has implications that the child is serious and have a good future and well taken care of by his/her parent(s). This creates a sense of competition among the pupils to protect their tree as the sign of their bright future. (photo link:

<https://plus.google.com/photos/106238914701762021200/albums/5976901395059708257>)

2. Civil Society Capacity Building

Building on the experience and some of the good foundation laid in 2012, different activities and results were achieved in 2013 with respect to civil society capacity building. These activities and results can generally be categorized into three groups: enhancing the technical, financial, material and institutional capacity of PFR partner organizations to implement the integrated approach of DRR/CCA/EMR; Establishing cooperation with knowledge and resource organizations; advocating for the integrated approach with their peers/other stakeholders and ensuring this approach is at the centre of the agenda of platform/networks. The monitoring indicators and the detail activities are presented as follows: -

2a	# communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to knowledge on disaster trends, climate projections, ecosystem data 9
2b	# network/umbrella organisations, developed and active 1
2c	% of Partner NGOs, and CBOs that co-operate with them, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR 45%
2.1a	# (Partner) NGO/CBO staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR 64 Staff
2.1b	# (Partner) NGO/CBO have established cooperation with knowledge & resource organizations (e.g. meteorological institutes, universities, etc) 4
2.2a	# Organisations (including non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions 6
2.2b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on agenda of platforms/ networks 9

Outputs 2.1 - Partner NGOs/CBOs in Ewaso Nyiro are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government

Activity: Enhancing the technical capacity of PfR Partners

PfR partner staffs were trained on early warning and early action and enabled to design a game geared towards pastoralists. They have also been briefed and discussed the revised minimum standards for climate smart risk reduction. Eight Red Cross Volunteers from KRCS target communities and 2 community members from Biliko (supported by MID-P) have been trained on green house management and farming techniques. Seven community organizations (for Basa, Biliko, Irese Boru, Badana, Korbasa, Bulesa and Burat) have been receiving regular technical support in operationalizing their simple monitoring and evaluation system which is mainly focusing on tracking the implementation progress of their action plan on a monthly basis and reporting to the respective PfR implementing partner. With financial support from WI, MID-P's Monitoring, Evaluation and Documentation Officer has been devoting 80% of its time to enhance the M&E and documentation practices at the community level. Ten members of WRUEP (8 men and 2 women) and 2 MID-P staff were trained on governance and financial management by Cordaid Finance Officer. Cordaid identified two community organizations (Basa and Irese Boru) as a model community Institution and have been provided extra support. Selected members of these two community organizations were trained by MID-P on procurement skills and management processes. The water committee in Irese Boru were also trained on water management by staffs from the Ministry of Water.



MID-P's M&E and Documentation Officer Providing Technical support to the Champion and Members of the community organization in Basa

KRCS organized a learning tour to successful Islam compatible micro credit and saving schemes run by community members in the coastal counties of Kenya. Representatives from seven target communities and officials of WRUEP participated in this visit. Cordaid and MID-P also organized experience sharing trip to Ethiopia where Cordaid partners are supporting successful rangeland management practices.

WI supported partial scholarship to IMPACT's Programme Officer to participate in an international training on African Wetlands Management and climate change from 11/09 to 22/10/2013. (photo links related to field based technical support:

<https://plus.google.com/photos/106238914701762021200/albums/5976879106693424737>)

Activity: Providing Finance for PfR Partners to roll out their action plan

WRUEP has been given office within MID-P's compound in Merti together with some basic facilities (chairs, computer etc). They have also received a total of 3.7 million Ksh to roll out their action plan which is mainly focusing on advocacy, landscape approach for eco-system management, early warning/early action and documentation of best practices (mainly handled by PIN¹). The money was contributed from KRCS/NLRC, WI and Cordaid. A new partner called Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflicts Transformation (IMPACT), working in the upper and midstream of the river, was also engaged this year by Cordaid and WI to support the landscape approach and advocacy initiatives. IMPACT staffs were trained and coached on PfR approaches and programme activities and received a total of 1.85 million ksh from Cordaid (850,000 ksh) and WI (1 million) to roll out agreed action plan together with WRUEP. Community organizations in the target communities were also given funding ranging from 500,000 to 300,000 ksh to implement activities the implementing partners agreed to finance earlier.

Activity: Materials support to facilitate the implementation of PfR activities

Four champions in MID-P's operational areas were given four bicycles for easy mobility and to serve the community better. A computer, a photo and video camera were also bought and given to MID-P to improve their documentation practice. Basa community organization has also got a motor bike to

¹ PIN – Pastoralist Information Network – a partner of WRUEP that helps to document best practices of the community and WRUEP

effectively monitor wildfire, water pipes stretching for 21 kms, livestock diseases and unauthorized influx of communities to their preserved rangelands. They have also bought a loud speaker to address the community. Merti drama group were also given a loud speaker to create awareness on risk reduction using entertainments.

Activity: Enhancing the Institutional Capacity of PFR partners (civil society strengthening)

Cordaid has assessed the institutional capacity of WRUEP in terms of financial management, reporting, communication, monitoring and evaluation and they came up with recommendations. Some of the recommendations are implemented by support of MID-P. However, this needs to be improved. WI and Cordaid have allocated funding to support MID-P in developing its new strategic plan (2013-2017). A consultant was engaged and evaluated MID-P's 2008 -2013 strategy that is expected to inform the new strategy, which is now postponed to 2014 partly because of the delay of fund release from Cordaid. Though KRCS have planned to develop its DRR/Resilience policy framework and also buy some income generation equipment for the branch, only the latter realized was realized (bought a photocopier). The policy document was not developed because of change of staff at the HQ.

Activity: Partnership with knowledge and resource organizations

Cordaid has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with University of Nairobi (UON) and the contract finalised. Under this partnership Cordaid would support two post graduate research studies on DRR and DCM to conduct research in PFR operational areas but not realized during this reporting period. Cordaid has also facilitated revision of the Masters and PHD Disaster management course & strengthen the DRM component in June 2013. In fact, this initiative is supported by (30%) and another project of Cordaid funded by ECHO (70%). KRCS has also good relationship with Embu Kenya Agricultural Institute and bought from them the casava cuttings. This partnership needs to be strengthened further. There has been good collaboration with Kenya Metereological services at county and national level, however, it is very ad-hoc and not well systematized yet. WI has also established critical link with Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI), SASOL Foundation and ICRAF that will promote delivery of water harvesting and drylands conservation agriculture and afforestation/drought resistant trees to PFR target communities.

Output 2.2 - Partner NGOs/CBOs in Ewaso Nyiro Basin advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with their peers/other stakeholders in their networks

Activity: Networking and reaching more organizations

WRUEP (a net work of CBOs in the project area), the engagement of an organization called Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflicts Transformation (IMPACT) working in the upper and midstream of Ewaso Nyiro to join hands with WRUEP (which is an umbrella of CBOs in the lower stream), the marketing of Community Action Plan to other NGOs by Community Organization in each of the target communities are some of the networking efforts to promote the integrated approach to wider and diverse target groups. MID-P has used its PFR experience to influence the climate change adaptation fund (financed by DFID through IIED) and became a member of the trustees of the fund in Isiolo county, forged partnership with Lay Volunteers International (Lvia) and ADESO to implement activities related with one or more of the three PFR approaches. Communities from Moyale and Mandera districts visited the model communities of Basa and Biliko to exchange experiences. The growing partnership with Kenya Wild Service (KES) also culminated with the training of 50 community members (38 males and 12 females) from Biliko, Merti and Basa on how to address human and wildlife conflict, and also included how the community would benefit from various conservencies. Nevertheless, these initiatives are just a baby steps to influence many actors in the region and need to be systematized, better coordinated and the momentum should be maintained in 2014.

Activity: Pushing for the Integrated Approach to be a Discussion Agenda in various forums

KRCS and MID-P (using their membership in the Isiolo county steering committee), IMPACT (using its lobbying and advocacy experiences and its connections in the upper and midstream of the river), Cordaid (using its members in various alliances such as REGLAP²), and WI (with its country lead role in the eco-system alliance and meeting with county governments) and WRUEP (with its access to the Isiolo governor) have so far managed to make the integrated approach of PFR among the discussion agendas in nine different forums. Generally, good understanding and political will have been created about the advantages of the integrated approach; however on the practical side there is an increasing tendency for integration of DRR and CCA, still more time is required for adequate incorporation of EMR

² REGLAP – Regional Learning and Advocacy Programme

element. This is mainly due to the trade off between short term risk reduction measures (even at the expense of the eco-system) vis-à-vis long term benefit of the eco-system.

3. Policy Advocacy

3a	3.a: # of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities 5
3b	3.b % of increased government resources in target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR – No figure available for now
3.1a	# Governments/ institutions reached with advocacy activities by Civil Society and their networks and platforms 7 Institutions
3.1b	# of (local) government institutions actively engaged in activities (meetings/field visits/training) 4 Institutions
3.1c	Explicit mentioning of the connection between DRR, CCA and EMR in official government documents No

In Kenya the main obstacles for creating a conducive institutional environment for DRR/CCA/EMR integration are: - 1. lack of knowledge on how the integration works; 2. The policy and institutional frameworks are normally decided by politicians who are driven by short term gains rather than long term benefit to the community. During political campaigns it is not surprising to hear politicians promising more food aid to the community if they are elected rather than addressing the underlying causes of peoples`vulnerabilities. 3. The confusion and instability created by the devolution of government structure from the central to the county; 4. Limited financial resources; 5. Too many cooks spoiling the broth – many actors (especially NGOs) coming with different approaches causing confusion in the field. The PfR country team has been using different strategies to address these challenges and managed to achieve some good foundations that will be built on. Some of the key activities and results achieved are presented as follows.

Laikipia county³ water and sanitation bill: - Wetlands International in collaboration with IMPACT have intensively engaged the Laikipia county government on the importance of this bill and jointly organized stakeholder fora for the public to contribute critical issues to be included in this bill. The following were proposed: - Inter-County Government collaboration in water resource management, riparian zones and wetlands protection, control of water abstraction, county fund for water resources conservation and research, and factoring climate variability, extreme weather events and disasters in water sector development and planning. The next steps are to validate the bill with stakeholders and finally submit it to the County National Assembly by the County Executive committee to be discussed and approved in early 2014. Based on this experience, the same will be repeated for Isiolo and Samburu county as well.

Pressuring politician and creating awareness about the degraded eco-system of Ewaso Nyiro: WRUEP and IMPACT (with the technical support of the alliance members) held repeated discussions about the worsening situation of the ecosystem of the river basin and the planned Mega Dam project with Isiolo County Governor, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Ewaso North Development Authority (EENDA), Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA), Water Resource Users

The Camel Caravan

WRUEP and IMPACT, with the financial support from PfR, organized a community camel caravan from 11th to 17th of August 2013 to raise awareness about the degraded eco-system of Ewaso Nyiro and the potential negative impact of the proposed mega dam on this river. The culmination of the event is the conference organized on 17th of August at Archer Post after six days of walking in the wild across the river basin. Warring communities from different ethnic groups, staffs of civil society organizations and government officials were participated in this event. Community representatives, WRUEP Officials, PfR representatives, the Governor of Isiolo County, The women Rep of Isiolo County spoke at the event and pledged to support the protection of the river and its eco-system. It was also proposed to hold this event annually to put the pressure on. Few quotes from the speeches are:

"The intention to construct a multi-billion shillings proposed water dam project, envisaged to bolster the demand for water for the planned isiolo resort city, vision 2030 and other infrastructural development, without consulting those dependents on the Ewaso Nyiro river, is ill-advised and a project that would not see the light of day, as the county government of isiolo will resist it with all its might." Vowed Mr. Godana Doyo, the Isiolo county governor

"I would do everything possible to stop the proposed construction of the dam, even if it means reaching the highest office in the land." Said Mrs. Tiyah Galgalo, the women representative Isiolo County



³ This is a county adjacent to Isiolo county an

Association (WRUA). A network of journalists working in the target areas called Pastoralist Information Network (PIN) was also engaged to enhance the promotion of issues affecting these communities through their different communication channels. The culmination of these activities was the camel caravan and donors conference conducted from 11th to 17th of August 2013. 45 community members from the lower stream and 35 communities from the upper stream walked for six days and met at Archer Post Bridge on 17th of August. It brought together Samburu, Turkana, Gabra, Borana, Rendile ethnic groups from Laikipia, Isiolo and Marsabit counties. NGO representatives also attended the conference. The Governor and Women Representative MP of Isiolo county were present and pledged to protect of the eco-system of the river and as best they can. The Governor also strongly proposed to make this caravan an annual event rather than just a one off event. All mainstream medias in Kenya CITIZEN TV, KTN, K24 were present and aired coverage in the prime time news of the following day. Though the camel caravan was a big success in creating general awareness among the public and politician, it has a limited success in terms of fund raising.

Videolinks: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1GMaPwQYusM>;

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ud_nKiH4k949

Photo link: <https://plus.google.com/u/0/photos/106238914701762021200/albums/5922700176490140401>

Participating in various policy events which have indirect impacts in creating a conducive environment for the PfR integrated approach: - The PfR partners (mainly Cordaid) participated and actively contributed in various policy influencing and developing events that have indirect impacts on the promotion of the PfR integrated approach in various events. Mid-P, WRUEP and IMPACT participated in a consultation forum on community land bill held on 10th of February 2013 in Isiolo which was organized by the task force committee on community land. . Cordaid also launched “lafti haad” campaign- which is meant to lobby for the protection of community land among the pastoralist communities. The community representatives, local CBOs and the members of county assembly signed the pledge form to affirm their support towards this initiative. Cordaid has also developed a policy brief on ASAL policy framework Sessional Paper No. 8 of 2012 on the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands which was launched in Nairobi on 5th February 2013 presided over by the Minister of State for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands. In June 2013 Cordaid facilitated the UNISDR parliamentary champion for DRR, CEMIRIDE and REGLAP representatives to attend a PPG meeting in Mombasa to reactivate PGG under the 11th parliament and the new constitution dispensation. These interventions of Cordaid are part of its PfR and REGLAP activities. Despite the difficulties in pushing for the explicit inclusion of the integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR, these approaches were included in the framework separately.

KRCS and MID-P have participated in county budgeting and budget monitoring with other diverse stakeholders and government machineries. However, it has not been easy to get across a budget ear marked for the integrated approach in such a forum because of the different interest from different stakeholders.

Linking PfR Activities with similar initiatives in the region to influence pastoral policies: - MID-P also attended a community land training which was organized by RECONCILE from 7th to 9th Feb 2013. This workshop is supported under the framework of Sustainable and Resilient Pastoralism in Kenya (SURE – Pastoralism) project, which supported by Cordaid HO. RECONCILE is implementing this project in 10 pastoral counties. The project builds on work that RECONCILE has undertaken previously to support the strengthening of capacity for pastoral civil society organizations in Kenya and other parts of East Africa to better engage with policy processes that impact on their livelihoods. Cordaid, MIDP, WRUEP and IMPACT joined this team and used this forum to explore opportunities for advancing PFR and CBDRR/Kenya county advocacy agenda. Other potential allies from ISIOLO included Waso Trustland and PDNK both represented in the Workshop.

Kenya Wetlands Forum and National Wetland Policy: - Wetlands International, Kenya office continues to proactively participate in Kenya Wetlands Forum (KWF) meetings and interventions and vouches for a DRR, CCA and EMR nexus in its interventions. KWF is a multi-stakeholder forum constituted by Government, Civil Society and Academic Institutions. Kenya is currently revising its draft National Wetlands Conservation and Development Policy spearheaded by National Environment Management Authority and Kenya Wildlife Service. Wetlands International is proactively participating in this exercise to ensure that issues of DRR, CCA and EMR are incorporated. Our support is both technical and financial.

Improve documentation and sharing practices: - PfR Kenya team has reviewed its brochure, WRUEP and IMPACT have also prepared their own brochures and widely distributed during the camel caravan and in meetings with various stakeholders. The documentation of cases by PIN has also contributed for improving the practice. Link for stories documented and shared by PIN:

<http://pinisiolo.wordpress.com/2013/08/29/camels-trek-to-save-lives/>

<http://pinisiolo.wordpress.com/2013/08/16/a-caravan-of-resource-restoration/>

<http://pinisiolo.wordpress.com/2013/08/19/a-historic-walk-to-save-ewaso-nyiro-river/>

<http://pinisiolo.wordpress.com/2013/08/01/farming-redeems-isiolo-from-harsh-climate-change-effects>

The camel caravan event, the PFR music and drama were also recorded on video cameras extensively (click here to get the PFR song presented at the global DRR conference: <http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/ignitestage/view/427>). In general the documentation practice has been improved significantly.

Part IV: Learning and Linking

The country team has tried to answer the five questions indicated as part of the learning agenda in the programme. The answers are based on the experience so far, personal and group reflection, community discussions and comments. A more systematic assessment with supportive field evidences can be done in 2014.

Households	Question 1	What knowledge and tools do communities need to carry out integrated risk assessments? Knowledge – about the weather variabilities in their context and what it means for their livelihoods, the analytical skills on how to connect issues and trace back the root causes of their predicament, how to convert these analysis into actions, knowledge and exposure on various options available using their own means to reduce their risk, where and how to get information and how to use it. Tools- PRA tools (such as problem and objective tree, seasonal calendar, mapping, community discussion, exposure visit), information (about weather, livelihood options), photos, videos, meetings and discussion in their own age and sex groups, regular meetings (to review their assessment and plan their actions), motivating actions and incentives.
	Question 2	What are effective/ innovative (technical and ‘social capacity’) measures to reduce disaster risk and to adapt to climate change in a sustainable way? Investing in local community’s institutions and other local capacities. Attach incentives to some of the interventions that may not benefit the community in the immediate future but rather in the long run (bio-right approach). Using livelihood support as an entry point to promote integrated approach and choose those livelihoods which depend on well protected and managed eco-system so that it would give mutual benefit (they protect the eco-system that would sustain their livelihood). This is just to say that as much as possible avoid a livelihood that would thrive at the expense of the ecosystem or/and long term adaptation.
Communities	Question 3	What community structures and mechanisms facilitate households to apply the DRR/CCA/EMR approach? Community based institutions (especially those already engaged in a development related field – such as savings and credit groups, range land and water management groups, income generating groups, community development committees etc) would be the right community institutions to facilitate the promotion and application of DRR/CCA/EMR at the community level. The Red Cross Volunteers, which have been providing services purely on voluntary basis, would be a driver/facilitator of the required transformational change in the community to adopt the integrated approach. They are from the community, live there and know the culture and tradition so that they can get the trust of the community.
Southern Partners	Question 4	How to facilitate application of integrated DRR/CCA/EMR with communities? Partly answered above, to add some more: the application of the integrated approach needs time. It is very rational that people tend to pick DRR activities first, followed by CCA and EMR activities because of the limited resources they have and they would prefer to fix their short term problems before they get concerned about long term gains. In order to promote the integrated approach from the very beginning, there has to be either incentives mechanism (in the form of bio-rights) attached to some of the less priority approaches (such as EMR) or/and the livelihood we are supporting would be based on well protected environment (so it is an indirect incentive in a way that if they don’t protect the ecosystem, they don’t sustain their livelihood even in the short term).
	Question 5	What steps are needed to incorporate integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approaches into policy at different levels (local to international)? 1st, let us have good practical examples and evidences from our integrated approaches at the community level 2nd, this should be systematically documented and prepared in a user friendly way – it could be video documentary, a research report with reputable institution or a form of brief publications. 3rd, reach and convince lower level government structure (in case of Kenya the devolution of the government structure to counties gave a unique opportunities as counties are expected to develop various policies for their county) 4th - facilitate and finance some of the relevant policy documents at the county level

and ensure the integrated approach is well integrated in those documents
5th – Use the government structure at the county level to influence the central government

In general, bottom up, evidence based and practice oriented approach would help better the incorporation of the integrated approach into policy documents.

In addition to answering the above five leading questions, different learning and linking activities have been undertaken.

Using Music and Drama to pass PfR messages (internal – external): - PfR Kenya experience of passing PfR messages to the community using music by a local musician and local language has got good reception on the community side and motivated a youth group in Merti to form a drama group. This drama group prepared a drama around PfR themes and performed for the public on different occasions. This music was showed at the Ignite Stage in the Global DRR Platform organized in Geneva from 20th to 24th of May 2013 (<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/ignitestage/view/427>). URCS is also motivated by this experience, and started using music in different public events to pass the message of the integrated approach in various national events in Uganda.

The Mid-Term Review (MTR) as an opportunity for learning and linking (mainly external – internal): - The MTR (conducted from 22nd to 26th of April 2013) provided a good opportunity for internal-internal learning among the PfR-K team members, external – internal learning from the visiting team members to the hosting members as the visiting MTR team members shared their experiences and lessons from various countries and also internal – external from the host team to the visiting team as they got new insights from the Kenya programme implementation. The recommendations the MTR initiated the review of the activities for the second half of the year and also informed the 2014 plan and budget.

The Bora Bora (PfR) Global Conference (internal-external and external-internal): - The PfR Kenya team participated in a Bora Bora conference held from 23rd to 26th of September in Netherlands organized by RCCC. In this conference, PfR Kenya team was able to showcase their many interventions and achievements, and also got a lot of valuable lessons to be adapted to the Kenya Context. The recommendations by PWGs and steering committee have been seriously considered in the organization specific and joint plans of 2014.

Making use of various documents prepared at the global level (external-internal): - The revised minimum standards for climate smart DRR, Minimum criteria for eco-system smart DRR, putting resilience into practice are developed at the global level and being used by Kenya team to improve the quality of the programme.

PART V - Sustainability, Efficiency and Quality

Sustainability

The sustainably strategies identified and implemented in 2012, still maintained and further strengthened in 2013.

Strengthening community institutions: - Community organizations in all the thirteen communities have been regularly coached and participated in various experience sharing events so as to effectively spearhead the implementation, monitoring, and revision of their respective community action plans. They are also responsible for the proper utilization of funds from PfR; community members and other NGOs are gaining a good experience on how to manage funds and mobilize resources from different stakeholders (including communities). In order to consolidate their fragmented power base and enhance their sphere of influence, they are now connected under one umbrella organization called WRUEP. WRUEP is expected to mobilize more resource from the county government and other donors and support community initiatives at various levels. These institutions are hoped to exist and benefit the community well far and beyond 2014.

Building local technical capacities: - Most of the community organizations in all the thirteen target communities are slowly become technically independent from PfR partners. This is mainly due to the local capacity built at the community level. Red Cross is having volunteers in each of the target communities and have been building the capacity of the selected ones in the PfR approaches and how to facilitate the process at the community level. Cordaid also used similar strategies in its target communities and trained selected community members that became Champions of the PfR approach. These volunteers and champions are members of the community organizations and they are very instrumental in facilitating the resilience building process. After PfR ends, most of them will stay there

and provide their volunteer service for the community and this is well recognized by the community and earned them good reputation.

Partnership with government and other stakeholders: - Government's structure normally lasts longer than external civil societies in the community. Moreover, the government is also a "duty bearer" for the "right holders" living within the country's territory. So, efforts have been made to engage government structure from the community to county level. Government staffs (agriculture officers, school teachers) are member of the community organization and support in their technical capacity. At county level good partnership has been forged with the county steering committee, Isiolo and Laikipia Governors office, WRMA, NDMA, and also Kenya Meteorological service. However, these partnerships are very superficial and need to be systematized and concretized. In this regard, more effort will be made in 2014.

Quality

The Key purpose of the monthly meetings (of community organization, of the implementing partners KRCS and MID-P, and the national team), the quarterly reflection meetings and field visits in the presence of all partners and community organizations is to enhance the quality of the activities supported by PfR at different levels. The basis for this is the monitoring protocol, the organization and joint activity plans, the community action plans, the PfR vision document, the minimum standards and minimum criteria for climate and eco-system smart DRR, and various recommendations from assessments, MTR, Bora Bora conference etc. Though all of these quality improvement efforts were not conducted to the required depth and frequency, there are clear signs in the improvement of the programme quality: - the integrated approach is taking shape now more than ever before, the livelihood interventions that are being supported passed through serious scrutiny for consideration of the integrated approach (at least not to offset one of them), more livelihood options now are being used than ever before, better consideration of the land scape approach etc. On top of this, after the Bora Bora conference the team decided to give more focus to quality than thinly spreading for sake of reaching qualitative targets. As a result, the team have agreed to reduce the number of the target communities from 13 (KRCS-9, MID-P 4) up to end of 2013 to 10 (KRCS 7 and MID-P 3) in 2014. However, it was also agreed that the exit from the other four communities should not be abrupt and needs to be systematically linked with either government structures or/and other projects being supported by PfR partner organizations (like KRCS and Cordaid).

Efficiency

Using the voluntary services of Red Cross Volunteers and Community Champions, sharing of resources such as vehicles by partner agencies, conducting most of the joint meetings and trainings at the local guest houses, and supporting activities that would benefit more people with less cost (such as early warning system strengthening, casava cutting distribution, vegetable gardening, community contributions, raising funds from other organizations using action plans developed by PfR funding, using facilities put in place by other organizations (most of the community organizations' offices, honey processing facilities in Isiolo etc) for the benefit of PfR rather than establish new one, etc are some of the aspects the team has used to enhance the efficiency of the programme.

PART V – Challenges and Measures Taken

The following are the key challenges during the reporting period: -

1. Tensions, conflicts, and travel restrictions related with the 2013 national election: the Kenya general election of 2013 which was conducted on 4th of March has been one of the key challenges during this period. The campaign euphoria, the large number of communities it drew and the uncertainty brought about by the petition after the election results were announced affected the project implementation negatively as people are given hand outs and were in the campaign mood hence this affected the work plans implementation. Elections in Isiolo County are a hot issue as clans and communities align themselves to win more seats and this increases the "political temperature" in the county causing divisions among communities which initially were united in implementing the project activities thus affecting the project. Key to note is that this is the first election under the new constitution dispensation where power will be devolved from Central government to county government so it was such a great interference. The situation has led to repeated conflict among various tribes in the PfR operational areas and severely restricted the movement of personnel of PfR partners to provide the required technical support to the communities.

2. Environmentally unfriendly alternative livelihoods, invasive vegetation species, human-wildlife conflicts and lack of incentives for EMR interventions continue to offer challenges. Wetlands International and the other partners are working towards livelihoods appraisal to make them more climate and ecosystems smart, enhancing networks with Kenya Wildlife Service for Wildlife-Human Conflict Management, linkage with right institutions on management of invasive vegetation species, and introduction of Bio-rights and Solar Lamps for Trees Campaign to provide needed incentives for effective integration of EMR interventions.
3. The rationalization and harmonization of several related ministries into one continues to be helpful, however the creation of county governments as per the new constitution offers challenges in terms of the need to establish rapport and build their capacities to be able to deliver on DRR, CCA and EMR issues. However, the partners have been involved in ongoing process of outreaching the new County Governments to ensure that DRR, CCA and EMR is mainstreamed in the agenda and local development planning.
4. The National Government's proposed Mega dam on Ewaso Nyiro river: - With the purpose of providing the "to be" resort city with electric power and adequate drinking water, the national government is planning to build a mega dam on Ewaso Nyiro without even adequately consulting the down stream communities. In addition to the already receding nature of the river due to climate change and inefficient utilization, the construction of this dam could have serious implications on the lives and livelihoods of the PfR target communities down stream. So far the government has kept most of the details secret from the public and therefore it is difficult to know when and how the plan is rolled out. It is also politically sensitive issue. In the meantime PfR partners have agreed to pursue three strategies: one, to closely follow up on the situation and update the target communities regularly on the progress so that they can take their own grass root actions at the right time; two, interventions to minimize the negative impact of the dam- RCCC organized a workshop on dam related advocacy issues, flood alerts related with release of water from the dam, and collect evidences on the negative impact of the dam; third, organize various stakeholders forums in 2014 to have a joint voice and action to reduce the negative impact of the dam.
5. Delay of fund disbursement to MID-P. MID-P has not received funding from Cordaid for the second half of 2013, neither its plan for 2014 approved up to this time. This has affected the planned joint activities with the funding from Cordaid and WI and also caused delays in the implementation of community action plan. The issue was raised in the monthly country team meeting, and Cordaid team in Kenya affirmed the issue would be addressed and the HQ would release the money and approve the plan soon.
6. By the time we now the programme better, we understood better, and seen signs of successes better, the programme is coming to an end. Though there are good sustainability strategies in place and all the partners are trying their best so that the positive impacts would be strengthened, replicated and keep on benefiting the target communities, it may not be easy to sustain the current momentum. Partners are also trying to see how they can work together and further support the programme beyond 2014.