

People First Impact Method



**“Giving Voice to Disaster Affected Communities in
East Africa.”**

**Turkana District Exercise, Rift Valley Province,
Kenya.**

June 2012



Abbreviations

ACK	Anglican Church of Kenya
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CF	Child Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
DoL	Catholic Diocese of Lodwar
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EGPAF	Elizabeth Glaser Paediatric AIDS Foundation
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organisation
GOK	Government of Kenya
HSN	Hunger Safety Nets
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
IAWG	Inter Agency Working Group
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
LATIF	Local Authority Trust Fund
LOWASCOM	Lodwar Water and Sanitation Company
MCL	Municipal Council of Lodwar
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoF	Ministry of Fisheries
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoL	Ministry of Land
MoLD	Ministry of Livestock Development
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSP	Ministry of Special programmes
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PA	Provincial Administration
PLWA/H	People Living With HIV/AIDS
P-FIM	People First Impact Method
PPR	Pestes des Petits Ruminants
RCEA	Reformed Church of East Africa
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WVI	World Vision International
SoK	Survey of Kenya
TRP	Turkana Rehabilitation Project
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (latrines)
VSF-B	Veterinaires Sans Frontieres Belgium

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Authorship

The impact findings and attribution results in the report are the statements, views and perspectives of representative community groups, as openly shared by them with inter-agency teams of local personnel which were structured and trained in ways to limit agency and project bias. These statements faithfully present the voice of the community without analysis or interpretation by the authors. Paul O’Hagan and Gerry McCarthy, both independent consultants and co-developers of the People First Impact Method (P-FIM[®] 2011 www.p-fim.org) present these findings in the report, which are not necessarily the views of FAO or Trócaire.

Acknowledgments

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Executive Summary

“Waiting for milk from someone else’s camel is unreliable.”

Relief is someone else’s camel and we need to have a plan of our own

Small Business Group

A. Exercise objective

The objective of the People First Impact Method (P-FiM) (Annex 2) exercise in Turkana was to **give a voice to communities** in selected areas. It records declarations of impact and measures the impact; positive, negative and neutral of interventions by stakeholders without agency or project bias from the perspective of the community. It sets out the **attribution of positive, negative and neutral change** alongside the **drivers of impact**.

This is the second of three P-FiM exercises in Kenya. The first was completed in Mwingi District, Eastern Province in January 2012, and the third in East Pokot District, Rift Valley Province in March 2012.

B. How to use the report

The report is intended to inform communities, government, donors, NGOs, faith groups, CBOs and private sector of the **community perspective** on how they view past and present **impact differences** in their lives, their **causes** and **what is important for them** going forward. It adds to the body of material on quality and accountability and best practice to inform the humanitarian sector in the region and beyond. The report will be of direct value in assisting actors to know if they are **‘doing the right things and doing things right’** in their response strategies. This is aimed at better **listening to community voice** to respond appropriately. These findings will populate the IAWG DRR and Climate Change web based project mapping platform managed by FAO. In this way **agency project activity will be seen alongside its connection or not with community voices**.

The report is written with **Key Findings and Recommendations** sections in grey text boxes and **bold highlights** to enable **fast scan** of the report. The primary evidence is the statements made by communities and recommendations drawn from these. **Community statements include the names of agencies and factors they feel have made a positive, negative or neutral impact**. Individual agencies and donors can use this report to review existing programmes e.g. using a log-frame or project cycle review. Further research may be required to capture views from the district as a whole.

C. Limitations

The discussion groups took place within a 2 hour drive (90Km) radius of Lodwar. Given time and logistical constraints it was not possible to carry out discussions with remoter communities. More exercises are recommended to gain a wider understanding of the County and determine whether humanitarian response has been largely “road side” assistance with relatively easy to reach groups.

D. Methodology

P-FiM was the approach used. Its starting point is people and not projects or organisations. The experience of the people of the district is the starting point and provides the foundation to work back from and consider the quality and accountability of humanitarian action and whether assistance was timely, relevant and appropriate or not. In this way impact differences attributable to humanitarian actors are verified. A “goal free” approach (in the sense that a specific project, sector, programme or organisation was not the focus) was used to avoid projecting agency perspectives on issues which occupy substantial attention within the humanitarian community in Kenya e.g. on drought response, conflict or food security etc. By having a “goal free” discussion our experience has been that **community groups and agency front line staff experience the process as transformational** and different to how things are normally done.

Between 05-08 March 2012, **32 staff** from **15 organisations** including community based organisations, administrative government departments (National Drought Management Authority, Livestock Services and Agriculture), Faith Based Organisations and international and local NGOs conducted participatory field work on an **inter-agency basis**. The field work was entirely **carried out by Kenyans** who were **Turkana speakers**.

Participants received two days training in participatory communication, open questioning techniques, listening skills, understanding bias, integrated human development etc. and were then deployed in teams of 3 as facilitators, reporters and observers from different organisations to meet with community groups in varied livelihood locations. The inter-agency focus demonstrated to communities that **agencies can work together, ensure the objectivity of the findings, demonstrate inter-agency transparency and avoid single agency bias**. Training was essential to prepare field staff to identify the different stages and quality of interpersonal communication within community groups and to recognise and accurately record community declarations of impact.

E. Focus response that puts capacity into people’s own hands

There was a mixed reception by and within different groups receiving food aid assistance, both in its nature, regularity and the reliability of information about receiving it. **Some**

“IDPs expressed greater appreciation for agencies that gave support on long term sustainable solutions rather than food aid.”

**P-FiM Participant
IDP Group**

people felt that food aid was trapping them in dependency. Overall people wanted sustainable long-term support and especially information on developing, establishing and maintaining their own livelihoods.

F. Closing the gaps between agencies, communities and groups

Participants in the training and exercise were from Turkana County and collectively had substantial experience and knowledge of the area. This process opened “eyes and minds” to the real impacts of some of their organisation’s approaches and programmes. One participant remarked that, “our projects have been making our own people dependent.” Substantial learning transfer from the groups to the staff took place. Even within a discussion group of vulnerable children, senior teachers were taken aback by the experiences of struggle faced by children in their school. This increased their awareness, stimulated reflection about attitudes and drove commitment to do things differently. Increasing the space of community voice and lessening the space of agency voice can lead to deeper understanding and better results on the ground.

G. Growing conflict between Turkana and Pokot

There is currently a heightened state of tension in the border areas between Turkana and Pokot communities over retaliatory livestock raiding and killings. **While this is a long-standing issue, communities claim it is on the increase.** Agencies are encouraged to work with both communities on development and conflict resolution activities. If ignored this conflict is likely to escalate. They said that there have been a lot of peace meetings and they are not seeing any results. They recommend the greater involvement of women in peace and conflict resolution processes.

H. Severe vulnerability of children

Discussion with the vulnerable children’s group was a powerful experience. It substantially raised awareness of growing numbers of street children in Lodwar and the struggles of access to education and finding funds for fee payments by children. Children with physical challenges face severe difficulties. For example a visually impaired boy said he had become partially sighted at school and was unable to continue schooling. He is now out of school.

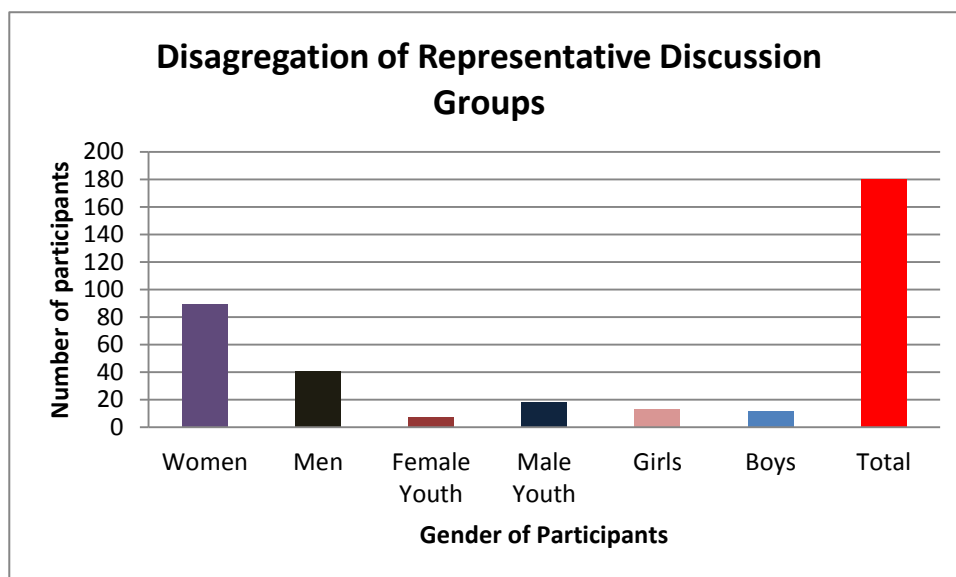
I. Social organisation of vulnerable groups

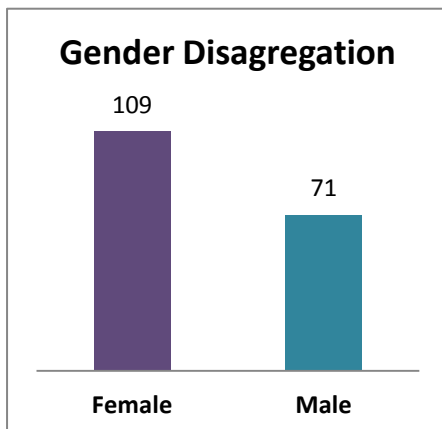
The exercise found that vulnerable groups who had organised themselves such as PLWA/H, IDPs and the physically challenged were faring better (around Lodwar) in accessing services and support. This made a substantial difference to them. These groups also identified more

positive impacts in their lives than negative ones. Those trained (inter-agency teams) selected the groups they felt were most important in order to achieve the exercise objective. They did this through a mapping and ranking exercise which is reflected in the table below and following paragraph.

No.	Community Representative Group Selection and Importance Ranking by the inter-agency team	Ranking
1	Agro-Pastoralists	38
2	Vulnerable Children	36
8	Pastoralists	35
4	Community Leaders	32
5	Physically Challenged	30
6	Internally Displaced	27
7	People Living with HIV/AIDS	26
9	Women	26
3	Single Mothers	25
10	Small Business	24

A total of **10 discussions** with **community representative groups** including vulnerable people were conducted at Turkwel, Napetet x 2, Sopel, Nadapal x 2, Kanaan x 2, Kataboi and Kangatotha. The groups were selected and prioritised by the participants who knew the language, area and culture and were trusted and accepted as “sons and daughters” in the community.





180 people participated in the exercise with community groups on the greatest impact differences they considered had occurred in their lives over the past two years and to whom or what these positive, negative and neutral impacts were attributable to. Participants of varying ages included adults, youth and children - 61% female and 39% male.

Qualitative statements made by groups form the report findings and recommendations. These **qualitative statements** are **substantiated quantitatively** through a systematic grouping and ranking by their frequency of occurrence. To ensure the **reliability and objectivity** of the findings and recommendations, scoring and ranking criteria/ exercises were integral during debriefings. **Objectivity was further ensured by the inter-agency nature of field work and feedback in plenary in order to accurately record group statements and test assumptions and findings.** Focus was not on what the field team “thought” but on what the community groups “said” and at what communication level. Overall there were more positive declarations of impact than negative or neutral. 48 positive statements, 19 negative and 3 neutral impact statements were recorded. Some of those termed ‘vulnerable groups’ tended to be more positive than others.

1.0. Operational Context

The P-FiM exercise was carried out in Turkana District which is part of Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL). Turkana has an area of 68,680km² and shares international borders with Ethiopia to the north, South Sudan to the northwest and Uganda to the west. Within Kenya, the district borders Marsabit to the east, Samburu to the southeast and Baringo (East Pokot) and West Pokot to the south. Much of the eastern end of the district is on Lake Turkana which stretches north-south for 200km. Turkana consists of low lying plains with isolated mountains and hill ranges. The highest point is 900m at the foot of the escarpment marking the Uganda border to the west, falling 370m on the shores of Lake Turkana to the east. Turkana District forms the newly created Turkana County as set out in the new Constitution of Kenya and has an estimated population of 855,399 i.e. 2.5% of the population of Kenya (Kenya Census, 2009).

The main water sources are rivers, boreholes and traditional hand dug shallow wells mostly along dry river beds. The major rivers are the Turkwel and Kerio both originating in the highlands to the south. These rivers are the most important in the district and have potential for irrigated food production if properly managed. Most rivers are seasonal. Rivers Omo, Turkwel and Kerio flow into Lake Turkana. Fishing is the major activity on the lake (Aklilu and Wekesa 2002).

The temperature ranges between 24^oC to and 38^oC with a mean of 30^oC. Rainfall in the district is bimodal (long and short rains) and is becoming increasingly erratic, with average precipitation ranging from 121 mm in the east to over 540 mm in the northwest. The long rains normally occur between April and June and the short rains between October and November; the western parts and areas of higher elevation receive more rainfall. While drought is a regular feature in Kenya's ASALs, it is believed that drought is occurring more frequently and becoming more severe (Aklilu and Wekesa 2002).

The district experiences soil erosion as a result of the low and erratic rainfall, flash flooding, high temperatures, localized occurrences of highly saline soils and soils of low mineral content, resulting in relatively little vegetation cover. The area has poor agricultural potential, which is generally restricted to the hinterlands of permanent rivers that are prone to erosion - often due to poor irrigation methods.

There are four livelihood zones: pastoral, agro-pastoral, fisheries and formal/casual employment. Pastoral livelihoods are predominant, covering 86% of the County. At least 64% of the population depend on pastoralism for their livelihoods, with a further 16% dependent on agro-pastoralism and livestock forms an integral part of community social and cultural life. Traditionally, during both short and long rains, pastoralists migrate across the plains. When drought begins, they move to the higher mountain areas and even to neighbouring Uganda and South Sudan and into the Pokot Mountains in search of pasture

and water for their livestock. Lodwar is the capital with a population of 48,000. The poverty level is high at 94.3% (reliefweb 2008).

Apart from livestock, other means of livelihood are petty trade in urban and peri-urban centres such as Lodwar, Kokuro, Kakuma, Lokichoggio, Kalokol, Kainuk and Lokichar and include income from: fish (dry & fresh), wood products (firewood and charcoal), handcrafts and livestock products, remittances, baskets, beads and mat selling. In addition to providing life sustaining products (such as milk, blood, meat, hides, skins and ghee), goats, sheep, cattle and camels are used as payment of bride price and in local rituals. About 12% of the people rely on fishing or mixed fishing and livestock – fishing is also a drought mitigating strategy. A further 8% rely on small businesses in Turkana's urban areas (Aklilu and Wekesa 2002).

Over recent years, the survival of nomadic pastoralism as a traditional subsistence-based livelihood strategy has been threatened by increased human population, livestock diseases, persistent droughts, low rainfall, reduced access to traditional rangelands, and insecurity related to pasture, water and livestock theft with neighbouring tribes. In a study undertaken by the International Livestock Research Institute, 100% of pastoralists surveyed in Turkana indicated that drought was a key livelihoods challenge. In addition, 97.5% cited raids and insecurity and 65% cited the lack of access to permanent water as key livelihood challenges (ILRI 2006).

Other drought mitigation strategies include division of large herds into smaller units; keeping of multiple species; stock loaning between relatives and friends; additions to the diet, such as wild fruits and bartered cereals and; begging for food. All this is exacerbated by pasture degradation through over-grazing and the encroachment of an exotic tree species known as *Prosopis Juliflora* or "Mathenge" (VSF-Belgium 2006).

In attempts to ameliorate the devastating impacts of recurrent threats, international and local organizations support the livelihoods of pastoralists by capacity building, assisting control of livestock pests and diseases, destocking and restocking interventions and improving the natural resource base. There are strategies to introduce pastoralists to the cash economy and promote market integration through the development of livestock markets, slaughter houses and marketing associations. However the lack of adequate livestock markets and poor livestock prices remain a challenge. Pastoralists move frequently from one place to another in search of water and pasture. Yet movement has to be carefully calculated due to insecurity. Relatively safe areas in the central parts of the district have high concentrations of livestock compared to Northern, North-Western and Southern areas, which are more prone to armed conflict and cattle raids. The vastness of the district and the very poor road network makes market access and travel very difficult. Banditry, cattle rustling and insecurity render road travel risky and a growing problem. Many deaths occur

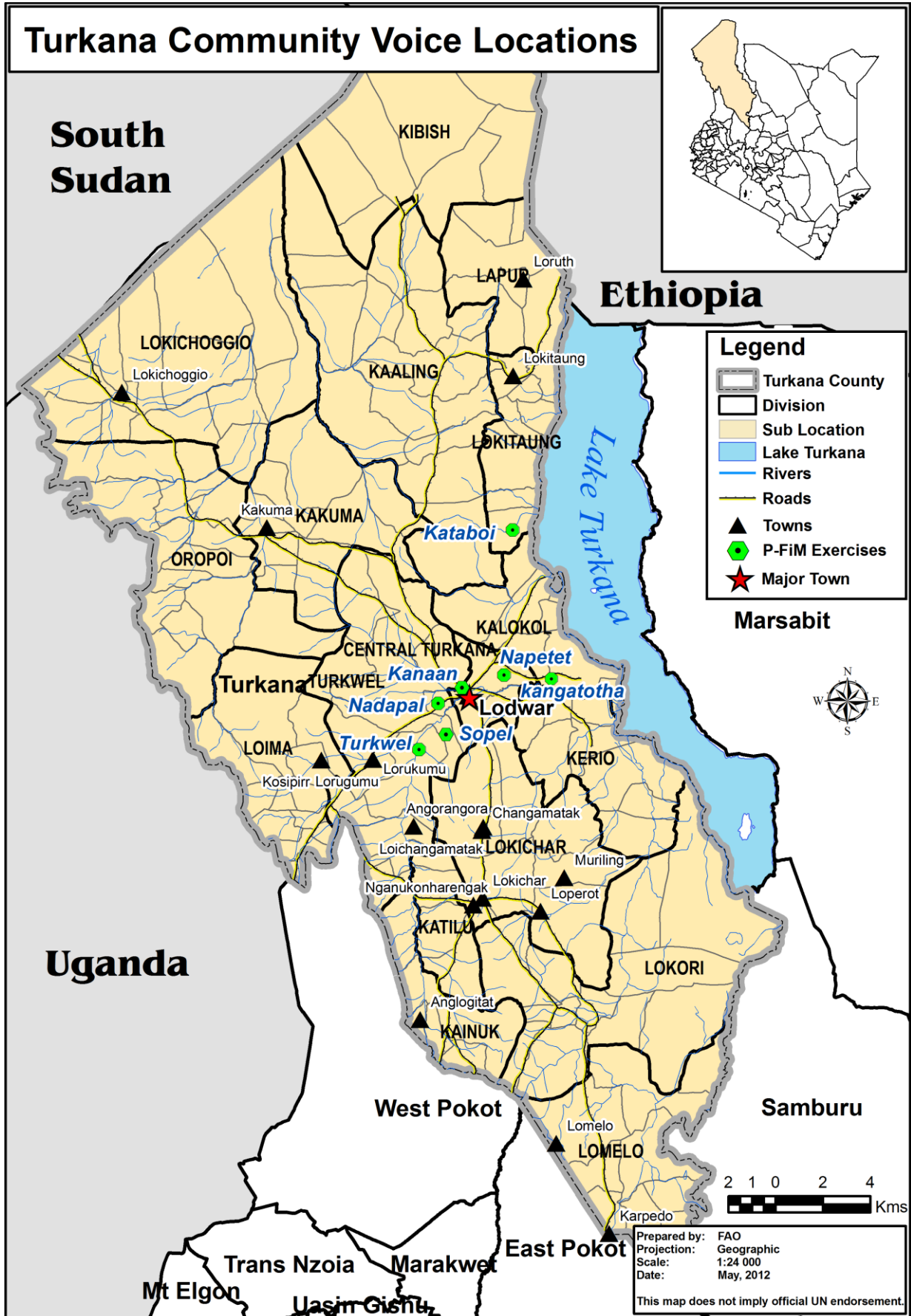
due to raids, diseases, and drought. The population density varies between one and seven persons per square km with a ratio of male/female 92:100. The low population density is due to the harsh environment (ILRI 2006).

Due to a number of factors such as recurrent droughts and food scarcity, raiding and animal diseases, more pastoralists are increasingly engaged in fishing, agriculture, handicraft production and wage-employment. Agriculture is practiced only in a few places along the permanent Turkwel River where irrigation is possible. The people have limited access to basic services such as clean drinking water, health care, housing, education and security. Many people depend on relief food supplied by non-governmental organizations, churches and the government.

In spite of free primary education, Turkana County has one of the lowest gross enrolment, retention, and completion rates in the country. Only 33% of children between 5-10 years start school and 69.2% drop out before finishing primary school. About 11% sit the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) exam and of 4.9% who go to secondary school, 22% drop out before completing "Form 4". 4% sit 'O' Levels and 70 out of every 100 adults cannot read and write in any language. Illiteracy is considerably higher among women with only 15 out of every 100 women literate.

The provision of adequate health care is a serious challenge in Turkana as one of the most remote areas of the country. The majority of the population are nomadic who form into communities known as 'Adakar' – groups of around 40-100 families who migrate throughout the year. This migratory lifestyle makes access to health care difficult. There are 3 district hospitals, 2 sub-district hospitals, 91 dispensaries, 6 health centres, 19 medical clinics and 3 health programs. The doctor to population ratio is 1:52,434. Infant Mortality is: 60/1000 and the under-five mortality rate is 12/1000. Malnutrition and disease is prevalent. The HIV prevalence rate is 9%. The average distance to a health centre is 50km and delivery by skilled attendants is 8.1%. Contraceptive acceptance is 3% and the number of traditional birth attendants is 97 (AMREF).

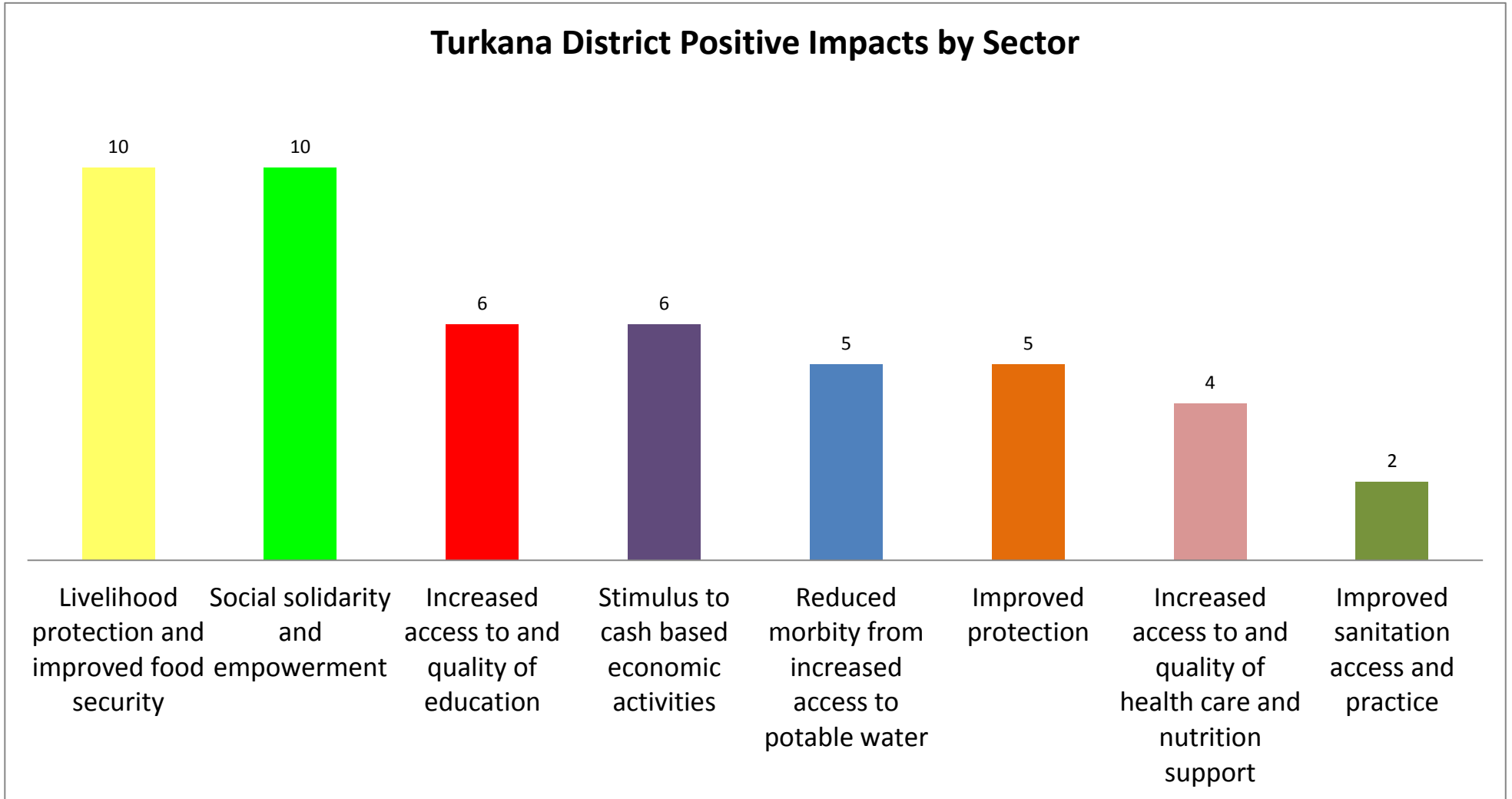
Turkana Community Voice Locations



2.0. Key Findings

Participants in the 10 representative group discussions declared 70 impact statements categorised as positive, negative or neutral. The section following presents the most important impact differences over the past two years: positive, negative and neutral. It then goes on to **attribute** what and whom these people see as the **causes** of these **changes** in their lives. These drivers of impact are those caused by humanitarian intervention and by wider events, factors and actors within the context of people's lives. The drivers of impact are attributed according to the **most commonly understood actors** within a humanitarian response: **Communities, Government, Red Cross, United Nations Agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations, Faith Based Organisations, business and wider events** (e.g. in this case drought, disease and conflict). In this way the process draws **linkages between what worked and did not work from the perspective of the affected populations.**

2.1.0. Positive Impacts



Positive impact differences are reflected on the previous page and show the areas or sectors in which people felt most positive change has taken place.

2.1.1. Livelihood protection and improved food security

Key Findings

- **Communities appreciate agencies that support long-term sustainable solutions rather than only providing food aid**
- **Irrigation programmes are improving food security**
- **Restocking of livestock especially goats is assisting poor families**
- **Food aid alone is creating dependency and stunting development**

Recommendations

- **Focus preparedness and response on food security and sustainable development**

IDPs in Kanaan said that livelihood restoration and protection was a positive impact for them over the past two years. Some of them received goats from the RCEA, ACK, mobile phone companies and especially the Diocese of Lodwar. They were very happy about this. The Diocese had also planted trees that they really appreciated. They said that previously there was no shade and people would stay in their houses and that now they could rest in

the shade and get fresh air. They spoke passionately about goats, cash grants and schools that are still working well. IDPs emphasised that they want NGOs providing food to re-think and support them to establish their own livelihoods.



Figure 1 Community garden, Lodwar

Community leaders in Nadapal advised that they felt food security had improved through farming with an irrigation scheme and training supported by the MoA and Child Fund (CF). The physically challenged group said that during the period of drought and food scarcity that they received assistance from CF, Oxfam, WVI, Merlin, Red Cross, GoK and the Diocese of Lodwar to off-set these effects. They mentioned that they had been given a plot of land to irrigate. In the past they said that only those

who could access aid or other services could get income. Now micro-farming has given them a means to access cash from the sale of their produce – this support was given through the TRP, CF and the Diocese. The women’s group at Kataboi said they received food assistance during the drought from Oxfam (blanket distribution), Merlin and TRP (food for assets).

An impact statement from the Small Business Group in Kangatosa was that they could pay fees, afford modern clothes, improve diet and engage in small business through sale of livestock at higher prices in Lodwar where livestock prices were higher than other places. This was attributed to the community itself, Ministry of Livestock Development and NGOs. They said that livestock off-take in 2010-2011 saved livelihoods by injecting money into the community that people used for various purposes and food. The Ministry of Livestock



Figure 2 Hand dug well for irrigation of community gardens, Lodwar

Development and Ministry of Special Programmes led the effort which was complemented by NGOs – VSF Belgium was mentioned by this group. The single mothers group at Napetet felt that food production had increased with GoK and WVK support. They described it as “if you sow two bags, then you will increase to four bags.” They said they had also received goats from WVI and the Diocese of Lodwar after they had lost livestock during the drought. Agro-pastoralists at Turkwel said that they benefited from three irrigation schemes. This means they have enough food for themselves and surplus for sale to meet other family needs. It was the community with GoK input and substantial FAO support that contributed to this impact. They said that if it had not been for the MOA they would not have reached where they are now.

2.1.2. Social solidarity and empowerment

“Akimorikin kapei ngesi aria erot”

Together we are strong, divided we fall

Community Leaders

Key Findings

- **People led initiatives play a key role in shifting attitudes and creating a sense of identity and purpose within vulnerable groups e.g. PLWH/A, Physically Challenged, vulnerable children etc**
- **Social organisation of vulnerable groups is critical for their access to and demand for basic services**
- **Leadership capacity at community level is essential for communities to progress**

Recommendations

- **Recognise, connect with and support people’s own actions to support vulnerable community members especially at times of crisis**
- **Support the social organisation of vulnerable groups to access services**
- **Invest in leadership development at community level**

After the post-election violence, IDPs who fled from Eldoret were resettled at Kanaan with assistance from NGOs (e.g. IRC) and those with HIV identified themselves and formed their own social group. The community at Kanaan cooperated to make this happen. The PLWH/A group received support and training in organising themselves and accessing ARVs by IRC, ALPHA Plus and the Elizabeth Glaser Paediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAC). The IDP PLWH/A group at Kanaan Camp shared how they felt empowered through the training the agencies carried out on how to live positively and have a normal life. They spoke of the benefits of sharing with each other through group gatherings organised by Faith Based Organisations, such as the Diocese of Lodwar. They now have no fear of speaking about HIV/AIDS and had registered themselves as a HIV Positive Group with Social Services and Equity Bank.

The Vulnerable Children’s Group also said that social solidarity had an empowering influence in their lives. Of fifteen children in the discussion group, twelve had parents who had died. Of the twelve, two stay with their grandmothers. The other ten stay with well-wishers.

“Emong is a standard 7 student at a primary school. His parents died and he then stayed with his uncle herding goats. One day while out grazing one of the small goats went missing. Returning to his uncle’s house he was gravely beaten for loss of the goat. Seriously injured, Emong ran away and joined a group of street children feeding from the scraps of restaurants in Lodwar. He was happy with this life. He made a friend in a football game who convinced him to go to school. The boy gave Emong his school uniform and explained this to his parents who bought another one. Today Emong is still using the same uniform. His friend is now in secondary school and every weekend brings soap for Emong to wash his uniform.”

Vulnerable Children’s Group

Community leaders in Nadapal said that they felt highly consulted by development actors and that they had taken charge of their own decision making – training has helped this development.

They recounted a time when the whole community had mobilised against Child Fund (CF) who tried to introduce a “Food for Assets” programme. They rejected this because other areas were still receiving blanket food distributions and they wanted to continue with that as usual. Now they are able to celebrate and embrace the “Food for Assets” concept and Nadapal was one of the first sites to use it and CF helped to bring about acceptance of it. They now regret the degree that they went to block it. Now they feel that if the spirit of unity continues in the community that they can achieve a lot in terms of development and new initiatives. The new constitution of Kenya has given a boost to the physically challenged. They said that now even the chiefs consult them and ask their attendance at public meetings or ‘Barazzas’. They attributed this participation in decision making primarily to the administrative government and secondly to positive actors within the community. Some NGOs also ask them to participate in targeting their activities. The

“When Mary’s parents passed away she was looked after by an aunt. The aunt made her work a lot and eventually chased her away. She joined another family and it is now like her mother and father are alive.”

Vulnerable Children’s Group

physically challenged in Nadapal had mobilised themselves and formed a group. They registered with social services and that has enabled them to access grants and equipment such as wheelchairs and walking aids (without which they would just have to cope by crawling if they cannot walk). Equipment has been accessed from administrative government, Islamic Relief (IR) and the Diocese of Lodwar. They meet monthly. When they see a new member who needs equipment, they all give support to access it. Step-down training (by which members replicate the training received by other group members) has been led by the Diocese and secondly by IR followed by administrative

government. The physically challenged group stated that the single biggest difference in their lives that had made all this possible was through family support - social, psychological and economic.

The single mothers group were very excited about what they called “the improved faith and lifestyle of the people” – they explained that is the transition from belief in witchcraft to an alternative worldview.

2.1.3. Increased access to and quality of education

Key Findings

- Distances to schools have multiple protection implications
- Shorter distances and Increased access to schools is positively appreciated
- Government provision of teachers is critical to the continued functioning of schools
- Electrification has wider benefits related to evening study and security
- School fee support has an important impact in keeping children in education
- Increased access to secondary education especially for girls is a new and positive development
- Families will invest in school fees if they have increased incomes

Recommendations

- Supporting education is essential; building of schools, provision of teachers, school fee support and increase secondary school access especially for girls.

IDPs at Kanaan said reduced walking distance to school for children was a major impact for them. Prior to decisive community, administrative government (Constituency Development Fund and Ministry of Education) and Diocese of Lodwar action to build a school, their children walked long distances to nursery and primary schools at Kanonen – the only place with schools. Their children would at times delay by playing on the way to or from school and arrive at night. Some would not go to school as a result. The whole community participated in building the school at Kanaan supported by the Diocese of Lodwar and with

funds from CDF and with teachers provided by the MOE. Parents now monitor if their children are going to school which they feel is important to them.

Community leaders at Nadapal stated that access to and quality of education had improved through the building of more schools, increased school enrolment, student retention and employment of more teachers. These results had been achieved with the MoE, CDF, Diocese of Lodwar and CF. They were very happy that some girls from the area had gone to university this year with A and B grades. The single mothers group at Napetet said that access to power had helped create access to training devices like televisions, computers and that electricity enabled them to study at night. This had led to wider knowledge and they said that ... “now we can look at our TVs and know who President Kibaki and the Prime Minister Odinga are”. They attributed this to the Ministry of Energy.

The single mothers felt that illiteracy has decreased because of schools provided by the GoK and WVI sponsoring their children’s education. Agro-pastoralists at Turkwel said that through their own sales they were able to send their children to school. Women at Kataboi said that since independence and up to two years ago there was no access to secondary school for their girl children. They saw strong community participation and the MoE as the drivers of this impact increasing access to girl’s secondary education. The agro-pastoralist group in Turkwel said that Equity Bank is also supporting school fees for vulnerable children. CF, MoE and Diocese of Lodwar are also playing a role in increasing school enrolment.

2.1.4. Stimulus to cash based economic activities

Key Findings

- **Increased access to financial services and credit is empowering people**
- **Cash grants and access to financial services increase local economic activity and personal prioritisation of need**
- **Education of children is the priority purchase with additional income**
- **Charcoal production and sale is the fall back position to access cash when times are difficult**
- **Cash transfers are reducing vulnerability and increasing livelihood options**

Recommendations

- **Cash is preferred to food aid especially in the development of local markets**
- **Stimulate economic activity noting the shift to alternative/mixed livelihood preferences**

The agro-pastoralist group at Turkwel said they had improved financial access (credit facilities). Help Age International and Equity Bank made this possible. After selling some of their produce they were able to send their children to school. The women's group at Kataboi stated that they were positively impacted by cash transfers from Oxfam in response to the drought. They expressed this as empowering.

The physically challenged group benefitted from improved access to grants for small businesses through the CDF. They felt that no NGO targets them and that the GoK is the only support they can access. Single mothers said that they had access to commodities such as sugar and soap etc through micro-business.

Pastoralists at Sopol felt that Hunger Safety Nets (HSN) through cash grants from Equity Bank have reduced the community's struggle to meet basic household needs (i.e. they pointed out that no bag of charcoal was on sale there to earn cash as would have normally been the case). To a lesser extent Help Age International and Oxfam were supporting cash transfers from their understanding. Overall the group stated that cash transfer was producing a positive impact. However, there was some minor dissension in one group who said some people are just waiting for money from Equity Bank and are not doing alternative activities that could raise them cash.

2.1.5. Reduced morbidity from increased access to water

Key Findings

- **Increased access to potable water for human and livestock consumption and reduction of water borne diseases is an evident impact**

Recommendation

- **Increase community owned water programmes**

IDPs at Kanaan said that the walking distance for water had reduced. Previously they would get up early to fetch water at the River Turkwel and return by 1000hrs or 1100hrs. Oxfam brought the water tanks and the Diocese of Lodwar provided the borehole. This supplies a kiosk (a piped water booth operated like a small shop from which water is sold from taps) and there is no water from the kiosk if you do not pay – this is strictly monitored by LOWASCOM according to this group (another group had mixed views of this water supply cf. neutral impact section).

Community leaders at Nadapal felt that access to water had improved. They stated that while the water supply has not reached other centres, they had benefited from boreholes and water kiosks within their particular catchment provided by the administrative government and the Diocese of Lodwar. The single mothers group at Napetet cited access to water and reduction of water borne diseases as a key impact for them. They said they now had a reason to smile as they could bathe and diarrhoeal diseases were reducing. For them LOWASCOM was the driver of this impact.



Figure 3 Borehole at Napetet

The women's group at Kataboi identified a key positive impact was stopping consumption of water from Lake Turkana, due to improved access to potable water supported by Oxfam and through their own efforts. Pastoralists at Sopol said an impact for them was access to clean water at zero distance from their homesteads for both livestock and human consumption. This they attributed firstly to the Diocese of Lodwar, secondly to CDF and thirdly to community action.

2.1.6. Improved protection

Key Findings

- **New Kenya Constitution is directly benefiting vulnerable groups in claiming their rights**
- **Early action on resettlement of IDPs from post-election violence was appreciated**
- **Police are seen to be playing a positive role in improving security**

Recommendations

- **Support awareness of the entitlements of vulnerable groups**
- **Involve the displaced in resettlement decisions from the outset**
- **Support the role of police in enabling protection activities**

The physically challenged group highlighted that a key impact for them was the recognition accorded by the new constitution of the Government of Kenya, which they felt supported them a lot. They said that children who are born physically challenged are not always considered of equal importance in the family – parents can feel ashamed.

IDPs, the single mothers groups and IDPs who were PLWH/A said, that soon after they had been displaced by the 2007 post-election violence from Eldoret, the Provincial Administration (PA) and Ministry of Special Programmes played the major role in resettling them. They were initially settled in a compound of the Reformed Church of East Africa (RCEA). This church compound was very small and they were uncomfortable and unhappy there, until everyone was given a piece of land at Kanaan. “If you were talking to your wife, then everyone was hearing. Now you can discuss your own things on your own plot.” The support from the counsellor and the chief encouraged the community to really participate in the resettlement. Government departments including the Survey of Kenya (SoK), which demarcated the plots, and the Municipal Council of Lodwar (MCL) played key roles. The IDP PLWH/A commented that the Kenya Red Cross and Catholic Diocese of Lodwar supported their relocation with building materials, food and other essential items. The second IDP group did not mention these actors. Both groups primarily appreciated the transformative action of the Administrative GoK departments in resettling them to Kanaan given the conditions at the RCEA site. This made them feel that the administrative government was doing something for them. The single mothers group at Napetet felt that security had substantially improved – attributed to the Kenya Police Service.

2.1.7. Increased access to and quality of health care and nutrition support

Key Findings

- **Nutritional support of vulnerable people through the health care system has been important**
- **Communities are involved in reporting and referring malnutrition cases**
- **Road development is important in increasing access to health services**
- **Increased number of women giving birth in dispensaries**

Recommendations

- **Support continued community based surveillance of vulnerable people and linkages to health services**
- **Improve the road network as a basis for wider development of services**

IDPs and PLWH/A said that NGOs provided them with nutritional support and advice. The MoH, through the Lodwar Hospital and the Diocese of Lodwar, supplied them with medicines from time to time. The other IDP group at Kanaan said that they had reduced cases of malnourished children and malnourished mothers with babies. WFP and the RCEA had explained to them how to identify malnourished children. When identified by the

community, the malnourished are taken to Merlin therapeutic feeding sites. Each month, WFP/WVI conduct a general food distribution for the entire camp. RCEA has also provided maize and beans and the Diocese of Lodwar brought maize, beans and biscuits.

At Kataboi the women's group said that they used to deliver their babies at home. They now deliver their babies at the dispensary run by the Diocese of Lodwar with some Merlin support. Pastoralists at Sopel said that a key impact was increased access to services especially health care due to improvement in the road network. They attributed this exclusively to the CDF.

2.1.8. Improved sanitation access and practice

Key Findings

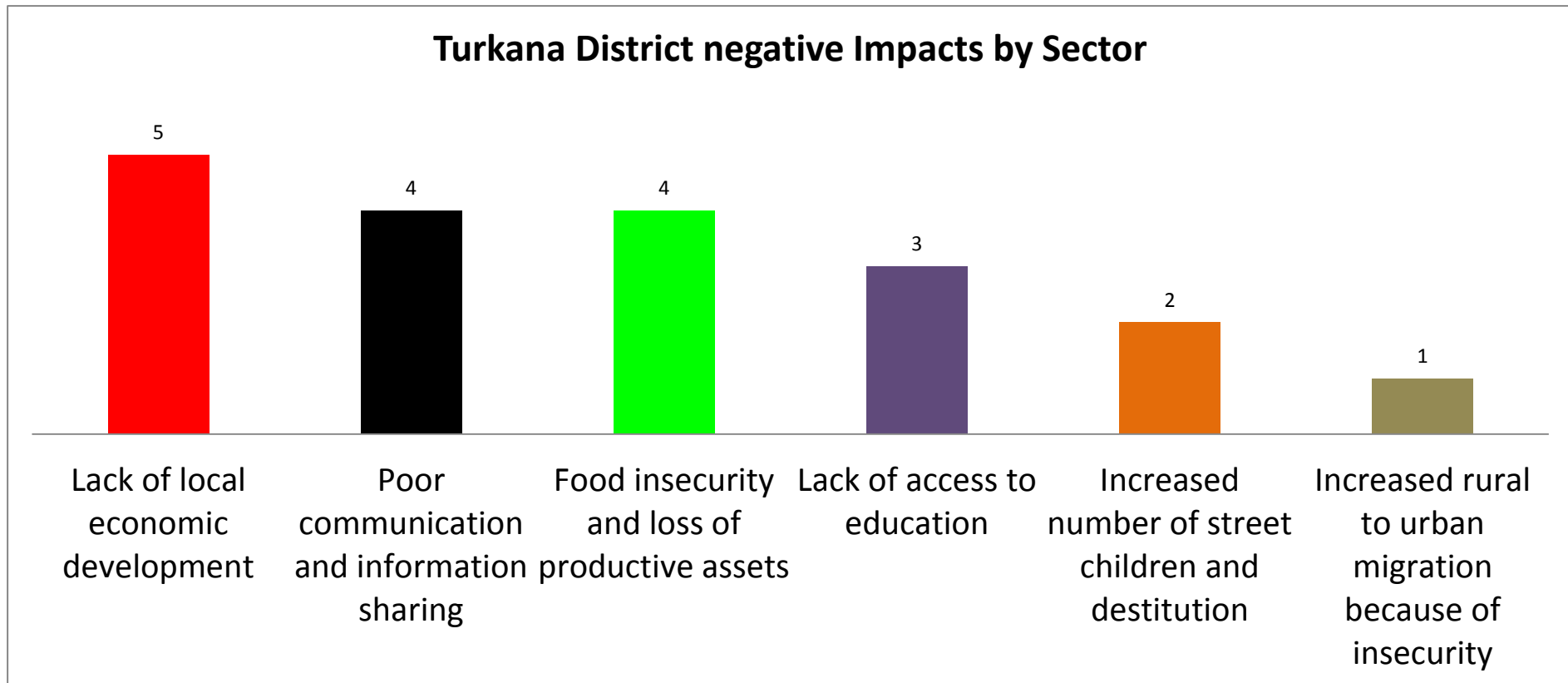
- **People want knowledge on how to improve sanitation and hygiene behaviour**

Recommendation

- **Support continued integration of hygiene communication activities to address critical diseases such as cholera, typhoid etc**

IDPs in Kanaan said that increased knowledge on proper faecal disposal and proper use of latrines had reduced cases of diarrhoea and cholera. People really appreciated this knowledge which they attributed to the MoH and Merlin. In 2010 the women's group at Kataboi stated that there had been a cholera outbreak in the area. This triggered CF and the National Drought Management Agency (formerly Arid Lands) to construct VIP latrines. As part of other efforts to increase potable water supply they had received sensitisation on improved hygiene behaviour from Oxfam.

2.2.0. Negative Impacts



Each of the 70 impact statements have been consolidated into categories - positive, negative or neutral. The negative impact differences are reflected above and show the areas and sectors in which people felt most negative change has taken place.

2.2.1. Lack of local economic and livelihood development

Key Findings

- **IDPs have been severely affected by lack of livelihood opportunities and want to engage in alternative livelihoods e.g. irrigation farming**
- **Lack of clear information on regularity of food distributions created uncertainty and contributes to dependency and vulnerability**
- **Food aid is a divisive issue for communities causing dependency and a negative impact on local market activity**
- **Lack of diversification of small business activity**
- **Absence of pasture forcing pastoralists to travel longer distances resulting in increased risk of livestock disease and conflict with Pokot**
- **Lack of knowledge among agro-pastoralists on correct irrigation techniques undermining production and income**
- **Fisherfolk received equipment from agencies and are frustrated by fishing polices that do not involve them and prevent them from accessing good fishing grounds**

Recommendations

- **Needs assessments should better understand local context and dynamics**
- **Agro-pastoralists and fisherfolk need to be involved in policy development**
- **Increase accurate information and knowledge dialogue through extension services**
- **Focus response on initiatives that build livelihoods**

For IDPs PLWH/A an impact of their displacement to Kanaan near Lodwar was the lack of economic opportunities i.e. no support in farming. Before being displaced they said that they were used to farming and doing business - now most of the time they are idle. They do not have cattle or water for irrigation and if they plant crops they are concerned about goat damage and theft. They felt that it was the community itself and the GOK that were contributing to this negative impact. They said that they are bored sleeping in their tents and simply want the opportunity to farm and appealed to the GoK or NGOs for assistance to get established.

“Long ago the women formed a group to weave baskets and mats. A priest used to do the marketing for them. One day he left without linking them to the marketing outlet channels he had established. They were forced to sell locally where the returns were very low. This demoralised them up to now.”

Women’s Group

Some IDPs felt that provision of food had prevented them from meeting other needs themselves. Likewise the “stop start” nature of food aid and supplementary feeding created uncertainty in the Nadapal community. Some wondered if having a malnourished person in the family would be a benefit. In one group food aid and supplementary feeding was such a dividing issue (with some for and some against) that they were unable to discuss it further.

The small business group in Kangatosa spoke about growing poverty and poor living standards due to loss of profits and business. During the height of the relief food period, markets became stagnant even though people had animals to sell. There was no active development and people were dependent on relief food which led to low revenues for

small businesses. They felt the GoK (Ministries of Planning and Finance) were largely responsible for not regulating this. Furthermore they said that they were all doing the same type of business and competing among themselves. This period made them fearful to seek loans to develop business opportunities. Many of them are selling maize, beans and Unga (flour) and relief destroys their trade. Afterwards when people need these small traders they are not there. The group said that business is severely constrained by lack of a transport network (only one vehicle which is from the Catholic Mission).

The agro-pastoralist group at Turkwel said that during the last two years of drought, pasture dried up and they were forced to go close to the Ugandan border for water and this brought them into closer contact with the Pokot. This led to massive loss of livestock from drought

“A farm hand asked for a job from a farmer at Eldoret. Yes, I have a job said the farmer. I have two forms of payment – food and money. For now I will pay you with more food and less money. So each month he was given 150 shillings and 40 KG of maize. One day the farmer said, I can predict a fight if I continue giving you food. So the best way to prevent that fight coming is that I will give you a piece of land. Since the farm hand received his own land, he was able to produce more than 40KG of maize per month, send his children to school and cover medical bills. All his needs were taken care of.

If I remember that piece of land before I was displaced and if I reflect, that if I had a small piece of land again, then my life would change.”

IDP Group

and PPR disease (Pestes des Petits Ruminants)¹. Agro-pastoralists cited increased soil salinity on their farms that had affected plant growth and yields, caused by over water-logging of the saline sub soil by excess irrigation.

Women at Kataboi said that they had received fishing gear (materials to make nets & boats) from the National Drought Management Authority and Oxfam. In their view the impact is negative given raised expectations and as they are not catching enough fish as expected and the input is simply not working for them from their perspective. They were given strict instructions by the MoF to use a 5 inch gauge net that do not catch fish. Those using smaller gauge nets are catching fish. They also felt inhibited from fishing further out in the lake because of insecurity and restrictions laid down by KWS.

2.2.2. Poor communication and information sharing

Key Findings

- **People did not have reliable information on food aid distributions**
- **Poor communication on entitlements raised expectations and caused disappointment in some groups**
- **Engagement of agencies on a project by project and sectoral basis over many years has constrained community ability to engage in a dialogue about their overall development needs**
- **Weak leadership in some relief committees has contributed to inadequate information sharing and exclusion of vulnerable groups**
- **People are very keen to engage in dialogue about the challenges facing them e.g. conflict, pest control, farming and animal treatment etc**

Recommendation

- **Provide timely and people focused information in all areas**
- **Share information in ways that communities understand through the appropriate locally trusted and accepted communication channels**

Some discussion groups at first expressed reticence and suspicion to discuss freely with the teams. In one case they suspected the team was from a political party as they were

¹ PPR is a severe, fast-spreading disease of mainly domestic small ruminants. It is characterized by the sudden onset of fever, discharges from the eyes and nose, sores in the mouth, disturbed breathing and cough, foul-smelling diarrhoea and death. The virus which causes PPR, the peste des petits ruminants virus (PPRV), belongs to the morbillivirus group of the paramyxovirus family of viruses. Clinical disease is seen in sheep and goats. Cattle, buffaloes, camels and pigs can become infected but there is little or no evidence of disease associated with their infection.

expecting politicians to visit the area. Another group commented on confusion created by politicians at community level. They wanted a clear explanation for why the teams had

“One of the children mentioned that they had heard of an NGO World Vision that works with children. They had never met or heard from them.”

Vulnerable children’s group

come. Once this was given and a rapport had been established, discussion proceeded well. The way that agencies have engaged with communities on a project and sectoral basis over many years, initially limited the ability of some community groups to freely engage in discussion that was not focused on agencies and projects.

One IDP group said that expectations had been raised by the administrative government with regard to promising them 10,000KSH each in compensation and permanent houses, which had been unfulfilled. IDPs had also understood that WFP would provide food for six months,

but after three months it came to a standstill without any signal or notice to them. Another agency who had been distributing biscuits said they would do so for four months and then stop. This was the case and it meant that the community was psychologically prepared.

In an another community the people expressed the same experience that food aid had been “up and down” and they did not know when it would start or stop. This they attributed to WFP.

Poor leadership within communities and relief committees has also led to poor access to information sharing and inclusion of vulnerable groups e.g. physically challenged. This was attributed largely to communities themselves and secondly to government, then Diocese of Lodwar and other CBOs.

The agro-pastoralist group said that they are eager and hungry for knowledge about what they are doing. In the past GoK extension workers would come frequently but now farm trainings are seldom – “We do not know what is happening.” They said that they need more long-term sustainable interventions and not relief handouts. Hunger for basic information on how to treat pests, improve agricultural production and care of livestock was heard elsewhere.

In the case of rural to urban migration caused by insecurity between the Turkana and Pokot, one of the groups was desperate simply to talk through the issue and wanted to use the P-FiM team in a mediator role.

2.2.3. Food insecurity and loss of productive assets

Key Findings

- Drought was one issue that, compounded by other factors, led to food insecurity and loss of productive assets

Recommendations

- Focus response on initiatives that put capacity to be food and livelihood secure into people's own hands
- Support diversified livelihoods
- Step up extension services focussed on two way communication related to preparedness and actual real time pastoral and farming challenges



Figure 4 Beetle infestation on crops, Lodwar

Food insecurity and loss of productive assets were issues related to drought. One group expressed starvation and loss of lives (famine) as an impact over the past two years. They blamed the GoK partly for this in not declaring a state of emergency earlier and a combination of community and NGO factors along with the drought itself. The challenge was not drought itself but how to be more prepared for and resilient to it. This means more and better extension services to support people who are growing their own food and managing

their livestock – trying new approaches means making and learning through mistakes. The margin for error and what this means for survival is low in this environment. Successful agro-pastoralist experiences and knowledge in these communities should be shared.

2.2.4. Lack of access to education

Key Findings

- **People need funding support to pay secondary school fees**
- **Inability to pay school and examination-fees is forcing vulnerable children to find casual labour and leave school**

Recommendations

- **Substantial action on addressing the needs of vulnerable children and access to education**

A key impact statement by the IDP PLWH/A group referred to the dropout of secondary students due to lack of school fees. They said that they had no hope for their children continuing secondary education due to lack of school fees even when students had done well in their KCPE. In the vulnerable children's group there was at least one boy who had been living on the streets unaccompanied, and his companions were not attending school. Relatives, the community itself and community leaders are not always sending their children to school and for those who do turn up for registration, they are sent away if they cannot pay. Vulnerable children are running away from school to look for casual work if they cannot pay examination and school fees. This is leading to erratic and poor performance of some children while others do not go to school at all. Further research and engagement with communities and actors already involved in the education sector to examine knowledge, attitudes and practices on these issues - with practical lateral thinking on solutions would help pave ways forward.

2.2.5. Increased number of destitute street children

Key Finding

- **Serious levels of child vulnerability and numbers of street children increasing in and around Lodwar**

Recommendation

- **Give increased attention to the situation of street children in Lodwar**

Participants from the discussion group with vulnerable children expressed that the community is not aware that the number of children on the streets is increasing. Various reasons were given for this including death of parents, poor integration with into the families of relatives and / or physical beatings. Within the school where the discussion took place the school director and a senior teacher said that they had their “eyes and ears opened” by what they heard about the level of the problem - they were not aware before. Further research and engagement should be undertaken to determine the scale of vulnerability and appropriate responses to it.

2.2.6. Increased rural to urban migration

Key Findings

- **Livestock raids displacing large numbers of people from pastoral to the urban areas**
- **Conflict and insecurity taking on an increased level of seriousness - especially between The Turkana and The Pokot**
- **People have lost confidence in the peace processes**

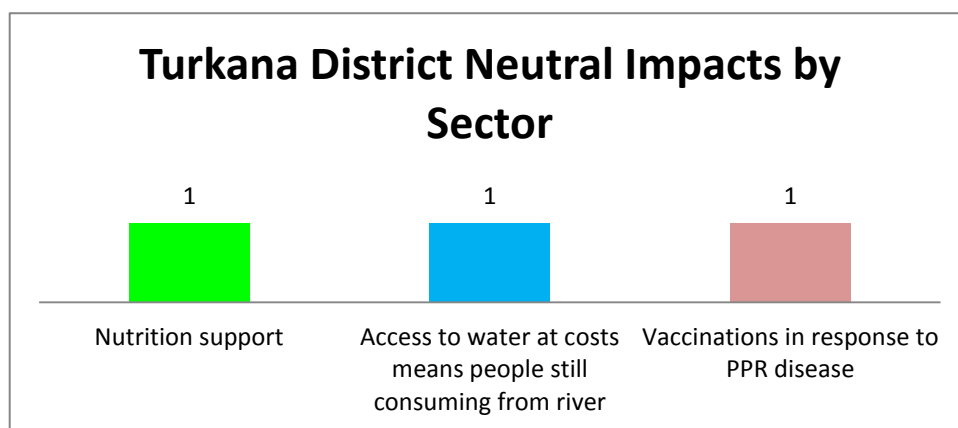
Recommendations

- **Urgently increase attention to peace and conflict issues**
- **Greater involvement of women in peace processes**
- **Support strategic communication for peace at all levels through trusted and accessible channels**
- **Ensure balanced and appropriate support to both (Turkana and East Pokot) communities, especially in boundary areas to reduce conflict**

The agro-pastoralist group at Turkwel cited increased rural to urban migration because of insecurity as an important impact over the past two years. Some of these people had been displaced by livestock raiding. They came to Turkwel centre for security and to look for other livelihoods as their livestock had been driven away. The previous week there was another raid and they said some water points were poisoned resulting in the deaths of animals and some people. They said that if the GoK and the NGOs cannot see the problem they are facing that they will have to take the initiative. They said they were not seeing any results from many peace meetings largely attended by Wazee (elders) and recommended that the strategy should be changed so that women also attend the meetings and then go home and influence their youth and men. (Please confer East Pokot report on the

seriousness of the current conflict between the Turkana and Pokot). They said that at times of extreme drought the permanent Turkwel River becomes a magnet for people from other areas with their livestock with the result that pasture becomes exhausted quickly. The Turkwel centre itself grew out of the migration of pastoralists in the 1969 drought. An issue arose in one discussion group about resisting water source development. One group felt that a borehole could attract a lot of animals, encourage migration and increase the likelihood of raids. For particular areas and groups this impact is the most serious above all others.

2.3. Neutral Impacts



Each of the 70 impact statements have been consolidated into categories - positive, negative or neutral. The neutral impact differences are reflected above and show the areas or sectors that people felt where no real difference had been made to their lives.

2.3.1. Access to water at cost means people still consuming from river

Key Findings

- Where water has been provided vulnerable groups feel excluded from the benefit as they are unable to pay for the water

Recommendations

- Examine user fee water systems that exclude vulnerable people
- Agencies involved in WASH at Kanaan Camp should re-examine existing WASH behaviour to address gaps

IDP PLWH/A said that water had been supplied to one access point which is located far for some people in the settlement. LOWASCOM had constructed water tanks supplied by Oxfam and a water kiosk. 200KSH has to be paid per month by each family and this is hard for them as they do not have jobs or other economic activities. They are therefore continuing to collect and consume water from the Turkwel River. For them as a result, the provision of water was a neutral impact bringing about neither, positive or negative difference. In the debriefing with the wider discussion group teams, the second IDP group mentioned that there is a second water source at Kanaan, a borehole with hand pump drilled by the Diocese of Lodwar with slightly saline water but which is free to use. The PLWH/A group did not mention this in their discussions and it may be something that agencies working on WASH in the area should look at further.

2.3.2. Vaccinations in response to PPR disease

Key Findings

- **Livestock vaccination was either not appropriate or happened late**
- **Pastoralists want more information and knowledge on disease prevention and treatment**

Recommendations

- **Herd management and care should be more proactive than reactive**
- **Vaccinate livestock prior to disease outbreak along with appropriate treatment during outbreaks**
- **Greater community extension support on livestock care – knowledge transfer, drugs available, para-vets in communities**

For pastoralists at Sopel the loss of their livestock was a bitter experience. Some lost nearly all their herds and vaccinations were carried out after the outbreak which saved the livestock they have now. However, the scale of the losses compared to what they saved through vaccination made them view it as a neutral impact. The pastoralists want more animal health knowledge on treatment techniques. In some instances after vaccination, animals did not improve and they wanted to know how to treat and inject animals themselves. They said that other areas have Community Development Workers which they said they do not have and whose support is required.

2.3.3. Nutritional support

Key Findings

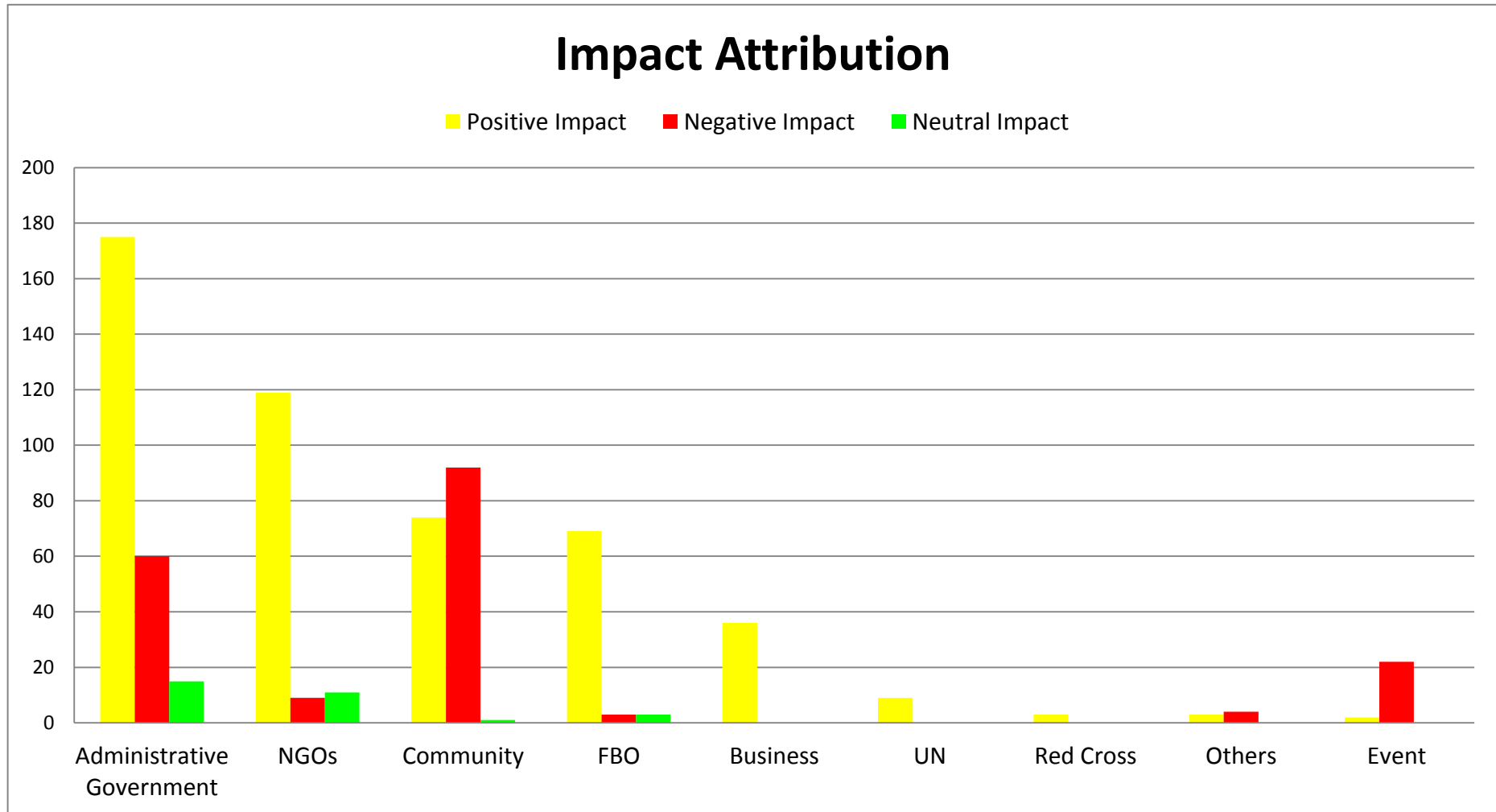
- **Mixed information on supplementary feeding is causing confusion among communities**

Recommendation

- **Agencies to improve community based communication**

Community leaders at Nadapal felt that nutritional support through supplementary feeding had had a neutral impact due to the erratic delivery of the support – “that it is going up and down.” It starts and works for three months and then it stops – agencies withdraw. This comment was also expressed in other groups. It was felt that the process confused people and that if a family does not have a child who is malnourished, that it could risk the nutritional support stopping.

3.0. Analysis of the drivers of impact



3.1. Positive impact attribution

Findings

- **Administrative departments of the Government of Kenya are the drivers of the greatest positive impact**
- **Collectively NGOs are the second most positive contributor to positive change**
- **Attribution to forces and actors within communities themselves are the third largest cause of positive impact**
- **Faith based organisations and particularly the Diocese of Lodwar are major positive actors within the society (making an impact contribution greater than any individual NGO)**
- **UN and Red Cross impact attribution is low**

Recommendations

- **NGOs need to be recognising, coordinating with and working closely with administrative Government departments**
- **The reasons for perceived low attribution and contribution by UN Agencies and Red Cross Movement should be seriously examined by those agencies and their donors**
- **Important over time to see a measurable increase in positive attribution to communities and business and decrease in attribution to NGOs in order to measure whether dependency is decreasing**

The analysis in this section examines what is working or not working from the perspective of representative community groups. This weighs accountability from the perspective of the affected population that reflects the performance of all actors (including the community itself) – which may be helpful to government, donors and decision makers. Stakeholders are rated positively, negatively and neutrally. Each impact statement receives a 0-10 score attributed to different actors / factors that people see as impacting change in their lives. These totals are combined giving the results in the charts below.

The size of the attribution rows (positive, negative, neutral) is important. If the size of the positive attribution row is greater than the corresponding negative attribution row then an actor or group of actors may feel they are on the right track. However the size of negative or neutral attribution should be seriously considered, as should the overall size of the attribution to external humanitarian actors (even when positive). If negative or neutral

impact outweigh the positive impact an actor or actors are making, or if the attribution rows of positive impact by external actors is too high, then this provides an opportunity for reflection, further community discussion and a possible change of strategy, to ensure that positive local community, government and civil society results are increased. In a healthy humanitarian or development context; community, government, local business and local civil society action should be strong and provide the foundation for a robust and local sustained response.

A review of the positive attribution results clearly demonstrates the substantial positive space occupied by Administrative Government over the past two years until now. Most attribution under the FBO column is the Catholic Diocese of Lodwar and second to Government and community action, it represents the single most positive actor in the area from the community perspective and ranks more highly than any individual INGO activity.

In some cases people do not know or state the difference between the Red Cross, UN agencies and NGOs (and in other instances they named the agencies both positively and negatively in their statements as above). There is a possibility that agencies mentioned may have been confused with other actors in the area. Sometimes, people do not know how to differentiate between agencies and the community appreciation of organisations is often horizontal and regardless of whether an agency is large or small. UN agencies are in some cases funding NGO and government activities and this tends to be unknown by communities. What matters to communities is what and whom are having results for them from their perspective. This underlines the fact that sector performance is collective from the perspective of those on the receiving end and that organisations are not insulated from judgement on performance by the affected populations. The results above show (albeit from a relatively small representative group) who and what people feel are responsible for these impacts. The situation on the ground is dynamic in relation to long-term changes and can vary considerably from area to area. The drought while serious is only part of the overall context of people's lives which this exercise reveals. In this regard the graphs provide a clearer appreciation of the context within which humanitarian actors are working.

3.2. Negative Impact Attribution

Key Findings

- **Administrative departments of the Government of Kenya seen to be the drivers of the greatest positive impact - they are also seen to be the most negative (largely through lack of coverage or under performance)**
- **Events such as drought and disease are not perceived to be the most negative impact – Government and the community itself are the main drivers or contributors to negative impact**

Recommendation

- **NGOs need to be recognising, coordinating with and working closely with administrative Government departments**

In terms of negative impact, forces within the community are clearly driving negative impact whether through conflict, neglect of vulnerable children or poor pastoral and farming practice. This is followed by action or inaction by administrative government departments e.g. not enough community based extension activity etc. Attribution to an event is primarily drought and disease. In terms of impact attribution, drought (event) ranks third after the community and government, possibly meaning that if other issues are addressed it would have less impact. The learning from the attribution results raises important questions; will agencies build positive links between communities, local actors and local government? Are agencies satisfied to see the positive results of their work, even when communities are not aware of their role? What space within the community do the humanitarian actors occupy in terms of influence and time? Is it in line with or in excess of their contribution?

3.3. Neutral Impact Attribution

Key Findings

- Neutral impacts relate to the negligible effects of responding late e.g. vaccinating livestock at the wrong time
- Providing inputs without sufficient contextual knowledge or adequate targeting e.g. supply of fishing equipment to people who have inadequate knowledge or experience of fish movements or do not have access to where larger catches are; improving water supply and overlooking vulnerable groups who cannot afford to pay user fees; providing food aid on an *ad hoc* stop start basis

Recommendations

- Humanitarian actors to respond on time and appropriately based on solid contextual knowledge and relationships of trust and respect with communities

In terms of neutral impact differences this is largely due to getting a response half right / not completely; providing inputs without enough technical and contextual knowledge of the relevance and appropriateness of the response; inadequate targeting of need and; poor communication so that affected people are not informed enough to plan and make their own decisions.

4.0. Action Recommendations

Action Recommendations	Responsible
<p>1. Donors should proportionally fund local government and agencies that can demonstrate they are making a positive impact. This should be based on evidence of impact attribution and contribution - what is and is not working</p>	<p>Donors</p>
<p>2. Focus on building resilience and sustainable livelihoods to increase food security and protection of productive assets</p>	<p>National Drought Management Authority and support agencies e.g. UNDP, FAO, UN ISDR, NGOs, Faith Based Organisations, Red Cross, donors and community</p>
<p>3. Give serious attention to addressing the causes of conflict between Turkana and Pokot in a balanced and inclusive way</p>	<p>GOK and support agencies e.g. UN, NGOs, Faith Based Organisations, Red Cross, donors, local businesses and both communities</p>
<p>4. Increase two way dialogue that respects the perspective and experience of the community</p>	<p>GOK and support agencies e.g. UN, NGOs, Faith Based Organisations, Red Cross, Donors and community</p>
<p>5. Increase livelihood extension engagement, knowledge and experience sharing e.g. fishing, livestock diseases, treatment, agriculture and policies</p>	<p>GOK, Faith Based Organisations, Communities, UN agencies, Red Cross, businesses and NGOs</p>
<p>6. Increase economic, infrastructure and livelihood development to help off-set some of the more severe repercussions of cyclical drought</p>	<p>GOK and support agencies e.g. Donors, UN, Faith Based Organisations etc</p>

Action Recommendations	Responsible
7. Support close communication and engagement between administrative government and communities - the key drivers of positive and negative impact	GOK and support agencies e.g. UN, NGOs, Churches, Red Cross, Faith Based Organisations and community
8. Engage with and support the forces of empowerment and solidarity within the community	GOK and support agencies e.g. Faith Based organisations, UN, NGOs and community
9. Increase livelihood protection and improved food security measures	GOK and support agencies e.g. UN, UNDP, FAO, ISDR, Faith Based Organisations, Red Cross, Community, NGOs
10. Increase access to and quality of education	GOK and support agencies, UN agencies (UNICEF), NGOs, Faith Based Organisations, community
11. Increase cash transfers and micro business support in place of food aid	GOK, Faith Based Organisations, Communities, UN agencies, Red Cross, CALP and NGOs
12. Increase access to potable water (with attention to vulnerable groups who may be excluded from paying user fees)	GOK and support agencies, UN agencies (UNICEF), NGOs, Faith Based Organisations, community, Red Cross etc
13. Improve protection especially of vulnerable groups with a strong emphasis on children	GOK, Faith Based Organisations, Communities, UN agencies, Red Cross and NGOs
14. Increase access to and quality of health care and nutrition support	GOK and support agencies, UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP), NGOs, Faith Based Organisations, community
15. Improve sanitation access and hygiene behaviour change communication	GOK, Faith Based Organisations, Communities, UN agencies (UNICEF, WHO), Red Cross and NGOs

5.0. Feedback from participants on the methodology used

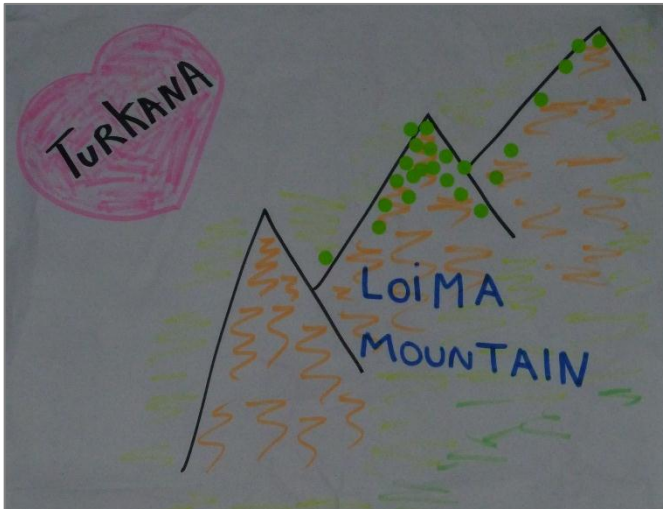


Figure 5 Participant ranking on exercise results to give communities a voice and identify impact

This report highlights clear challenges and opportunities for those working with the people of Turkana and those forces that are making a positive contribution to change. We found an impressive calibre of people committed to working well for the resilience and development of their own people. The 32 participants from 15 organisations in the exercise found the training and exercise a transformative experience. They felt that community knowledge and capacities should not be overlooked in their work; that giving people a voice

and identification of impact are key to doing the right things and doing things right. There was a new found commitment to developing relationships of acceptance and trust with communities for their work to be effective - people are greater than projects and organisations. Overall participants through a final ranking exercise felt that this was very much a beginning in terms of improving the quality of communication and engagement with the people of Turkana and that much more work needs to be done.

Annex 1 Field Exercise Participants

No	Name	Agency	Post
1	Johnstone Moru	National Drought Management Authority	METL
2	Brenda Mana	National Drought Management Authority	METL
3	Michael Etabo Ameripus	Veterinaires Sans Frontieres - Belgium	Field Officer
4	Johnstone Ekamais	Veterinaires Sans Frontieres - Belgium	Community Mobiliser
5	Nancy Akalale Egyelan	World Vision International	Child Well-Being Facilitator
6	Silvester Sulu Eknoit	World Vision International	Lokori
7	Peter Lochuch	Turkana Rehabilitation Project	AECD Field Officer
8	Chistopher Eregae	Childfund	Project Coordinator
9	Japheth Too	Ministry of Agriculture	DIVELDO
10	Okita Boniface	Ministry of Agriculture	Agric. Officer
11	Vitalis Juma	Ministry of Agriculture	Extension Officer
12	Dr. Simon Logilae	Oxfam GB	Livestock Mobiliser
13	Joseph Loreno	Turkana Rehabilitation Project	Field Officer
14	Peter Lochuch	Turkana Rehabilitation Project	Field Officer
15	John Miinyan	Diocese of Lodwar- Emergency	M&E Officer
16	Philip Labouri	Diocese of Lodwar- Emergency	Media Liason
17	Monica Kinyanjui	Diocese of Lodwar- Child Protection	Field Officer
18	Daniel Edaan	Diocese of Lodwar- Justice and Peace	Paralegal Officer
19	Gabriel Lokol Naita	Diocese of Lodwar- Water	Social Worker
20	Dominic Palal	Diocese of Lodwar- Health	Data Officer
21	James Kiyonga	Lomidat Pastoral Co-operative	Chair
22	Mary Ekutan	Lomidat Pastoral Co-operative	Secretary
23	Bobby Lotiang	Ministry of Livestock Development	Livestock Prod. Officer
24	Alphose Emuria	Ministry of Livestock Development	Livestock Officer
25	Jakob Lotesiro	Ministry of Livestock Development	Livestock Prod. Officer
26	Wilson Ikamar Ewesit	Merlin	Nutrition Info. Syst. Officer
27	Mohammed Luyanae	Merlin	Logistics
28	Philip Ewoton	Merlin	Nutrition Officer
29	Lidyah Tioko	AMREF	Community Mobiliser
30	Patrick Nacho	Baptist Church	Coordinator
31	James Elele	National Council of Churches of Kenya	Assist. IGA Officer
32	Margaret Kaaleng	Community Empowerment Services	Africa Journal

Annex 2 People First Impact Method (P-FiM) Summary

P-FIM is a simple low cost methodology that fully allows communities to speak for themselves, in identifying impact changes in their lives and what the drivers of impact difference are attributable to. In this way the starting point is people and communities and not organisations and projects. It is a powerful tool that highlights issues humanitarian and development agencies may often be poorly aware of. P-FIM as a mainstream approach and tool directly complements aspects of Sphere, the Good Enough Guide, Participatory Impact Assessment (Tufts) and HAP etc. P-FIM enables humanitarian actors to accurately ‘take the temperature’ in order to properly align interventions with local priority issues, ensure they are engaging properly and where they can have the greatest possible impact. P-FIM simply recognises the primary driving force of people and communities at all stages of an intervention as essential. It adds value to existing collaborative and inter-agency initiatives. The method has been used in multiple inter-agency exercises (four days per exercise) e.g. in 2010/12 in South Sudan, Haiti, Sudan (West Darfur) and Liberia with excellent results and high spontaneous buy-in by participants and agencies.

Potential P-FIM Benefits to Agencies:

- (i) Impact measured **in the context** where a programme or programmes are delivered
- (ii) The action doubles as **P-FIM Training** for participating local agencies and agency personnel
- (iii) A series of P-FIM actions will provide a basis for advocacy/mainstreaming of **people first** approaches.

P-FIM takes a representative geographical area (e.g. 1-5 year programme) of people and communities who are getting on with their lives. Local people are trained on P-FIM who have basic development skills, understand language and culture and are trusted locally. The method (i) enables a qualitative process where primary changes are openly discussed with representative groups making up a community - whether positive, negative or indifferent - and recorded (ii) the method then works backwards to determine in a quantitative way where change is attributable to e.g. leadership in the community, government actions, local business, NGO, UN etc. The method makes no assumptions about impact and what drives it - with often surprising impact results revealed. It is community owned and driven. P-FIM fundamentally asks “So what?” questions . . . “So what difference has that made to people’s lives?” and “who is really responsible for the change or impact?”

There are two biases that often colour project and organisational impact evaluation approaches:

- **What impact are we actually having?** Typically organisations and their programmes are the focus of impact/evaluation measurement to meet standard quality, accountability and donor requirements.
- **How can we know the actual impact of a project/programme if we only consider projects and organisations?** What about the depth and breadth of what is around the project or organisation in terms of change impacts? P-FIM measures impact in the context of the project and as such, the impact of the project can be tested.

While participatory approaches and accountability at community level are given increased importance, the standard organisation/project focus is still emphasised by donors and agencies. A typical end of project impact evaluation involves external (sometimes local) evaluators who carry out desk and field exercises to determine the positive or negative qualitative and (mostly) quantitative impact achieved by a project (which in itself is important). However, by over focusing on the organisation and project and the role of external consultants - the full honest views of local people and communities on what is working or not working (or whether correct or needed in the first place) and what other factors (often not actions of the project) have caused impact - are typically unheard or not considered.

Why People First Impact Method (P-FIM)? Our fundamental question is “**Are we doing things right and are we doing the right things?**” To put this into a programme/project context, the assumption column of a logframe requires that donors and agencies fully consider the wider context to ensure that proposed programmes are relevant. In this way it can be said that ‘**impact lives in the assumptions**’ - weak assumptions lead to inappropriate responses. P-FIM references ‘project cycle approaches’ and effectively links with other evaluative / impact tools in humanitarian and development contexts. It is a simple methodology that can bridge an essential gap within existing approaches.

The knowledge base and pedigree underpinning P-FIM draws on key concepts from Existentialist and Personalist Philosophy, Psychosocial Methods and beyond. It is an integrated and holistic view of human nature freedom and potential - people’s needs and rights. Key concepts are: people come first; local relationships of trust are fundamental; people have a right to life with dignity; a non agency centric and non project approach facilitates objectivity and honesty; an integrated holistic appreciation of human development is vital; quality and depth of respectful communication with people is essential.