

**CONTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL NON GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND SURVIVAL:
A CASE STUDY OF TURKANA DISTRICT
IN KENYA**

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Master of Business Administration (NGO Management)

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DECLARATION A

“This dissertation is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or Institution of Learning”

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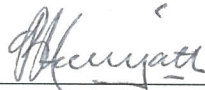
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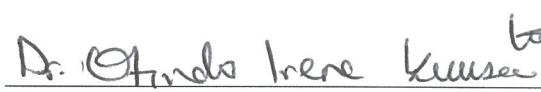
The dissertation entitled "Contribution of International Non Governmental Organizations in the Livestock Health and Survival: A Case Study of Turkana District in Kenya"

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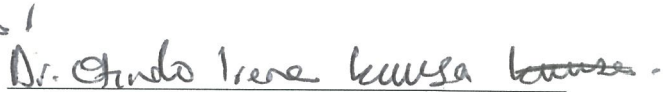


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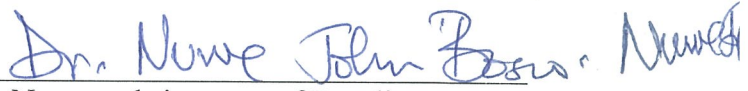


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DEDICATION

This research paper is dedicated to my lovely wife Miriam Wachira for her warm support during the entire study period.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AHS	Animal Health Services
AHAs	Animal Health Assistants
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
APAD	Association of Peace and Development
APDCs	Adakar Peace and Development Committee
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
BQ	Black Quater
BH	Borehole
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CAHNET	Community Animal Health Network
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CWW	Community Water Workers
DC	District Commissioner
DDO	District Development Officer
DLMC	District Livestock Marketing Council
DMO	Drought Management officer
DMI	Drought mitigation Initiative
DO	District Officer
DRP	Drought Response Programme
DSG	District Steering Group
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DVS	Director of Veterinary Services
ECHO	European commission humanitarian office

FGD	Focus Group discussions
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GoK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
INGO	International Non Governmental Organization
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
JAHA	Junior Animal Health Assistants
KALT	Kenya Association of Livestock Technicians
KII	Key Informants Interviews
Kshs.	Kenya Shillings
LMA	Livestock marketing Association
LNGO	Local Non Governmental Organization
LOPEKELO	Loima Pelekech Kerio Lomil community water workers association
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
LSP	Livestock Service provider
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MIS	Management Information System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
PA	Practical Action
PDVS	Provincial Director of Veterinary Services
PFS	Pastoralists Field School
PIMO	Pastoralists Integrated Management Organization
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SSD	Subsurface dams
SD	Sand Dams
SW	Shallow well
ToRs	Terms of Reference
TUPADO	Turkana Pastoralists Development Organization

TUDOF	Turkana Development Organizations Forum
TPs	Trained Pastoralists
USD	United States Dollar
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority
WVI	World Vision International
WESCORD	Water Environment and Sanitation Coordination Committee
VICOBA	Village Community Banking Association
Vets	Veterinarians
VO	Veterinary Officer
VSDF	Veterinary Services Development Fund
VSF	Veterinaires San Frontieres

ABSTRACT

The problem was to investigate why there is poor livestock health and survival despite interventions by INGOs in Turkana District. The purpose of the study was to determine and describe the relationships between the interventions by the INGOs and the promotion of livestock health and survival in the Turkana district.

The methodology used was semi-structured interviews with community members in sampled areas and questionnaires with senior staff of the INGOs under review. The qualitative data collected was summarized in tables, graphs, pie chart and models to show relationships of various parameters. The quantitative data from questionnaires was summarized in excel sheets and presented as bar graphs and pie charts.

The main findings were that the five INGOs mobilized enormous resources which increased livestock survival. The efforts towards increased mobility of pastoralists through reduction of conflict and opening up new areas for grazing played a role in ensuring further survival of livestock.

The conclusion of the study was that although the interventions in water, livestock health and conflict reduction enhanced livestock survival and the capacity of the pastoralists to cope with the hazards of drought and new livestock diseases, the challenge of reduced mobility of pastoralists due to conflicts limited the gains achieved. The efforts of INGOs and coordination by the District Steering Group however helped reduce the vulnerability of Turkana livestock keepers.

The key recommendations of this study: There should be measures to undertake climate change adaptations studies necessary to ensure livelihood security and survival of livestock in Turkana .More efforts should be put in place for appropriate interventions to ensure increased community resilience. The INGOs must lobby for legal, institutional and policy framework and for more resources allocation by both the Government and development actors in order to develop appropriate infrastructure and services that can open up Turkana for livestock development.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

1.1 Background Information

Many International non governmental organizations (INGOs) that operate in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya, where the poorest people live have played a significant role and have the potential to cause significant impacts in the country. Although Turkana District has a big share of underdevelopment to past colonial and post independence regimes in Kenya, the efforts by the Kibaki administration has attempted to reverse this trend to enhance survival of livestock and promote the livelihoods of the nomadic pastoralists who inhabit the vast District. The government since 2003 has provided a suitable policy and regulatory environment that has enabled INGOS and development players from private sector offer essential services to the vulnerable pastoralists (www.oxfam.org). The National policy for the sustainable development of arid and semi arid areas of Kenya (2006) spells out the main issues to be restructured in the ASAL economy namely reduced conflict, increased investment in livestock, promote private sectors in development ,facilitate diversification of livelihoods, promoting water development ,enhanced food security among others which enable INGOs to play a central role . The policy on disaster management has played a key role in mainstreaming disaster risk management in poverty reduction and sustainable development initiatives allowing INGOs to contribute towards reduction of suffering for the vulnerable communities in Turkana (National policy 2006).

Hardly anything is known, however on the extent to which livestock survival is attributed to INGOS interventions in Turkana and the rest of ASAL areas of Kenya despite them spending of millions of dollars in related interventions that lead to survival of livestock in these areas and help the poor pastoralists' livestock owners.

In this study attempts were made to determine the contributions of the INGOs towards the survival of livestock in the vast and poor Turkana District. Although the policy environment is conducive for the INGOs to intervene and reverse the poverty levels through promotion of livestock sector, not much has been achieved in the sector and many people remain poorer now than they were in 2003 (Bett etal 2008).

Turkana District is located in North-western Kenya in the North Rift Valley with an arid climate and covers an area of 77 thousand Km² with human population of 517,767 (CBS 2001). The District receives between 150-400 mm of rainfall per annum with temperatures ranging between 24 and 38 degrees Celsius and is therefore classified as harsh climatic conditions that is arid by all standard (CBS 1999, Berger 2003). Turkana District has a long record of droughts, to which the Turkana pastoralists have adapted themselves to a certain extent by establishing a livestock based livelihood most suited for the fragile and harsh climatic and environment in which they live (Watson et al 2008). Various coping strategies are employed to counter the effects of the harsh conditions most of which strategies evolve around ensuring the survival of the livestock herds on which they depend for food and livelihood (Watson et al 2008). The Turkana people keep mixed herds of livestock, which include camels, goats, sheep, donkeys and cattle which form their main source of livelihoods and are kept under the nomadic way of life (Aklilu et al 2002). The district has a long history of political marginalization by the political leadership of the successive post independence governments of Kenya (Aklilu et al 2002). The chronic exposure to frequent droughts and relief interventions have created a dependency syndrome culture among the Turkana community and unwillingness to pay for services (Watson et al 2008). There is inadequate investment by the government in the livestock sector leaving many people vulnerable with a rudimentary monetary economy.

The community maintains old traditional culture that is extremely conservative and resistant to change (McCabe 1990). The frequent inter-communities clashes precipitated by cattle raids and competition for water and grazing resources makes the entire region occupied by these pastoralists quite insecure and further make them unattractive to private investors and essential services providers (McPeak et al 2005).

During periods of frequent and severe drought with resultant scarcity of pasture and water, and loss of livestock, the traditional coping strategies become increasingly insufficient, leaving the communities vulnerable with gaps where INGOs come in to fill (www.oxfam.com.) Between 2003 and 2008, International NGOs, VSF Belgium, Oxfam GB, Practical Action, Lutheran world Federation and World Vision International implemented various projects whose goal was to reduce the vulnerabilities of the Turkana

community who depend on livestock as their main source of livelihood support (<http://www.oxfam.org>; <http://www.practicalaction.org>; <http://www.vsfbelgium.org>)

1.2 Statement of the problem

Although INGOs have undertaken interventions over the past ten years in Turkana, independent evaluation of the communities revealed a desperate situation characterized by: loss of livestock, famine, shortage of water for both livestock and people (prices were exorbitant where it was sold), crop failure, increased school children drop out, consumption of wild fruits, limited casual work opportunities (men abandoning family responsibilities), family break ups, forego meals (rationing), price of essential food commodities went up, cases of petty theft increased, livestock prices went down, young ladies were lured to prostitution, forced early marriages, increase in livestock diseases incidents, malnutrition among children, sale of personal clothes, increased migration of young energetic boys/girls to look for casual work opportunities out of the District (Kajume et al 2008). The reports from INGOs projects evaluation, give a positive picture which is in actual contrast to the high vulnerability and livelihood insecurity now witnessed in many areas. Many pastoralists are worse off now than when some of the INGOs started operations (www.practicalaction.org). This study is to investigate why there is poor livestock health and survival despite interventions by INGOs in Turkana District.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to determine and describe the relationships between the interventions by the INGOs and the promotion of livestock health and survival in Turkana district.

1.4 Research objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:

1. To identify NGOs involved in promoting livestock health and survival
2. To establish the contribution of INGOs in livestock health and survival.
3. To describe the challenges faced by INGOs in their promotion of livestock health and survival

4. To recommend the best course of action based on the study

1.5 Research questions

The following questions were used in guiding the research process:

1. What INGOs were involved in promotion of livestock health and survival in Turkana District in the period 2003-2008?
2. What were the contributions of INGOs towards livestock health and survival?
3. What were the main challenges faced by INGOs in their attempts to promote livestock health and survival?
4. What are the key recommendations from the study?

1.6 Scope:

The geographical scope of the research was in the Greater Turkana District. The content scope focused on the five international NGOs, namely Oxfam GB, VSF Belgium, Practical action, Lutheran World Federation and World Vision International and the communities served by the organizations. The period of study was the years 2003 up to 2008.

1.7 Significance of the study

The results of this study would generate new and valuable knowledge that will be used to inform the practitioners, policy makers and act as a basis for future researchers. The research will identify best practices and linkages required for the players to enhance and sustain the desired impacts in the target communities in the face of possible challenges.

The study suggests solutions to the challenges faced by INGOs in their interventions. It will also help the researcher in his career development as well as International community in understanding the various approaches, best practices and opportunities available to INGOS as they attempt to promote livestock health and survival in a similar environment.

1.8 Operational definitions of key terms:

Borehole: This can be shallow (<40m) or deep (<80m), and in almost all cases has been machine drilled.

Dam: A structural wall created to impound water in a storage reservoir for single or multipurpose use. They are normally constructed from imported fill with water level above ground levels.

Drought: A deficiency of precipitation from expected or “normal” that, when a season or longer period of time extended over, is insufficient to meet demands. This may result in economic, social, and environmental impacts. It should be considered a normal, recurrent feature of climate. Drought is a relative, rather than absolute, condition that should be defined for each region. Each drought differs in intensity, duration, and spatial extent.

Hazard: A threatening event such as deadly livestock diseases, drought, or floods that would cause devastating effects on people and their living assets.

Livestock :Refers to domestic animals namely camels, cattle, sheep and goats kept by man to meet their needs in terms of food, income, security, social status and other livelihood related wants.

Mitigation: Short- and long-term actions, programs, or policies implemented in advance of drought, or in its early stages, to reduce the degree of risk to people, property, and productive capacity.

Pastoralist Field School: Pastoralist Field School is a season long participatory approach based on the principles of learning by doing and adult education. It consists of a community based, practically oriented, field study programme, involving a group of pastoralists, facilitated by extension staff (public or private) or, increasingly, by other pastoralists, in which pastoralists learn together and test/adapt practices, using practical, ‘hands-on’ methods of discovery learning that emphasize observation, discussion and analysis to combine local indigenous knowledge with new concepts.

Preparedness: Pre-disaster activities designed to increase the level of readiness or improve operational capabilities for responding to a drought emergency. Preparedness is a mitigation action.

Response: Actions taken immediately before, during, or directly after a drought to reduce impacts and improve recovery. Response measures are an important part of drought preparedness but should only be one part of a more comprehensive mitigation strategy.

Vulnerability: Characteristics of populations, activities, or the environment that make them susceptible to the effects of drought. The degree of vulnerability depends on the environmental and social characteristics of the region and is measured by the ability to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from drought.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

The chapter covers the various concepts, Ideas, Opinions from Authors/Experts regarding the survival of livestock and the Turkana Context. It presents both the theoretical perspectives and related Studies. The topic is covered under four themes namely livestock diseases, policy environment, interethnic conflicts and coordination of INGOs efforts in the target areas.

2.2 Concepts, Ideas, Opinions from Authors/Experts

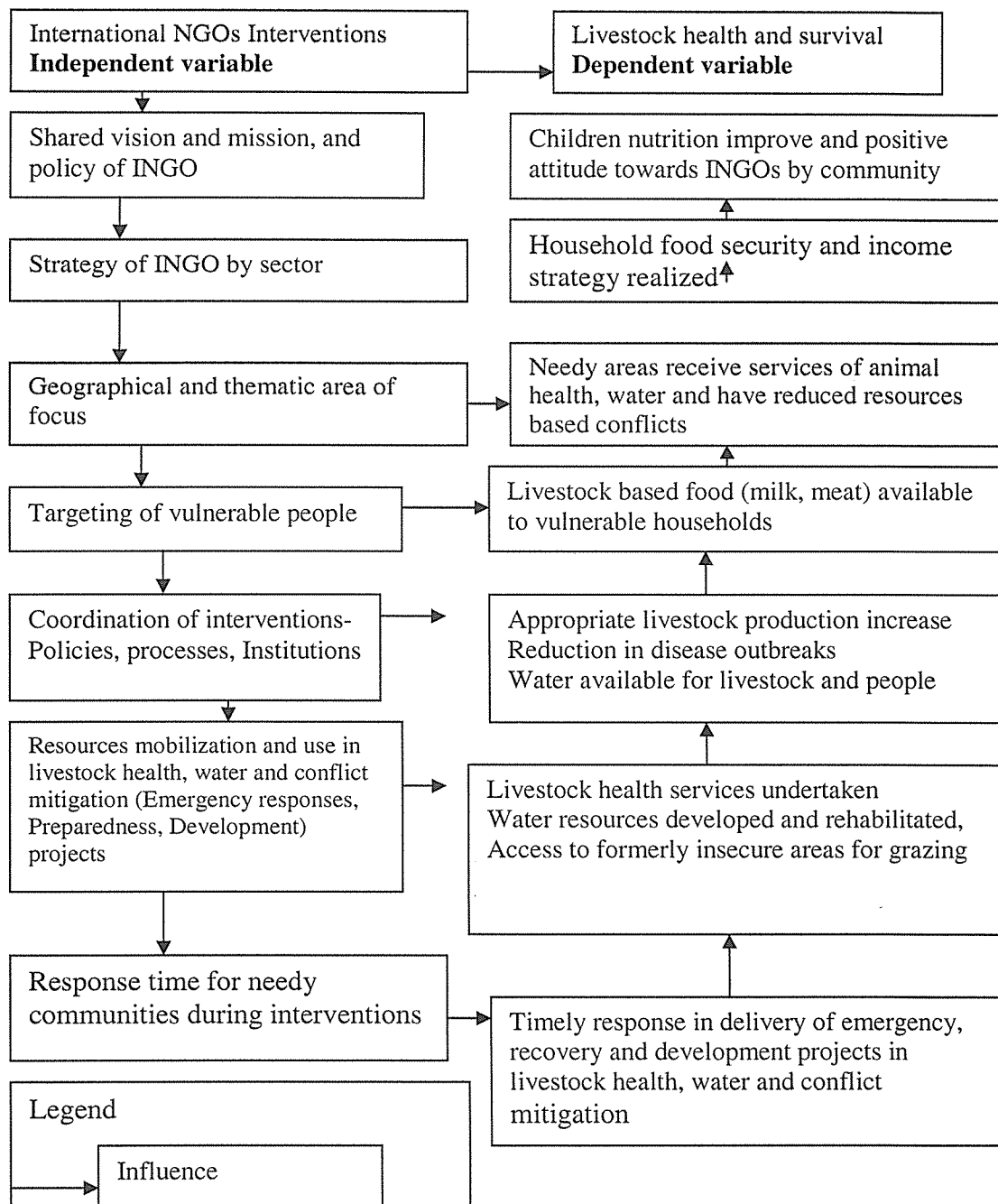
Conceptual Framework: A simple model to illustrate the relationship between the INGOs interventions and livestock health and survival is given below.

The left side has the independent variables and on the right side are the dependent variables. Their interaction is explored and flow of various sectors is given in the model.

The activities of INGOs as independent variable contributed to changes observed in the target communities (dependent variables). The strategy and mission of the INGO determined the geographical focus and types of interventions carried out among the needy communities. The resources mobilized by the INGOs led to specific activities that led to increase in water supply, animal health services and access to grazing through conflict mitigation. The timely mobilization of resources led to timely responses that reduced suffering of the vulnerable people.

The activities undertaken on the left side of the conceptual frame work illustrated led to desirable changes on the right hand side of the framework. The deliberate choices made by the management of the INGOs led to solutions to identified problems and led to livestock health and survival in Turkana.

Conceptual frame work on contributions of INGOs in livestock health & survival



2.3 Theoretical perspectives

For many years African livestock production was seen as a poor investment for development. Today, however, a new 'livestock revolution', fuelled by massive growth in global demand for food of animal origin, is foreseen (Delgado et al. 1999). According to Scoones and Wolmer (2006) the livestock sector in the developing world is growing at a rate of up to 7 per cent per annum, much faster than the agricultural sector as a whole and by 2020 it is predicted to become the most important sub-sector in terms of added value. They argue that Africa can, and should capitalize on its enormous wealth in livestock and gain access to new markets opening up. The New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD, 2005) similarly makes a case for investments in rural infrastructure to underpin market access and the sustainable development of livestock resources. More specific assessments of the African livestock sector have highlighted the need for a pro-poor livestock development focus (ILRI, 2000; Perry et al., 2002; Scoones and Wolmer, 2006) – relating to the increasing emphasis on the role of greater market access for agricultural products from the developing world as a pathway out of poverty (Perry et al, 2005).

Quite a number of INGOs have been working in Turkana District in the livestock and water development sectors since 2003 as a response to poverty alleviation. These include Oxfam GB, VSF Belgium, practical action, Lutheran world Federation and world vision (DVO Turkana annual report 2007). Although various studies on the INGOs interventions have been undertaken, there are weaknesses and gaps in assessment of the impacts of the interventions studies, associated with inadequate methodologies used; reports based on evidence from those accessible but never cared to reach out to the nomadic communities. (Scoones and Wolmer, 2006)

According to Bett et al 2008, the study on livestock health problems was quite comprehensive but left gaps in linking the livestock health and livestock survival and water availability to the welfare of the communities under study. These are some of the key gaps to be addressed under this study. The study shall therefore consider all those interventions and improve on the methodology with a view to targeting more representative communities in the sampling methodology adopted. This study shall fill the gap left by the earlier researchers and explore other variables that influence livestock

survival as considered important by pastoralists that include access to water, animal health care, accessible to grazing areas through conflict mitigation.

2.4 Related studies

2.4.1 Population change and increasing poverty

Turkana District with the human population of 517,767 (CBS 2001) has been faced with livestock production challenges and livelihood insecurity arising from Insecurity; Livestock diseases; water scarcity; diminishing pastures; frequent droughts; retrogressive cultural practices; displacement of persons and chronic hunger/poverty (Bett et al 2008).

It is well documented that 80 per cent of people are living below the national poverty line (CBS 2001) and the region suffers from chronic marginalization and decades of underdevelopment. In 1982 the population of Turkana District was 247,617, current estimates (using a 3.3% increase per year from the last census in 1999 puts the population at 517,767 people, (an increase of 109%). Whilst the population continues to grow, the resources available to support this population have changed dramatically (appendix 1).

The pastoral population of Turkana district of Kenya represents some of the countries poorest communities. The regions represent a large portion of Kenya's arid lands and are exposed to increasingly frequent climatic shocks (both drought and flood). Whilst nomadic pastoralism is the only sustainable livelihood system in much of this area, it is increasingly under pressure from a variety of interlinked challenges, all of which are exacerbated by the effects of drought and flooding. Periodic droughts were recorded in 1994/95, 2000/2001 and 2004 with losses in both human and livestock (McPeak et al 2005). Livestock diseases and drought largely remain the major constraints limiting livestock production in the district (DVO Turkana Annual Report 2005). Increased migration patterns to border point areas and across-border in search of better pasture for livestock was associated with increased tension and conflict due to the sharing of pasture and water resources in these areas (McPeak et al 2005). The traditional dry season grazing fields lack water sources, leading to underutilization of pasture resources. There is inaccessibility of the nomadic pastoralists' settlements due to insecurity resulting to lack of essential services as majority of the social services are concentrated in sedentary administrative centers.

2.4.2 Livestock diseases

High animal mortalities and impaired productivity contribute to people's poverty and increases their vulnerability. (Mochabo et al. (2005) and Eregae (2003) described the main diseases that affect livestock in Turkana District. The diseases identified as being important include: trypanosomosis, mange, tick infestation, haemorrhagic septicaemia and non-specific diarrhea in camels; lumpy skin disease, anthrax, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and rabies in cattle; anthrax, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, pox in sheep and goats and anthrax, black quarter, trypanosomosis and impaction in donkeys (Bett et al. 2008). A cross sectional survey carried out by Wafula (2006) in Turkana North showed that mange and contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) are the most important diseases in goats. The constraints that hinder effective animal health service delivery include poor infrastructure, vastness of the area, harsh climatic conditions and nomadic pastoralism (Hubl et al. 1998). The disease map of the District was changed for the worse with the introduction of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) from South Sudan in mid 2006. (DVO Turkana annual report 2008).

The key actions by INGOs in management of livestock diseases in the past include; Establishing and training of more Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWS) from the major livestock areas in the Turkana, revival and strengthening of traditional livestock quarantine systems that used to effectively operate sometime during colonial and post independence periods; encouragement of inter-community peaceful coexistence to form part of the disease control strategies; encourage the CAHWS to open the drug stores near the pastoralists grazing areas (<http://www.fao.org/AG/AGAINFO/subjects/en/health/diseases-control>).

2.4.3 Nomadic pastoralism and occurrence of livestock diseases in Turkana:

Nomadic and transhumant pastoralism are the most dominant and efficient low-cost methods of animal husbandry in arid and semi arid areas of Africa. Because of the harsh climatic conditions, limited availability of water and pasture, and the reliance on livestock as the sole source of livelihoods support, nomads have developed special cultural and social patterns where natural resources are collectively owned by clans or

tribes. In these areas, movements become important adaptive measures used to meet the demands of seasonally available water and pasture (Scoones 1994).

2.4.4 Policy environment

The policy documents such as Ministry of Agriculture Strategic plan 2005-2009, Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) 2004-2004 and National Livestock Policy of 2008 recognize drought, livestock diseases, floods and other emergencies as major challenges in Agricultural productivity and emphasize the need for mitigation interventions –INGOS support fitted within this framework. Although the framework was clear on roles and responsibilities of INGOs the coordination aspects were wanting leading to poor optimization of opportunities (Ruto et al. 2003).

2.4.5 Inter-Ethnic conflict:

Conflicts are prevalent in many dry land areas of East Africa where pastoralism is practiced (Eriksen and Lind 2005). Livestock theft is central to insecurity problems in such areas. In Kenya, approximately two million people have been affected (Ruto et al., 2003), and it is feared that the Participatory investigation of important animal health problems amongst the Turkana pastoralists, the number of armed conflicts has been increasing over the last few years due to an increase in the accessibility of firearms and ammunition from southern Sudan, Somalia and northern Uganda. Between 1999 and 2002, cattle raids deprived the national economy of Kenya Shilling (KES) 315 billion (ITDG 2004). It has been argued that conflicts form part of structural processes to gain control over resources and strengthen livelihoods (Eriksen and Lind 2005). It is also deemed to be an adaptive strategy to restock after droughts (<http://www.oxfam.org.uk>).

2.4.6 Coordination of INGOs efforts:

Inadequate strategic planning and inter-agency coordination at District level

There has been poor information exchange and inadequate coordination means at Turkana District level for the different INGOs and other agencies and hence the response mechanisms are not being optimized (<http://www.oxfam.org.uk>). There is a lack of consensus at the District level among actors in Turkana on best practice and effective preparedness plans are not in place (Ruto et al. 2003). The communities are particularly vulnerable due to inadequate government attention in resources allocation, poor private sector investment, livestock diseases epidemics and recurrent drought (Bett et al 2008). A

map of the geographical divisions covered by each of the five INGOS is provided.
(Appendix1).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter explains in specific terms on how the research was carried out. The chapter shall focus on the research design, total population and sampling techniques shall be examined. The research instruments, data collection procedures that were used shall be explained. The data types and sources, statistical treatment of data, tabulations, editing, coding and the limitations of the research shall be highlighted.

3.1 Research design

This study was conducted through case study research design. This was a descriptive study that involved analysis of past events and relating them to the present events. This design is most suitable for studying the relationship between various interventions by INGOs and the survival of livestock in the areas of study.

The data sources include secondary and primary sources. The secondary sources involved review of literature from targeted INGOs project documents, implementation reports, evaluation reports and other related literature materials relevant to this study. This was done through content analysis.

Primary sources included data collection using questionnaire from the 5 managers of the INGOs under review. It was followed by use of interview guide during focus group discussions with communities in 20 sampled areas. The researcher made direct observations of the key beneficiaries, key informants and changes in the target sample areas arising from the interventions by INGOs. Key informant interviews involved the managers and project staff of the INGOs, implementing partners, collaborators including relevant Government institutions and beneficiaries (men, women, and youth).

The study population was selected by purposive sampling on basis of the geographical presence in the central region where all the five INGOs had some interventions. The area of study covered five administrative divisions in central cluster of Turkana District from where random sampling was conducted and 20 sub locations out of the 174 sub locations were selected. Data collection from INGOs project managers and project staff was

undertaken using the self administered questionnaires given as Appendix IV. The data collected was analyzed and is summarized in tables, graphs and pie chart presented in chapter 4 in this report. The study focused on both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to ensure that their voices were truly captured. Participatory approaches were used during the key informant interviews and focus group discussions, in order to ensure focus and information flow, giving the respondents ample opportunity to freely express their views and to raise issues that may be of concern to them.

3.2 Research population

The research population was 19 INGOs operating in Turkana District while the population that received the benefits was 517,857 people in the vast District. The list of NGOs that make the research population is given as Appendix II.

The study population was five INGOs that contributed to livestock health and survival by providing the relevant services and interventions in the greater Turkana District and the population of pastoralists they served for the period 2003-2008 as given in Appendix I.

3.3 Sample size

The sample size was five international NGOs and 20 sub-locations out of 174 sub-locations in Turkana District. The sample size was based on recommendation by Guy, 1983. According to Guy, a sample size of 10% when one is doing descriptive study in vast areas using cluster method of sampling is adequate.

3.4 Sampling procedure

Purposive sampling procedure was used first, followed by simple random sampling. The vast district was divided into five clusters based on the presence of the INGOS. The central region covering five administrative divisions was purposively selected as one cluster for study. Within this cluster random sampling was used to identify the 20 sub locations of study population out of the 174 sub locations in the District.

The purposive sampling criteria of INGOs was based on the knowledge of their interventions in; livestock related services , water development for livestock, emergency interventions, peace building and conflict mitigation and the actual presence in Turkana District during the period of study.

3.5 Research instrument

Two instruments of data collection were used namely questionnaire and semi structured interview guide. The self administered questionnaires given as Appendix IV was used with the five project managers and senior staff of the INGOs. The semi-structured interview guide focused on livestock owners from the sampled areas and is given as Appendix IV. Digital camera and field note books were used in supporting data collection. A translator of English to Turkana language was used during the field studies while conducting FGD and interviews with community members.

3.6 Validity and reliability of instrument

The study assessed the participation of the specific INGOs and beneficiaries in; Initial assessment; response and coordination; targeting; monitoring and evaluation; technical support and agency competencies. Validation entailed asking respondents whether they had any additional information to add and comparing the responses from different interviewees. Efforts were made to fill any information gaps while in the field while issues were still fresh to increase the reliability of the data collected. Multiple sources of information were necessary to get a holistic view of the roles of the different players and the challenges they faced in service delivery.

3.7 Data gathering procedures

The study conducted 20 focus group discussions in 20 villages (sub-locations) sampled where 251 persons participated, 181 men and 70 women. The details of sites visited are shown in Appendix VI. The semi-structured interview guide given as Appendix IV was used. All the qualitative data was recorded as it was collected promptly in a note book. Photos were taken with the digital camera for most of the sites visited and a record of key informant interviews. A total of 68 key informant interviews were conducted out of which 19 were with project managers and project officers of the INGOs under study. The other 49 interviews were carried out in the 20 sample sites. The details of those interviewed and their contacts are given as Appendix VIII. The questionnaires were administered and filled by the five project managers of the INGOs and their project staff. Triangulation of the data was effected during the feedback interviews that were conducted to clarify some of the data gathered through the questionnaire.

3.8 Data analysis

The qualitative data was analyzed as it was collected in the field. The researcher used probing method on all issues highlighted by the respondents, sought clarification at all times during the interviews and ensured consistencies in all the information from different sources. The qualitative data was analyzed and grouped according to thematic areas. Frequencies and percentages were calculated on excel sheets and the data presented in suitable tables, bar graphs as found appropriate. The quantitative data from the questionnaires was summarized in appropriate excel sheets and presented in tables, graphs and charts. Efforts were made to do triangulation and extrapolation of information from different sources to test and ensure its reliability and accuracy.

3.9 Ethical considerations

The study observed and upheld the research ethical standards of objectivity, reliability and confidentiality while ensuring all the basic rights, respect and privacy of interviewees were respected. Explanations on ethical considerations were shared with the research translator. Voluntary responses from respondents was promoted and upheld.

3.10 Limitations of the study

The main limitations included time pressure, language barrier, and inadequate cooperation from community and INGOs for effective data collection. The program managers of the INGOs had to be persuaded to share their time and fill the questionnaires. Professional bias was minimized by patience, a willingness to learn and active listening. Bias from either community or methodological was minimized by high qualitative inquiry that was both interactive and participatory.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.0 Introduction

This chapter makes the presentation of findings and analysis of the data from the semi-structured interviews and questionnaires in a simple way. The main findings are presented in this chapter using graphs, pie charts, tables and bar graphs against each of the parameters analyzed. Brief notes are given for each table or graph presented. Interpretation of the data shall be undertaken as well.

4.1 International NGOs

The research results show that there were five major International NGOs contributing to livestock health and survival and in Greater Turkana District in the period of study 2003-2008 (Appendix 1). Below are the key highlights of each of the five INGO namely Veterinaires sans Frontieres Belgium(VSF Belgium), Oxfam Great Britain, Practical Action (PA) also called (Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG)), World Vision International (WVI) and Lutheran World Federation (LWF).

4.1.1 Veterinaires sans Frontieres Belgium (VSF Belgium)

Veterinaires sans Frontieres Belgium (VSF- Belgium) is a development and humanitarian organization, not for profit that works for the welfare of vulnerable people in the developing countries through improving animal health and production. In Turkana the organization works in the divisions of Loima, Turkwel, Central, Kerio, Kakuma, Lokichar, Lokori, Kainuk and Katilu.

The mission of VSF B is to improve the well-being of vulnerable populations in developing countries by improving animal health and production, while promoting animal welfare and protecting the environment.

The values that guide the organization include respect, transparency, accountability, efficiency honesty & integrity, expertise, responsible, empowerment, Pro-poor and sustainability.

Main projects

Their services offered to the Turkana include i) promotion of access to clean, safe, sustainable water resources (develop+ rehabilitate deep wells and shallow wells; ii) promotion of livelihoods diversification and security (improve incomes , alternative foods , small business & access to markets);iii) Community based animal health services, iv) livestock diseases control & surveillance promotion ; v) Promotion of privatization of animal health services ,livestock marketing; vi) Peace building- and conflict mitigation ; vii) Community & women empowerment, (women groups, PFS); viii) Promote access to credit and business training , ix) They support advocacy for pastoralists rights; x) Support training of local experts and xi) Empower local institutions

The main challenges faced by VSF Belgium:

According to the respondents, the major challenges faced by VSF Belgium included; i) small donor base for its projects; ii) competition for donor funds and space in the global village; iii) increased demand for her services among the nomadic pastoralists beyond its capacity; iv) stringent donor conditions especially for emergency short term projects without linkages to reconstruction or long term development projects

4.1.2 Oxfam Great Britain (GB)

Oxfam Great Britain (GB) started working in Kenya in 1963 and has provided long-term development aid, emergency humanitarian relief, worked to promote peace and manage conflicts between communities .It has lobbied governments and donors to alleviate the chronic poverty and suffering across the country. Oxfam's purpose is to work with others to overcome poverty and suffering. The organization acts as a catalyst for overcoming poverty.

The information availed during the research revealed that for Oxfam GB , to achieve the greatest impact, the organization works on three inter-linking fronts mainly; i) Saving lives by responding swiftly to provide aid; ii) support and protection during emergencies; iii) developing programmes and solutions that empower people to work their way out of poverty and campaigns to achieve lasting change. The main approach of Oxfam GB is based on believe that everyone has the following; i) the right to life and security; ii) the

right to a sustainable livelihood; iii) the right to basic social services; iv) the right to be heard and the right to equity.

Oxfam's work in Kenya focuses on two of the most impoverished parts of the country the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) with focus in Turkana and Wajir districts and urban Nairobi: In Turkana, Oxfam focuses on; i)improving access to clean, safe water for both people and their livestock; ii) Promoting proper sanitation, health and hygiene; iii) Strengthening people's ability and opportunity to earn an income ; iv) Improving people's access to food during emergency situations; v) Supporting peace building and conflict resolution initiatives and supporting enrolment and retention of children in schools. vi) the organization is also involved in building the capacity of local governance institutions, civil society, and community groups and working with others to advocate for the rights of pastoralists.

More to that the research result show that Oxfam and her partners are pushing for the government of Kenya together with neighbouring countries e.g. Ethiopia , Uganda and South Sudan to adopt pro-poor climate change adaptation strategies and to play a greater role in international climate negotiations.

The geographical location of operations in Turkana included divisions of North East Turkana namely Lapur, Kibish Lokitaung and Kaaleng.

Main projects:

The main interventions that contributed to livestock survival in Turkana District by Oxfam GB involved ; i)Support to vaccination programs and mass treatments of livestock ;ii) Disease surveillance promotion ; iii) promotion of livestock marketing; iv)Peace building by supporting communities to find ways to reduce violent conflict; v) Livelihoods security by improving incomes and the availability of food, for example by encouraging small business activities and working for better access to markets; vi) Education promotion though helping widen access to education for excluded groups, particularly girls, women, and the more nomadic herders. vii) The organization was also involved in water resources development by working with pastoral organizations to improve the management of precious water sources; viii) They have been engaged in

women's rights promotion by helping to strengthen women's position within and outside their communities, for example through programmes that provide livestock (restocking), credit and business training, and adult education, or by supporting their public role within pastoral organization

The main challenges faced by Oxfam include:

According to the respondents, the major challenges faced by Oxfam GB include; i) Insecurity of its staff as they serve in extremely harsh and insecure environment near international borders with armed conflicts over grazing resources; ii) Problematic relationship with government due to failure of the latter to offer essential services; iii) mobilization of adequate resources to meet the demand for her services for the needy.

4.1.3 Practical Action

Practical action (PA) or ITDG is an international non-governmental organization which specializes in helping people to use technology for Practical Answers to Poverty.

Practical action as a charity works with poor communities around the world to help them choose and use appropriate and sustainable technology to improve their lives for today and generations to come that will enhance their livelihoods. It assists poor people to develop appropriate technologies in food production, agro-processing, energy, transport, small enterprise development, shelter, small-scale mining and disaster mitigation. The organization focuses on people, people who shape technology and control it for themselves. In Turkana, Practical Action operates in the divisions of Loima, Lokichar and Kalokol (Appendix I) .

The PA interventions in Turkana include; i) livelihood enhancement work; (livestock and livelihood diversification for pastoralists),ii) water and conflict management; iii) developing an increasing capacity for trans-boundary work in Uganda, South Sudan and Ethiopia. iv) development of boreholes to provide access to clean and safe water; v) creating a nucleus herd of the healthiest goats and camels, so that when climatic conditions improve this herd will help pastoralists recoup after the droughts ; vi) continuing on long term development by building up opportunities for alternative incomes such as products that can be made from crops that are suitable for growing in

these arid areas, such as gum, resins, sandalwood harvesting, bee keeping and alternative livestock products from hides and hooves.

The results further revealed that the main interventions that contributed to livestock survival in Turkana District by Practical Action involved; i) support to vaccination programs and mass treatments of livestock; ii) training of local community animal health service providers; iii) development of water facilities for pastoralists; iv) training community groups on livestock production and natural resources use in pastoralists environment ; v) support promotion of the privatization of veterinary services ;vi) emergency responses to PPR diseases outbreaks in 2007 and 2008; vii) the organization facilitated in logistics for delegations of Kenyan provincial administrators, local community leaders and elders, representatives from selected NGOs working in the cross border region as well to meet their counterparts from Uganda to negotiate grazing rights. The deal allowed Turkana herders from the drought affected areas to cross the border and graze in Uganda hence promoting livestock survival. The Ugandan government officials have authorized the cross-over. The move was precipitated by the fact that when armed herders move with their livestock in search of pasture, conflict between communities is usually inevitable. viii) The lessons from ITDG's grassroots experience are shared and spread through consultancy services, publishing activities, education, policy and research, and through an international technical enquiries service.

Challenges faced by Practical Action

The challenges highlighted by PA respondents include i) insecurity of its staff as they serve in extremely harsh and insecure environment across the international borders; ii) Problematic relationship with political leaders due to failure to offer financial incentives to the politician;. iii) Inadequate capacity to mobilize adequate resources to meet the demand for her services for the needy; iv) donor fatigue and declining donor commitments for longer term funding in the Horn of Africa; v) increased poverty of people served and inability to contribute own resources required for development projects.

4.1.4 World Vision International

World vision International (WVI) is a Christian humanitarian organization serving children, their families in conditions of poverty primarily through programme of transformational development, emergency relief and promotion of justice. WVI began operations in Turkana in 1978 in emergency, in response to the severe drought of the time. The organization work is based on three principles of the Christian faith, human dignity equity and commitment to justice which compel the team to work for the well being of all the people and especially children.

WVI pursue their mission through several strategies that include; i) integrated, holistic commitment to transformational development; ii) emergency relief; iii) promotion of justice strategic initiatives; iv) Christian awareness and Christian witness. In Turkana, WVI works in the divisions of Lokori, Lokichar, Kainuk, Central, Loima and Kalokol (Appendix I.)

According to the information availed during the research period the main interventions that contributed to livestock survival in Turkana District by World vision International include; i) support to emergency livestock vaccination programs and mass treatments ; ii) peace building by supporting communities to find ways to reduce violent conflict; iii) livelihoods security by promoting irrigation food crops production and the availability of livestock feeds; iv) education promotion through helping widen access to education for excluded groups, particularly girls and the more nomadic herders through sponsorship of needy children; v) the organization was also involved in water resources development by working with pastoral organizations to improve the management of precious water sources; vi) the organization is engaged in food security promotion by helping to strengthen vulnerable pastoralists' position through programmes that provide livestock (restocking), credit and business training. According to the respondents, WVI has transformed Lokori food security through promotion of irrigation and diversification of the crops production and marketing; vii) It emerged from the interviews that WVI has been the lead agency for relief food distribution in Turkana South and Central in partnership with World Food program (WFP) and Government of Kenya (GOK) since October 1999.

Challenges faced by World Vision International

The challenges highlighted by WVI respondents include: i) donor fatigue and declining donor commitments for longer term funding in the Turkana; ii) increased operating costs due to insecurity as they have to hire extra cars for police escorts of their staff; iii) problematic relationship with traditional and spiritual leaders due to failure to offer financial incentives to them; iv) they had inadequate capacity to mobilize adequate resources to meet the demand for children sponsorship and development projects for the needy; v) increased poverty of people served and inability to contribute local available and own resources required for development projects.

4.1.5 Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

According to the respondents from LWF the organization first opened its regional office in Kenya in 1983 to respond effectively to the frequent food crises facing East Africa. Its strategy and priorities in Turkana were; i) increased food production ii) development of water resources, iii) expanding to include capacity building for local partners, women's empowerment, and iv) HIV/AIDS prevention.

The Lutheran world Federation is denominational union of churches that are involved in promoting Christian values as well as initiating holistic development in needy areas of the world such as Turkana.

The aim of LWF projects is to empower communities to create for themselves a dignified life based on peace with justice.

In Turkana, LWF focuses in the divisions of Kakuma, Lokichoggio and Oropoi (Appendix I).

The interventions in Turkana in sustainable development include; i) agricultural initiatives; ii) income generation; iii) water supply and other basic needs, especially in rural areas; iv) high priority is given to initiatives focused on women's empowerment; v) work against violence and for peace building; vi) HIV and AIDS; vii) water for pastoralists; viii) children and youth programs; ix) response to disease epidemics and droughts.

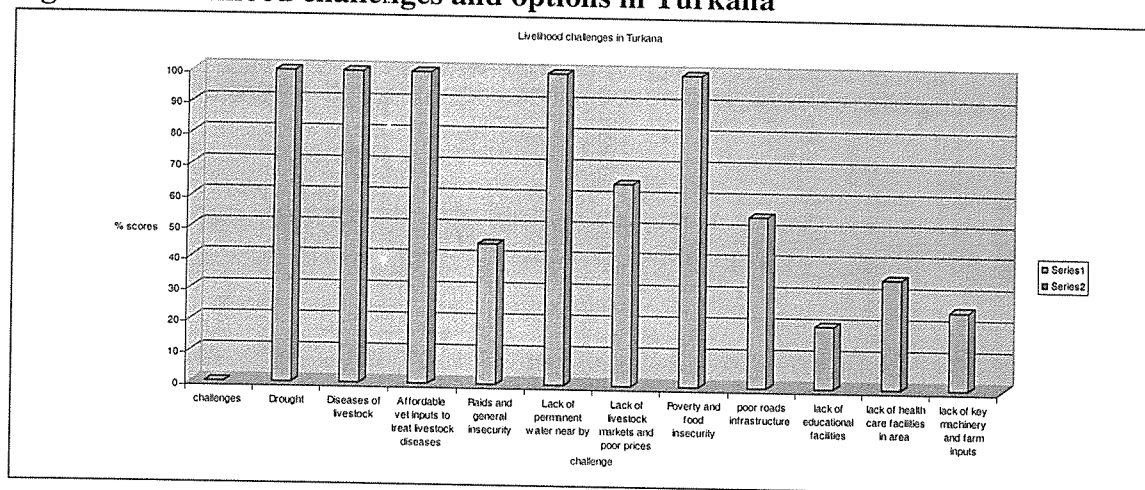
The main interventions that contributed to livestock survival involved support to livestock vaccination programs and mass treatments of livestock in response to PPR

According to the respondents of LWF, the main challenges were given as; i) increased insecurity in operational areas making community engagement a problem for longer times as pastoralists were always worried of their safety; ii) decrease in donor funding due to changed priorities; iii) high demand for her services as there is minimal government presence on the ground in areas served; iv) high levels of poverty and poor recovery from frequent disasters affecting the people in the area.

4.2 Livelihood opportunities and challenges in areas served by INGOs

100% of the respondents identified drought, livestock diseases, inadequate or lack of permanent water near by, poverty and food insecurity as the key livelihood challenges. The other minor challenges identified included lack of livestock markets and poor prices (65%), poor roads and infrastructure (55%) raids and general insecurity was reported by 45% of respondents (Figure1).

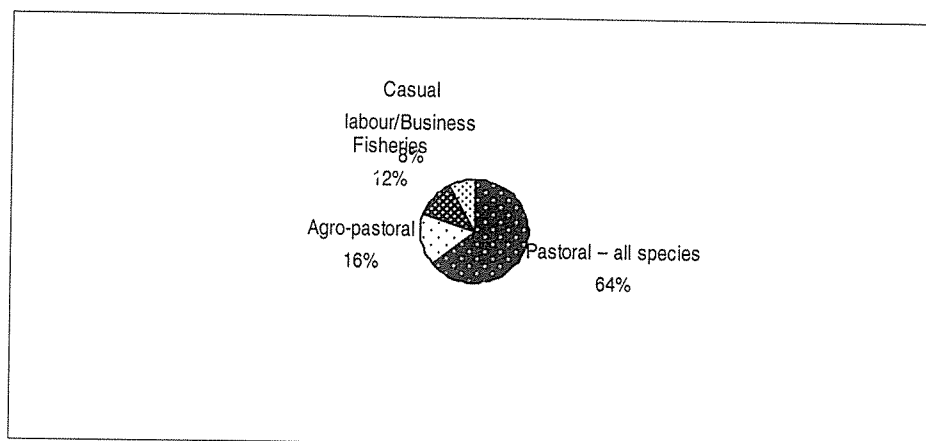
Figure 1: Livelihood challenges and options in Turkana



Source: Compiled by author from data collected from survey sites

The study revealed that 64% of respondents on livestock; 16% agro-pastoralists, 12% fishing while 8% depended on casual labour. (Figure2)

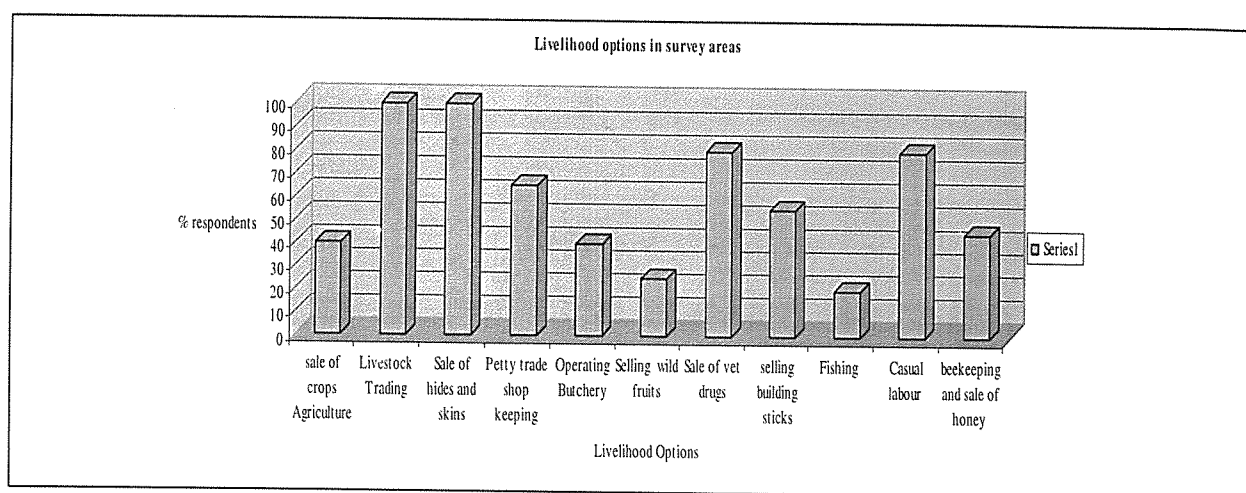
Figure 2: Livelihood options in Turkana in survey areas



Source: Compiled by author from data collected from survey sites

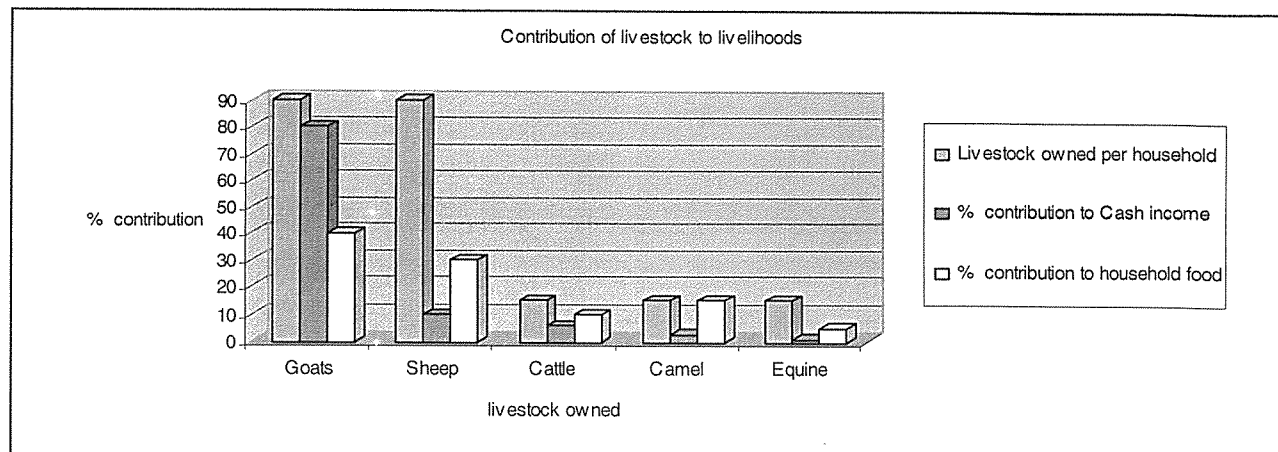
While assessing the livelihood options, 100% of respondents depend on livestock sales while another 100% earned income from sale of hides and skins; casual labour at 80%, sale of vet drugs at 80% and petty trade at 65%. The selling of forest products was reported by 55% while agriculture supported only 40% of respondents (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Livelihood sources for respondents in survey areas



The research showed that on the contribution of the livestock species to the livelihoods of the Turkana, 90% of respondents owned sheep and goats. In these areas the goats contributed 90% of household income and 40% of household food while the sheep contributed only 30% of household food. The two livestock species were the most important livestock in contribution to cash income and food at household level (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Contribution of different livestock species to livelihoods of pastoralists in Turkana



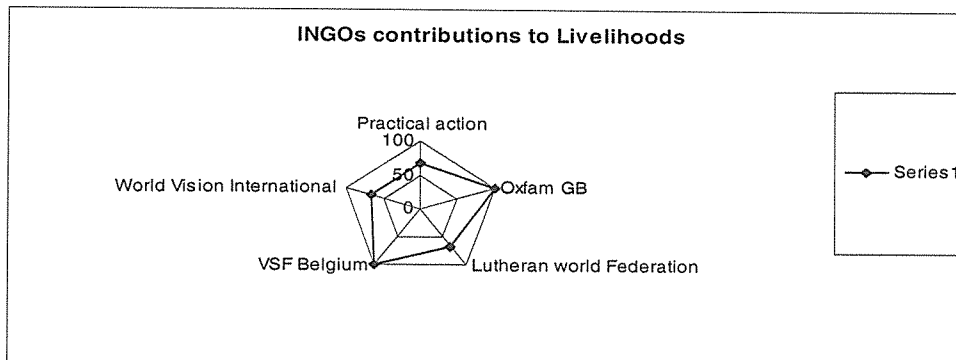
The research results further showed that the local communities targeted by NGO were in different social and wealth categories. The better off people have more camels, cattle and sheep and goats. The poor had very few or none of these livestock species (Table 1)

Table 1: Wealth classes classification in Turkana					
	Better off	Middle	Poor	Very poor	Sedentary
% population	20-10	20-25	45-65		<5%
Household size	6 to 8	6 to 8	5 to 7	5 to 7	5 to 7
Sheep and goats	80-150	50-80	25-40	25-12	8 to 15
Camels	10 to 20	1 to 5	0 to 1	0	0
Cattle	50 to 100	0 to 7	0	0	0 to 3

Source: ALRMPII livelihood report 2008

In the study, 100% of respondents mentioned Oxfam GB and VSF Belgium as the key players in the contributions to livelihoods while 67% of respondents reported World vision International, Practical Action and Lutheran World Federation (Figure 5).

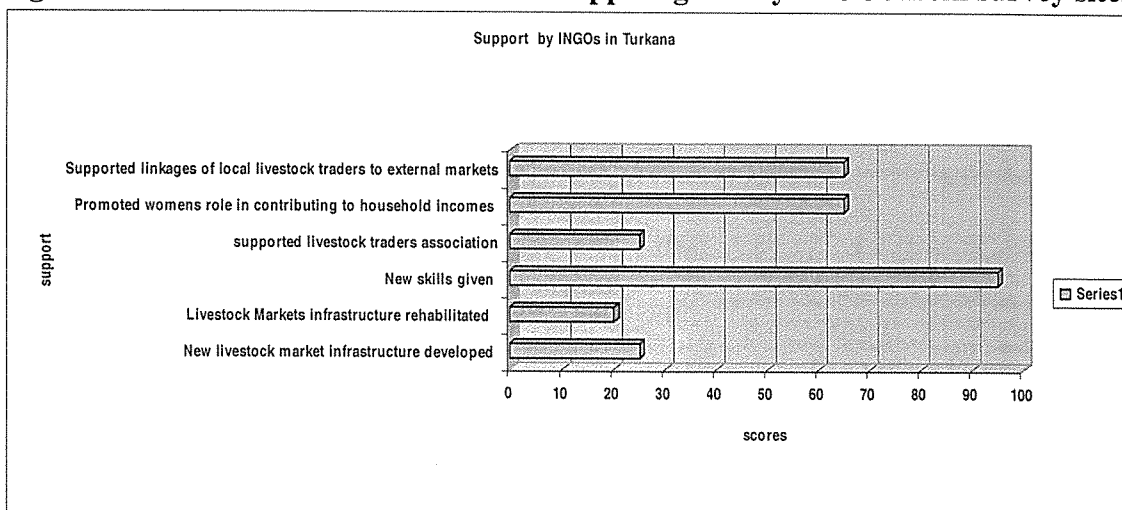
Figure 5: Livelihood Analysis of challenges and interventions by INGOs



Source: Compiled by author from data collected from survey sites

The research results show that capacity building aspect was the most popular support and was mentioned in 95% of survey sites (Figure 6). The others include enhanced income through being linked to livestock markets at 65% of respondents'. The INGOs role in promoting household income by supporting women groups was reported by 65% of the respondents especially in all FGD where women were given a chance to express themselves. The other support was areas specific and was considered minor (Figure 6).

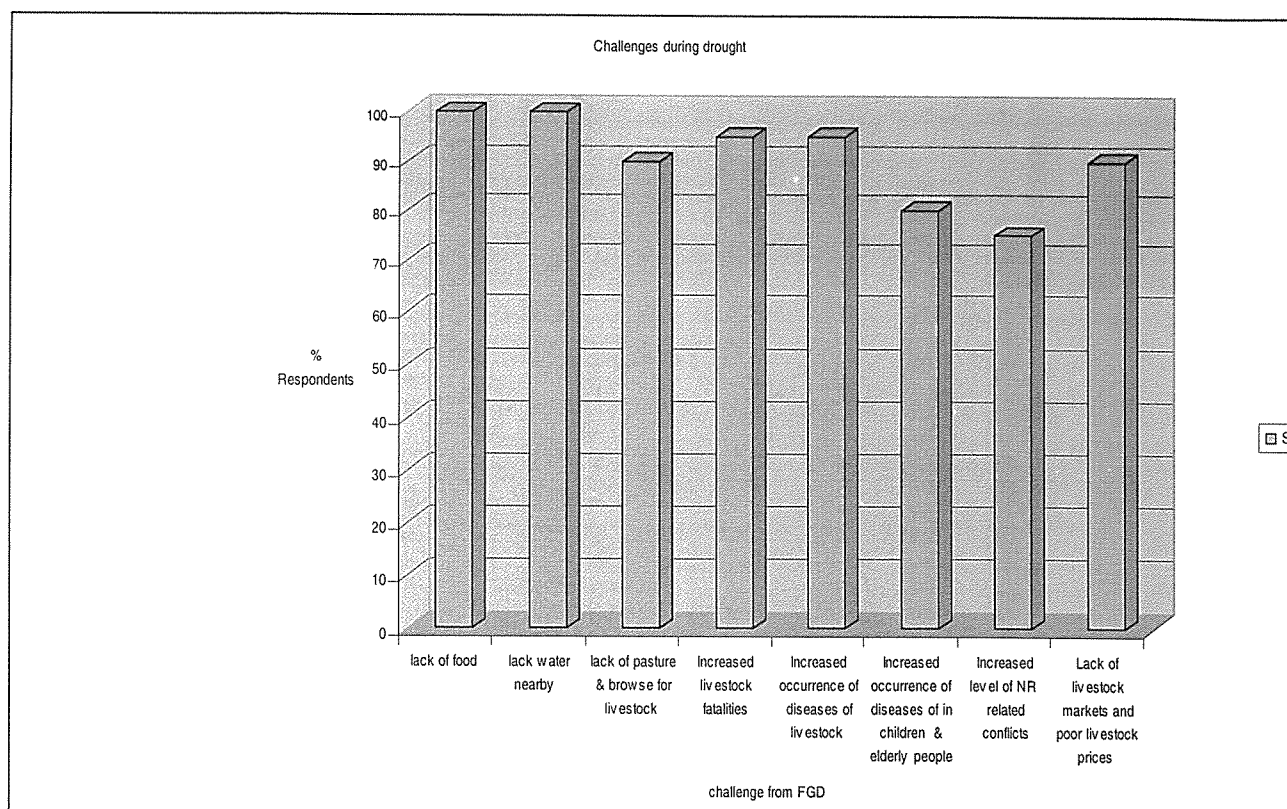
Figure 6: The % scores of the livelihood support given by INGOs from survey sites



Source: Compiled by author from data collected from survey sites

The main problems during drought were as follows; 100% of respondents reported poverty and lack of food, lack of permanent water near by, an increase in diseases of livestock and deaths and inability to buy vet inputs to treat livestock diseases; 65% of respondents mentioned lack of livestock markets and poor prices while 45% reported increase in raids and general insecurity .The others constraints were minor (Figure 7).

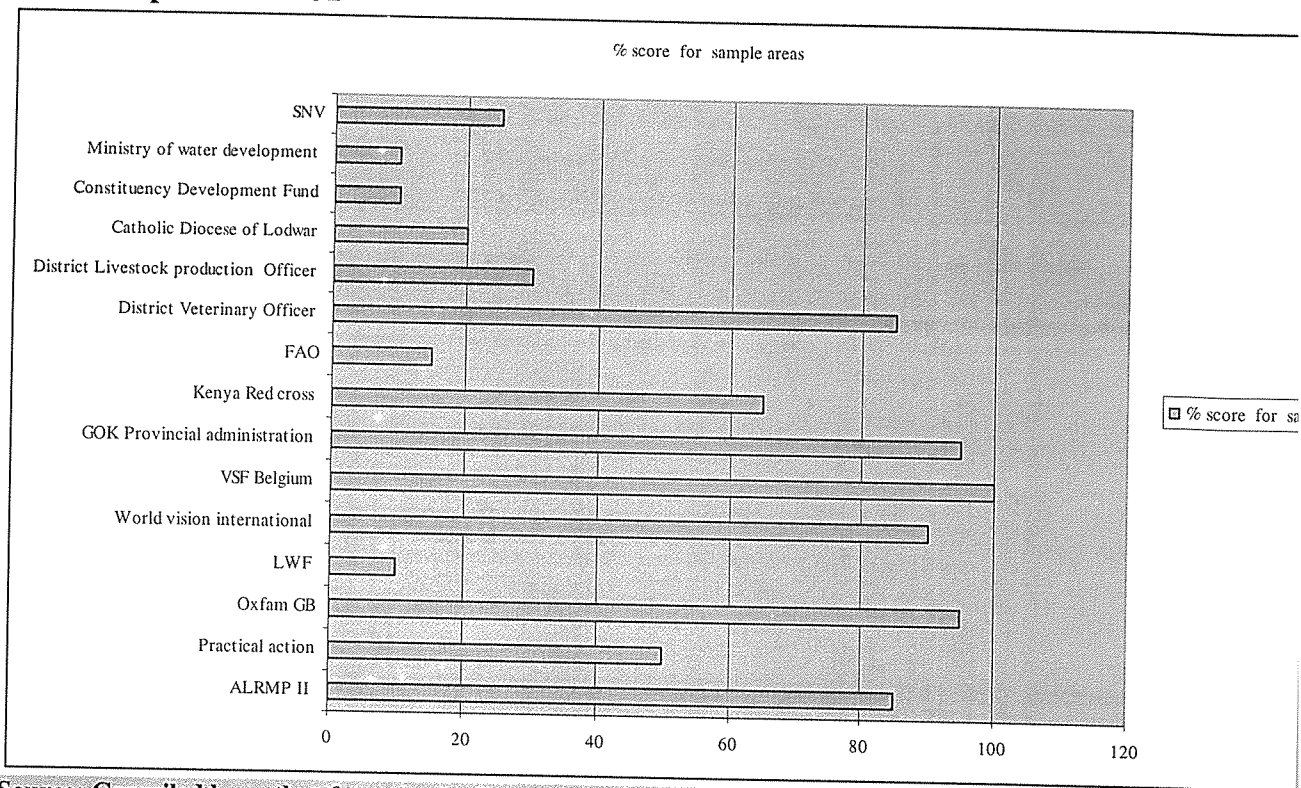
Figure 7: Main problems reported during drought in the sample areas:



Source: Compiled by author from data collected from survey sites

The top five most important organizations that support during drought from the study were VSF Belgium reported by 100% respondents, Oxfam GB 95%, WVI 95% and GOK provincial administration at 95% .The DVO and ALRMPII were reported by 85% of respondents (Figure 8)

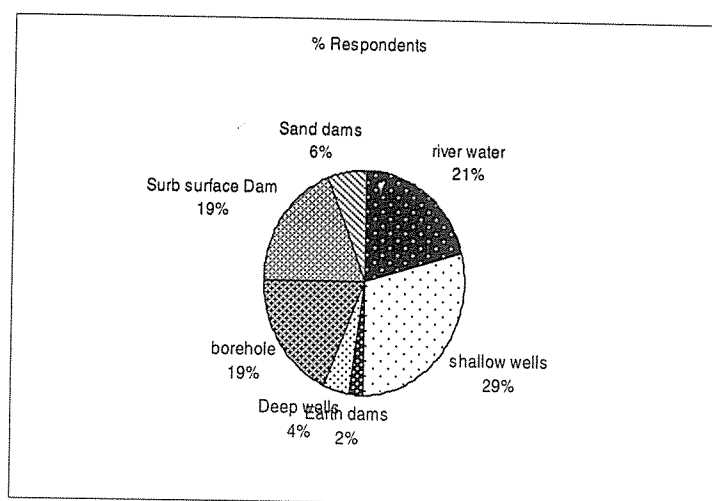
Figure 8: Main organizations that supported during drought in the period 2003-2008 as reported in FGD



Source: Compiled by author from data collected from survey sites

The water sources in survey areas were shallow wells reported by 29% of respondents, River water (river Turkwel) 21% while borehole water sources and subsurface dams were both reported by 19% of respondents (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Water sources in the sample areas



Source: Compiled by author from data collected from survey sites

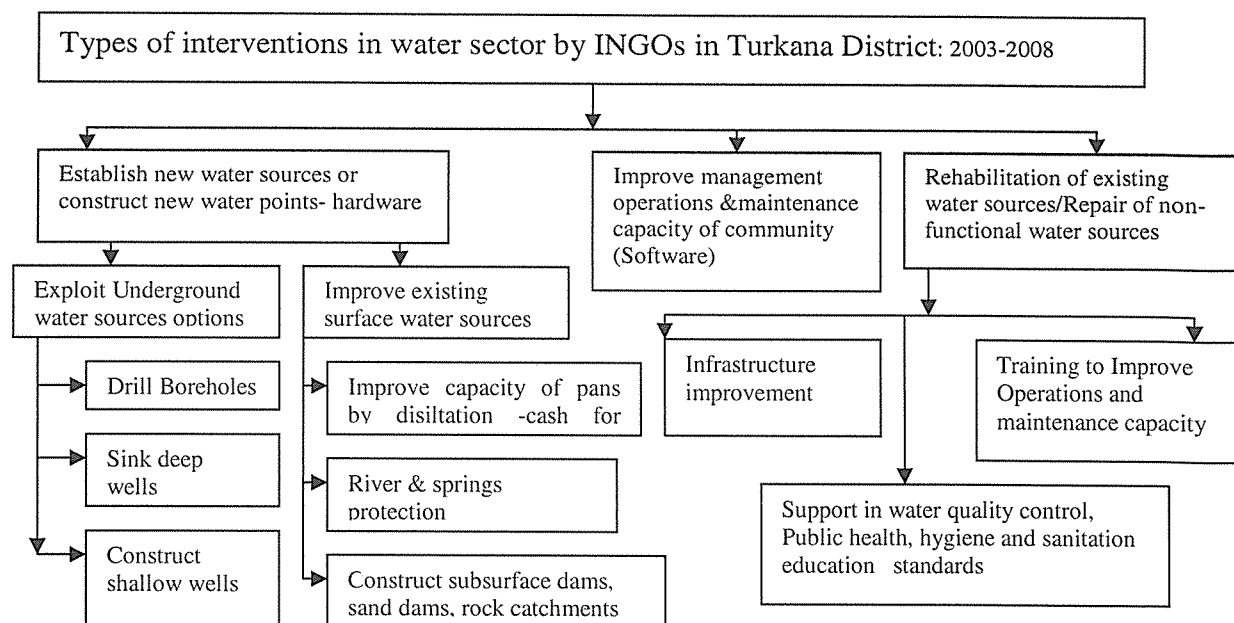
The various categories of water structures and the quantities developed by each of the INGO in the survey areas are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Types of Water structures developed by INGOs in the sample areas

	Type of water point developed	Total number	Responsible INGO
1	Boreholes	5	WVI=3 Practical Action=2
2	Subsurface dams	25	VSF Belgium
3	Shallow wells with Hand pumps	7	VSF Belgium=6/Practical Action=1
4	Protected wells with buckets	1	Practical Action
5	Sand dams	2	VSF Belgium
	Total water structures	40	

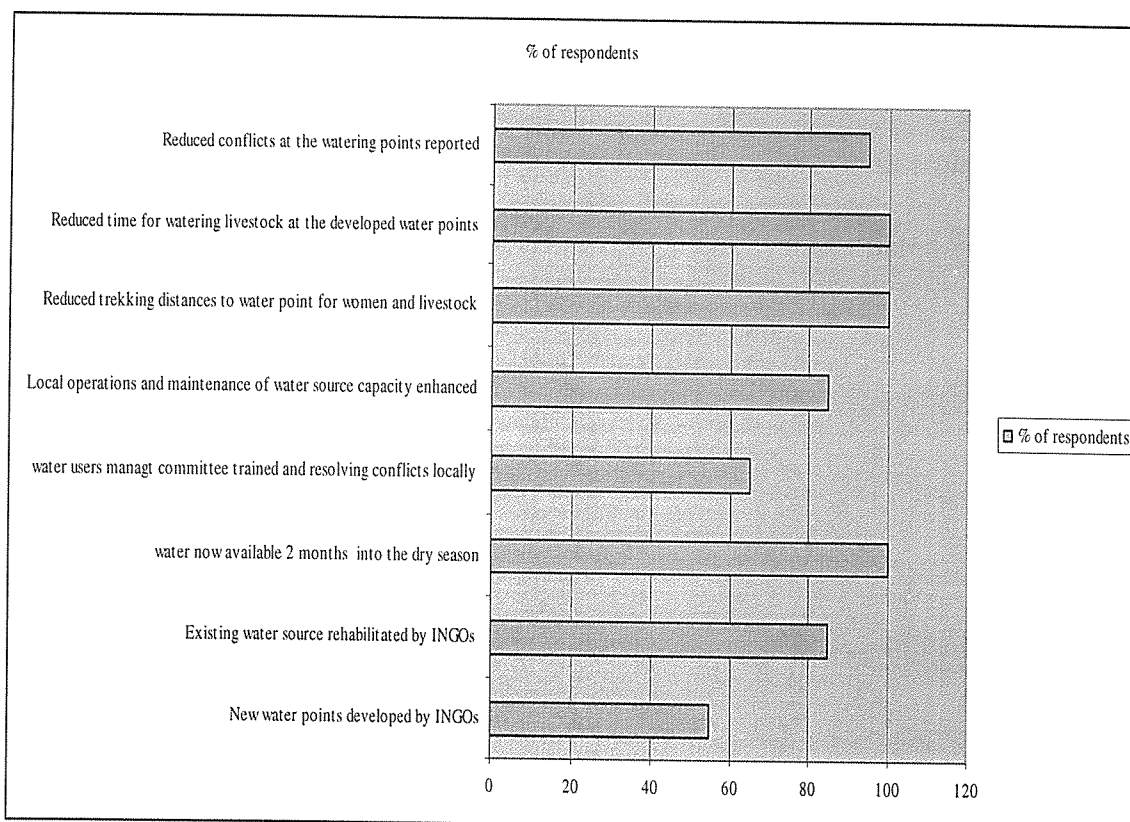
The organizations undertook various types of water interventions. The details of various categories as provided by the respondents are given in Figure 10. The details of benefits from various water interventions in the central region of Turkana are shown as Appendix XIII. It was evident that 5,410 households received water benefitting at least 32,460 people and 1,341,115 heads of livestock.

Figure 10: Water related interventions by INGOs



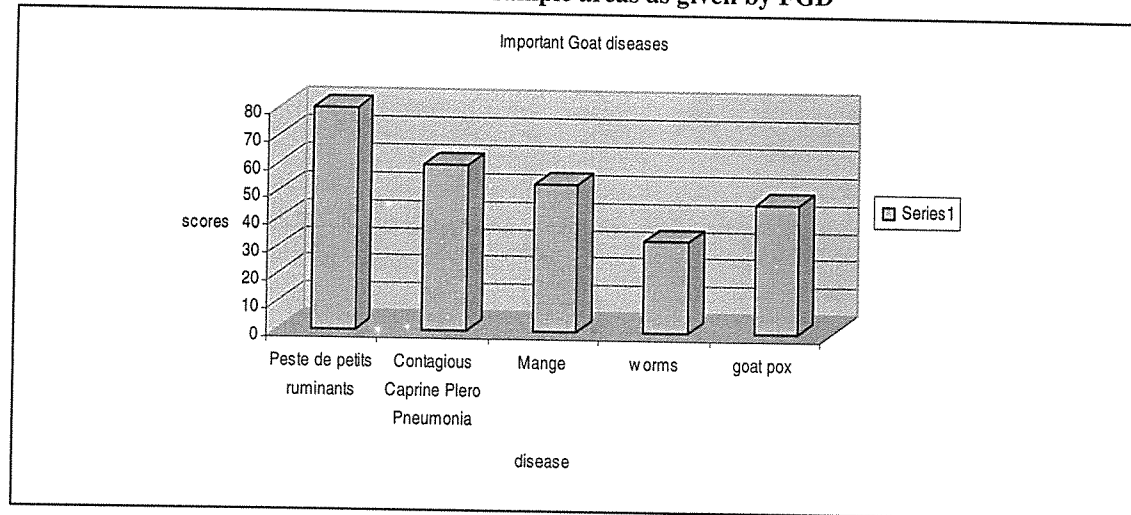
The research revealed that 100% of respondents were able to get water 2 months into the dry season now than before for their livestock, while 100% reported that there was reduced trekking distance for the livestock and women in search of water and at the watering points there was reduced time in watering livestock .85% respondents reported reduced conflict at the watering points while another 85% claimed that their capacity to manage the developed water points had been enhanced (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Benefits from developed water points as per FGD in survey areas



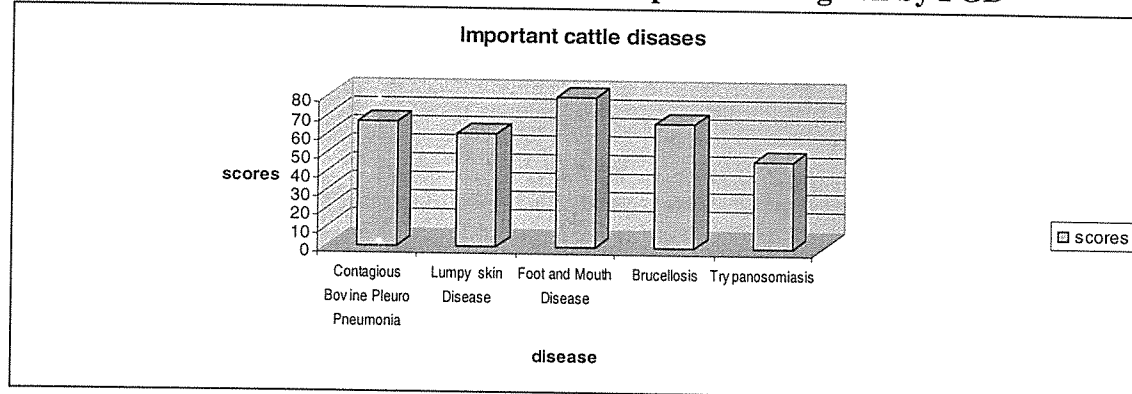
Source: Compiled by author from data collected from survey sites

Figure 12: Important Goat diseases in the sample areas as given by FGD



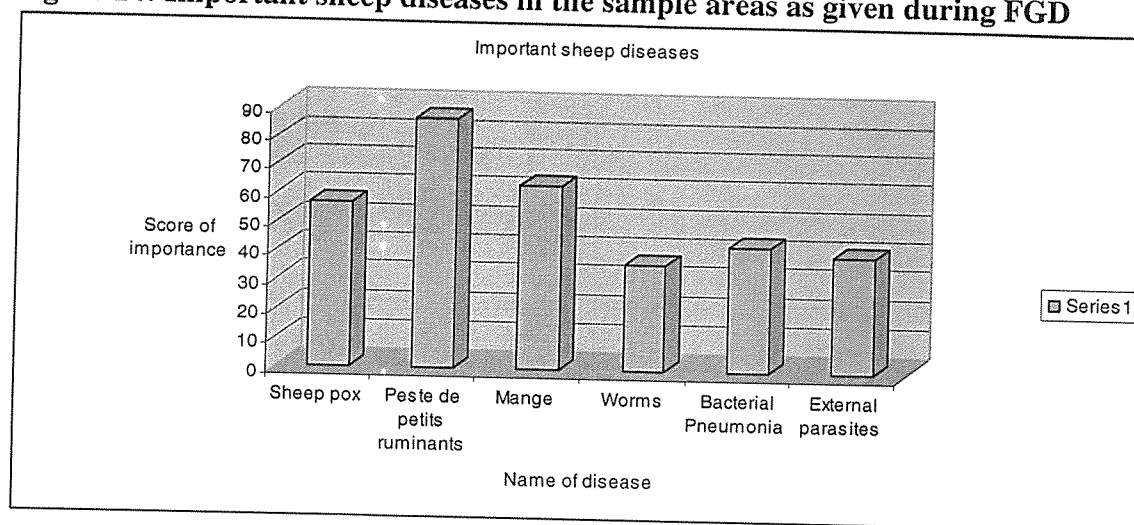
The study showed that important diseases for cattle from respondents were FMD 80%, CBPP 67%, Brucellosis 67%, LSD 60%, and Trypanosomiasis 47%(Figure 13).

Figure 13: Important cattle diseases in the sample areas as given by FGD



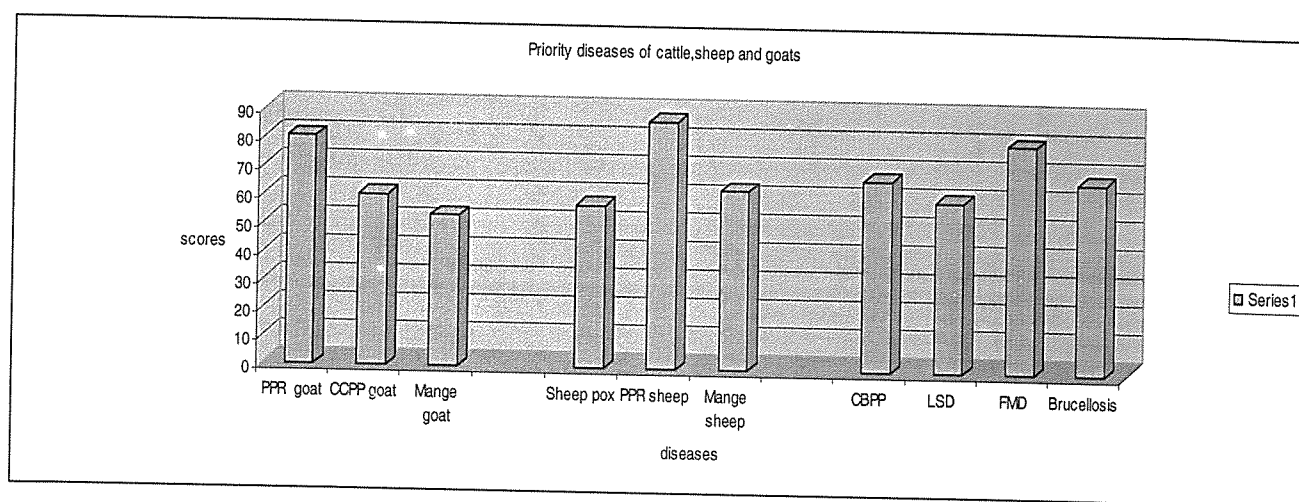
The important diseases in surveyed areas in sheep were PPR at 87%, mange 63%, sheep pox at 57%, bacterial pneumonia-43% and external parasites at 40% (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Important sheep diseases in the sample areas as given during FGD



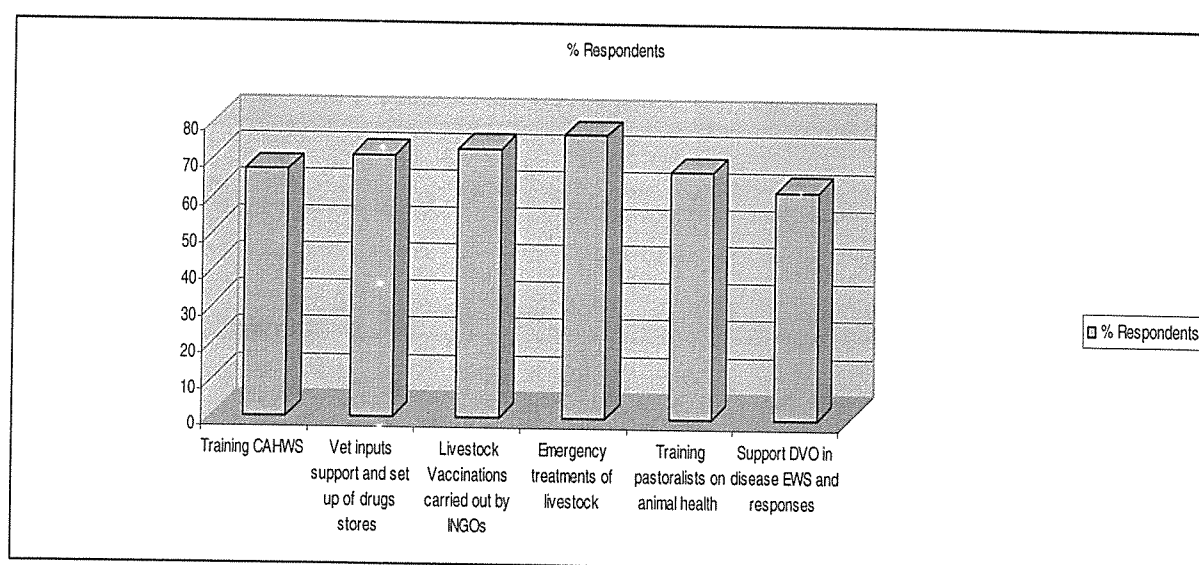
The priority diseases in cattle for intervention as per the respondents were FMD, Brucellosis, and CBPP and LSD. Those of goats included PPR; CCPP and Mange while in sheep it emerged PPR, Mange and sheep pox as important (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Priority diseases in cattle sheep and goats in the sample areas



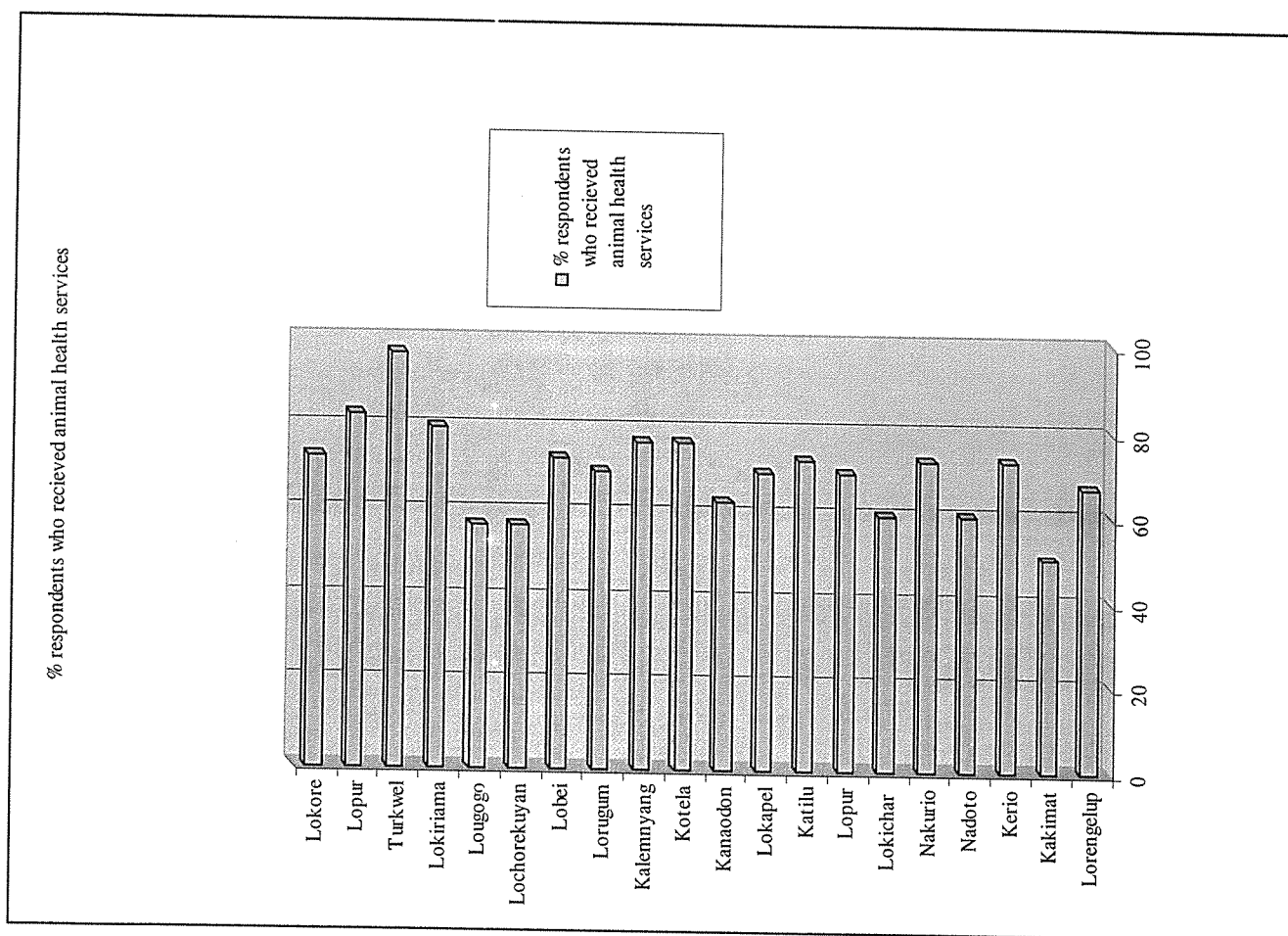
The respondents revealed that on the support provided by INGOs in animal health services, 67% reported the training of CAHWS, 71% were supported in provision of vet inputs in needy remote areas, 73% livestock emergency responses, 67% reported training pastoralists to enhance their capacity in managing various challenges; 62% reported support to the public DVO in undertaking disease surveillance for early detection of diseases and early response (. Figure 16).

Figure 16: The kinds of Animal health services provided by INGOs in survey areas



The study showed that at least 50% of respondents received support in livestock health services offered by INGOs with more than 65% claiming satisfaction over the quality of services offered (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Number of respondents who received animal health services support from INGO



Source: Compiled by author from data collected from survey sites

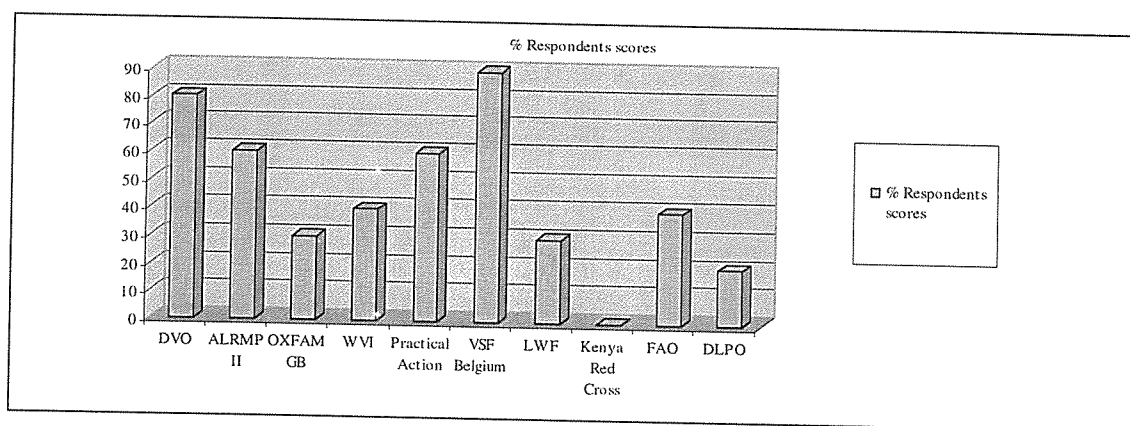
The survey showed that the INGO facilitated training of 212 CAHWS to serve needy areas; sponsored 8 students from key strategic areas for training in animal health and empowered communities using 37 pastoralists field schools approach benefiting over 1000 pastoralists. They also facilitated in 25 emergency responses to livestock diseases as well as setting up of 12 drug stores that provided vet inputs to the under served areas of high livestock concentration. All the organizations supported the DVO, in early responses to diseases where 31 missions were conducted. The responses as per the respondents led to early detection and timely arrest of diseases spread. The INGOs supported DVS policy of animal health service delivery by facilitating 13 monitoring mission (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Livestock health promotion related interventions by INGOs between 2003-2008 in Turkana District

	Nature of interventions in support of livestock health	VSF Belgium	Practical Action	Oxfam GB	World Vision Internationa l	Lutheran World Federation	Total
1	Trained para-veterinarians - community by animal health workers (CAHWS)	123	24	15	32	18	212
2	Sponsored students for 2 years" training in animal health	8	0	0	0	0	8
3	Promoted PFS extension using trained CAHWS as facilitators to improve livestock management skills	30	3	4	0	0	37
4	Trained pastoralists , herders, and livestock owners on animal health care and disease control (# of sessions held))	60	30	12	24	36	162
5	Provided emergency support to livestock during drought and from disease epidemics (# responses)	8	4	4	5	4	25
6	Supported establishment of vet drugs stores in remote livestock rearing areas to promote access to essential vet inputs(# stores established)	5	2	2	1	3	13
7	Supported DVO Turkana in disease surveillance, early diagnosis for early response missions (# of missions)	10	3	5	7	6	31
8	Facilitated DVS missions to monitor livestock health responses and technical support	6	0	1	1	5	13
Source: Compiled by author from project final evaluation reports and key informant Interviews							

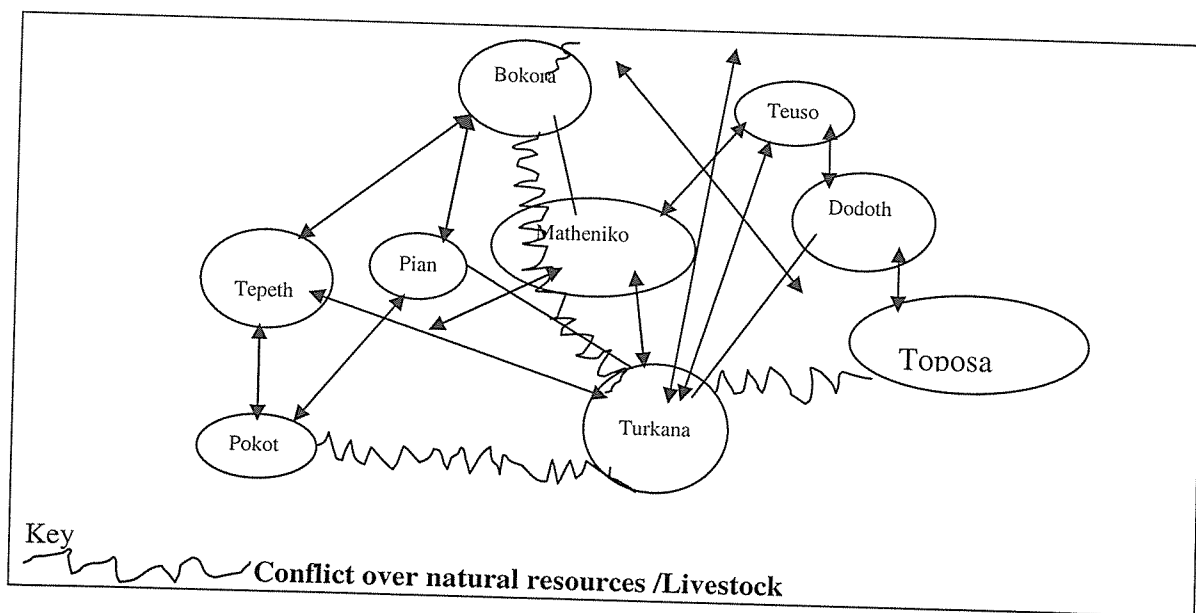
The research highlighted that there were 10 organizations mentioned as important in animal health service delivery during FGD. Further probing and matrix scoring revealed that only five were key in support to animal health services in the samples areas. These were VSF Belgium the DVO, Practical Action, World Vision International and ALRMP (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Contribution of organization towards animal health services in sample areas



While the Turkana community interact by sharing grazing resources with some of the neighbouring communities indicated it emerged that their relationships were as varied as the neighbours in question. The nature of interactions is given in Figure 20. The details of actual geographical borders are given in the Appendix VIII. Some of the neighbours compete for grazing resources and led to conflicts as indicated in the interactions map (Figure 20).

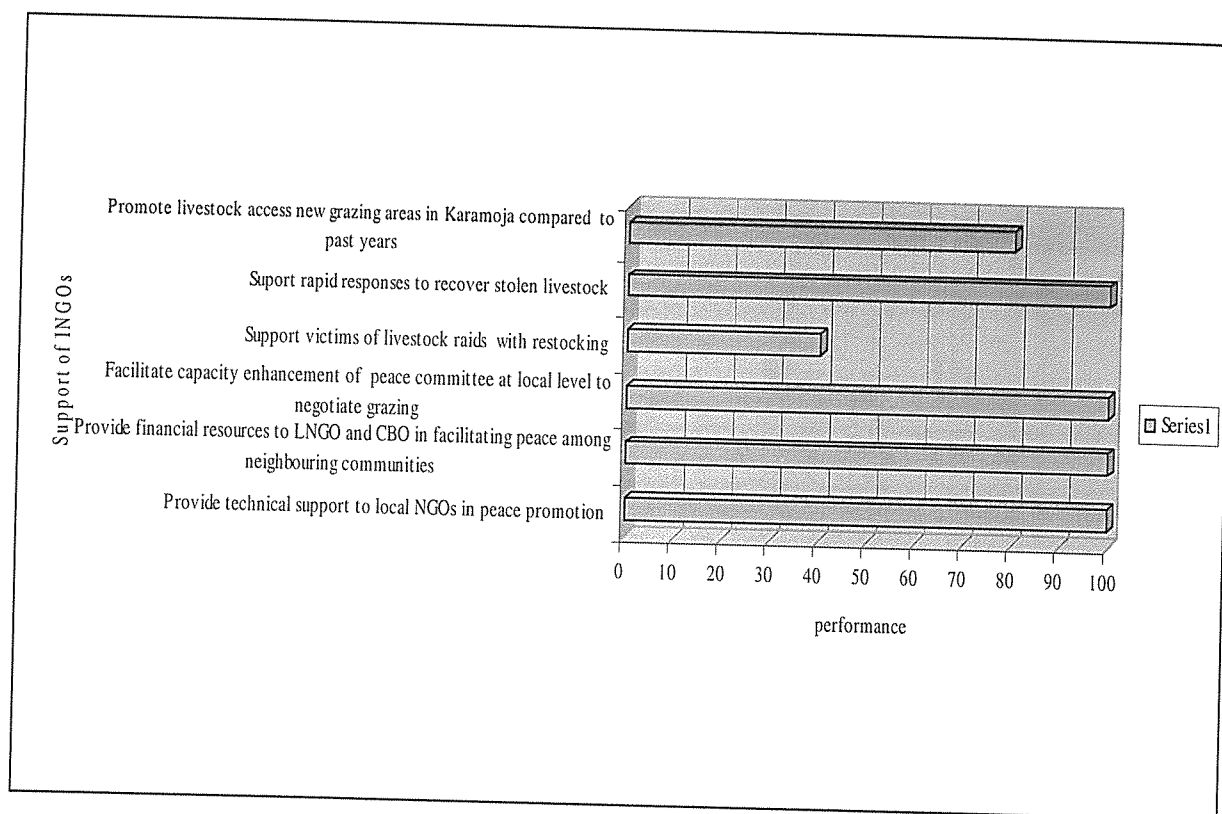
Figure 20: Venn diagram showing main pastoralists' communities bordering Turkana and interactions over grazing resources



4.4 Contribution towards peace building efforts:

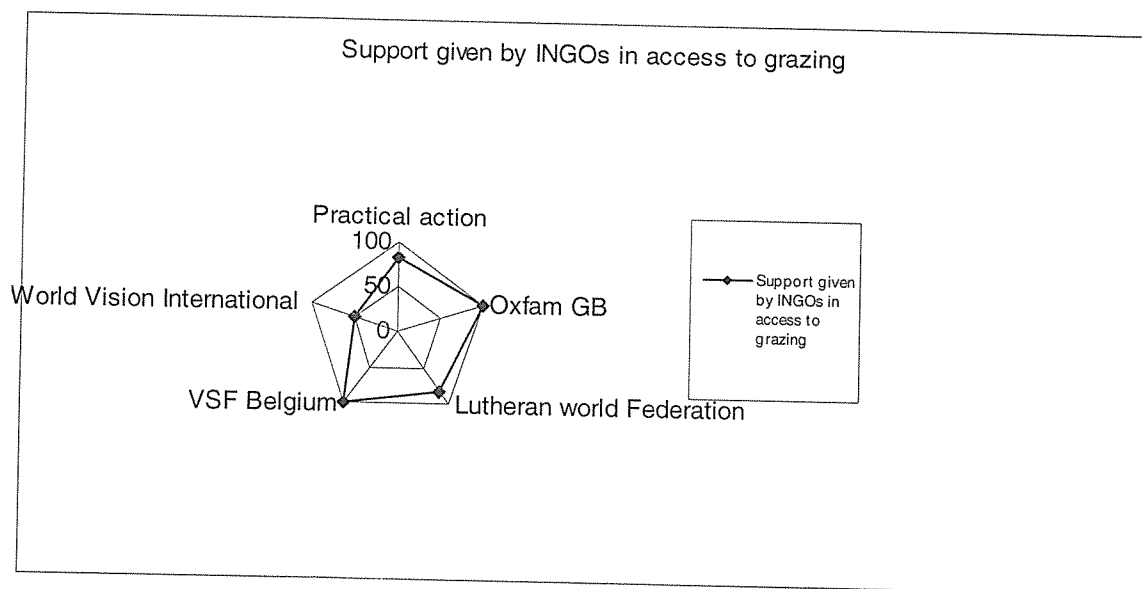
The study revealed that there were various types of contributions by INGOs to the local NGOs that included, financial support, logistical support in facilitation of peace meetings, catalysts in promotion of rapid responses and support in accessing to new grazing areas (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Contribution of NGOs towards peace building and conflict mitigation initiatives



The respondents revealed that the organizations that supported them access new grazing were, Oxfam GB 100% , VSF Belgium 100%.In the same rating Practical Action and LWF each scored 83% in the support they gave to pastoralists in accessing new grazing through promotion of peace building initiatives .WVI was rated at 50% (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Performance of INGOs in support of access to grazing as given in FGD

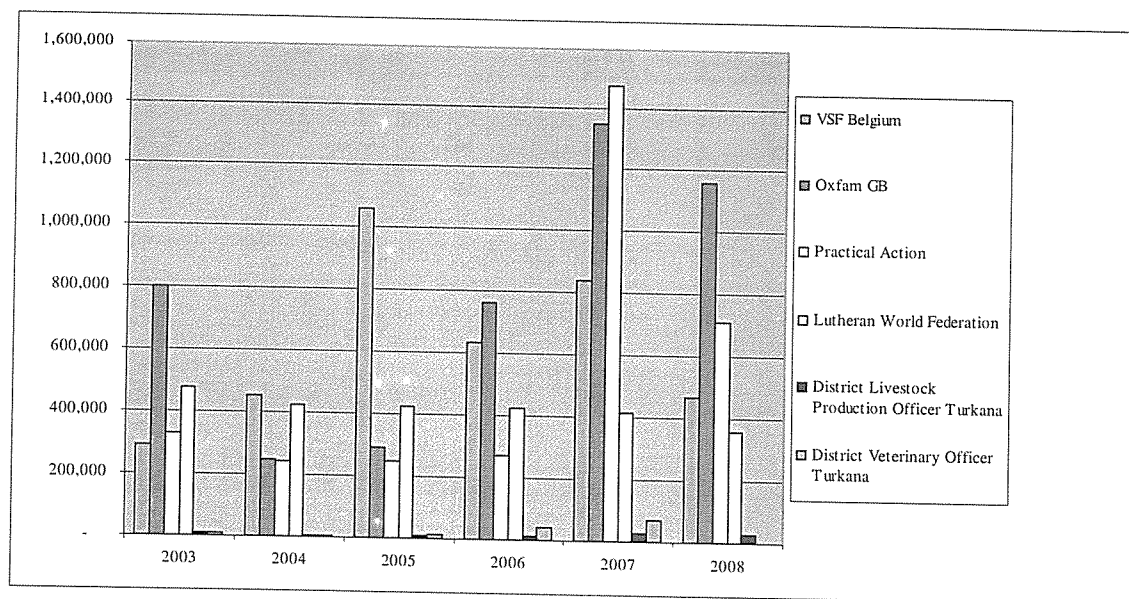


Financial contribution of INGOs

The study showed that the INGOs mobilized financial resources and contributed towards the welfare of livestock owners (Figure 23 and Table 3).

The mobilized financial resources from various donors supported livestock and livelihood related challenges clearly giving hope where the GOK funds were negligible and far below the expected levels (Figure 23).

Figure 23: Financial contributions of organizations towards development & emergency projects in Turkana during the period 2003-2008 in USD



All the INGOs combined contributed 98 % (14.13 Million USD) of the total share of the funds while the livestock department only contributed the balance of 2 % (232,859USD) for livestock development and emergency responses in Turkana during the period under review (Table 3).

Table 3: Financial contribution of organizations towards development & emergency projects in Turkana during the period 2003-2008 in USD

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total funds
VSF Belgium	288,386	452,623	1,055,911	634,921	840,289	468,345	3,740,475
Oxfam GB	797,654	248,400	288,675	763,000	1,347,152	1,155,042	4,599,923
Practical Action	330,000	245,000	250,000	270,000	1,474,300	708,000	3,277,300
Lutheran World Federation	476,650	421,650	424,650	421,650	416,650	356,650	2,517,900
District Livestock Production Officer Turkana	7,902	6,139	9,030	11,956	28,262	26,987	90,276
District Veterinary Officer Turkana	10,618	4,511	13,729	44,662	69,063		142,583
Total funds per year	1,911,210	1,378,323	2,041,995	2,146,189	4,175,716	2,715,024	14,368,457

Source: Compiled by author from key Informant Interviews with project staff and final evaluation reports.

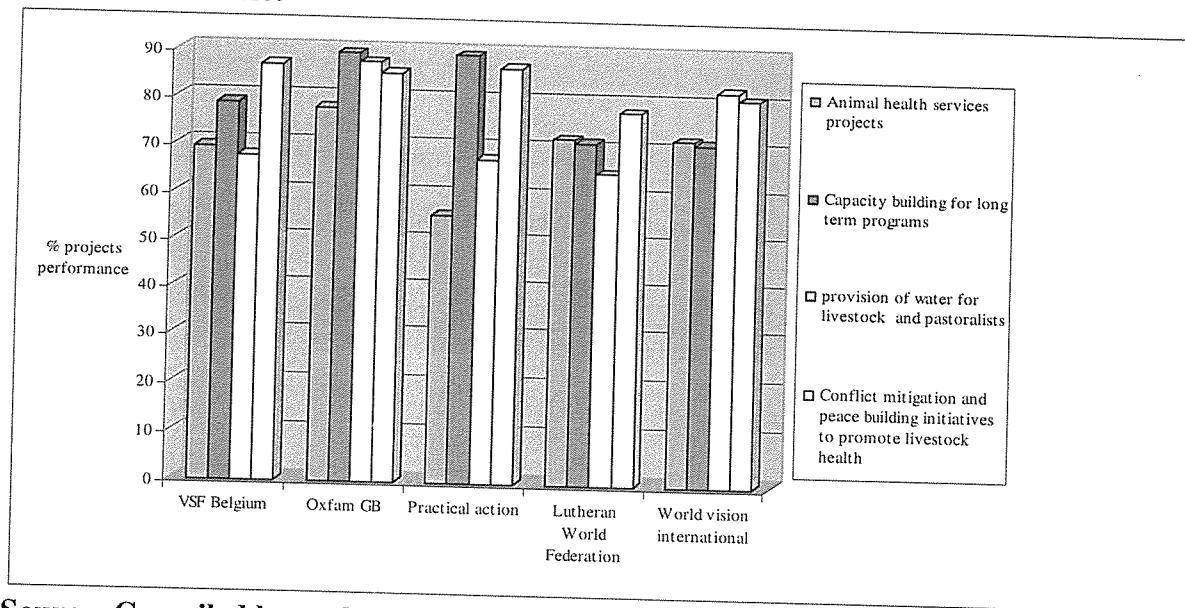
According to the survey all the INGOs performed fairly well with average score of between 72 % and 85% as per the respondents in the survey areas (Table 4).

Table 4: Showing results of project performance on four key areas that enhanced livestock survival in Turkana District

Table 4	% scores of INGO from analysis of the responses				
Type of intervention	VSF Belgium	Oxfam GB	Practical action	Lutheran World Federation	World vision international
Animal health services projects	69	78	56	72	72
Capacity building for long term programs	79	89	89	71	71
Provision of water for livestock and pastoralists	68	88	68	65	83
Conflict mitigation and peace building initiatives to promote livestock health	87	85	87	78	81
Average scores for each NGO performance	76	85	75	72	77
Source: Compiled by author from questionnaire on projects performance					

The results on INGOs performance indicated that all the five INGOs contributed significantly towards animal health services, capacity building for long term programs, provision of water to pastoralists and livestock and conflict mitigation and peace building initiatives which combined to enhance livestock health and survival (Figure 24).

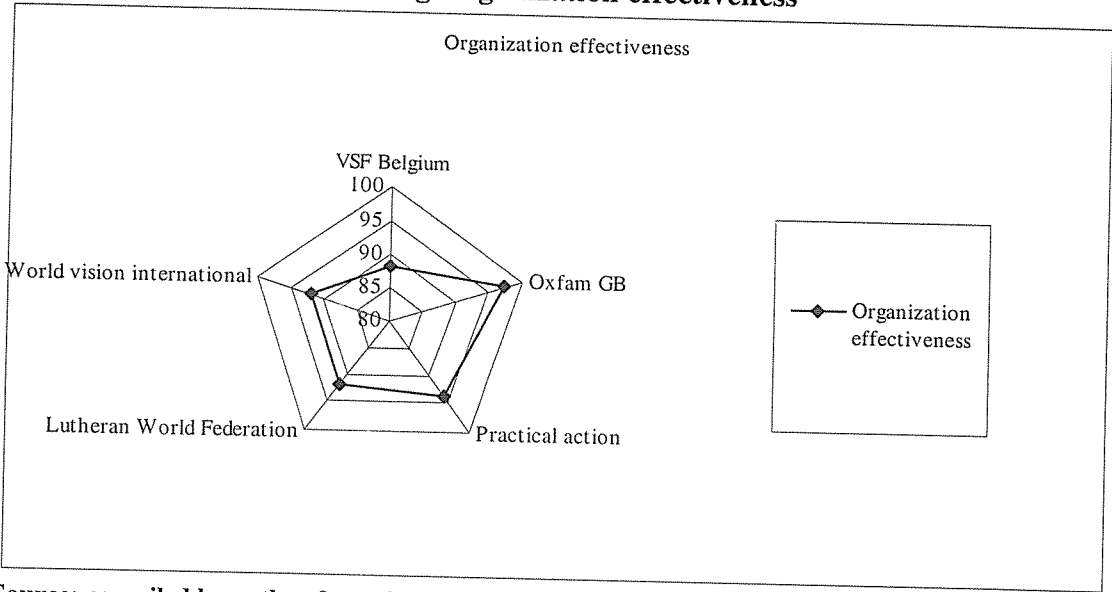
Figure 24: Projects performance in four key areas that enhanced livestock survival in Turkana District



Source; Compiled by author from analysis of questionnaire on projects performance

Results on the management effectiveness indicated that Oxfam GB was leading with 97%, PA had 94%, WVI and LWF had 92 % while VSF Belgium had 88 %(Figure25). The main evidence from these results is that the management of all INGOs was focused in serving the needy in Turkana.

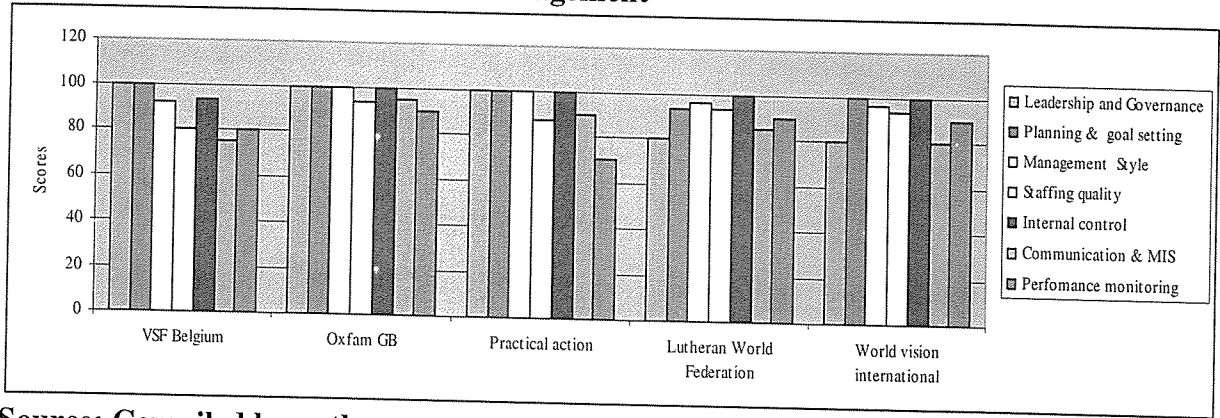
Figure 25: Spider web showing Organization effectiveness



Source: compiled by author from Questionnaire with management of INGOs

The performance of the INGOs revealed that they did extremely well with planning and internal controls in all organizations. The monitoring of performance and communication systems had the largest variation among the organizations with a range of 20% between the least and the highest (Figure 26).

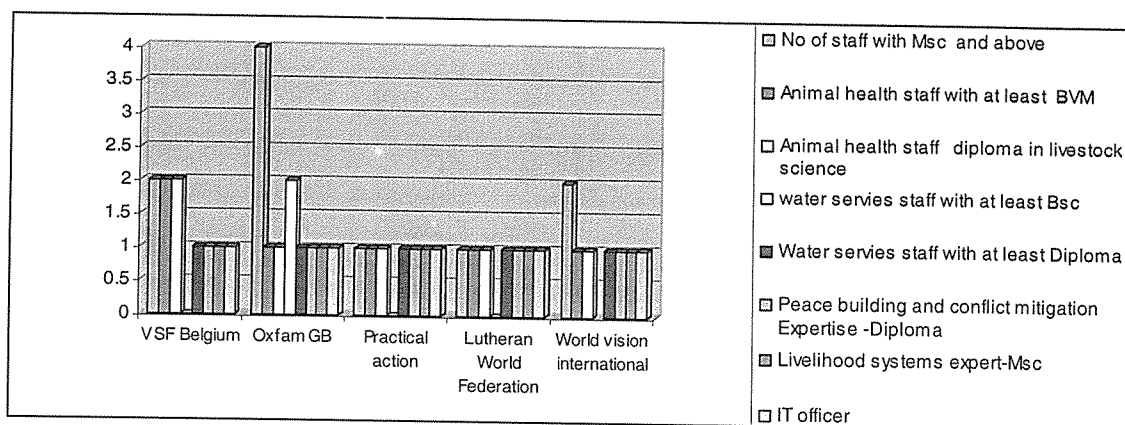
Figure 26: Performance of INGO management



Source; Compiled by author from analysis of questionnaire on projects performance

The inventory of staff skills and expertise revealed that all the INGO were able to recruit and retain highly competent and experienced staff that ensured good performance of their projects. Each discipline had well experienced staff that translated into high outputs (Figure 28).

Figure 28: Inventory of the skills of the INGOs staff in the sectors relevant to livestock survival in Turkana



Source; Compiled by author from analysis of questionnaire on projects performance

Careful scrutiny and undertaking of costs benefit analysis on various projects undertaken by the INGO was undertaken. It emerged clearly that the costs benefit ratio of the projects undertaken was favorable (Table 6). The results of these five projects analyzed indicate an efficient system of delivery where donor funds benefitted many needy persons.

able 3: Cost benefit analysis of various development projects undertaken by INGOs in Turkana								
Name of project	Nature project	Project period	Donor	Budget in USD	Implementing organization	Target beneficiaries	Actual beneficiaries	Cost Benefit Ratio
Drought preparedness project	water development for pastoralists	2007-2008	ECHO	1,197,000	Practical action	20,000	21,500	1:55
Turkana Emergency livestock Offtake	Purchase and slaughter drought affected small stock	Nov2004-Feb2005	World bank through GOK ALRMP II	120,000	VSF Belgium	20,000	22,410	1:05
Turkana Livestock redistribution (Restocking) project	Purchase and redistribution of livestock to vulnerable HH	May 2007-September 2007	CERF/FAO	159,972	VSF Belgium	58,980	46,656	1:13
Drought mitigation Initiative	water development for pastoralists in Turkana	2008-2011	European Commission	2,660,000	Oxfam GB	80,000	ONGOING	1:33
Northern Turkana Drought Mitigation project	water and public Health	November 2006 to December 2007	ECHO	874,735	Oxfam GB	50,000	48,900	1:17

Source; Compiled by author from project reports

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

The study clearly showed that five international NGOs that contributed to livestock health and survival were Oxfam GB, Practical Action, Lutheran World Federation, World Vision International and VSF Belgium. They worked closely with the Government of Kenya Departments of veterinary services and water resources development .The Government personnel provided the technical support while the INGOs provided the logistics and financial resources.

The INGOs played key roles in facilitating mutual community support .Their contributions through new appropriate technology, material and financial resources, technical support all ensured herds were well managed and communities had access to markets which are all closely interlinked to livestock survival and community wellbeing.

The programmes were successfully implemented and all the INGOs contributed 98% of all the Financial resources while the government of Kenya only contributed 2% with its officers providing the technical support. The success of the INGOs efforts was largely due to proper planning and coordination, wide consultations amongst partners and with beneficiaries, effective supervision and monitoring, efficient management of logistics, human and financial resources.

Generally, the set targets in the animal health support, community based animal health workers were trained and supported in provision inputs for animal health services delivery in remote and insecure areas.

The projects promoted access to water point's greatly reducing conflicts , reducing trekking distances between grazing and water sites as well as reducing watering time for livestock which was done by young girls and women. The efforts in conflict mitigation and peace building led to new areas that were underutilized being made available for grazing. Livestock were saved from death of starvation through community dialogue

meetings that allowed pastoralists utilize browse and graze in former insecure areas. These achievements enabled pastoralists' build their herds and contributed to strengthening the household economy.

Although the study showed that there were gains from INGO interventions, they were largely obscured by the persistent drought, traditional livestock based raiding /conflicts and frequent outbreaks of new livestock diseases such as PPR.

The following are the main challenges faced by INGOs as they served communities in Turkana:

The occurrence of frequent droughts reduced recovery time for communities and gains made during development initiatives. The absence of strong disaster preparedness projects worked negatively against the target people.

The effort of the many INGOs though commendable was at times poorly coordinated and lack of good governance at the local level reduced the impacts of the interventions on the beneficiaries.

The increased pastoralists population and mushrooming of new settlements interfered with grazing management .The access to dry season grazing reserves was reduced as people had started new politically instigated centres destroying browse that could support the livestock .

There was poor project sustainability for most of the development type of interventions. The general poverty levels prevailing within the district inhibits community's economic ability to sustain water facilities installed for their benefits. Although Turkana pastoralists have assets in form of livestock, they operate at the periphery of the cash economy, since they do not see this resource from a business point of view. When contributions are required to maintain community assets, livestock is usually provided and sold to gain money for such services. This situation constrains quick response to operations and maintenance of such water facilities and when the numbers are small this hinders their effective participation and blocks sustainability efforts. The INGOs encountered challenges in designing and delays in start of projects as they had to engage communities at a much longer period.

The frequent droughts hindered the progress in livestock sector. As result of the frequent droughts, emergency operations carried out by the government, INGOs and development partners have provided free goods and services, thereby giving the impression that development can only occur with this type of assistance. A serious dependency syndrome has been embedded in the Turkana community's way of life and this hinders active contribution of money when called upon to sustain efforts of INGOs. Free goods and services undermine longer term development efforts and INGOs had to rethink their designs and community engagement.

The ongoing policy reforms in all the sectors of the economy including water aimed at reduced involvement of the government in operations of projects and creating environment for peoples' and private sector participation. Lack of awareness in these changes has affected sustainability of projects since people still wait for the government or NGOs to operate their projects. For example, the Water Resources Management Authority requires that each project extracting water from a river to pay an annual fee of shs. 2,000; and this has been a challenge. The reduction in number of veterinary personnel has reduced the number available to help needy communities hence making the unmet needs of service providers enormous beyond the reach of INGOs.

In Turkana some of the social cultural practices have hampered livestock development. The raiding culture has been the major cause of insecurity for INGOs staffs who have suffered at times by avoiding areas that are grossly insecure for any development work. Culturally, the responsibility to draw water for domestic and livestock use rests with women and young girls, but their exclusion from discussions and decision making leaves the fate of water facilities to the males. This has been a challenge when gender based training and mainstreaming is not undertaken.

Insecurity that is common in many areas has been a big head ache for all the development players in Turkana. The areas served by the INGO are extremely insecure with armed people at times attacking the NGO staff especially near the international borders. This force the INGO to spend a lot of resources on car hire for armed police escorts while serving communities in such insecure areas.

The INGOs operations are highly donor dependent. The INGOs are dependent on few donors for their funds and in most cases they have to tailor projects to conform to the donor requirements. They lack independence in approach to issues of the communities and have to conform to the donor requirements and standards.

The presence of internal management and governance problems in INGO hinder the level of performance. The INGOs at times have internal governance, leadership and management problems .When the top managers leave due to their nature of contracts, gaps exist which at times affect their performance as office bearers adapt to their new environments.

The NGOs have inadequate capacity to engage in policy debate at the national level.

Most of the INGOs in the survey with exception of Oxfam GB had inadequate capacity to engage effectively in policy processes especially for the pro poor policies and skills to engage with the state in a constructive manner. The main issues that impede the effective participation and influencing by INGO of Parliament include insufficient time and capacity to engage in the law making process. Most of the NGO staff are busy implementing projects and have no time or lack of know or information on legal process, to enable them produce quality submissions, that can contribute to law making process which sometimes is exclusive to the Parliament.

The relationship with government authorities at times is associated with mistrust and problematic in nature hence delaying the services to the needy people. A problematic relationship (sometimes unsupportive policy or legal regime) with some departments of the state and mutual suspicion between the INGOs and the state exist. There has been inadequate sharing of information between INGOs and government agencies .This has caused inequality between the two partners in development. The INGOs should also be more transparent and accountable to their various constituencies. The relationship as seen by different Government agencies varies from partners in development ;well-intentioned charities ;providing links to the grass roots; competitors to government ; political parties in disguise as well as self-selected talking shops.

Since NGO depend on donors, they have inadequate funds and resources to meet their services. Inadequate funding makes their activities unpredictable and often unsustainable

.The scope of coverage by INGOs has been dictated by the funds received from donors. In most cases the funding cycle and duration determines the scope of activities and in most cases INGOs are unable to negotiate their own terms of engagement since they are only dependent on the few donors. A disempowering and sometimes patronizing relationship with their donors or other forms of funding partners occur. Donors such as ECHO who have been supporting INGOs have insisted on short projects of emergency nature with no link to recovery of development projects. This has left INGOs to seek for other donors to build on emergency projects and this has not always been easy. This has been worsened by increased competition for donors funding in the phase of donor fatigue. INGOs have been faced with fewer opportunities for donor funding especially at this time when many humanitarian crisis occur leaving out the traditional chronic cases of complex conflict as it happens in Turkana unattended by the traditional donors.

A few cases of corruption of NGO management have been reported. Lack of accountability in use of donor funds has been a problem where funds are diverted for personal interests and not for charitable work by those in management positions.

There has been occasional political leaders' interference with the targeting of community for support. This political interference of the leadership on the NGO work reduces effectiveness of these organizations.

Recommendations

1. Studies on climate change adaptations should be undertaken to ensure livelihood security and survival of livestock.
2. The INGOs should lobby for legal, institutional and policy framework that ensure more resources allocation by both the Government and development actors in order to develop appropriate infrastructure and services that can open up the Turkana for livestock development
3. In order to face the drought challenge the development players should develop strong drought preparedness projects for the pastoralists to build their capacity and improve resilience in the face of frequent droughts and livestock diseases with the supporting policy reforms.

4. The social cultural development of the community should be enhanced through capacity building that ensure change of attitude and promotion of cultural practices and values that are in line with justice and respect of human rights and live.
5. The government must provide adequate security for its citizens even in remote areas for the pastoralists like other tax payers.
6. The development actors and governments of the region should provide a suitable policy framework that support community mobility in order to ensure access to water and grazing for the livestock.
7. INGOs and development partners should support community projects that have partnerships with private sector to ensure they are sustainable in nature with a view to decreasing donor dependency in the long run. The community should be empowered within their recognized social networks and local institutions to manage their livestock and other resources in sustainable manner.
8. The INGO management must develop internal control mechanisms of quality systems in financial and resources use with accountability and respect the values of transparency and integrity to all their constituents.
9. The communities should be empowered on policy debates with the aim of demanding services from the service providers and participate in forums through their representatives to influence policies made on issues that affect them.
10. There should be regular forums and communication between the government and INGOs, development partners to discuss issues of common interest with a view to enhancing trust, mutual support and encourage transparency in service delivery.
11. INGOs must integrate conflict mitigation as part of all their programming and incorporate it in the design of all the projects to reduce the restrictions that hinder livestock accessing the dry season grazing areas irrespective of the international boundaries. Efforts should be put in place to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to manage conflict between pastoral groups and others, and enable practical early warning of conflicts and rapid response through the provision of adequate funding and resources. This should build on existing traditional conflict-resolution mechanisms.

12. There capacity of livestock keepers should be enhanced in early detection of notorious diseases through early warning signs and coordination of the efforts for impending hazards and mechanism put in place such as contingency plans for early response to minimize losses from the same.
13. The development players must go out of their way and improve livestock marketing and animal health services to livestock keepers in an appropriate and sustainable manner. INGOs must promote proper herd management in the conflict prone areas as they improve community resilience to various challenges in their fragile environment.
14. All INGOs including CSO operating in Turkana should recognize and protect pastoralists' land and resource rights, ensuring that women have equal rights to men and recognizing that pastoralism depends on freedom of movement for herds between pastures and water sources.
15. All efforts should be put in place to end inappropriate development policies aimed at pastoralists, including encouraging settling communities through inappropriate bore-hole drilling and the assignment of fixed grazing lands to pastoralist communities. Development players need to empower pastoralist communities to influence policy and implementation at the national level, including the planning of climate-change adaptation strategies.
16. There is should be mechanisms to create positive diversification options for pastoralists and alternative livelihoods for ex- pastoralists through investment in education for women and men to ensure salaried employment both outside of and complementary to pastoralism including exploring eco tourism where appropriate.
17. All development actors need to acknowledge and address the specific needs of ex-pastoralists in national and regional development strategies given that this group is unlikely to re-enter pastoral production. Provide social welfare support to pastoralist communities in the form of cash payments in place of food aid to enable the members of pastoralist communities' meet their basic needs in terms of food, health care, and education.
18. The political leaders should provide support and goodwill to INGO operating in their areas.

The study recommends the following areas for further research:

1. Conduct studies on climate change adaptation and document the best practices in facilitating communities to cope in the fragile environment.
2. Conduct studies on appropriate pastoralist policies that allow coordinated efforts in cross-border issues, including livestock movement and diseases control between Turkana and her neighbouring communities.

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[http://www.oxfam international.org](http://www.oxfaminternational.org)

[http://www.practical action.org](http://www.practicalaction.org)

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR**

Date: 13th January, 2010

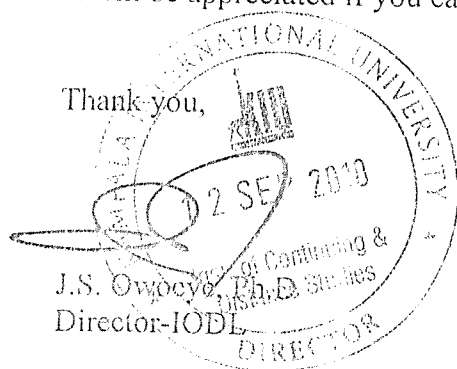
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Letter of Introduction.

This is to introduce **Daniel Wachira Irura** Reg. No. **MBA/10051/81/DF** a student pursuing a Master's Degree in Business Administration of Kampala International University from **September 2008** in the Institute of Open and Distance Learning Programme. He is writing his research on '**Contribution of the International Non-Governmental Organizations to the Livestock Health and Survival: A case study of Turkana District of Kenya**'. He is at the data collection stage and your Institution/ Organization has been chosen for his research study.

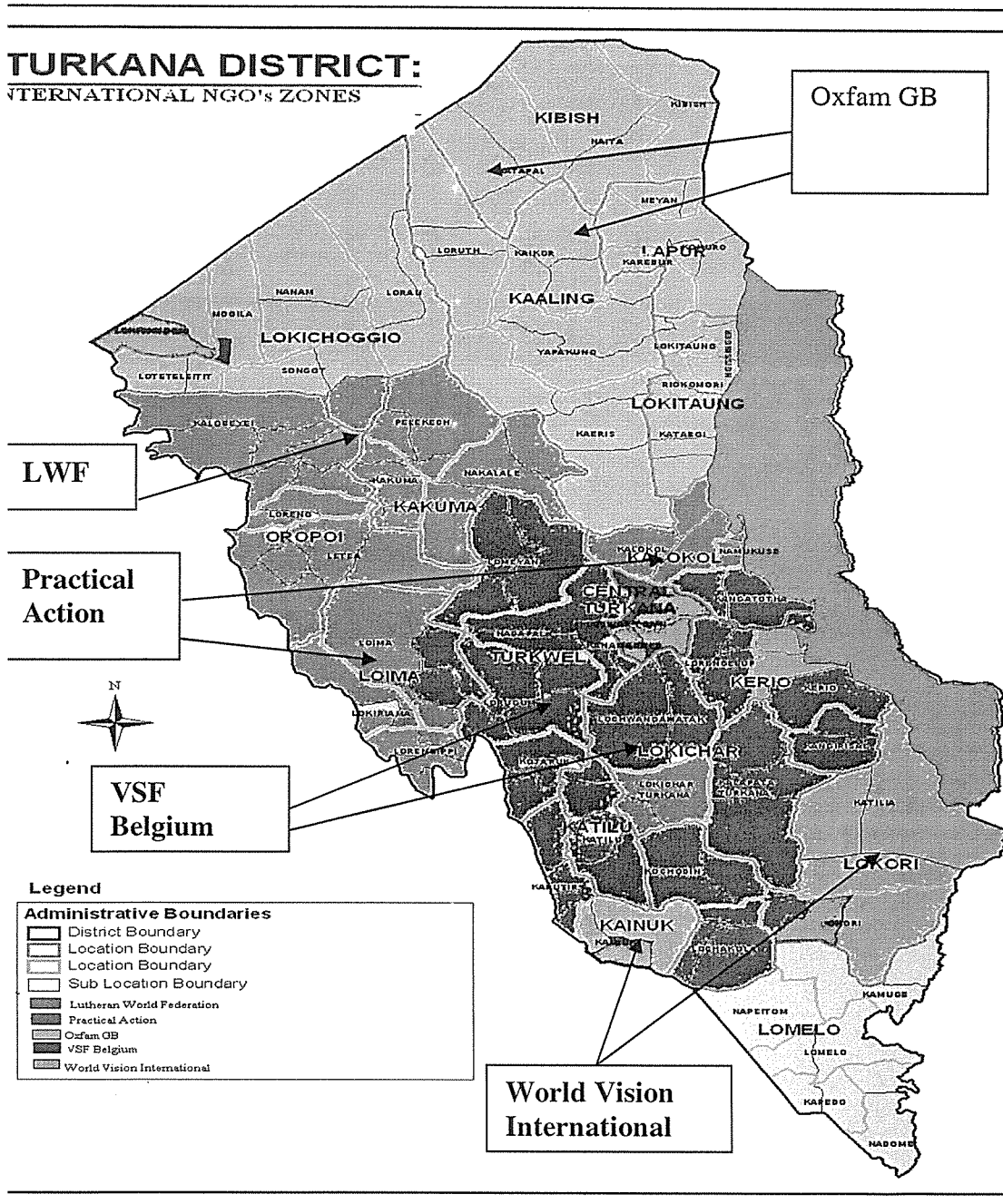
It will be appreciated if you can accord him the necessary assistance.

Thank you,



APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Map of Turkana District showing INGOs operational zones – administrative divisions for Livestock Intervention



Appendix IV: Questionnaire for International NGOS managers

Questionnaire for International NGOS and partners implementing livestock health and livelihood interventions in Greater Turkana District between 2003 and 2008

Name of Organization----- contact person -----

Email address-----website-----

1. What other NGOs do know working in Turkana District?
2. What project(s) did you implement that contributed to livestock health, livestock survival and increased production in Turkana?
3. What type of interventions were the project(s)? Development b) Rehabilitation or Recovery c)Emergency d) others
4. What was the target area of project?
5. What was the problem addressed by the intervention?
6. Who were the target beneficiaries under each project?
7. Who were the actual beneficiaries from the project ,a)in numbers ,b)social classes
a) gender(men, women , youths, children, infants, lactating mothers)
8. How did the target people benefit from the project?
9. What resources were used in this project and what were the costs and budget?
a) Financial resources b)Human resources c) Physical resources d)social capital
d) Technological resources
10. What evaluation was conducted on the above project?
11. What were the key recommendations of the evaluation?
12. Can you share with the researcher copies of the evaluation report of the projects?
13. What was the impact of the project on the target beneficiaries?
14. What other NGOs do know working in Turkana District?

All information shared will be treated with confidentiality

Thanks for taking your time and sharing the information

Appendix IV: Semi structured interview guide.

1. What is the common Livestock production system?
2. What is the herd composition?
3. What are the common livestock species kept in the community?
4. How do you rank livestock species based on
5. List and rank benefits of keeping the selected livestock species
6. What are the main sources of watering for livestock in the grazing fields
7. When was the water source developed?
8. Who developed the water source?
9. What was the role of the community during development, use and maintenance?
10. Who manages the water source at the community level?
11. Who helps when there is scarcity of water supply in your community?
12. What are the challenges in access to clean water for livestock?
13. What changes in the distance between water source and the grazing has taken place with development of water sources?
14. What are the common Livestock diseases per livestock species kept?
15. List the common diseases that affected goats/camels in the last two years
16. What treatments and vaccines were given in the last 5 years (work well with individuals)
17. Who treated your animals during the period?
18. What are the interventions carried out by the INGOs in the last five years?
19. Describe the conflicts over water and grazing resources
20. What were the frequencies and general impacts of the conflicts in the community?
21. What were the causes of conflict between Turkana and her neighbours?
22. Determine the impact of these conflicts on livestock husbandry coping strategies and survival adopted by the affected village
23. What role did the INGOs play in accessing new areas for grazing?
24. Determine if the occurrence of the diseases is associated with conflicts or drought

Appendix IV: Questionnaire for INGO management

Please give your opinion by giving a score against each fact or statement as it applies to your organization and return to the sender for further analysis as part of my studies .Thanks for your effort and support.

Please give a score against each statement

		5	4	3	2	1	Please share any remarks
		very strongly agree	strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	do not agree	
A	Leadership and Governance of Organization						
	A board of Governors made of competent professionals have regular scheduled strategic planning and review meetings every quarter, are gender balanced, Formulate & review policies ,mission and strategic objectives of the organization regularly						
1	The Board supervises the strategic management of the organization, organizes for CEO succession, question the performance of management, mobilize and approve resources use, review the status of programs to ensure survival, growth and competitiveness of the organization.						
2							
B	Planning Goal setting						
	Needs based Planning is conducted at Turkana programs level followed by approval at Nairobi senior management level						
3	before donors support and subsequent implementation. strategic plans in place for the country programs which is in						
4	line with the long term organizational strategic plan						
5	A manager with over 5 years progressive experience , a basic degree Plus, management skills expertise						
C	management						
	The role of organizing staff to undertake various tasks rest with						
6	the program manager based in Turkana program level						
7	Authority in directing operations in the Lodwar project office						

rest with the manager and not in Nairobi based senior managers.

Key decisions on program issues are made at the Turkana level and a clear policy on decentralization in decision making in

- 8 place with limits of accountabilities well documented
There is an organizational structure based on strategy where staff roles, jobs and tasks are clearly defined and grouped
9 together in a coherent manner.

Operational systems in financial management, monitoring and
10 reporting in place

D Staffing

A human resource strategic plan and policies in place and guides all decisions made in recruitment, selection, induction, placement, staff training & development, promotion and
11 succession in all field offices.

The right number of the right kind of staff with right skills and expertise in place in all positions in project offices with

12 operational systems of motivation

Client focus and pro -poor policies focus is one of the shared
13 values among staff at all levels

E Internal control systems for NGO

There is a tender committee in place that meets regularly when required to do so to award contracts for all supplies to the
14 organization.

There is separation of roles and responsibilities between the supplies officer, project accountants, finance manager and the
15 manager

Audit of organizational project accounts is conducted by an external auditor at least once per year with lessons learnt and recommendation incorporated in future planning and

16 operations

F **Communication and Information management system**

- There are clear reporting lines and information sharing using local area network telecommunication /email system in local office linked to the head office
- 17 Presence of a competent Management Information and communication system expert to provide in house support to program staff, facilitate feedback among members
- 18 Networking is a core component of programming in the organization
- 19 Organization is an active member of relevant networks in peace building, livestock sector, policy advocacy, WASH issues, poverty reduction among others
- 20

G **Performance monitoring and evaluation in place**

- There is regular monitoring of performance indicators /standards to track progress and results achievements where results obtained are used as inputs in future planning and programming
- 21 Staff performance appraisal conducted regularly and feedback used in planning the training, promotion and reward systems.
- 22

H **Organizational structure**

- There is a clear organizational structure based on the human resource strategy for the organization
- 23 The organizational shared values are communicated to all new staff during induction and are known to the clients served by your organization.
- 24 The client focus is the most important shared belief among the organizational staff
- 25

<p>Thanks for taking your time and answering these questions. God bless your work. All information will be treated with confidentiality</p>	
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Appendix IV: Questionnaire to assess INGOs performance

Please give your opinion by giving a score against each fact or statement as it applies to your organization and return to the sender as part of my studies

Name of organization-----Name of respondent-----

4=Always
3=sometimes
2=occasionally
1=rarely

What is
your
score?

Position of
reporting officer

Animal health services projects

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Conduct community based needs assessment and sustainable development responses in livestock production initiatives | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | Training of local community based animal health workers and link to local DVO /Privatized drug supply system | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 3 | Provide quality vet drugs and inputs for livestock health services during emergency | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | Provide support to livestock diseases early warning system/Risk assessment for pastoralists systems | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 5 | Provide early responses and emergency support interventions to major trans-boundary livestock diseases affecting pastoralists | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 6 | Use own resources to support emergency responses involving vaccination, emergency treatments | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | Support emergency responses with clear possibility of linking it to long term development initiatives for pastoralists | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 8 | Provide Immediate disaster relief | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 9 | Provide destocking for drought affected livestock in order to protect livelihoods of vulnerable pastoralists | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Capacity building for long term programs

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Build up an understanding of impacts of long term trends and ways to mitigate these at the local level to inform policies at local, national and international levels | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|

11	Promote interventions that reduce dependency on outside resources in animal health and production services	4	3	2	1
12	Promote community based planning & use of local resources in approaches to enhance ownership and sustainability	4	3	2	1
13	Support civil society organizations and government dialogue meetings on policy issues for pastoralists	4	3	2	1
14	Promote networking among organizations that are pro poor and enhancing the livestock based livelihoods of the pastoralists./Advocacy for pastoralists rights;	4	3	2	1
15	Participate in experience sharing exercises with other parts of the world faced by similar problems pastoralism	4	3	2	1
16	Supports local NGOs in order to build the capacity of local associations and initiatives /Empower local institutions/ Build up the capacity of CBOs and other local institutions to represent vulnerable people and to manage technologies for their benefit	4	3	2	1
provision of water for livestock and pastoralists					
15	Promote access to clean, safe water for livestock and pastoralists in strategic areas	4	3	2	1
16	Promote construction on new water points for livestock and pastoralists	4	3	2	1
17	Promote rehabilitation of water points for livestock and pastoralists in areas with pasture potential	4	3	2	1
18	Provide water to reduce natural resources based conflicts in areas with pasture potential	4	3	2	1
19	Promote training of water management committees in all areas where new water points are developed to ensure operations and maintenance	4	3	2	1
20	Support in water quality tests and improvements in order to promote the health of vulnerable communities	4	3	2	1
21	Encourage gender representation & mainstreaming in water management committees for pastoralists	4	3	2	1
22	Promote women rights in access to water	4	3	2	1

23	Have developed a clear criteria for vulnerable groups identification/mapping and supporting them maintain their resilience	4	3	2	1
24	Provide water to vulnerable people in drought to protect livestock assets	4	3	2	1
Conflict mitigation and peace building initiatives to promote livestock health					
25	Promote cross border peace initiatives/ negotiates grazing rights to facilitate access to new areas for grazing for Turkana	4	3	2	1
26	Empower communities to undertake conflict early warning information sharing, early responses conflict mitigation to reduce suffering for the pastoralists in Turkana	4	3	2	1
27	They work with local NGOs in addressing and mitigation of conflicts	4	3	2	1
28	Protects the vulnerable by promoting local peace committees with gender representation	4	3	2	1
29	Support victims of livestock based armed conflicts who have lost livestock and livelihoods	4	3	2	1
30	Improve NGO coordination and reduction of competition	4	3	2	1
31	Undertakes training of trainers for community initiatives in natural resources management	4	3	2	1
32	Promote rapid responses to recover stolen livestock	4	3	2	1
33	Promote inter community peace agreements including land use and resources sharing to promote sustainable use of natural resource	4	3	2	1
34	Facilitate inter-government meetings to discuss access to grazing	4	3	2	1
35	Promote networks for actors involved in peace building to develop common strategy	4	3	2	1
36	Facilitate peace dialogue meetings ,Conflict resolution and consensus building	4	3	2	1
37	Strengthen people's coping and livelihood protection strategies	4	3	2	1
38	Reduce the impact of the hazard –disaster preparedness	4	3	2	1
39	Rebuilding destroyed livelihoods	4	3	2	1
40	Build alliances and networks with multiple levels of stakeholders to increase the effectiveness in addressing risk management issues by promoting integration and consensus-building	4	3	2	1

Facilitate policy interventions where these would contribute to reducing				
41 vulnerability, particularly social protection policies.	4	3	2	1
Total score	172	129	86	43

Thanks for taking your time and answering these questions. God bless your work.
All information will be treated confidentially

Appendix V: Researchers Curriculum Vitae

Personal Profile

Name : Daniel Wachira Irura

Sex: Male

Date of Birth: 08-01- 1961

Nationality: Kenyan (Passport number; B049409)

Marital status: Married to one wife only with three sons.

Permanent Contact Address: P.O.BOX 14271, Nakuru, Kenya

Home telephone contact-+254722425870

Languages written and spoken: Fluent in English, Kiswahili and Kikuyu. Fair working knowledge of Maa languages

Educational background

- MBA (NGO management): Ongoing- IODL- Kampala International University, Uganda(September .2008- September 2010)
- Higher Diploma in Community based development and Project Management-Premese Africa Institute-May 2006
- Diploma in Community based development-Premese Africa Institute-May 2005
- Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine-University of Nairobi- June 1986
- Kenya Advanced Certificate of Education-Nyeri High school 1980
- (3 Principal passes= 12 Points (Chemistry, Biology and Geography)
- East Africa Certificate of Education 1978:Chinga High School (First Division 13 points)
- Certificate of Primary Education: Thageini Primary school ,Nyeri, 1974-(24 points)

Work experience

Project Manager, Emergency Projects –VSF Belgium (March 2009 –December 2010)

Program manager: Turkana Livestock Development Project (June2003-February 2009)

Program manager: Karamoja Livelihood Support Program (Jan 2007-Dec 2008)

Team Leader .Pastoralist Recovery Program- Mandera District (March 2002- March 2003)

District Veterinary Officer-Mandera District, Kenya June1999-May 2003

Deputy District Veterinary Officer: Narok District, Jan 2003-June2007

Divisional Veterinary Officer: Olkurto division, Narok District-(August 1986-Dec 1992.)

Other relevant data

Short courses attended relevant to management and community development:

- Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction-CORDAID/ECHO-November 2009
- Training of Trainers in Participatory Epidemiology by PENAPH April 2009.
- Business communication and public speaking skills for senior managers -2008, British Communications.
- Using Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation to manage for Impacts, Wageningen 2008
- Refresher course TOT Participatory Epidemiology , ILRI 2005
- Collaborative winning proposal development/writing- ILRI/University of Sharjah November 2004.
- Financial management using Winbooks /Excel accounting system -ILRI-Nairobi June 2004
- Participatory Disease Search & Participatory Epidemiology Methods -Isiolo May 2003
- Senior Management Seminar & Project Planning and Management, 3 weeks-Kenya Institute of Administration Kabete, June 2002.
- Public Servants Integrity Course - EAST College-Embu , November 2002
- Project Design Management and Evaluation Course for District Heads -KWS Training Institute Naivasha April 2002.
- Community Mobilization for Popular Participation Course, Jabane Hotel—Mandera 2002.
- Computer Skills for Managers 21 days –Cathy’s Computer College Nakuru , July 2000
- Training of Trainers (TOT) &PRA Techniques Course 7 days-Namanga River lodge-1997
- Camel Management and Production Course , CVM-Narok , 1996

- Finance Management ,Monitoring and Evaluation for Middle level managers
KUNSTE Hotel Nakuru 1994
- Extension Techniques in the ASAL areas, ISSACK Walton Hotel-Embu 1993
- Community Development Course , 10 days –FTC Narok 1993

Appendix VI: Itinerary for data collection

S/N	DAY	Date	Location	Tasks accomplished and key interviews conducted
1	Sunday	28.3.2010	Air flight Nairobi to Lodwar	Travelling to field location for the survey
2	Monday	29.3.2010	Lodwar	Meeting with research Translator, finalization of logistics for field visits .Booked appointments with key informants and project managers based in Lodwar
3	Teusday	30.3.2010	Lodwar	Issued Questionnaires to senior project staff/managers of INGOs
4	Wednesday	31.3.2010	Kotela, Kalemnyang	Conducted Community meetings , FGD, KII
5	Thursday	1.4.2010	Lobei ,Lorugum	Community meetings , FGD, KII
6	Friday	2.4.2010	Lougogo ,Lochorekuyen	Community meetings , FGD, KII
7	Saturday	3.4.2010	Turkwel, Lokore	Conducted Community meetings , FGD, KII
8	Sunday	4.4.2010	Lodwar	Review of data collected ,Meeting with Ikakoro-Project officer WVI, Conducted interviews with program manager LWF; Dr, Michael Esang'ire, Manager VSF Belgium -Kephas Indangasi ,Benson Lokwang-Manager CDF
9	Monday	5.4.2010	Kakuma, Lopursiki	Turkana South ,
10	Teusday	6.4.2010	Lodwar	Conducted interviews with Program manager OXFAM GB-Eris Lothike, project officers-Oxfam GB-Chris Ekuwom and DVO Turkana-Dr George Omori.
11	Wednesday	7.4.2010	Lorengelup, Kerio	Conducted Community meetings , FGD, KII
12	Thursday	8.4.2010	Kakimat,Nakurio	Conducted Community meetings , FGD, KII
13	Friday	9.4.2010	Nadoto,Lokichar	Conducted Community meetings , FGD, KII
14	Saturday	10.4.2010	Lopur, Katilu	Conducted Community meetings , FGD, KII
15	Sunday	11.4.2010	Kanaodon, Lokapel,	Conducted Community meetings , FGD, KII
16	Monday	12.4.201	Lodwar	Meetings with project manager and project staff WVI-

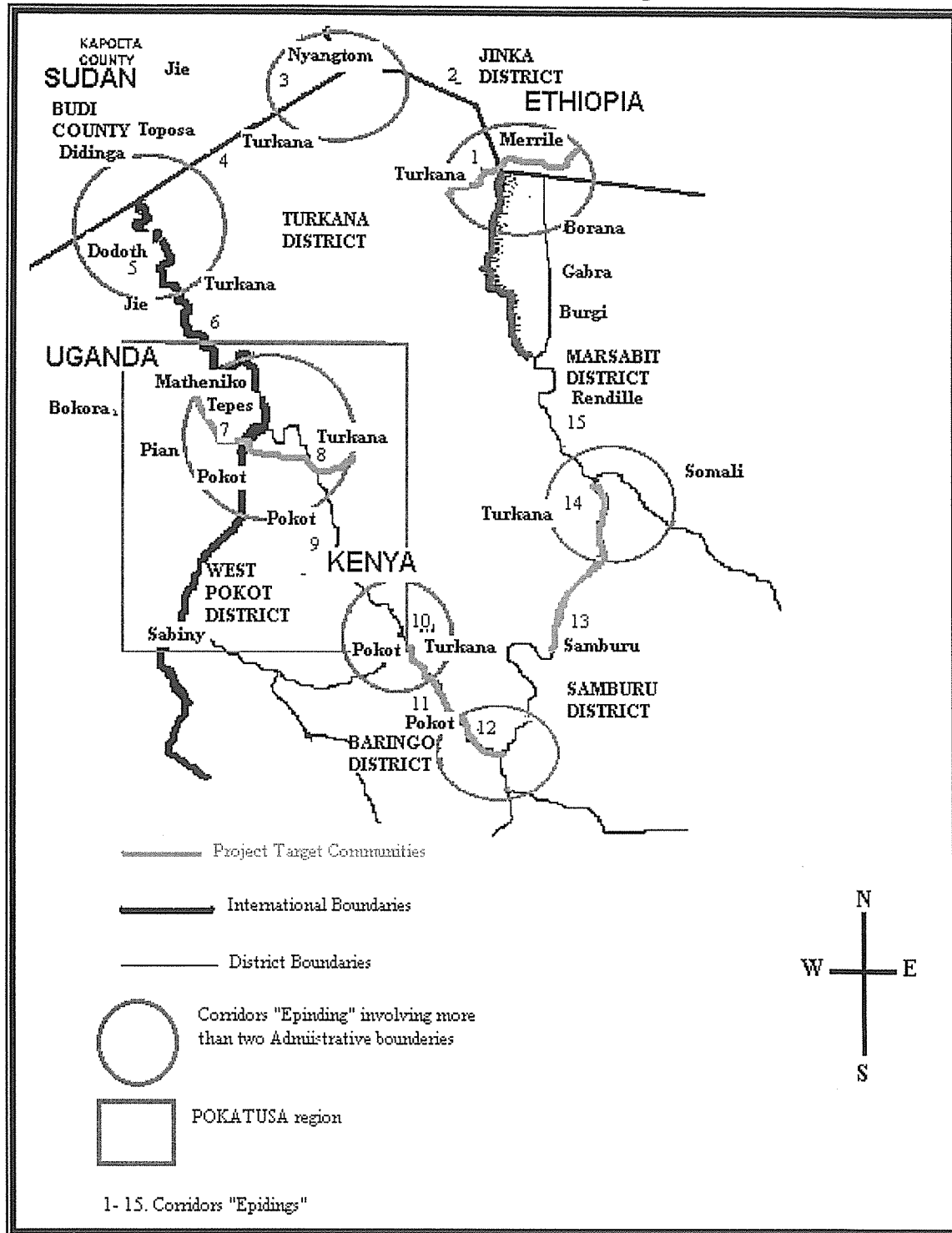
17	Teusday	13.4.2010	Lodwar	Conducted interview with project manager PRACTICAL Action-Mathew Logulare, Project officer Maurice Ikaal, Project Administrator-
18	Wednesday	14.4.2010	Lodwar	Meetings with Drought management Officer ALRMP II, VSF Belgium project staff.
19	Thursday	15.4.2010	Lodwar	Conducted interviews with DLPO Turkana-Wilfred Wafula ; Secretary Riamriam Turkana peace
20	Friday	16.4.2010	Lodwar	Net work-Sammy Ekal, Manager TUPADO-Nanok
21	Saturday	17.4.2010	Lodwar to Nairobi	Follow up interview with manager WVI, and DVO Turkana Travelling back to duty station in Garissa/NE Kenya

Ten days were used in data collection with communities in the 20 field sample sites, 8 days used in conducting key Informant interviews for NGO staff and GOK departments heads based in Lodwar with three other days used for travel and preparation for the study

Appendix VII: List of Key informants

	Name of Key informant	Designation	Location of KII	Organization	Nature of Organization	Email contact of key informant/person	Telephone contact
1	Eris Lothike Elizabeth	Program coordinator Turkana	Lodwar	Oxfam GB	International NGO	clothike@oxfam.org.uk	0713209452
2	Lokorio	Animal health Officer	Lodwar	TUPADO	local NGO partner to VSF Belgium		
3	Ikakoro	Project officer	Lodwar	APAD /WVI	CBO	ikakorogo@yahoo.com	0714953962
5	Maurice Ikaal	project officer	Lodwar	Practical Action	International NGO		
6	Willim Losengei Kephass	ADP program manager Program manager VSF Belgium	Lodwar	WVI	International NGO	williamlosengei@yahoo.com	0711228250
7	Indangasi Benson		Lodwar	VSF Belgium CDF Turkana	International NGO	kindangasi@vsfb.or.ke	0722505035
8	Lokwang	CDF fund manager	Lodwar	South	CDF		
9	Chris Ekuwom Abraham	project officer	Lodwar	Oxfam GB	International NGO	Cekuwom@oxfam.org.uk	0710530152
10	Losinyen Ekai	Senior Manager	Lodwar	WVI Kainuk	International NGO		0726026590
11	JJ Singano Dr Esangire	project officer	Lodwar	Oxfam GB	International NGO	jjsingano@oxfam.co.uk	
12	Michael	Project Manager	Kakuma	LWF	International NGO	esangire_michel@yahoo.com	0710608473
	Dr George Omori			GOK ministry of livestock development			
13		District veterinary officer	Lodwar	GOK ministry of livestock development	public service	gerogeomori@yahoo.com	0721177320
14	Wilfred Wafula Mathew	Deputy District Livestock Production officer	Lodwar		public service	wilfredwafula@yahoo.com	0716170348
15	Logulare Sammy Ekal	Area Coordinator	Lodwar	Practical Action	INGO	logulare1@yahoo.com	
16	Edome	Secretary Riamriam	Lodwar	Peace network	peace and conflict mitigation network		
17	Geoffrey Kaituko	Drought management Officer	Lodwar	ALRMP II	GOK project		0735622288

Appendix VIII: Main pastoralist communities bordering Turkana



Appendix IX: Water points developed and livestock served

Name of developed water points	Year completed	Number of households served by water point	Human population served by water point	Livestock population served by water point in a year	Potential livestock population to be served by water point when in full capacity	Duration of water into the dry season in months	Average distance from pasture to water point in Km
Kopeto SSD	2003	80	480	143,900	202,350	9	15
Nasura SSD	2003	70	420	26,667	40,000	4	10
Lochorkadingan SSD	2003	60	360	15,667	23,350	4	10
Lochwailema SSD	2003	140	840	50,000	75,000	8	15
Koochede SSD	2000						
Kalemuitaok SSD	2005	120	720	16,000	24,000	2	15
Lokeng SSD	2004	110	660	30,833	46,250	2	10
Nakaororoi/ Naputiro SSD	2005	130	780	14,167	21,250	3	9
Narototin SSD	2005	90	540	18,889	28,333	2	8
Nabwelarengan SSD	2007	80	480	1,348	5,000	2	10
Nawaata SSD	2006	70	420	3,111	4,667	2	8
Nameturan SSD	2007	100	600	929	1,393	2	9
Naroo SSD	2006	50	300	1,349	2,023	2	10
Nakoporeteoru SD	2002	80	480	7,975	11,963	3	10
Lochoralomala SSD	2003	170	1020	60,000	90,000	4	12

Didinga SSD	2006	150	900	32,000	48,000	2	9
Kaoo SSD	2003	50	300	34,833	56,250	1	10
Nakuwalet SSD	2002	300	1800	26,042	39,063	9	5
Kaekingol SSD	2002	250	1500	21,033	31,550	6	10
Nadwat SSD	2005	170	1020	24,650	36,975	1	15
Lomunyenkupurat SSD	2003	100	600	31,167	46,750	5	15
Nataboi SSD	2005	80	480	36,167	54,250	2	15
Naridet SSD	2005	50	300	44,722	67,083	4	15
Kaechanyun SSD	2004	110	660	21,333	32,000	1	20
Naputiro SSD	2005	150	900	14,167	21,250	1	6
Kiyook SSD	2004	175	1050	23,333	35,000	3	5
Kang'ichok SSD	2006	100	600	20,000	30,000	4	25
Naberr SSD	2006	75	450	22,500	33,750	6	6
Loroo SSD	2007	90	540	54,000	81,000	12	15
Nadwar SSD	2007	85	510	51,000	76,500	12	8
Kaatikekoro SSD	2007	50	300	20,000	30,000	8	18
Nawoyang'ol /							
Abaasit SSD	2007	120	720	72,000	108,000	12	12
Lochwaa SD	2008	225	1350	56,667	85,000	2	15
Kabura SD	2008	350	2100	100,000	150,000	1	18
Lokaburu SSD	2008	160	960	80,000	120,000	2	13
Kadapalem SSD	2008	125	750	70,000	105,000	2	16
Kalokoda SSD	2008	145	870	50,333	75,500	2	8
Kalomonyang SSD	2008	150	900	43,333	65,750	1	5
Nakaalei BH	2008	300	1800			not functional	
Lochoremait BH	2008	500	3000			7	15
Total		5410	32460	1,340,115	2,004,250		

A total of 5410 households with 32,460 persons benefitted from developed water points and another 84,931 heads of livestock were able to access water in remote dry season grazing areas.



Appendix X: Main Findings on five INGOs in Turkana

Facts about organization	VSF Belgium	Oxfam GB	Practical action	Lutheran World Federation	World vision international
What type of organization?	VSF Belgium is a development and humanitarian organization, not for profit that works for the welfare of vulnerable people in the developing countries	Development and humanitarian organization	Practical Action is a registered charity and company limited by guarantee Company Reg. No 871954, England Charity No 247257 Patron: HRH The Prince of Wales	Is a global communion of 140 member Christian churches in 79 countries all over the world representing 68.9 million Christians and follow the Lutheran tradition	World Vision is a Christian relief, development and advocacy organization dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice
Year of registration in country of origin	Brussels, Belgium 1995	UK, 5.10.1942	UK, 21.2.1966	Lund, Sweden 1947	1950
First country of registration	Belgium	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Sweden , Hqs in Geneva Switzerland	Canada
Presence in Horn /Eastern Africa	Kenya, Uganda, southern Sudan, Rwanda, DRC.	Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Somalia	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and parts of Southern Sudan.	Kenya, Uganda, southern Sudan.	Kenya, Uganda, southern Sudan Rwanda, DRC.
Year of registration in Kenya	1996	1963	1984	1983	1974
First activities in Turkana	1999	1963	1984		1978
Coordination Offices in Kenya	Nairobi, Lodwar, Garissa	Nairobi, Lodwar ,Wajir	Nairobi, Lodwar , Kisumu, Nakuru, Mandera	Nairobi, Kakuma	Nairobi, Lodwar , Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret
Geographical areas for development work Divisions and operational areas in Turkana in the period 2003-2008	Loima, Turkwel, Central, Kerio, Kakuma, Lokichar, Lokori, Kainuk, Katilu.	Lapur, Kibish Lokitaung and Kaaleng ,Lokichoggio	Loima, Kalokol, Lokichar	Oropoi, Kakuma, Lokichoggio	Lokori, Lokichar, Kainuk and Central