USAID | KENYA
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

USAID 50 ANNIVERSARY

Kenya Drylands Livestock Development Program (KDLDP)
Annual Performance Report (FY 2013)

Final Program Performance Report

Submitted: December, 2013

CNFA Cultivating Entrepreneurship

AGMARK

KENYA LIVESTOCK MARKETING COUNCIL
The voice of pastoralists

This publication was prepared for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Kenya Drylands Livestock Development Program.

Kenya Drylands Livestock Development Program

FY 2013 Annual Performance Report

Final Performance Report

June 7, 2010 to November 5, 2013

Award No: 623-LA-10-00004

Prepared for:
Mr. Isaac Thendiu, AOR - KDLDP
United States Agency for International Development/Kenya
C/O American Embassy
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
P.O. Box 629, Village Market 00621
Nairobi, Kenya

Prepared by:
CNFA
1828 L Street NW, Suite 710
Washington, DC 20036
Phone 202.296-3920 ext # 32 | fax 202.296-3948

The authors' views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

Table of Contents:

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS 6

I. KDLDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 8

II. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (QUALITATIVE IMPACT) 14

III. PROGRAM PROGRESS (QUANTITATIVE IMPACT) 40

IV. PERFORMANCE MONITORING 40

V. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO OTHER USAID PROGRAMS 40

VI. PROGRESS ON LINKS WITH GOK AGENCIES 40

VII. PROGRESS ON USAID FORWARD 41

VIII. SUSTAINABILITY AND EXIT STRATEGY 41

IX. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE (IF APPLICABLE) 41

X. SUBSQUENT QUARTER'S WORK PLAN 41

XI. FINANCIAL INFORMATION 41

XII. LESSONS LEARNED 40

XIII. ANNEXES 46

ANNEX 1: PROGRAM AREA 1: ENHANCING LIVESTOCK TRADE AND MARKETING 46

ANNEX 2: PROGRAM AREA 2: CREATING LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS VALUE ADDITION 59

ANNEX 3: PROGRAM AREA 3: INCREASING LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS 67

ACTIVITY 3.1E: FACILITATE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND ANIMAL HEALTH PROVISION 77

ANNEX 4: PROGRAM AREA 4: POLICY CHANGE TO FACILITATE MARKETING AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT 79

ANNEX 5: 80

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAK	Agrochemicals Association of Kenya
AGMARK	Agricultural Market Development Trust
ALFA	Agriculture & Livestock Food Authority
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASK	Agricultural Society of Kenya
BMT	Business Management Training
BOD	Board of Directors
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBO	Community Based Organization
CMDRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
COFI	Community Owned Financial Initiative
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
DLMC	District Livestock Marketing Council
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FCB	First Community Bank
F2F	USAID-funded Farmer to Farmer Program, implemented by CNFA in East Africa
FTF	Feed the Future
GOK	Government of Kenya
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IOM	International Office of Migration
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
KLDC	Kenya Leather Development Council
KDLDP	Kenya Drylands Livestock Development Program
KLMC	Kenya Livestock Marketing Council
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
LMA	Livestock Marketing Association
LOA	Letters of Award
MIG	Matching Investment Grants
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoLD	Ministry of Livestock Development
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MTP	Medium Term Planning
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NIB	National Integration Board
NLMIS	National Livestock Marketing Information System
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NCE	No-Cost-Extension
OCAT	Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
PEACE II	The Peace in East and Central Africa program
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
PMC	Pastoralist Marketing Cluster

PMP	Pest Management Plan
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPR	Peste des Petits Rumanants
REGAL AG	Resilience and Economic Growth in Arid Lands – Accelerated Growth
REGAL IR	Resilience and Economic Growth in Arid Lands – Increased Resilience
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
RVIL	Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratory
SIF	Solidarity Islamic France
SMS	Short Messaging Service
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
TARDA	Tana and Athi River Development Authority
TDIP	Tana Delta Irrigation Project
TOT	Training of Trainers
UMMB	Urea Molasses Mineral Blocks
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VC	Value chain
VSF	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (Veterinarians without Borders and its global affiliates)

I. KDLDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Report Summary

This report covers the program activities for the Kenya Dryland Livestock Development Program (KDLDP) from June 7, 2010 to November 5, 2013. The program was designed to run from June 7, 2010 to June 6, 2013. From June 6, 2013, the program was granted a 90 day No-Cost-Extension (NCE) from June 6 to September 6, 2013 to improve the capacity of the Board of Directors (BoD) of the Community Owned Financial Initiative (COFI) staff and relocate the headquarters from Nairobi to Garissa. In addition the extension helped to increase the involvement of Kenya Livestock Marketing Council (KLMC)/District Livestock Marketing Council (DLMC) in COFI affairs. A subsequent 60 day NCE was awarded from September 6 to November 5, 2013 to complete the work with COFI and properly close out KDLD.

Program Description

KDLDP was funded by United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Farmer-to-Farmer (F2F) Leader with Associate Award. The program addressed the many obstacles pastoralists face in northeastern Kenya to achieve both economic and food security in the region and country. Pastoralists face challenges such as poor access to inputs like animal feed and water, limited access to vaccines for disease control, poor linkages between producers and markets, and a lack of price transparency in local markets. Working with key local partners, like KLMC and Agricultural Marketing Development Trust (AGMARK), CNFA has addressed the short-term problems the pastoralists face while also laying the foundation for long term, sustainable development. The program was implemented with a total budget of $9,995,424. The program office was based in Nairobi with a main field office in Garissa and district level offices operated by the KLMC in Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Ijara and Tana River.

The major objective was to increase income and food security for at least 50,000 pastoralist households in the districts of Garissa, Wajir, Mandera and Ijara in North Eastern Province; and Tana River District in the Coast Province. KDLDP connected herders to markets, credit services and livestock-health inputs that ultimately improved productivity. The program also worked to improve policies that affected pastoralists.

Program Approach

KDLDP focused on the entire livestock value chain and aimed to:

- Improve livestock productivity and competitiveness
- Enhance livestock trade and marketing
- Create value addition to livestock products
- Support more favorable policy environments for entire livestock value chain
- Promote strategies for mitigating effects of climate change

Indicators and Results:

Indicator Title	Program target	Program Actual	Disaggregation
4.5. 1-9 Numbers of Policies/ Regulations/ Administrative Procedures in each of the following stages of development as a result of USG assistance in each case	18	12	Policy briefs
4.5. 2-13 Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	50,000	25,493	16,860 Male 2,502 Female
4.5 2-7 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	4,200	9,031	5,202 Male 3,829 Female
4.5. 2-11 Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance	290	397	105 private enterprises 32 Producer organizations 7 Water users Associations 163 Women's Groups 86 Trade and Business Associations
4.5. 2-2 Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	400	170	
4.5 2-29 Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans	USD 83,000	USD 87,209	
4.5. 2-30 Number of MSMEs receiving USG assistance to access bank loans or private equity	30	0	
4.5.2 Number of jobs attributed to Feet the Future (FTF) implementation	600	105	75 Male 30 Female
4.5.1 Average percent change in organization capacity amongst USAID direct and indirect local implementing partners	2%	3.07%	0.56=Governance 0.34= Administration 0.45= Human Resource Management 0.30= Financial management 0.20= Organizational Management 0.43= Program Management 0.50= Project Performance Management 0.29= Leadership and Team Dynamics
Additional Household income as a results of USG intervention			
GNDR-2 Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)	20,000 50,000	8,633 25,493	8,633 number of females participants 25,493 Total number of participants to include male

Some of the indicators were not fully achieved while some were exceeded. Additional results included:

- Pastoralists are now better able to represent their own interests in policy discussions, leading to improved policies by influencing policies/regulations/administrative procedures in the value chain.
- Pastoralist households have expanded incomes and have greater food security through training.
- USG assistance was received by food security private organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and Community Based Organizations (CBOs).
- Improved technology and grass species were introduced to pastoralists.
- 106 value addition groups were registered with 2241 members (157 M and 2057 W) where women could produce income from inedible parts of the livestock and other natural products.
- After COFI was opened 582 members and 22 groups have registered with the Sharia compliant savings and loans institution giving Islamic pastoralists better access to Sharia compliant loans.
- Savings account values for COFI have reached $128,443 and $113,752 worth of loans was distributed catalyzing trade, production and value-adding activities.
- 108 agro-vets and 119 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) providing better goods and services to pastoralists.
- Livestock sales at Pastoralist Marketing Clusters (PMC) and livestock traders reached $573,170.
- 225 enterprises and associations have received matching grants
- 76 vaccination campaigns were carried out over the program area and over 1.2 million vaccinations were given to cattle, shoats and donkeys
- DLMC is providing viable business plans and improved services to the pastoralists.
- CNFA's Farmer-to-Farmer (F2F) program supported KDLDP by fielding 39 out of the planned 40 volunteers along the livestock value chain. The volunteers worked with pastoralists and women's groups on livestock production as well as with livestock traders, processors, regulators and policy-makers in and around Nairobi and in Kenya's coastal cities.

Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts Narrative

In the first three months of the program, KDLDP set up its project headquarters in Garissa with a liaison office in Nairobi with about 20 staff, as well as equipped the five regional DLMC offices in each of the program districts (Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Ijara and Tana River), with another 22 staff. AGMARK seconded two full time staff to the program with additional input made available as needed from the rest of AGMARK team in Nairobi. This made a total of 46 people staffing KDLDP.

Following the launch of the project in Garissa in October 2010, the project undertook several baseline studies, including the Household Income Surveys, Gender Analysis and Strategy and Study of Niche Markets. Environmental Impact Assessments and the Pesticide Evaluation Report and the Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) were submitted in the first quarter of program. Baseline surveys for farm and veterinary input suppliers and key service delivery providers were done in the same period.

In the first year of operation the program made two key assumptions that unfortunately came true. The assumptions where that there might be drought and security could become an issue because of its proximity to Somalia and the security problems it was having at the time

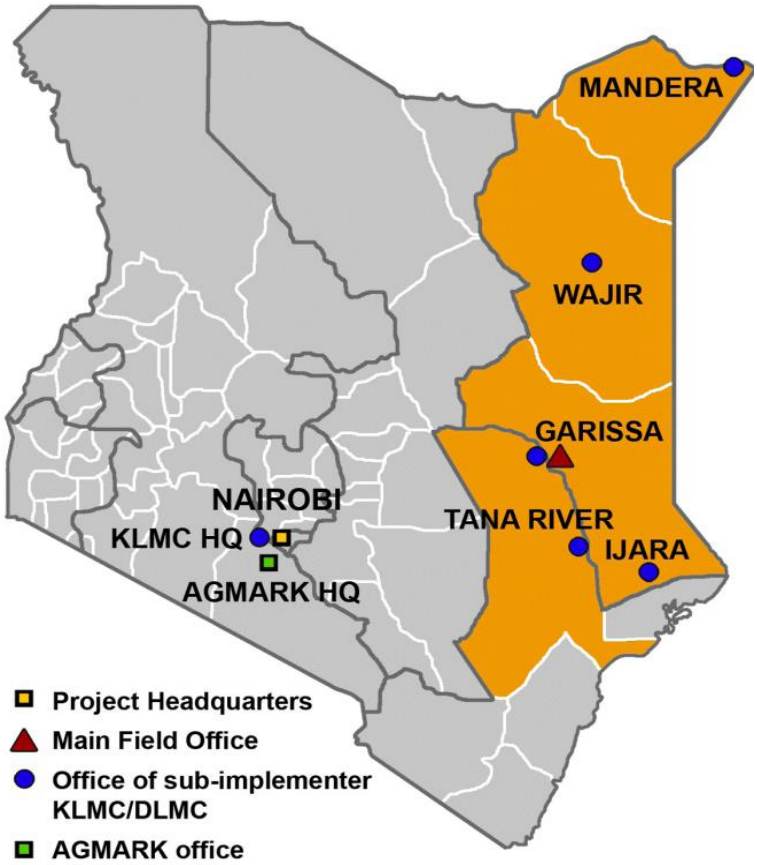

Figure: 1 KDLDP work area in gold

The Horn of Africa, including the KDLDP program area, faced acute drought in the first year of KDLDP implementation (2011). In response to this, KDLDP developed a comprehensive drought mitigation strategy within the framework of its current project design. The "La Nina" drought phenomenon was the main challenge and was predicted to get worse until about mid-October 2011 when rains were expected in the program area. The drought challenge equally affected large parts of Somalia and Southern Ethiopia. In the past, these two areas had been key dispersal areas for Kenyan livestock during severe droughts. As part of this plan, KDLDP responded to the extreme scarcity of livestock feed resources by introducing irrigated fodder production. Farmers who grew fodder made it through the drought with minimal loss of livestock. This report cites specific examples of farmers who made incomes by growing fodder or selling healthier animals during the drought period because of fodder use.

Figure 2: Pastoralist in eastern Kenya outside of the livestock market during the drought

Farmers supported by KDLDP added 170 hectares of fodder and earned significantly more revenue from the sale of fodder than from any other farming enterprises. Many groups of farmers along the Tana and Daua Rivers established hay stores and stocked the fodder they grew. Wajir and Mandera Districts have

established large communal fodder stores, and the store in Mandera is in use under management by DLMC. The program examined the potential to harvest, store and sell hay from rice straw and other crop by-products from large scale irrigation projects along the Tana River. These irrigation projects have great potential to keep large numbers of livestock fed through the drought periods using rice straw, husks and maize stover. A study report was compiled on feed resources of the Tana River and Garissa Counties.

The second assumption was related to security, especially along the border with Somalia, which significantly interfered with livestock migration as a traditional drought coping measure. Subsequently, large numbers of livestock from the program area moved to Ijara District and pastoralists were forced to enter tsetse fly (which carry sleeping sickness) infested areas of the Boni Forest in Ijara District.

In the second year, KDLDP made significant strides in achieving results, meeting most of the targets despite insecurity and inter-clan clashes which occurred in Mandera, Wajir, Garissa and Tana River Counties. Insecurity incidences happened within a short time span, implying that there might have been common factors causing these incidences. Other breaches of security were caused by al Shabaab (al Qaida militants) retaliating for involvement of the Kenya Defence Forces in Somalia. The county towns of Mandera, Wajir and Garissa and the areas around Dadaab Refugee Camp were frequent targets of attack by the al Shabaab militants and their respective sympathizers. Road travel by program staff between these towns was affected significantly. Travel to areas close to the Kenya-Somalia boarder was avoided altogether. KDLDP further sought professional advice from a local security firm regarding standard operational procedures in unstable security situations. Program offices in Nairobi and the entire program area were assessed for safety compliance and measures were put in place to enhance security levels. As a result of these measures, there were no incidents of insecurity involving program staff, volunteers or assets since the program's inception.

Figure 3: Fodder box to bail grass for storage

In the third year, KDLDP aimed to improve on gains made in year one and two. Potential income generating activities identified under the Niche Markets Study were scaled up, especially in value addition activities. Cost benefit analysis became a key criterion for evaluating program activities towards enhancing household incomes and food security. KDLDP also promoted discussions with KLMC and DLMC to institute external support to make them sustainable as KDLDP began close out operations. Co-management of livestock markets was a major discussion. All new markets were organized on the co-management basis as the program engaged the local authorities and livestock marketing associations institutionalized co-management in existing markets. Fodder farmers were trained to preserve and manage stored fodder as a business, developing incomes. Evaluations were carried out to estimate business growth for groups supported under the Matching Investment Grants (MIG) activities.

It was planned to target 50,000 households but this proved to be an excessively ambitious target. In the end over 25,000 household were reached. If considering the fact that an average household might have six members the project reached over 150,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries. This project worked with a pastoralist society that is very migratory and it was not possible to actually calculate the exact number the project reached because they often moved to another location and were not traceable especially for

extended periods of time. Working in eastern Kenya was also challenging to meet the pastoralists as the area is vast and very sparsely populated.

One area which needed to be adjusted from the original proposal was the access for MSMEs to bank loans or private equity. After it was realized that cultural implication would not allow the Islamic people of the area to access traditional banking loans a Sharia compliant banking system was developed by KDLDP. This was the first of its kind in the country. The Sharia compliant COFI was a major innovation which KDLDP created and supported its growth. The membership of COFI is steadily growing and credit awarding is expected to stimulate growth significantly. The Information Communication Technology (ICT) platform on which COFI is built will undoubtedly be a major growth factor. With the no cost extensions the office was moved from Nairobi to Garrisa so that its members can more easily access the office and new members could be more easily registered. Since its initiation 584 members have registered and deposited $128,443 into accounts and 49 members have even taken out loans at a value of $113,752 to improve their businesses. The website http://cofisacco.com/ can be viewed to learn more about the institution and who is eligible to join as a member.

KDLDP's support to disease surveillance and vaccinations was also a key activity, especially since the production system had undergone several shocks. Major drought in 2011, major floods in 2012/2013 and almost continuous staff safety issues affected the traditional response methods by the pastoralists. While mobility across borders is a traditional survival mechanism to exploit the best pastures, seasonal variability and markets, insecurity hampered decision making as safety became the primary concern.

This report presents the key qualitative and quantitative achievements under each program area discussed in Part II below. The performance data tables present mainly the USAID tracked indicators. The report presents indicators of progress including productivity indices, wealth created from preventive vaccinations and disease surveillance, and estimated household incomes from key program activities.

This report presents successes and lessons learned that KDLDP is keen to share with stakeholders in the development community.

II. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (Qualitative Impact)

Program Area 1: Enhancing Livestock Trade and Marketing

Activity 1.1: Link Primary Producers with Traders

KDLDP mobilized and sensitized several groups including Livestock Marketing Associations (LMA) to form larger, more commercially oriented associations of producer groups called Pastoralist Marketing Clusters (PMC). This helped them benefit from collective purchasing and marketing.

Figure 4: Typical cattle market in eastern Kenya. Notice stacks of fodder now being sold in the distance

Two PMC were formed during year one with the help of the Ijara DLMC in the Ijara District. The Ijara PMC was comprised of eight entrepreneurs (all male) who traded individually but supplied almost the same client base without knowing each other. The two PMC took advantage of market linkage developed with Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) Mombasa branch and Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) in Galana where they sold bulls with a total value of KSh 21.3 million ($247,674). More bulls were sold to KLMC Cooperative valued at KSh 5.7 million ($66,279). To augment the livestock market linkages, a trade forum was conducted in Garissa in March 2011. This forum was attended by 95 (89 M & 6 F) stakeholders in the livestock value chain and included pastoral producers, ranchers and terminal market players e.g. KMC and Muhu Holdings. The outcome of this trade forum was a livestock sale by the Ijara based Umoja PMC to KMC. A total of 604 bulls were sold with a total value of KSh 7.7 million ($89,535). The payments were fast tracked with the Boresha Mifugo financial facility with First Community Bank (FCB) and were paid out within 14 days. This reduced the payment period by KMC from 45 days to 14 days. This also eliminated the number of brokers between the producers and the terminal market which improved the returns for the producers. This augmented the KDLDP effort in supporting commercial purchase of livestock in anticipation of a drought as a Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) action in mitigating the effects of more dramatic weather alterations observed recently from climate change.

In year two, one new PMC was formed in Wajir, two were started in Garissa and one was initiated in Mandera. Tana River DLMC supported the Godantu Youth Group to sell KMC 60 bulls in three groups in October 2011; with a total value of KSh 1.3 million ($15,116). This sale was innovative because it coincided for the period in the coastal regions between October and December when the meat supply is limited, which increased the value as the demand normally exceeds supply during this period. In July 2012 a buyer's trade mission from Ijara was sent to the coastal region to support the market linkages for the hide and skin trade. This resulted in sales of 1,834 hides and 4,438 skins, with a total value of KSh 1.36 million ($15,910).

All the PMC employees received Business Management Training (BMT) which improved the group's capacity in negotiation skills, governance and quality control in hides and skins. This enabled the hide and skin traders to attain a price increase from KSh 200 ($2.3) to KSh 220 ($2.6) per skin. The trainings were meant to improve improper documentation which was identified as one of the challenges. Proper record keeping and bookkeeping assisted them in tracking business transactions and profit.

Figure 5: Livestock trader at Suswa market in eastern Kenya

In year three, a trade mission for PMC from Ijara and Tana River went to Mombasa and aimed to improve the business relationship with KMC and FCB. The traders continually struggled to make the payments from KMC on time and eventually the FCB Boresha Mifugo facility was discontinued. The outcomes of the mission and meetings with KMC and FCB were the following:

- KMC considered sending field representatives to facilitate producers/traders for mobilization and stock procurement.
- KMC agreed to review beef cattle prices with substantial increases.
- KMC should increase visibility in the field by using corporate responsibility funds in supporting producers for the enhancement of best practices and knowledge exchange in the form of organizing workshops and field days.
- PMC also requested KMC to support them in rehabilitation of the market infrastructure with the purchase of livestock scales.

Another trade mission was conducted for the five DLMC district leaders represented by ten members (6 M & 4 F) to Ramat Ranch in Narok District where the Maasai community members run a commercial beef feedlot operation. The outcomes of the trade visit included the following:

- The DLMC lobbying the county governments for the revival of the livestock holding grounds, co-management of livestock markets and supporting linkages of rural feeder primary markets to the secondary and terminal markets to further enhance livestock trade.
- DLMC working towards establishment of pilot feedlot units with private investors in a Public Private Partnership (PPP).

A capacity building workshop was conducted in January 2013 for the Ijara PMC. A total of 125 participants (48 M & 77 F) from women's and youth groups attended the workshop. They were trained in record keeping, credit management, bookkeeping, cash flow, costs, price setting and product marketing.

Detailed tables on PMCs and LMAs formed, livestock traded and market prices are under Annex 1

Activity 1.2: Increase Access to Finance

The program originally had two mechanisms built into the program design to increase access to finance. These were MIG funds of $800,000 and a credit guarantee facility for $300,000 for a total of $1.1 million.

CNFA undertook the development of the grants manual and established an advisory committee to ensure competitive allocation of grants that furthered the program objectives.

KDLDP developed a USAID approved grants manual in order to facilitate the disbursement of MIG to groups actively involved in livestock trade, fodder production, value addition and activities focused on mitigating the effects of climate change. The DLMC was a key medium through which information about the grants facility was disseminated. The contribution from the grantee groups toward the cost of identified intervention was in the ratio of 1:2 for the low income groups and 1:1 for the more commercially oriented groups.

The expectation of the community partners was overwhelming, especially in regards to the allocations of the MIG fund. The community expectation was that the grants would cater for their household needs including provision of school fees, medical expenses etc. KDLDP distributed funds as equitably as possible between program thematic areas and within the counties. The awarding process was equally transparent with high standards of accountability. It was a continuous challenge to monitor and track indicators for a highly mobile population like the pastoralists. In total 225 grantees were KDLDP implementation partners with $331,988 distributed from the $800,000 that was allotted for MIG. The project applied very high standards before approving the grants to ensure the MIG would be properly utilized. Low literacy levels compounded the difficulties in combination with the pastoralist's migratory movements made the distribution of MIG very challenging. The remainder of the $800,000 was transferred to support the activities for COFI.

Credit Guarantee Facility

Early in the program, it became clear that the proposed credit guarantee facility would not work, owing to earlier failed attempts at credit guarantees by other development partners. The perception among pastoralists was that major banks in the region lack Sharia-compliance and have limited reach. KDLDP needed to develop special financial products for the target clientele that require Sharia-compliant financial products with peer group guarantee mechanisms.

As a result of the decision to address the financial needs of rural pastoralist and the above constraints, KDLDP developed a concept note for COFI and presented it to USAID. Two consultants visited the five districts in May and June 2011 to meet with stakeholders and beneficiaries. This was followed by a stakeholder forum where the COFI proposal was presented and validated. Stakeholders overwhelmingly supported the proposal. The concept was reviewed and approved by USAID in early 2012.

The program initiative to develop COFI as a Sharia compliant Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCO) achieved a major milestone when it was officially launched by the Kenyan Minister for Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands on December 10, 2012. This was a heavily publicized event which hosted actual members, COFI BOD, representatives from several government ministries, donors, development partners and officials of the cooperative movement in Kenya. As of December 31, 2012, COFI had 320 registered members and 10 groups with savings of KSh 4.2 million ($48,837) in the bank.

No	Name of Product	Type of Product
1	COFI Vijana	Youth Financing
2	Mama Dhahabu na Cof i	Women's Financing
3	Imarika na Cof i Mifugo	SME Financing
4	COFI Maendeleo	Asset Financing
5	COFI Dharura Plus	Consumer Financing
6	COFI Dharura	Consumer Financing
7	COFI Afya Bora	Consumer Financing
8	COFI Elimu	Consumer Financing

The COFI office in Garissa was opened in July and August of 2013. This new office intensified the membership drive and by the end of the project there were 582 members and 22 groups. COFI also intensified development of financial products.

COFI Sharia Advisory Board approved five new credit products that targeted various differentiated members of COFI to make a total of eight products available (above). KDLDP organized a very successful exposure tour of COFI BOD to other community based SACCO in Central, Eastern and Rift Valley regions of Kenya. The COFI BOD began to implement some of the ideas learned from the exposure visit. Presently, the BOD is mobilizing members to increase sales of hides and skins, whose demand is almost insatiable, and is also increasing savings in COFI.

- COFI registered a total of 604 members and groups over a period of 10 months since December 2012 when it was officially launched. The composition of members is 280 women and 302 men and 22 corporate groups. There is an average uptake of 60 members per month.
- Savings up to date is KSh 10.5 million ($128,443)
- COFI has given out credit that amounts to KSh 8.54 million ($113,752) to 49 members out of which 24 are women and 25 men. Funds were put into livestock trade and other livestock related activities.

Matching Investment Grant Facility

Figure 6: Women celebrating after training on value addition for camel bone and cattle horn

During the last Quarter of FY13 (June to October 2013) project period, grantee monitoring and evaluation continued. Grant officers visited Tana River and Ijara in late September and early October 2013, and also visited Mandera and Wajir in late October 2013. Most of the grantees showed positive results in increased incomes. Fodder farms were especially productive showing sustainable income improvements. A few groups in the milk trade sector had received contracts to supply milk for infant feeding by other donor programs.

All the bone and horn value addition groups that were awarded grants were supported with the procurement of equipment to facilitate cutting, sanding and polishing of bone and horn crafts. Letters of Award (LOA's) were processed for 39 new grantees in Phase III. Thirty-four of LOA's were signed by the grantees and returned for disbursement of funds. BMT for the groups was also carried out and 30 grantee

groups were trained. Nine of the groups were in Ijara, 13 groups were in Tana River and eight groups were in Garissa. A total of 648 people were trained (231 M & 417 F).

Activity 1.4 - Market Information System

KDLDP contributed significantly to the National Livestock Market Information Systems (NLMIS) by providing weekly information from markets in Mandera, Wajir, Habaswein, Garissa, Bangale and Garsen, all of which were within the targeted program area. Key information generated from the data collected was broadcast through Wajir Community Radio and Star FM radio stations.

In collaboration with SAVE The Children-UK, the program assisted in the training of KLMC personnel in market information reporting skills at Limuru in December 2011. The market monitors (six in each of the targeted markets) were later trained on information gathering and dissemination via the Short Message Service (SMS) coding,

KLMC leveraged support from the Food and Agricultural Office (FAO) and trained five market monitors (M 3 & F 2) from Bura and Bangale on livestock information dissemination strategies using mobile SMS. This provided data for the NLMIS.

In attempting to expand the coverage of the livestock information, KLMC developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) that broadcasted livestock market information in Somali and Oroomiyyah languages.

Using the resource mobilization skills attained through KDLDP support, DLMC Mandera leveraged six months of project funding worth US$54,400 from FAO/ Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI). The aim was to improve the market infrastructure and information systems in four targeted livestock markets in Mandera (Mandera, Banisa, Lafey and Ashabito). The funding was also used to train four market monitors for all the targeted markets (one monitor per market).

Annex 1 Activity 1.4 shows market prices over time

Activity 1.5 - Improve the Capacity of DLMCs to Serve as Professional Advisors

Strengthening the five DLMC was a key intervention carried out by KDLDP. Building capacities of the DLMC were important for the exit strategy for the program and we are optomistic that these local institutions will carry forward the program activities after the program ends.

The initial support included establishing appropriate staffing and logistical support that included 23 KLMC staff members and office furniture and equipment. Employee transport for the five DLMC was provided by 15 motorcycles.

Figure 7: F2F Volunteer and trainees near Suswa Market

KDLDP supported KLMC and the DLMC through the fielding of F2F volunteers (volunteers are listed in the F2F section). The volunteers helped the teams in the development of their annual and strategic business plans in addition to the building of their lobbying capacity to serve as

professional advisors. KDLDP, through a consultant, developed the KLMC 2013-2016 strategic business plan.

The concept of co-management of livestock markets under the PPP innovation was captured in the Constitution of Kenya and will help the Kenyan communities and the pastoralist in particular, govern their resources in partnerships. As a result of this PPP, the Garissa DLMC supported by KDLDP developed and submitted a proposal worth KSh 7.5 million ($87,209) to Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF) Belgium to support activating co-management of livestock markets in Garissa County.

An annual assessment of KLMC/DLMC capacity progress took place in the year 2012 and 2013. The assessment measured across eight key capacity areas using the Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT). The key capacity areas include: Governance, Administration, Human Resources Management, Financial Management, Organizational Management, Program Management, Project Performance Management and Leadership and Team Dynamics. The table indicates the scores for each area for each assessment and a total.

Characteristics	2012	2013	Total
Governance	0.21	0.35	0.56
Administration	0.16	0.18	0.34
Human Resource Management	0.04	0.41	0.45
Financial Management	0.42	-0.12	0.30
Organizational Management	0.04	0.17	0.20
Program Management	0.49	-0.06	0.43
Program Performance Management	0.40	0.10	0.50
Leadership and Team Dynamics	0.09	0.21	0.29
Total			3.07

Milestones by DLMCs as a result of capacity building

DLMC	Initiative by DLMC	Support Sought	Status
Ijara	Lobbied county council for grant to revive Kotile Market	Investment grant pledged- KSh 500,000 ($5,814)	Done
Garissa	Developed and presented a proposal on co-management support to VSF-Belgium	Requested KSh 7.5 million (US$87,209)	Training of LMA and market porters was conducted
	Leveraged support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Sustainable Land Management	Fencing and rehabilitating water facilities at Dagahley Market.	Done
Mandera	Natural Resource Management (NRM) proposal	FAO grant of KSh 4.6 million (US$53,488)	Awarded

	Applied for NRM advocacy results to ACT	Won an 18 month contract worth KSh 7.8 million ($90,698)	Awarded
	Applied for grant from USAID- PEACE 11 (The Peace in East and Central Africa Program)	In kind grant of KSh 3 million (US$34,883)	Awarded

KDLDP supported DLMC in mobilizing livestock groups and individual pastoralists to register as members. Membership affiliated to DLMCs increased greatly (50% for group memberships and 38% for individual membership) as indicated in the membership overview table below.

Category	Baseline - October 2010			September 2012			% Increase
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Individual	1714	1121	593	2365	1399	9626	38%
Group	4302	1663	2639	8504	7437	1067	50%

Activity 1.6- Improve Current Market Infrastructure

KDLDP rolled out several strategies that addressed the market infrastructure challenges identified during the November and December 2010 rapid market survey carried out in each of the five program districts. The survey assessed the infrastructure and determined gaps in nine major markets; Garissa, Modogashe, Hagadeer, Dertu, Kotile, Habaswein, Wajir, Bura and Mandera. The results showed that most of the markets had dilapidated infrastructures while others had outgrown their facilities.

KDLDP identified 15 infrastructure developments covering the nine main markets and six feeder markets in Hulugho (Ijara), Garsen (Tana River), Rhamu (Mandera), Balambala (Garissa), Modogashe (Garissa) and Eldas (Wajir). These infrastructure improvement projects were implemented using matching grants as well as money collected by the DLMC/LMA for services rendered.

KDLDP and KLMC promoted the concept of PPP to facilitate co-management of livestock markets by LMA and local councils that aimed to minimize conflicts in livestock markets. This generated added benefits for all stakeholders in terms of enhanced revenue collection and sharing and improved the maintenance of infrastructure.

The other level of KDLDP support facilitated the formation of governance structures to manage these critical facilities. Other supported aspects of capacity building were record keeping for livestock markets, Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of ordinary markets versus LMA managed markets, formation and strengthening of LMA and the creation of constitutions.

Program Area 2: Livestock Product Value Addition

In today's society, value added food and non-food products are rapidly gaining market shares. Consumers are willing to pay premium prices for products perceived to be safer, healthier, more nutritious, unique, distinctive or better tasting than conventional items. Much of the agricultural value addition activities

have been concentrated in high potential areas. Although the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) areas, where KDLDP has operated have harsh climates and poor infrastructures, they nevertheless host substantial potential to produce value added products which could be the basis for alternative livelihood options for the population.

KDLDP identified initiatives that greatly improved the livelihoods of ASAL community members by producing and marketing various value added products for niche markets. These initiatives included identifying market opportunities, conducting studies of new enterprises and supporting financing of viable options via grants by supporting existing enterprises to improve performance of their businesses.

Activity 2.1: Identify Market Opportunities

A niche market study was conducted by the program in August 2011 that identified available opportunities for marketing of livestock and livestock products in the ASAL for both the formal and informal sectors. The study ascertained that the development of niche livestock products in the program areas was feasible.

Figure 8: Hanging camel meat to dry into Nyirinyiri (similar to beef jerky)

The report (Survey for Niche Markets) identified market linkages with Kenya Meat Commission (KMC), private and public slaughterhouses, livestock fattening lots/farms and export of live animals and meat to the Middle East. Other opportunities identified were the establishment of mini-dairies and the milk bars to promote milk and value-added milk products. The markets of leather and handicrafts made from hides, skins and bones and horns were also identified as niche products.

The program supported value addition groups dealing with the sale of milk, nyirinyiri (dried meat), bones, horns and doum palm seed products. A market assessment was conducted in Nairobi and selected coastal towns. Other initiatives identified included working with trade missions (market assessment report) and product showcasing during exhibitions and field days.

Participation in events popularizing value added products:

Event	Groups	Products Exhibited
Pastoralist Week Exhibitions (Isiolo)	Aftin Livestock Traders, Watta Omara, Tula Livestock Traders, Bati, Mwangaza, Bayan Women's Group, Garissa Mini-Dairy, Biskidera Jabesa	Nyirinyiri, yoghurt, cow horn, camel bone, doum palm seed craft items and prosopis meal
COFI Launch (Nairobi)	Bayan Women's Group, Garissa Mini-Dairy, Biskidera Jabesa Aftin Livestock Traders, Watta Omara, Tula Livestock Traders, Bati, Mwangaza	Cow horn, camel bone, doum palm seed craft items, and prosopis meal
COFI Launch (Garissa)	Aftin Livestock Traders, Watta Omara, Tula Livestock Traders, Bati, Mwangaza.	Cow horn, camel bone and doum palm seed craft items
Government of Kenya (GOK) Prison Farm –Hola in Tula River	Watta Omara, Biskidera Jabesa, Gojama Women's Group, Aftin Livestock Marketing	Cow horn, doum palm seeds, camel bone craft products, crushed maize cobs, stover, urea molasses mix blocks, urea treated maize cobs, stover, crushed prosopis pods and yoghurt
World Food Day at Kono Farm Field Day (Hola)	Aftin Livestock Traders ,Kono Self-Help Group, Watta Omara Youth Group, Gafuru Beef and Dairy Group, Mkwajuni Self-Help Group, Jabesa Biskidera Association, Mikindani Farm	Bone/cow horn craft products, nyirinyiri, fresh milk, prosopis meal and maize cob meal
Garissa Agricultural Society of Kenya (ASK) Show (2012)	Kokar Youth Group, Ayan Women's Group, Garissa Mini-Dairy, Lagdera Farm	Yoghurt, camel bone craft products, nyirinyiri and hay

In order to accelerate market penetration of the groups craft products, KDLDP supported marketing of the produced items through development of price tags containing group profiles and display banners meant to increase visibility and sales of the products at the display shops.

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

KDLDP Stories

Local Youth Group in Tana River County turns Bones and Horns into Valuable Handicrafts

Photo Courtesy of CNFA

Example of crafts produced by the group

Hola, a small town located in Tana River County, is home to the Wata Omara Youth Group. The group was formed in 2006 to buy, sell and distribute water to households in the area, as well as, sell jewelry made from metal. Traditionally, the Wata Omara tribe worked as blacksmiths, smelting waste metal to make bangles and chains.

When the price of metal sharply increased and group members struggled to sustain their livelihoods, the Wata Omara applied for a Matching Investment Grant through USAID's Kenya Drylands Livestock Development Program (KDLDP) with hopes that additional funds could expand their business into the art of making jewelry and other crafts from bones and horns. After seeking out KDLDP's assistance, the program's technical expertise elevated the Wata Omara's merchandise in order to ensure high quality and its ability to compete in the jewelry market. In addition, the group toured various markets to see what was in demand, as well as to expand their creativity.

After two months partaking in successful trainings, the Wata Omara Youth Group began selling their new crafts in various marketplaces. In early 2012, the group participated in the Isiolo Pastoralist Week, where they showcased their crafts and shared ideas with participants from other communities. Later that year, the group took their crafts to the launch of the Community Owned Finance Institution (COFI) where the group, collectively, earned more than $360.

Abdullahi Barisa, a father of four and member of the Wata Omara Youth Group, thanked the Program and explained how the trainings significantly increased his household income. "I never thought that I would be able to make a profit from cow horns and bones. We have always thrown these things away. Before I was trained on the development of these handicrafts, I used to work as a blacksmith. It was difficult to attract customers and I barely made an income," Barisa expressed. Smelting metal to make bangles takes a significant amount of time and only sells for less than $1 per item. "I was earning less than $1 a day," Barisa remarked. "Now, we produce six pieces a day, which enables me to bring home $20 a day. I shall pass this skill on to my children so that they may also make a better living like me."

"NOW, WE PRODUCE SIX PIECES A DAY, WHICH ENABLES ME TO BRING HOME $20 A DAY. I SHALL PASS THIS SKILL ON TO MY CHILDREN SO THAT THEY MAY ALSO MAKE A BETTER LIVING LIKE ME". – *Abdullahi Barisa*

Currently, Wata Omara Youth Group has standing orders to produce various crafts for large tourist hotels in Mombasa, Kenya's renowned tourist coastal town.

December 2013

This publication was produced by the U.S. Agency for International Development. It was prepared by CNFA.

U.S. Agency for International Development
www.usaid.gov

The craft groups marketed products worth KSh 358,340 ($4,265) and established direct networks with niche curio shops in Malindi and Mombasa. Marketed craft products from five value addition groups in Tula River were sold from November 2012 to April 2013.

To foster networks and business contracts between the groups and potential market ends by initiating a trade mission study tour. Two from each of the seven craft groups were selected from Garissa and Tana River, to undertake a trade mission to Nairobi in October 2012. In February 2013, a similar trade mission was executed in Malindi and Mombasa that involved five group representatives where group champion marketers were introduced and linked to curio shops.

Figure 9 Some of the value added products produced

Revenue from sales of the products was sent to the groups through Mpesa money transfer and additional supplies were delivered using public transport. This enhanced efficiency through the reduction of transaction costs.

Annex 2 table 2.1a shows list of groups, handicrafts items and value

Activity 2.2: Conduct Studies of New Enterprises and Support Financing of Viable Options via Grants and Guarantee Loans

The findings from the niche market study allowed the program to vigorously support development of the new enterprises for both new and existing products. The manufacturing of handicrafts from livestock bones, doum palm seeds and cow horns was identified as a new enterprise with significant market potential as noted from the market survey.

The program introduced five phases of training and targeted two groups in Garissa and five in Tula River that benefitted from the MIG. Craft product development training undertaken during the program period:

Phase/ Period	Type of Training	Group Trained	Products Produced	Value of the Products Produced (KSh)
Phase I (June 2011)	Preservation of camel bones	Kokar Youth Group and Bula Rig Women's Group *(Garissa)*	100 pieces of semi processed camel bones	KSh 38,000 ($452) sold 100 to Nairobi and 110 to Hola and Garsen Craft Groups

Phase/ Period	Type of Training	Group Trained	Products Produced	Value of the Products Produced (KSh)
Phase II (March-February 2012)	Camel bones, cattle horns and doum palm seed preservation	Kokar and Bula Riig *(Garissa)* Tula Livestock Traders *(Bangale)* Aftin Livestock Traders and Wata Omara Youth Group *(Hola)* Bati Hides/Skin and Mwangaza Women's Group *(Garsen)*	Salad serving spoons, flower vases, napkin holders, key holders and candle holders, 600 bones, 980 horns and 650 doum palm seeds semi processed products	KSh 41,650 ($496) KSh 138,300 ($1643) sold bones, seeds and horns worth KSh 31,800 ($378) to Bombolulu in Mombasa and Toi Market in Nairobi
Phase III (November-December 2012)	Camel bones, cow horns and doum palm seed products	Tula Livestock Traders *(Bangale)* Aftin Livestock Traders and Wata Omara Youth Group *(Hola)* Bati Hides/Skin and Mwangaza Women's Group *(Garsen)*	Necklaces , candle stands, key holders, flower vases, napkin holders, salad serving spoons	KSh 111,750 ($1330) Products marketed in Malindi, Mombasa, Isiolo and Nairobi
Phase IV (January - February 2013)	Camel bones, cow horns and doum palm seed product quality improvement	Tula Livestock Traders *(Bangale)* Aftin Livestock Traders and Wata Omara Youth Group *(Hola)* Bati Hides/Skin and Mwangaza Women Group *(Garsen)*	Necklaces, candle stands key holders, flower vases, napkin holders, salad serving spoons in addition to four new products- earrings, coasters, bead accessories and bangles	KSh 93,350 ($1111) These were sent to Malindi and Mombasa and some were sold to local customers at the groups locations
Phase V (April 2013)	Introducing camel bone product development in Garsen and Hola	Bati and Mwangaza groups *(Garsen)* Watta and Aftin groups *(Hola)*	Flower vases, napkin holders, beads accessories, pen holders and key holders	KSh 20,950 ($249) bead accessories worth KSh 6,700 ($79) were sold in Malindi and more orders were requested

KDLDP promoted value addition of agriculture by marketing products locally available in the program area. This was to increase the nutritive quality of the feed used during periods of poor grazing. Feed fortification training was conducted at Bura Tana targeting Biskidera Jabesa Conservation Group in March 2013.

VALUE ADDED PRODUCTS		
No	Raw Material	Product Name
1	Camel Bones, Cow Horn & Doum Palm Seeds	Key Holders
2	Camel Bones	Serving Spoons
3	Cow Horn And Doum Palm Seeds	Necklaces
4	Camel Bones, Cow Horn & Doum Palm Seeds	Candle Stands
5	Camel Bones	Flower Vase
6	Camel Bones	Napkin Holders
7	Camel Bones, Cow Horn & Doum Palm Seeds	Pen Holder
8	Cow Horn	Table Name Tag
9	Cow Horn	Bangle
10	Camel Bones &Cow Horn	Buttons
11	Camel Bones, Cow Horn & Doum Palm Seeds	Small Bead Accessories
12	Camel Bones, Cow Horn & Doum Palm Seeds	Earrings
13	Camel Bones, Cow Horn & Doum Palm Seeds	Rings
14	Cow Milk	Yoghurt
15	Cow Milk	Ghee
16	Cow Milk	Milk Shake
17	Cow Milk	Sour Milk
18	Cow Milk	Fresh Milk
19	Camel Meat	Nyirinyiri
20	Maize Cobs & Stover	Urea Treated Cobs & Stover

The training focused on methods of fortifying feed materials that were locally available to the group. The feed products made were urea treated maize stover, urea treated maize cobs, 18 blocks of five kilogram Urea Molasses Mineral Blocks (UMMB), and pulverized dried feed materials. The Biskidera Feed Fortification Training Report was written after the training.

KDLDP found it prudent to facilitate feed analysis of five samples of the group's feed ingredients collected from the pulverized feed materials. These were delivered to Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) in Naivasha for chemical composition analysis. The results were released to the group in a feedback workshop where possible feed rations were formulated with the group involvement. This initiative was a major milestone for the group and formed the basis in producing feed with known nutritional levels that could be used for their own livestock and for sale during poor grazing periods.

Feed analysis results:

CHEMICAL COMPONENT	Dry Matter (%)	Crude Protein (%)	Energy Kcal/kg	Crude Fibre (%)	Crude Fat (%)	Starch (%)	Sugar (%)	Lysine (ppm)	Tryptophan (ppm)	Methionine (ppm)
Shredded Prosopis Shrub (sun dried)	90.90	30.47	2848.69	20.85	11.66	0.02	2.21	36.37	4.06	**19.15**
Crushed Maize Stover	99.30	4.68	821.88	47.35	4.93	2.18	1.57	0.80	1.16	**7.77**
Crushed Maize Cobs	92.11	4.06	1000.48	42.31	5.72	11.88	0.76	0.10	0.33	**8.19**
Crushed Cinchums	91.90	2.46	321.10	49.30	3.84	0.02	3.87	5.62	2.01	**6.36**
Crushed Prosopis Pods	91.66	14.18	2690.92	28.57	7.82	14.14	10.63	24.73	2.66	**10.19**
Mathenge Juice (Jabeso Product)	85.96	27.69	2867.09	0.05	8.23	0.21	2.22	0.11	0.75	**0.42**

Note: The use of prosopis as a rich protein feed ingredient was cautioned and further investigation on digestibility and recommendations were made for limitations in use. (Biskidera Feedback Workshop Report)

Activity 2.3: Support Improved Performance of Existing Enterprises

KDLDP supported several existing enterprises which were identified from the findings of the niche market survey (Survey for Niche Markets) and greatly contributed to their improved performance. These enterprises included beekeeping, milk trade and mini-processing, hide/skins preservation and processing, and meat processing.

The program used MIG to support the group's to access quality processing technologies through participation in training, use of appropriate equipment, and procurement of packaging materials. This greatly assisted the groups to improve storage of perishable products, and enhanced supply of products which overall expanded their businesses.

The program supported 17 milk trading and processing groups with a sum of KSh 7.33 million ($85,208) MIG which they used to purchase freezers, cream separators, packaging equipment, bottles, milk cans and they also renovated their premises. The freezers reduced spoilage and increased sales of milk yielding higher incomes.

Monthly income analysis of three yoghurt processing groups:

Group	Milk Purchased (L)	Unit Cost (KSh)	Milk Cost (KSh)	Other Costs (KSh)	Total Cost (KSh)	Yoghurt Sale (L)	Revenue (KSh)	Profit (KSh)	Income per HH (KSh)
Elan Women's Group- Ijara	960	50	48000	3150	51150	200	192000	140850	9390
Garsen Milk Supply- Garsen	480	60	28800	4350	33150	160	76800	43650	2910
Al Hak Women's Group- Wajir	250	70	17500	2600	20100	160	40000	19900	1327

(1 US$=KSh 84.85)

The program supported 12 butchery groups dealing with meat trading mainly for camel meat and nyirinyiri. The program helped renovate their business premises, buy camels for slaughter and meat knives. Packaging and labelling materials were also supplied to the groups in addition to capacity building training to improve hygiene and improved meat handling so as to access buyers beyond their traditional market.

Trainings were conducted for 106 value addition groups focusing on:

- Business management- record keeping, costing and pricing,
- Processing- milk and meat hygiene and food safety
- Storage- packaging and labeling

To diversify income, the program also worked with the Department of Livestock Production along the Tana River Belt to train beekeepers on apiculture. Thirteen beekeeping groups were supported with a MIG of KSh 5.2 million ($60,683), and four executed value addition by processing the honey and packing it for the consumer market.

Program Area 3: Increasing Livestock Productivity and Competitiveness

Activity 3.1: Development of Livestock Input Dealer Capacities

In the ASAL area of Kenya, limited access to livestock inputs, such as veterinary drugs, constitutes a significant constraint, affecting livestock productivity and ultimately pastoralist household incomes. Pastoralist assets are mainly composed of the livestock they own and producers have very low purchasing power due to a lack of liquidity. The BMT equips agro dealers with skills and knowledge, to stock and manage their business enterprises professionally and disseminate the same information to the pastoralists. In some cases, pastoralists have diversified to include crop production whereby they generate cash and therefore purchase livestock drugs. In other cases, pastoralists sell part of their herd, particularly shoats (sheep/goats), for cash

Figure 10: One of the many agro dealers supported by KDLDP through Agmark

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

KDLDP Stories

Fodder Farming Increases Household's Income through USAID/KDLDP Initiatives

Photo Courtesy off CNFA

Fodder collected and sold at local markets

"YOUR INITIATIVE ON FODDER HAS NOT ONLY HELPED INCREASE AND MAINTAIN MY MILK PRODUCTION BUT HAS BROUGHT HAPPINESS IN MY HOME". – ***Mikaya Yaro***

Muraphani village, located in Kenya's Coast Province (Tana River District), lies alongside the Tana River. Its inhabitants, predominately a farming community, regrouped to form one of the most successful farmers group in the Tana River district after USAID's Kenya Drylands Livestock Development Program (KDLDP) introduced fodder farming in October 2011. The formation of the Muraphani Farmers Group and their successful venture into fodder farming piqued the interest of neighboring villages when their farms began to flourish with Sudan, Boma Rhodes and Napier grass after only two months.

These neighboring village farmers soon began touring the farms in order to learn more about the fodder in order to replicate the lucrative business at their own farms. As a result, USAID's Kenya Drylands Livestock Development Program (KDLDP), in collaboration with Tana River's livestock ministry, approached the executive committee of Muraphani farm to allocate a demonstration plot for the surrounding community members. Working together, these organizations used this demonstration plot to host a successful field day where 507 (178 males, 329 females) farmers attended.

Mikaya Yaro, a soft spoken gentleman in his early fifties from the neighboring Chewani village, was among the many farmers who participated. After the field day, he sought advice from the KDLDP technical officers who provided him with more information on the benefits of fodder farming and how it can help mitigate the effects of a drought. Victor Chogo from KDLDP, explained, "Fodder provides much needed nutrition for cattle especially during times of drought. The nutritional value will significantly help cattle in milk production and the good thing is that you can always store the fodder when you do not need to supplement your livestock's diet."

Impressed by this new information, Mr. Yaro planted two acres of Sudan grass at NIB Bahati farm, a group farm situated within the vast Hola Irrigation Scheme. Just like the success of the Muraphani farm, Mr. Yaro's planting of Sudan grass spread quickly to other farmers residing along the Irrigation Scheme. Working together with USAID/ KDLDP and Tana River's Livestock Ministry, Mr. Yaro organized another extremely successful fodder field day at NIB Bahati farm. A total of 173 farmers (98 males, 74 females) participated in the field day.

"Your initiative on fodder has not only helped increase and maintain my milk production but has brought happiness in my home," exclaimed Mr. Yaro. "I have been waking up at four in the morning and going back at 5pm every day for the past five years to go and fetch grass for the cows from the river banks. KDLDP should have come earlier!" Mr. Yaro continued, "I have been able to increase milk production from my four cows (two dairy cows and two upgraded cows) from eight liters a day to twenty liters per day without the fear of a slump during extreme weather. From the sale of milk, I receive Ksh 24,000 (USD290). Furthermore, long gone are the days where I used to worry about the safety of my children as they harvested fodder along the crocodile infested Tana River." Mr. Yaro currently has 397 bales (with another projected harvest of 170 bales) of fodder valued at Ksh 198,500.00 (USD 2, 392) neatly stored in an on-farm storage facility built with the help of USAID/KDLDP .

December 2013

This publication was produced by the U.S. Agency for International Development. It was prepared by CNFA.

U.S. Agency for International Development
www.usaid.gov

"This program is an excellent example of USAID's work to improve the ability of local populations to survive drought through enhanced productivity and competitiveness of livestock and related products."

Rajiv Shah in a letter to the Kenya Mission Director dated August 8, 2011

Figure 11 Mr. Shah during his visit to KDLDP

to purchase vet drugs and crop protection chemicals. During farmer field days, the agro pastoralists are trained in new livestock and crop technologies and proper product use and access. This activity thus brings together product suppliers (agro dealers), pastoralists, Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Livestock Development (MoLD) as key stakeholders in the livestock and crop value chains. The BMT is a continuous activity for both agro dealers and CAHW as they are identified in new areas. Informed agro dealers and CAHW provide customers with guidance and advice in the proper animal drug options and treatment, which ultimately build sustainable business relationships and a loyal customer base.

At the start of the program in August 2010, KDLDP conducted agro dealer and CAHW surveys in the five districts of the program area prior to the implementation of any activities. The agro dealer and CAHW surveys provided key baseline information and recorded the main challenges faced by agro dealers and CAHW in the region, 31 (30 M & 1 F) agro dealers and 104 (98 M & 6 F) CAHW were identified.

KDLDP implemented a training course[1] adapted for livestock input dealers and service providers to equip agro dealers and CAHW with skills and knowledge. Following the training, they were more secure with the tasks required to stock and manage their business enterprises professionally and disseminate the same information to their pastoralist clientele.

In this regard, KDLDP carried out a Training of Trainers (TOT) on business management and integrated vector management in Garissa in December 2010. The program trained a total of 26 (20 M & 6 F) participants including program staff from AGMARK, KLMC, KDLDP, MOA and MoLD. The business management training was conducted by AGMARK, while the Agrochemicals Association of Kenya (AAK) covered product knowledge, safe use of pesticides/veterinary products and integrated vector management. The training sessions were carried out as per recommendations in the PERSUAP to enable the KDLDP staff and other stakeholders to monitor the environmental impacts of the program activities.

[1] Six module training on business management : 1) Managing Working Capital; 2) Managing Stocks; 3) Costing and Pricing; 4) Selling and Marketing; 5) Record Keeping and 6) Managing Business Relations and Integrated Vector Management

The TOT was followed by a series of agro dealer training sessions on business management, integrated vector management, product knowledge and safe use of pesticides in Garissa, Ijara, Tana River, Mandera and Wajir Districts.

A two-day workshop was carried out on 25th and 26th of August 2011 in Garissa to present the draft Pest Management Plans (PMP). A consultant hired by the program conducted a survey to determine which pests and diseases have affected livestock in northeastern Kenya. The consultant went further and developed a plan to mitigate the effects for the area. The PMP developed was pest and region specific for each of the program districts. The plans contained the diseases spread by the pests, drugs and pesticides used for treatment as well as integrated vector management tools and tactics. The workshop was a platform to determine the status of availability, distribution and usage of pesticides in the region and opinions of the pastoralists and veterinarians in the region regarding the proposed pest management interventions contained in the PMP. The workshop was attended by representatives from KDLDP, DLMC-Garissa, Kenya Veterinary Association, Pest Control Products Board, MoLD, MOA, CAHW representatives and agro dealers. The total number of participants was 17 (14 M & 3 F).

Details are presented under Annex 3 on agro dealer and CAHW trained

Activity 3.2: Support Demand Creation for Inputs and Fodders

KDLDP supported the demand creation activities related to the use of fodder in the livestock production value chain, particularly in regards to the use of Sudan grass and other forage species like legumes. The focus was on increased awareness and demand for farm-grown fodder to supplement natural pastures. At the start of the program, a fodder assessment was conducted in the program area that included 35 farms with 954 (518 M & 436 F) farmers/members and a total of 116.89 acres (47.30 hectares) under fodder (Sudan grass, maize, Napier grass, green grams etc.) were recorded.

KDLDP facilitated the transportation of grass seeds, Bhoma Rhodes grass and Cenchrus Ciliaries grass from the MoLD, Nairobi via the Provincial Director of Livestock Production in the North Eastern Province to be distributed to farmers in the Garissa and Mandera Districts.

KDLDP carried out a series of field days and trainings in an effort to create awareness related to fodder use in the livestock production system. By the end of the program a total of 6.5 hectares was used to collectively produce 2,614 bales of fodder valued at KSh 784,200 ($9119) from six farms. These were Al Mukaram Farm (Tana River), Kono Farm (Tana River), Lagdera Farm (Garissa), Makindani Farm (Tana River), Agricultural Training Centre Farm (Garissa) and Prisons Farm (Tana River).

Details are presented under Annex 3.

Activity 3.3 - Facilitate Disease Surveillance and Animal Health Service Provision

The health of Kenya's livestock sector (for both domestic consumption and exports) depends on effective monitoring and disease control. KDLDP strengthened the MoLD's ability to implement disease surveillance and control as livestock moved across its international borders within identified geographic areas of Kenya. KDLDP also increased the capacity of CAHW through training to provide necessary animal health

Figure 12: Blood taken for testing determining prevalent diseases in the area

services and raised pastoralist awareness and skills in disease control.

During the droughts, when disease outbreaks had the potential to restrict pastoralist market access (when the government shut down major markets to contain disease as a precaution), keeping animals healthy and keeping the major markets open were key drought mitigation strategies of the project. Other key mitigations that simultaneously improved the local pastoralists' livelihoods included monitoring the health of animals coming in from Ethiopia and Somalia to access Kenyan markets and enabling pastoralists to access grazing grounds while keeping external animals from Kenyan animals.

Figure 13: Mass vaccination campaign in Ijara district

Rapid disease surveillance that used participatory methodology was undertaken with the Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratory (RVIL) in Garissa District. The 2,462 samples were collected for testing and submitted to the Central Veterinary Laboratories in Kabete. These samples included 468 sera samples for Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Brucellosis.

As a result of the KDLDP rapid disease investigation and the sharing of the surveillance results, several other organizations were informed of the findings and took action. These organizations included the Director of Veterinary Services, the MoLD, International Office of Migration (IOM), VSF-Belgium, Care International and United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). The program, with the assistance of the other stakeholders, facilitated livestock vaccinations and treatment for both the host communities and refugees that keep livestock around the Hagardere and Dadaab Refugee Camps.

KDLDP facilitated various trainings for pastoralists and herders and are presented under Annex 3.

Program Area 4: Policy Change to Facilitate Marketing and Livestock Development

Activity 4.1: Policy Round Table

Analyses/recommend policy options for change. see Annex 4.

Activity 4.2: - Public Participatory Events

The program organized a two-day community policy dialogue meeting between Tana River and Ijara DLMC, stakeholders, and pastoralist representatives in Hola, in the Tana River District. These meetings were held in October, 2012 and included 32 participants (26 M & 6 F). The main objective of the meeting was to discuss issues, build consensus and prepare memoranda detailing pastoralists' contribution to the Community Land Bill. The memoranda focused on the natural resource based challenges facing communities in Ijara and Tana River Districts and proposed possible solutions from the communities' perspectives; hence raising pastoralists' voices in community land legislations. This is critical because it is thought the conflict in Tana River District is related to access to land by farming and pastoralist communities in the rich grazing/farming areas of the Tana Delta. This process was not concluded since the anticipated Community Land Bill has not been tabled in Parliament for debate.

The policy dialogue meetings with the representatives of DLMC, Balambala LMA, and stakeholders from both Garissa and Balambala that were held aimed at assessing some of the challenges facing Balambala Livestock Markets and other primary livestock markets in the area. The purpose was to operationalize these markets under co-management concepts between communities and the local councils in the county. These meetings were held in December, 2012 and included 30 participants (24 M & 6 F). Balambala LMA negotiated with the local administration and secured land for the livestock market and currently manages the market efficiently. The meeting endorsed a resource sharing formula and mandated Garissa DLMC to continue the negotiations with the Garissa County Council and to ensure that the MoU between the LMA and the council gained acceptance and was officially signed by the council.

A policy dialogue meeting was held for Kutulo and Bute LMA and was attended by 20 participants (18 M & 2 F) and 23 participants (23 M) respectively. The two members of the meetings discussed governance issues with respect to the opening of new primary markets in Kutulo and Bute and the mobilization of the two communities to manage the primary markets. By opening up new primary markets and putting in place the right governance structures, the program improved access for small holder livestock producers to markets within a distance they can reach. It was recognized that co-management was critical to ensure that the primary markets operate optimally. Dialogue addressing co-management is on-going, though challenges have risen due to the reluctance of the county councils to compromise. The meetings held with the representatives of each county council in the program area showed that it is easier to implement the concept in the primary markets because the political influence is low.

The Kutulo primary market will serve both Mandera and Wajir communities that were being served by Boruhache Market, (within Somalia) while Bute Market will serve the Mandera and Wajir livestock producing communities which were being served by Moyale Market (within Ethiopia). This provides sustainable livestock markets for the pastoralists at the primary level within Kenya. One significant outcome will be that the markets will not be as affected by conflicts and security matters beyond the control/intervention of the residents of Kenya. Livestock trade, especially by women-headed households, will increase with this significantly improved access to markets.

Activity 4.3 - Development of Local Capacity

Several activities were held to further develop the capacity of DLMC and pastoralists' representatives to equip them with the requisite skills necessary for their active participation in policy processes and advocacy on behalf of program pastoralists.

Figure 14: Typical Cattle Market in eastern Kenya

A policy dialogue meeting on governance, market access and cross border mobility for Wajir and Mandera border crossing pastoralist communities was held at Danaba (Wajir/Mandera Border) in December, 2012. This meeting was attended by 50 pastoralists (32 M & 18 F) and community representatives from both Mandera West and Wajir North Districts. The main focus of the meeting was improving access to both primary and secondary markets by the communities as well as guaranteed stock migration routes for the

pastoralists. This lead to increased incomes from livestock sales, enhanced food security and access to essential services through payments from disposable income from livestock proceeds.

Two governance, leadership, lobby and advocacy trainings were held at Lafey (15 M & 10 F) and Mandera (18 M & 7 F) from 9th-11th and 22nd-24th December, 2012 respectively. Twenty five attendees (20 M & 5F) went to DLMC Mandera and conducted meetings at Aresa to discuss access to land rights for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists at Malka Aresa along the Daua River.

Another two day training was conducted by DLMC Garissa for a Saka based youth group and other DLMC registered groups on governance and leadership at the Saka Al-Hamdu Lodge. The training involved 30 participants (21 M & 9 F). The training objective was to impart knowledge and skills in governance and leadership.

Program Area 5 - Adaptation to Climate Change

Activity 5.1: Expand Forage production

See activity 3.2: Support demand creation for inputs and fodders.

Activity 5.2: Expansion of Water Harvesting and Other Marketing Infrastructure

The KDLDP's equipped the local pastoralists with skills to combat disease epidemics that derive from climate change and more severe weather. The program activities in this component principally included support to the expansion of water harvesting and mainstreaming CMDRR in all program activities essentially through the development of community action plans. Targeted vaccination programs were also supported in areas where flooding may trigger Rift Valley Fever (RVF) and Hemorrhagic Septicaemia.

Facilitate the formation and training (BMT and technical training) of water user associations in Mandera West and Garissa for community water structures (supported via grant facility)

DLMC Mandera formed Ashabito Water Users Association (18 M & 7 F) and trained them on business development skills. Concurrently, the Ijara DLMC formed four water users associations at Ruqa, Doi (16 & 9 F), Dabelweine (3 M & 23 F) and Daarow (12 M & 12 F). Dertu Livestock Development Group (12 M & 5 F) was trained on business management by the DLMC Garissa.

Link, through field days and other avenues, fodder farmer groups to the pastoralists and livestock/fodder traders in the five counties

In the effort to link pastoralist and livestock/fodder traders, one (1 M) representative from Bisekdera Jabesa participated in Kenya Pastoralist Week on the 4th-6th December, 2012 at Isiolo to show case the group's fodder products made of Prosopis pod and maize cob. The idea was appreciated by many pastoralists who were there to see the exhibitions.

Facilitate two communities in Garissa (Jarajara) and Ijara to develop community action plans through the CMDRR process

DLMC Garissa undertook the facilitation of a CMDRR action plan for Mansabubu Community. This was a 3 day engagement and included 30 (19 M & 11 F) members of the community.

DLMC Tana River did a follow up training on Waldena CMDRR on 18 October, 2012. The original training took place in February 2012 and upon the follow up, the Waldena community had set aside 10 acres of land for fodder production as a result of the CMDRR training in order keep their animals healthy when drought occurs.

KDLDP Stories

Providing Kenya's Waldena Community with Training to Mitigate the Effects of Climate Change

Photo Courtesy off CNFA

Fodder being grown in flood plain of the nearby river

The Waldena Community, a group of pastoralists residing in the Northeastern Kenyan county of Tana River, relies heavily on their surrounding resources, specifically the Galole River. However, this is becoming increasingly difficult due to harsh climatic changes. To combat these challenges, a group of 24 men and women formed the Waldena Disaster Management Organization whose main objective is to purchase land for fodder production.

In Kenya, communities face conflict with each other during drought as a result of limited pasture or water for all the animals. In February 2012, through USAID's Kenya Drylands Livestock Development Program (KDLDP), the Waldena Community received invaluable trainings in Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR). The trainings focused on how to implement mitigating measures to deal with disasters such as drought and flash floods, in addition to conducting interactive conflict resolution exercises.

Yussuf Bagaj Galole, secretary of the organization, praised the training. "With the skills that we have learned through the CMDRR from USAID's KDLDP, we are much more confident in dealing with various issues relating to our environment," Galole continued. "In fact, we have now started on planning how to best utilize Galole seasonal river so that all may benefit, including visiting pastoralists from neighboring communities. Our community harvests rain water to grow more fodder and pastures for our livestock, which helps reduce conflict over grazing resources and also the number of deaths of our livestock."

"WITH THE SKILLS THAT WE HAVE LEARNED THROUGH THE CMDRR FROM USAID'S KDLDP, WE ARE MUCH MORE CONFIDENT IN DEALING WITH VARIOUS ISSUES RELATING TO OUR ENVIRONMENT". – *Yussuf Bagaj Galole*

U.S. Agency for International Development
www.usaid.gov

December 2013

This publication was produced by the U.S. Agency for International Development. It was prepared by CNFA.

Cross Cutting themes:

Gender Mainstreaming

Seven women's groups and youth groups in Garissa and Tana River were assessed in the month of October 2012 as indicated in the table below. The assessment established that internal disputes were affecting some of the group businesses. In response, subsequent visits were made to the groups to solve disputes that included dynamic advice and guidance sessions for five of the groups.

Who	Where	Activity	Finding	Remarks
Ayan Women's Group	Garissa	Nyirinyiri	The increase in the level of production was reported (from 5kg – 10kg) per week, the price of fresh meat was increased to KSh 500 ($5.90) per kg while the price of nyirinyiri remained the same KSh 700 ($8.33) for fear of losing customers	Group was advised to check the prices, costing and pricing so as to avoid selling at a loss.
Halataka Women's Group	Garissa	Buying and selling of goats	Not much activity was on going since September 2012	
Tula Youth Group	Bangali	Bones handicraft,	The group commitment was found to be high with members sharing responsibilities to ensure success. Group able to preserve enough camel bones to continue production.	Record of income is presented under component value addition
Garsen Milk Supply Group	Garsen	Milk	Internal troubles particularly among the officials. The ethnic conflict affected milk supply.	The group activity almost came to a standstill. A meeting was held and internal troubles were solved amicably
Mwangaza Women's Group	Garsen	Doum palm seeds product development	Troubles were seen where some members refuse to attend to group work leading to dismissal of those members. Accumulated enough raw materials and ready products for sale	The income from this activity is as presented under the Program Area 2 report.
Bati Hides/Skins	Garsen	Horns product development	Business premise constructed. There was misunderstanding among the members where some of the officials were perceived as domineering and benefiting more than others.	Group recorded increased income from the sale of horns/doum product

Who	Where	Activity	Finding	Remarks
Wata Omara	Hola	Horns product development	The group activity was well managed. Business premise was constructed. Group members were very cooperative and hard working. Enough raw materials for product development were accumulated and products developed.	Record of income is presented under component value addition

2.3.5 Farmer–to-Farmer Volunteers and Consultancies

The invaluable input delivered by the various volunteers from the F2F program proved to be a noteworthy result area for KDLDP. The volunteers focused generally on the capacity building of KLMC and KMC with addition assignments with individual farms, COFI and the Kenya Leather Development Council (KLDC). Although the team started off slow the team finish strong with 28 volunteers completing 39 volunteer assignments compared to the 40 planned assignments. Assignment topics ranged from strategic planning and business management to engineering of meat processing and marketing. The table below summarises the F2F Volunteers that were involved in capacity building engagements with the various host institutions detailed below.

F2F Volunteers:

Number	Name	Assignment	Host	Type of Assistance	FY
1	Martha Denney	Gender Assessment	KDLDP	Capacity Building	10-11
2	Ann Savage	Leadership and Governance	KLMC	Capacity Building	10-11
3	Henry McNeilly	MIS Training with MS-Access	KDLDP	Capacity Building	10-11
4	Kay Rockwell	Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity Building	KDLDP	Capacity Building	10-11
5	Jim Faber	Assessment of Fodder Potential	Holwadhag Farm Garissa	Technology Transfer	10-11
6	Pradeep Patnaik	Strategic Business Planning	DLMC	Capacity Building	10-11
7	Ann Savage	Lobbying and Advocacy Training	KLMC/DLMC	Organizational Development	11-12
8	Michael Dicks	Livestock Procurement Process Assessment	KMC	Business Enterprise Development	11-12
9	Robert Stirling	Livestock Product Market Analysis	KMC	Business Enterprise Development	11-12

Number	Name	Assignment	Host	Type of Assistance	FY
10	Jim Faber	Lessons Learned	KDLDP	Organizational Development	11-12
11	Bob Bond	Information Dissemination Strategy	KMC	Business Enterprise Development	11-12
12	Kyle Flynn	Engineering Evaluation	KMC	Technology Transfer	11-12
13	Tim Bowser	Engineering Works	KMC	Technology Transfer	11-12
14	William Fisher	Management Mentoring Support	KDLDP	Organizational Development	11-12
15	Randall Dickey	Evaluation and Strategic Plan Refinement	KLMC/DLMC	Organizational Development	11-12
16	Craig Thomas	Evaluation and Strategic Plan Refinement	KLMC/DLMC	Organizational Development	11-12
17	Faye Olsgard	Marketing	KLDC	Organizational Development	11-12
18	BJ Shannon	COFI Resource Mobilization - Information Gathering	COFI	Organizational Development	11-12
19	Michael Dicks	New Strategies Follow-up	KMC	Business/Enterprise Development	11-12
20	Aamir Wyne	COFI Guide to Partnerships	COFI	Organizational Development	11-12
21	Gopal Venkat	ICT	KDLDP	Organizational Development	11-12
22	Cassie Morton	Resource Mobilization - Gender	KLDC	Business/Enterprise	12-13
23	Refugio Rochin	Resource Mobilization - Technical	KLDC	Business/Enterprise	12-13
24	Pamela Karg	Communications	KDLDP	Organizational Development	12-13
25	Bill Clapham	Entrepreneurship 1	KLDC	Business/Enterprise	12-13
26	David Fernandez	Entrepreneurship 2	KLDC	Business/Enterprise	12-13
27	Cliff Ruder	COFI Resource Mobilization - Proposal Development	COFI	Organizational Development	12-13
28	Faye Olsgard	Marketing, Branding and Design	KLDC	Business/Enterprise	12-13

Number	Name	Assignment	Host	Type of Assistance	FY
29	Randy Dickey	Marketing and Business Plan Development	KLDC	Business/Enterprise	12-13
30	Bill Clapham	Revolving Loan Fund Proposal Development	KLDC	Business/Enterprise	12-13
31	Lynda Swenson	Development of a Revolving Loan Fund	KLDC	Financial	12-13
32	Pamela Karg	Communications Follow-UP	KDLDP	Organizational Development	12-13
33	Randy Dickey	Strengthen Market Linkages	KMC	Organizational Development	12-13
34	Bill Clapham	Resource Mobilization and Systems Implementation	KLDC	Organizational Development	12-13
35	George Roemer	Environmental Risk Management	KLDC	Business/Enterprise	12-13
36	Richard Otto Wiegand	Environmental Risk Management	KMC	Organizational Development	12-13
37	Faye Olsgard	Fashion Design and Marketing of Leather Products	KLDC	Business/Enterprise	12-13
38	Brian Tuck	Fodder Production training	KMC	Business/Enterprise	12-13
39	Dave Zaber	Fodder and Feed Training	KMC	Organizational Development	12-13

In FY2011 six volunteers were fielded, in FY2012 an additional 15 and in FY2013 a total of 18 volunteers went to the project. The program attained some level of gender equity in major program activities by fielding 25% female volunteers. At first, the volunteers were placed with KDLDP to develop a volunteer strategy for the project. At the start of the program, volunteers were placed with host organizations around Garissa and Wajir to best reach pastoralists and target communities involved with animal husbandry. However, after the first year of implementation, security in northeast Kenya began to deteriorate and volunteers were forced to stay around Nairobi. Pastoralist leaders and meat processing companies travelled to Nairobi to meet with F2F volunteers and participate in trainings.

Figure 15: Farmer-to-Farmer Volunteer walking with the women she trained.

2.3.6 Communications

The following communications deliverables were finalized for the program period. Pictures and videos, one page program updates and Transforming Lives Success Stories were submitted on a regular basis to provide frequent updates of the project through an array of mediums. One of the KDLDP Transforming Lives Success Story was published on the USAID website. COFI was officially launched on 10th December 2012 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Nairobi which the Network Media and People Newspaper covered. The function was also documented through photographs and videos. Beneficiaries as well as representatives from the US Embassy, USAID and the Kenyan Government attended the function. Various "Transforming Lives" success stories were distributed to guests who also had the chance to interact with beneficiaries. In September 2013, a short and long video was made on COFI that detailed the organization's structure and function.

In December 2012, two videos on the KDLDP operations were produced. One video was a short eight minutes and the other was 18 minutes in length. To view the short video please see:

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

III. PROGRAM PROGRESS (Quantitative Impact)

See indicators and results table on page 8.

IV. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

See indicators and results table on page 8

V. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO OTHER USAID PROGRAMS

KDLDP had several briefing meetings with managers of both Resilience and Economic Growth in Arid Lands – Accelerated Grow (REGAL-AG) and Resilience and Economic Growth in Arid Lands – Increased Resilience (REGAL-IR) in order to share lessons learned by KDLDP.

KDLDP's team exchanged visits with GAA/Welt Hunger Hilfe on Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) funded activities in Tana River County.

VI. PROGRESS ON LINKS WITH GOK AGENCIES

KDLDP gave support to the Department of Veterinary Service (DVS) in disease surveillance and vaccination campaigns in the counties of Garissa, Tana River and Wajir during the project period.

KDLDP took part and represented USAID in the vision 2030 Medium Term Planning (MTP) session in the Garissa County.

KDLDP, in collaboration with MoLD and MOA continued to jointly take part in fodder and food production on the various demonstration farms and field days in the various target areas.

With the support of KDLDP, KLMC in Ijara and Tana River developed, and presented memoranda to the GOK taskforce working on a community land, and evacuations bill.

KLMC has spearheaded the successful deliberations on the establishment of the Agriculture & Livestock Food Authority (ALFA) the livestock bill with the ASAL MP.

KLMC is a partner in the GOK/European Union funded Kenya Rural Development program in six ASAL counties.

KLMC is implementing a FAO market infrastructure development in Mwingi & Tana River, which indirectly support the MoLD in livestock marketing initiatives.

VII. PROGRESS ON USAID FORWARD

CNFA selected its partners carefully when it began working with KLMC and AGMARK. As local partners they were able to connect well with the pastoralists needed capacity strengthening to facilitate effective change on a sustainable basis. KDLDP was able to build this capacity into KLMC and AGMARK over the three year period.

VIII. SUSTAINABILITY AND EXIT STRATEGY

KDLDP supported capacity building with training on lobbying and advocacy for KLMC / DLMC and the affiliate trading groups in BMT. This enabled KLMC and DLMC to leverage local resources in the regions and also externally from donors. Other strategies supported through KLMC were to assist communities in coping with adverse effects of climate change and disaster risk reduction and continuous lobbying for communities to inculcate behavioral change to ensure more livestock producers enter the commercial market value chains. KDLDP supported access to finance for the producer partners through MIG and supported COFI, the Sharia compliant SACCO, which was launched in the by KDLDP in 2012. KDLDP linked the producer partners by liaising closely with the USAID REGAL AG & REGAL IR programs to ensure that the innovations that emerged from KDLDP are scaled up as well as shared.

IX. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE (if applicable)

N/A

X. SUBSQUENT QUARTER'S WORK PLAN

N/A

XI. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This information will be supplied separately.

XII. LESSONS LEARNED

Lessons Learned to Share with Other Programs

Despite all the challenges of operating a program in the midst of severe drought and conflict related insecurities, as well as many other complexities, below are some lessons KDLDP learned over the life of the project.

The following are a few successful lessons learned from:

Working with pastoralists including nomadic groups and different tribes;

- There was demonstrated farming success along the Tana River where there was genuine sincerity of the agro-pastoralists to develop programs. Many groups and individual farmers from different clans are now producing fodder and constructing storage facilities for hay.
- The business orientation of target groups was beneficial even without numerical and functional literacy.
- DLMC Mandera demonstrated capacity to lead disaster risk reduction and conflict mitigation among communities.
- Garsen Milk supply business, a women's group initiative, improved the income base and food security status of their households.
- The Godantu Youth Group was supported in basic business training which enabled them to supply KMC on a contractual basis, leading to a bull sale valued at $6,451.
- Entrepreneurship in selling hay, trucked into the Garissa livestock market from central Kenya during the drought, was a successful coping mechanism for some pastoralists.
- Aboba Farm in Wajir commercialized the sale of their hay after they out-scaled the demo plot that was originally initiated by KDLDP. The farm has become an exhibition for fodder production initiatives.
- Collaborating with the DVS is a high leveraged activity for the program since it delivers curative and preventative services to mobile pastoralists. CAHW are being utilized in locating groupings of pastoralists in remote parts of the program area. Targeted disease surveillance along common borders was supported as cross-border movement of livestock creates special challenges for animal disease control.

Implementing a project with a limited timeframe and large territory;

- Livestock disease control, one of the key planning assumptions of this program, was a success and no major disease outbreaks occurred, resulting in the main markets staying open since program inception.
- Mandera peace initiative, under DLMC leadership, motivated the Garissa market stakeholders to adopt such an innovative approach which was evolved from Wajir despite this being the farthest point in the program area.
- PMCs exploits in Ijara were successful in spurring linkages and increasing incomes to target groups.

Implementing a project with multiple sub-offices and restricted communication (email, cell phones, roads, etc.);

- Communication facilities were shared among program partners and used effectively from the Garissa office.
- The use of 2 satellite phones by the field teams was very useful, especially during the rainy season when vehicles were prone to getting stuck. The provision of airtime for field staff went gone a long way to ease communication between staff.
- The combining of activities for a given field engagement was increasingly cost effective and encouraged.
- Program expenditures, including expenditures of sub-partners, were internally audited monthly for compliance to USAID Rules & Regulations and reimbursement of funds.

Implementing a project among regional and tribal rivalries;

- The Mandera DLMC started peace building initiatives for the livestock market stakeholders even across Ethiopia and Somalia.
- Program administrators were always accessible to the public and target groups.
- Community leaders were encouraged to help deal with clan issues, especially when participating in MIG processing.
- The presence of DLMC regional offices helped to identify clan related issues.

Collaboration with local organizations such as AGMARK, KLMC, and DLMC;

- DLMC staff on the program payroll monitored grant awardees and other program activities in their districts.
- Giving the DLMC the role of adjudicating the allocation of MIG application forms and appraisals gave the DLMC more visibility and members realized some of the anticipated dividends.
- Partners with different strengths combined together and contributed to program advancement. AGMARK's competence in business management skills and resource mobilization was useful to partners.

Working in areas of severe drought as well as insecurities due to conflict in southern Somalia.

- Security of staff and assets was not compromised during the program. The program had standing security procedures especially for foreigners. Frequent updates were sent out, especially when security situations changed.
- Several Disaster Risk Reduction trainings were supported through the program.
- Pastoral producers took up fodder production as a commercial enterprise. Fodder production directly addressed drought response and preparedness.
- The Ijara DLMC was very successful, with newly formed PMC, taking the lead with drought livestock off take programs selling to KMC and ADC.

Recommendations for Future Programs

Several recommendations for adjustments were identified during the program period. Abridged from each of the KDLDP partners and the two beneficiaries, the following is a summary of these recommendations and lessons learned from:

Working with pastoralists including nomadic groups and different tribes;

- Adapting to the nomadic nature of the beneficiary groups and the complexities of clan politics is a daunting task but must be managed closely to achieve program success. Described from a beneficiary's point of view, these complexities are "just life."
- When explaining project deliverables to potential beneficiaries, more should be done to assure that there is a clear, mutual understanding of expectations between the community and the staff. An extra effort to reduce any confusion would be helpful.
- The complexity of clan dynamics makes it imperative that staff make an extra effort to be aware of potential conflicts and be equitable in providing the deliverables across various clans. Staff members need to make sure potential conflicts are addressed prior to them getting out of control and also learn from these conflicts so as not to repeat mistakes.
- Some of the F2F training was too complex for the beneficiaries to understand and implement. Training could be better focused on only a few of the program objectives adjusted to the core needs of the beneficiaries.
- Scaling-up fodder production programs was a high priority. ADC's Agribusiness Unit could be contacted to provide tractor services, including hay balers. Fodder was an

important part of the survival methodology for the pastoralists and should be expanded by other programs.

Implementing a project with a limited timeframe and large territory;

- A set of refined goals and objectives could have led to a refinement of the target area serviced. New boundaries could have been drawn to differentiate the areas where high-value activities give the greatest results and reduce those areas which are not as effective for projects. Projects should focus their efforts to achieve maximum results.
- Ideas should be selected based on community perceived priorities. Ideas should not be force fit from the side of the implementer.
- Opportunities should be focused around districts based on their relative advantages. For example, fodder projects should be concentrated along the Tana River where major projects could be effective. Utilizing the Bura Irrigation Scheme and the Hola Irrigation Scheme of the National Irrigation Board (NIB) would be an opportunity for large-scale value addition projects. Also the Tana Delta Irrigation Project (TDIP) of the Tana & Athi Rivers Development Authority (TARDA) could be a benefit to a program.
- Another opportunity would be around the urban centers for smaller value-added activities and where the probability of finding potential beneficiaries is high. Focusing on these areas will yield higher benefits to the communities.
- There are a few beneficiaries in remote locations where the cost of traveling to these beneficiaries may outweigh the marginal benefit to them. Redirecting resources to areas of higher leveraged activities may improve a program's results. Even though the more remote areas are also in need of assistance, sometimes the cost benefit does not warrant the spending of time and resources.

Implementing a project with multiple sub-offices and restricted communication (email, cell phones, roads, etc.);

- Some sub-office personnel are often more adept and engaged in a program than others. The highest producing sub-offices engaged in the highest leveraged activities and located in an area of relative advantages should receive the most attention and resources.

Implementing a project among regional and tribal rivalries;

- The fact that the target area is inaccessible to many because of rivalries made the program even more complex and complicated. Some staff members felt that hot spots should be avoided all together.
- Staff should avoid being perceived as biased to any one clan. In an area where only one demonstration plot is required, the same demonstration plot needs to be duplicated so not to be perceived to have benefited one clan over the other.
- More community leaders should be utilized to deal with clan issues, especially when they participate in MIG processing.
- Transparency is critical in awarding grants and wins support from local administration in case of complaints. DLMC participation in distributing application forms and assessing applications at the regional level is helpful in reducing misunderstandings. Local government involvement should be encouraged.
- Although not always possible, employing qualified local staff to balance staff strength across local clans is desirable.

Collaboration with local organizations such as AGMARK, KLMC, and DLMCs;

- Compliance to USAID Rules & Regulations is always an issue that requires considerable amount of support.

- Most of the Executive Committee of the DLMCs is illiterate as are elected officials. They may not be development oriented. Many are politicians in the making and looking for visibility before seeking higher level elective positions. Try to identify the most qualified and motivated and work with them.
- Some partners had other tasks to accomplish beyond those associated with KDLDP and conflicts in time allocation occurred. It is important to remember this when scheduling activities.
- Using specific staff from partnering institutions for follow-up activities in their local areas proved beneficial. Use the best staff available for follow-up activities.
- More planning with program partners to synchronize tasks, timing and expectations is helpful.
- Increased dialogue and openness among the partners at all levels is critical.

Working in areas of severe drought as well as insecurities due to conflict.

- Security was not compromised and observation of the red zones was effective. Increased training activities on security issues should be scheduled frequently for all staff traveling in the target area. Intelligence gathering and sharing should be regularly scheduled events.
- It should be recognized by all partners that a program does or does not have a built-in crisis modifier to allow for emergency, tailor made projects in the event of a drought. This should be communicated to all partnering staff members and beneficiaries.
- Staff members need to deal proactively with the animosity within communities who feel that the services of the program were inadequate or not needed.
- PMC should be permanently linked to ADC and KMC in advance of a drought as a precaution. Monitoring of long term forecasts should be done and assure those linkages are in place if a drought is projected.
- Vaccinations of livestock by government agencies should be supported prior to a drought. This is a key mitigation activity and should be a priority for any team.

XIII. Annexes

ANNEX 1: PROGRAM AREA 1: ENHANCING LIVESTOCK TRADE AND MARKETING

ACTIVITY 1.1: Link primary producers with traders

The following table shows different PMC groups formed from smaller groups to create stronger negotiating opportunities when approaching traders and middlemen. When negotiating as a group the producers have far more power to get a better price.

Table 1.1 a: Pastoral Market Clusters formed

PASTORAL MARKET CLUSTERS/LIVESTOCK TRADERS					
1	**Bangale PMC**	Bangal Matunda Women's Group	Women's Group	Bangale	Tana River
		Tula Livestock Traders	Livestock Traders	Bangale	Tana River
		Rhino Livestock Traders	Livestock Traders	Bangale	Tana River
		Bisan Hargesa Tana Group	Youth Group	Bangale	Tana River
		Bakele Livestock Traders	Self-Help Group	Bangale	Tana River
		Tawakal Livestock Traders	Livestock Traders	Bangale	Tana River
2	**Bura PMC**	Bula Rig Livestock Traders	Livestock Traders	Bura	Tana River
		Al Amin Meti Youth Group	Youth Group	Bura	Tana River
		Bisadi Youth Group	Youth Group	Bura	Tana River
		Al- Fatah Unti-Aids Youth Group	Youth Group	Bura	Tana River
		Hakoka Women's Group	Women's Group	Bura	Tana River

PASTORAL MARKET CLUSTERS/LIVESTOCK TRADERS					
3	**Garsen PMC 1**	Godantu Youth Group	Youth Group	Garsen	Tana River
		Taufiq Livestock Marketing Self-Help Group	Self-Help Group	Garsen	Tana River
		Garsen Pastoralist Youth Group	Youth Group	Garsen	Tana River
4	**Galole PMC**	Marhaba Self-Help Group	Self-Help Group	Hola	Tana River
		Mkarara Self-Help Group	Self-Help Group	Hola	Tana River
		Karara C.B.O	C.B.O.	Hola	Tana River
		Matamido C.B.O. And Chirfa Welfare Association	C.B.O.	Hola	Tana River
4	**Garsen PMC 2**	Delta Youth Forum	C.B.O	Garsen	Tana River
		Tarbo Women's Group	Women's Group	Nagele	Tana River
		Darartu Women's Group	Women's Group	Nagele	Tana River
		Band i Women's Group	Women's Group	Nagele	Tana River
		Jama Komoro Women's Group	Women's Group	Garsen	Tana River
6	**Balambala PMC**	Halgan Youth Group	Youth Group	Balambala	Garissa
		Labiley Women's Group	Women's Group	Labiley	Garissa
		Balambal Usafi Women's Group	Women's Group	Balambala	Garissa
		Sigale Bura Dansa Women's Group	Women's Group	Balambala	Garissa
		Baare Women's Group	Women's Group	Balambala	Garissa
		Kamach Women's Group	Women's Group	Balambala	Garissa
		Jarajara Youth Group	Youth Group	Jarajara	Garissa

PASTORAL MARKET CLUSTERS/LIVESTOCK TRADERS					
		Balambala Livestock Health Provider	Mixed Group	Balambala	Garissa
		Kasha Halgan Youth Group	Youth Group	kasha	Garissa
		Balambala Hodhan Women's Group	Women's Group	Balambala	Garissa
		Kasha Women's for Peace Self-Help Group	Women's Group	Kasha	Garissa
		Balambala Furah Self-Help Group	Mixed Group	Balambala	Garissa
		Kasha Rasmi Self-Help Group	Mixed Group	kasha	Garissa
		Hassan Ahmed Duwane	Individual Member	Balambala	Garissa
		Dujis Self-Help Group	Mixed Group	Dujis	Garissa
		Balambala Development Youth Group	Youth Group	Balambala	Garissa
		Balambala Umoja Self-Help Group	Mixed Group	Balambala	Garissa
		Urgaad Livestock Development Youth Group	Youth Group	Balambala	Garissa
		Dogob Youth Group	Youth Group	Digob	Garissa
7	**Jarajilla PMC**	Welmarer Community Development Group	Mixed Group	Welmarer	Garissa
		Al Bakal Women's Group	Women's Group	Alinjugur	Garissa
		Al Qeyrat Women's Group	Women's Group	Alinjugur	Garissa
		Bismilahi Women's Group	Women's Group	Alinjugur	Garissa
		Ifrah Women's Group	Women's Group	Alinjugur	Garissa
		Elin Youth Group	Youth Group	Alinjugur	Garissa

PASTORAL MARKET CLUSTERS/LIVESTOCK TRADERS					
		Al Iftin Women's Group	Women's Group	Alinjugur	Garissa
		Efrah Youth Group	Youth Group	Alinjugur	Garissa
		Iman Youth Group	Youth Group	Alinjugur	Garissa
		Alinjugur Youth Group	Youth Group	Alinjugur	Garissa
		Al Najah Youth Group	Youth Group	Alinjugur	Garissa
		Al Iman Women's Group	Women's Group	Alinjugur	Garissa
8	**Modogashe PMC**	Madogashe Taksoy Self-Help Group	Mixed Group	Madogashe	Garissa
		Wazee Famers Group	Mixed Group	Madogashe	Garissa
		Dagmo Youth Group	Youth Group	Dagmo	Garissa
		Madogashe Livestock Marketing	Mixed Group	Madogashe	Garissa
		Kulmiye Women's Group	Women's Group	Madogashe	Garissa
		Chemi Chemi Women's Group	Women's Group	Madogashe	Garissa
		Banadir Women's Group	Women's Group	Madogashe	Garissa
		Lagdera Women's Group	Women's Group	Madogashe	Garissa
		Barfin Youth Group	Youth Group	Barfin	Garissa
		Gabaney Youth Group	Youth Group	Madogashe	Garissa
		Cosmmo 2 Self-Help Group	Mixed Group	Madogashe	Garissa
		Tawakal Women's Group	Women's Group	Madogashe	Garissa
		Mardadi Women's Group	Women's Group	Madogashe	Garissa

PASTORAL MARKET CLUSTERS/LIVESTOCK TRADERS					
		Digle Mwangaza Youth Group	Youth Group	Madogashe	Garissa
		Halgan Women's Group	Women's Group	Madogashe	Garissa
		Alalqabe Women's Group	Women's Group	Madogashe	Garissa
		Mand eeq Women's Group	Women's Group	Madogashe	Garissa
		Lagdera Self-Help Group	Mixed Group	Madogashe	Garissa
9	**Umoja Livestock Traders**	Bultohama Livestock Traders	Self-Help	Ijara	Ijara
		Roho Safi Livestock Traders	Self-Help	Ijara	Ijara
10	**Masalani Livestock Traders**	Turkata Livestock Traders	Self-Help	Masalani	Ijara
		Ijara Livestock Marketing Group	Self-Help	Masalani	Ijara
12	**Ijara Livestock Traders**	Ijara Livestock Traders	Self-Help	Masalani	Ijara
		Shukran Livestock Traders	Self-Help	Masalani	Ijara
13	**IL San Group**	Ilsan Women's Group	Women's Group	Masalani	Ijara
		Hara Iftin Women's Group	Women's Group	Hara	Ijara
14	**Nomadic Hides and Skins Traders**	Arishley Hide And Skin Traders	Self-Help	Masalani	Ijara
		Masalni Development Support Group	Self-Help	Masalani	Ijara
15	**Marothele Milk Cluster**	Wagbari Development Association Women's Group	Women's Group	Marothele	Mandera
		Marothiley Borehole Sanitation Women's Group	Women's Group	Marothele	Mandera
		Wagbari Women's Group	Women's Group	Marothele	Mandera
16	**Ashabito Beef Cluster**	Sugal Women's Group	Women's Group	Ashabito	Mandera

PASTORAL MARKET CLUSTERS/LIVESTOCK TRADERS					
		Business and Development Women's Group	Women's Group	Ashabito	Mandera
		Ashabito Soil Conservation Youth Group	Mixed Group	Ashabito	Mandera
		Safi Sanitation Women's Group	Women's Group	Ashabito	Mandera
17	**Mandera East Pastoral market cluster**	Mandera Livestock Main Group	Mixed Group	Central	Mandera
		Mandera Butchermen Association	Mixed Group	Central	Mandera
		Mandera Camel Delears Association	Mixed Group	Central	Mandera
		Mandera Livestock Market Association	Mixed Group	Central	Mandera
18	**Kalamulqeir livestock traders group**	Orahey Livestock Traders	Livestock Traders	Wajir	Wajir
		Shimberbul Youth Group	Livestock Traders	Wajir	Wajir
		Maendeleo Farmers Group	Livestock Traders	Wajir	Wajir
		Simber Group Alimaow	Livestock Traders	Wajir	Wajir
19	**Al-Ihlam PMC**	Women's for Development	Livestock Traders	Wajir	Wajir
		Wajir North Development Group	Livestock Traders	Bute	Wajir
		Raha Livestock Youth Group	Livestock Traders	Wajir	Wajir
		Marara Women's Group	Livestock	wajir	Wajir

PASTORAL MARKET CLUSTERS/LIVESTOCK TRADERS					
			Traders		
20	**Garissa LMA**	Garissa LMA	Livestock Traders	Garissa	Garissa
21	**Bula argi LMA**	Bula Argi LMA	Livestock Traders	Garissa	Garissa
22	**Balambala LMA**	Balambala LMA	Livestock Traders	Balambala	Garissa
23	**Madogashe LMA**	Madogashe LMA	Livestock Traders	Modogashe	Garissa
24	**Jarajila LMA**	Jarajila LMA	Livestock Traders	Garissa	Garissa
25	**Dagahley LMA**	Dagahley LMA	Livestock Traders	Garissa	Garissa
26	**Kotile LMA**	Kotile LMA	Livestock Traders	Masalani	Ijara

Table 1.1b: Livestock Traded by Pastoral Market Clusters

LIVESTOCK SALES BY PASTORAL MARKET CLUSTERS/LIVESTOCK TRADERS						
No	**Name of Group**	**Market**	**Livestock Type**	**District**	**Volume**	**Value (KSh)**
1	Masalani Livestock Trading Group	Agricultural Development Cooperation	Cattle	Tana River,Tarasa	50	1,100,000.00
2	Umoja Livestock Traders	Kenya Meat Commission	Cattle	Ijara	50	1,100,000.00

LIVESTOCK SALES BY PASTORAL MARKET CLUSTERS/LIVESTOCK TRADERS						
No	**Name of Group**	**Market**	**Livestock Type**	**District**	**Volume**	**Value (KSh)**
3	Umoja Livestock Traders	Kenya Meat Commission	Cattle	Garissa	40	880,000.00
4	Umoja Livestock Traders	Kenya Livestock Marketing Cooperation	Cattle	Tana River, Garsen	15	337,500.00
5	Umoja Livestock Traders	Agricultural Development Cooperation	Cattle	Tana River, Garsen	41	820,000.00
6	Warsame Mohamed Rashid	Kenya Meat Commission	Cattle	Garissa	150	585,000.00
7	Abdala Gulo Ndogo	Kenya Meat Commission	Cattle	Ijara, Masalani	60	1,680,000.00
8	Yussuf Issa	Kenya Meat Commission	Cattle	Tana River, Garsen	200	754,000.00
9	Mohammed Juge Daleno	Kenya Meat Commission	Cattle	Ijara,Masalani	263	5,745,920.00
10	Jarmal Rashid Muhumed	Kenya Meat Commission	Cattle	Ijara,Masalani	311	7,685,680.00
11	Abdullahi Adan Guyo	Kenya Meat Commission	Shoats	Ijara,Masalani	273	6,010,775.00
12	Mahat Adan	Kenya Meat Commission	Cattle	Ijara,Masalani	331	6,715,010.00
13	Abdirahman Ali Arale	Kenya Meat Commission	Shoats	Ijara,Kotile	450	13,600,000.00
GRAND TOTAL					**2234**	**47,013,885.00**

Activity 1.1c: Market Information System

LIVESTOCK MARKET PRICES					
Period	**Market**	**Livestock Type**	**Volume**	**Average Value (KSh)**	**Total Value (KSh)**
July 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Camel	870	50,194.00	43,668,780.00
August 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Camel	1132	50,515.00	57,182,980.00
September 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Camel	1980	48,408.00	95,847,840.00
November 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Camel	525	47,521.00	24,948,525.00
December 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Camel	1032	58,282.00	60,147,024.00
July 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Cattle	374	22,385.00	8,371,990.00
August 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Cattle	867	17,680.00	15,328,560.00
September 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Cattle	1295	15,024.00	19,456,080.00
November 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Cattle	422	19,600.00	8,271,200.00
December 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Cattle	894	24,750.00	22,126,500.00
July 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Goat	3650	4,667.00	17,034,550.00
August 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Goat	5530	4,884.00	27,008,520.00
September 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Goat	910	3,515.00	3,198,650.00
November 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Goat	2690	2,586.00	6,956,340.00
December 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Goat	5167	3,888.00	20,089,296.00

LIVESTOCK MARKET PRICES					
July 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Sheep	1860	3,403.00	6,329,580.00
August 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Sheep	2520	3,642.00	9,177,840.00
September 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Sheep	3078	2,405.50	7,404,129.00
November 2012	Bangale Livestock Market	Sheep	411	1,017.00	417,987.00
September 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Camel	299	79,860.00	23,878,140.00
October 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Camel	536	54,652.00	29,293,472.00
November 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Camel	358	59,763.00	21,395,154.00
December 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Camel	500	49,943.00	24,971,500.00
January 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Camel	496	51,546.00	25,566,816.00
February 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Camel	524	61,855.00	32,412,020.00
March 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Camel	410	65,095.00	26,688,950.00
September 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Cattle	10300	33,935.00	349,530,500.00
October 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Cattle	10900	33,470.00	364,823,000.00
November 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Cattle	8800	29,055.00	255,684,000.00
December 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Cattle	8700	30,815.00	268,090,500.00
January 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Cattle	10000	31,028.00	310,280,000.00
February 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Cattle	10200	31,885.00	325,227,000.00
March 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Cattle	7600	31,720.00	241,072,000.00
September 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Donkey	220	15,415.00	3,391,300.00

LIVESTOCK MARKET PRICES					
October 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Donkey	755	14,440.00	10,902,200.00
November 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Donkey	300	12,150.00	3,645,000.00
December 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Donkey	584	14,315.00	8,359,960.00
January 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Donkey	433	14,672.00	6,352,976.00
February 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Donkey	621	14,645.00	9,094,545.00
March 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Donkey	270	14,490.00	3,912,300.00
September 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Goat	1189	10,354.00	12,310,906.00
October 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Goat	1035	7,886.00	8,162,010.00
November 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Goat	1676	8,774.00	14,705,224.00
December 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Goat	1066	8,086.00	8,619,676.00
January 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Goat	1602	8,554.00	13,703,508.00
February 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Goat	1420	8,068.00	11,456,560.00
March 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Goat	1708	8,704.00	14,866,432.00
September 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Sheep	1011	9,646.00	9,752,106.00
October 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Sheep	955	6,479.00	6,187,445.00
November 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Sheep	924	8,590.00	7,937,160.00
December 2012	Garissa Livestock Market	Sheep	652	7,220.00	4,707,440.00
January 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Sheep	1247	6,931.00	8,642,957.00
February 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Sheep	1077	7,303.00	7,865,331.00

LIVESTOCK MARKET PRICES					
March 2013	Garissa Livestock Market	Sheep	935	7,144.00	6,679,640.00
July 2012	Garsen Livestock Market	Cattle	2750	22,208.00	61,072,000.00
August 2012	Garsen Livestock Market	Cattle	3493	21,772.00	76,049,596.00
September 2012	Garsen Livestock Market	Cattle	2710	20,840.00	56,476,400.00
October 2012	Garsen Livestock Market	Cattle	2600	16,336.00	42,473,600.00
November 2012	Garsen Livestock Market	Cattle	1900	21,089.00	40,069,100.00
December 2012	Garsen Livestock Market	Cattle	3420	21,281.00	72,781,020.00
January 2012	Wajir Market	Camel	338	38,055.00	12,862,590.00
February 2012	Wajir Market	Camel	110	40,124.00	4,413,640.00
April 2012	Wajir Market	Camel	223	42,507.00	9,479,061.00
May 2012	Wajir Market	Camel	175	39,948.00	6,990,900.00
June 2012	Wajir Market	Camel	153	40,416.00	6,183,648.00
July 2012	Wajir Market	Camel	179	58,532.00	10,477,228.00
August 2012	Wajir Market	Camel	230	50,974.00	11,724,020.00
January 2012	Wajir Market	Cattle	2292	18,739.00	42,949,788.00
February 2012	Wajir Market	Cattle	670	17,870.00	11,972,900.00
April 2012	Wajir Market	Cattle	1205	21,974.00	26,478,670.00
May 2012	Wajir Market	Cattle	880	18,914.00	16,644,320.00
June 2012	Wajir Market	Cattle	600	19,000.00	11,400,000.00

LIVESTOCK MARKET PRICES					
July 2012	Wajir Market	Cattle	1119	20,835.00	23,314,365.00
January 2012	Wajir Market	Donkey	205	9,199.00	1,885,795.00
February 2012	Wajir Market	Donkey	84	8,985.00	754,740.00
April 2012	Wajir Market	Donkey	204	8,995.00	1,834,980.00
May 2012	Wajir Market	Donkey	75	4,801.00	360,075.00
January 2012	Wajir Market	Goat	654	4,376.00	2,861,904.00
February 2012	Wajir Market	Goat	238	4,802.00	1,142,876.00
April 2012	Wajir Market	Goat	473	5,059.00	2,392,907.00
May 2012	Wajir Market	Goat	224	2,453.00	549,472.00
August 2012	Wajir Market	Goat	783	5,848.00	4,578,984.00
January 2012	Wajir Market	Sheep	370	4,254.00	1,573,980.00
February 2012	Wajir Market	Sheep	159	3,936.00	625,824.00
April 2012	Wajir Market	Sheep	546	3,887.00	2,122,302.00
May 2012	Wajir Market	Sheep	199	3,473.00	691,127.00
August 2012	Wajir Market	Sheep	346	4,641.00	1,605,786.00

ANNEX 2: PROGRAM AREA 2: CREATING LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS VALUE ADDITION

ACTIVITY 2.1: IDENTIFY MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

Table 2.1a: Groups Involved in Value Addition

During the niche market survey it was determined that there were opportunities to exploit the lucrative tourist market in Kenya. It was noted that value addition of unused animal parts could be used to make curios. Below are the groups which were supported over the life of the project.

VALUE ADDITION GROUPS							
No	District	Name of group	Type of group	Type of Training	Male	Female	Total
1	Tana River	Garsen Milk CBO	Mixed	Business Management	7	8	15
2	Ijara	Arishley Hides/Skin	Self-Help Group	Business Management	6	8	14
3	Garissa	Bularig Livestock Traders	Women's Group	Business Management	0	12	12
4	Garissa	Bularig Solidarity Women's Group.	Women's Group	Business Management	0	16	16
5	Garissa	Bularig Women's Group	Women's Group	Bones Value Addition	0	17	17
6	Garissa	Bulo Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	20	20
7	Garissa	Dur Dur Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
8	Garissa	Garissa Camel Milk Mini Dairy	Women's Group	Milk Value Addition	0	680	680
9	Garissa	Kamuthe Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
10	Garissa	Khalifa Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	3	19	22
11	Garissa	Kora Kora Hidig	Women's Group	Business Management	0	34	34
12	Garissa	Saretho Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15

VALUE ADDITION GROUPS							
No	District	Name of group	Type of group	Type of Training	Male	Female	Total
13	Ijara	Abalatiro Bee-Keeping Group	Women's Group	Business Management	5	10	15
14	Ijara	Al Kheirat Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
15	Ijara	Al-Akshar Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
16	Ijara	Al-Huda Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
17	Ijara	Aslub Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	12	12
18	Ijara	Balah Daya Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	12	12
19	Ijara	Balah Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
20	Ijara	Bubesa Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
21	Ijara	Elan Women's Group	Women's Group	Milk Value Addition	0	14	14
22	Ijara	Elan Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	5	9	14
23	Ijara	Hablasan Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
24	Ijara	Hannan Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
25	Ijara	Hara Iftin Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	1	69	70
26	Ijara	Ijara Widow's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	20	20
27	Ijara	Ilsan Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	1	11	12
28	Ijara	Lawalan Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	25	25
29	Ijara	Maash Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
30	Ijara	Mai Community Development Group	Women's Group	Milk Value Addition	0	10	10

VALUE ADDITION GROUPS							
No	District	Name of group	Type of group	Type of Training	Male	Female	Total
31	Ijara	Masalani Rural	Women's Group	Business Management	0	25	25
32	Ijara	Ruqo Shell	Women's Group	Business Management	4	12	16
33	Ijara	Sodan Self-Help Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
34	Ijara	Toba Abalatiro Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	20	20
35	Ijara	Wanag Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	3	20	23
36	Ijara	Wanag Yale Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
37	Ijara	Wathajir Women's Group	Women's Group	Milk Value Addition	0	10	10
38	Mandera	Al-Hamdu Milk Group	Women's Group	Milk Value Addition	0	15	15
39	Mandera	Al-Ikhlas Women's Group	Women's Group	Milk Value Addition	0	10	10
40	Mandera	Al-Ikhlas Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	14	14
41	Mandera	Allah Wakil Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
42	Mandera	Al-Maida Khalalio Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	14	14
43	Mandera	Al-Rahman Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	12	12
44	Mandera	Al-Rizak Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
45	Mandera	Bismillahi Milk Group	Women's Group	Milk Value Addition	0	15	15
46	Mandera	Bismillahi Milk Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
47	Mandera	Bulla Hajji Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
48	Mandera	Coshar Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10

VALUE ADDITION GROUPS							
No	District	Name of group	Type of group	Type of Training	Male	Female	Total
49	Mandera	Dawaw Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	12	12
50	Mandera	Feynus Women's Group	Women's Group	Milk Value Addition	0	12	12
51	Mandera	Feynus Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	14	14
52	Mandera	Hasbun Allaha Self-Help Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
53	Mandera	Hawliyo Hantiwadag	Women's Group	Milk Value Addition	0	10	10
54	Mandera	Heni Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
55	Mandera	Hereet Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
56	Mandera	Herig Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
57	Mandera	Hodhan Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	11	11
58	Mandera	Horseed Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
59	Mandera	Horset Women's Group	Women's Group	Milk Value Addition			0
60	Mandera	Iman Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	13	13
61	Mandera	Karibu Milk Market	Women's Group	Milk Value Addition	0	20	20
62	Mandera	Karibu Milk Seller	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
63	Mandera	Koche Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
64	Mandera	Lilahi Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	12	12
65	Mandera	Mashallah Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
66	Mandera	Takaba Milk Seller	Women's Group	Business Management	0	12	12

VALUE ADDITION GROUPS							
No	District	Name of group	Type of group	Type of Training	Male	Female	Total
67	Mandera	Tawakal Milk Seller	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
68	Tana River	Badole Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	1	19	20
69	Tana River	Bakalcha Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	11	11
70	Tana River	Bangali Matunda Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	3	10	13
71	Tana River	Bati Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	3	10	13
72	Tana River	Darara Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
73	Tana River	Galecha Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
74	Tana River	Lamahuran Women's Group	Women's Group	Milk Value Addition	0	12	12
75	Tana River	Masha Allah Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	1	9	10
76	Tana River	Minhaj Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	30	30
77	Tana River	Mwangaza Women's Group	Women's Group	Horns/Seeds Value Addition	0	10	10
78	Tana River	Walkabana Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	20	20
79	Tana River	Wange Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
80	Wajir	Al-Hak Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
81	Wajir	Al-Hamdu Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
82	Wajir	Amal Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
83	Wajir	Bisharo Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
84	Wajir	Bismillahi Kulmiya Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10

VALUE ADDITION GROUPS							
No	District	Name of group	Type of group	Type of Training	Male	Female	Total
85	Wajir	Dabasit Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
86	Wajir	Hegan Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
87	Wajir	Hudey Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
88	Wajir	Liban Godade Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
89	Wajir	Makoror Self-Help Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	10	10
90	Wajir	Marara Nyirinyiri Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	15	15
91	Wajir	Yahabis Alimaow Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	0	12	12
92	Wajir	Yakala Women's Group	Women's Group	Business Management	1	22	23
93	Garissa	Kokar Youth Group	Youth Group	Camel Bones	10	0	10
94	Tana River	Aftin Livestock Traders	Youth Group	Horns/Seeds Value Addition	11	9	20
95	Tana River	Bati Hides andSkin	Youth Group	Horns/Seeds Value Addition	6	4	10
96	Tana River	Chamari Self-Help Group	Youth Group	Business Management	7	5	12
97	Tana River	Dakaji Cig Self-Help Group	Youth Group	Business Management	5	10	15
98	Tana River	Gafuru Upendo Youth Group	Youth Group	Milk Value Addition	8	7	15
99	Tana River	Garsen Milk Supply	Youth Group	Milk Value Addition	7	8	15
100	Tana River	Gojama Youth Group	Youth Group	Milk Value Addition	7	8	15
101	Tana River	Hantiwathag Youth Group	Youth Group	Business Management	12	10	22
102	Tana River	Maisha Self-Help Group	Youth Group	Business Management	5	10	15

VALUE ADDITION GROUPS							
No	**District**	**Name of group**	**Type of group**	**Type of Training**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
103	Tana River	Mata Arba Youth Group	Youth Group	Business Management	7	10	17
104	Tana River	Tula Livestock Traders	Youth Group	Camel Bones	12	1	13
105	Tana River	Wata Omara Youth Group	Youth Group	Horns/Seeds Value Addition	8	7	15
106	Tana River	Wonte Youth Group	Youth Group	Business Management	8	4	12
	Total				157	2057	2241

Table 2.1b: Some of the Groups and Products

Bones, Horns and Seed Value Addition Revenue Summary				
Group/ Location	**Product**	**No**	**Price (KSh)**	**Total Value (KSh)**
Aftin – Hola	Necklace, Cow Horn and Doum Palm Seeds Beads	8	2,000	16,000
	Candle Stands, Cow Horn and Doum Palm Seeds	10	550	5,500
	Key Holders- Cow Horn and Doum Palm Seeds	24	250	6,000
				27,500
Bati- Garsen	Necklace, Cow Horn and Doum Palm Seeds Beads	3	2,000	2,500
	Candle Stands, Cow Horn and Doum Palm Seeds	18	550	9900
	Key Holders, Cow Horn and Doum Palm Seeds	6	250	1500
				13,900

Bones, Horns and Seed Value Addition Revenue Summary				
Group/ Location	**Product**	**No**	**Price (KSh)**	**Total Value (KSh)**
Watta Omara- Hola	Necklace, Cow Horn and Doum Palm Seeds Beads	9	2,000	18,000
	Candle Stands, Cow Horn and Doum Palm Seeds	11	550	6,050
	Key Holders, Cow Horn and Doum Palm Seeds	27	250	6,750
				30,800
Mwangaza Women's – Garsen	Necklaces	2	2000	4,000
	Candle Stands, Cow Horn and Doum Palm Seeds	18	500	9,000
	Key Holders, Cow Horn and Doum Palm Seeds	5	250	1,250
				14,250
Tula Livestock Traders – Bangale	Key Holders From Camel Bone Big Size	20	250	5000
	Small Size	10	150	1500
	Flower Vase	14	700	9800
	Napkin Holders	11	600	6600
	Salad Serving Spoons	4	600	2400
				25,300
	Total			**111,750**

Table 2.1c: Some of the Locations Products Were Sold

Where Sold/ Delivered	Total Value (KSh)	Remark
At pastoralist week exhibition in Isiolo November 2012	24,500	The KDLDP stand stood out attracting attention from participants mainly due to the impressive display of value added livestock by-products such as horn and bone products as well as doum palm seeds and prosopis product produced by groups. The program was awarded certificate of participation.
Intercontinental Hotel during the COFI launch on December 10, 2012	21,000	Sales could have been higher were it not for the limited time. Pamela Lynam, a US based F2F Volunteer was intrigued by the idea of using doum palm nuts, and camel bone, specifically with an ASAL origin. To make such high value products. She recommended use of banners/tags with a story associated with the products/group as a unique marketing strategy.
Bought and displayed at KDLDP office in Nairobi	16,000	
At Bombolulu Centre in Mombasa on consignment arrangement	7,550	Additional products have since been ordered- key holders, necklaces
At Bamburi Beach Hotel in Mombasa on consignment arrangement	5,050	

ANNEX 3: PROGRAM AREA 3: INCREASING LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS

ACTIVITY 3.1: DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK INPUT DEALER CAPACITIES

The following is a list of types of trainings, locations, dates, targets groups and the make-up of the target groups.

TABLE 3.1a: Training of agro dealers and CAHW conducted

Type of Training	District	Dates	Target Group	Actual Number		
				Male	Female	Total
Training of trainers on Integrated Vector Management	Garissa	8th - 14th December 2010	KDLDP (CNFA, AGMARK, KLMC) Staff; MOLD; MOA	17	4	21
Training of Trainers Business Management; Facilitation Skills	Garissa	15th - 21st December 2010	KDLDP (CNFA, AGMARK, KLMC) Staff; MOLD; MOA	14	4	18
Agro Dealer Business Management Skills,	Garissa	7th - 12th Feb 2011	Agrovet Dealers	13	3	16

Type of Training	District	Dates	Target Group	Actual Number		
				Male	Female	Total
IVM Training						
Agro Dealer Business Management Skills, IVM Training	Wajir	10th - 15th Feb 2011	Agrovet Dealers	13	2	15
Agro Dealer Business Management Skills, IVM Training	Garissa	20th - 23rd July 2011	Agrovet Dealers	9	5	14
Agro Dealer Business Management Skills, IVM Training	Wajir	17th - 20th August 2011	Agrovet Dealers	14	2	16
Agro Dealer Business Management Skills, IVM Training	Garissa	11th - 14th October 2011	Agrovet Dealers	13	0	13
Agro Dealer Business Management Skills, IVM Training	Wajir	11th - 14th March 2012	Agrovet Dealers	11	7	18
AgroDealer Business Management Skills, IVM Training	Mandera	14th - 17th May 2012	Agrovet Dealers	12	3	15
Product Knowledge and Safe Use	Tana River	3rd-7th December 2012	Agrovet Dealers	19	2	21
Product Knowledge and Safe Use	Garissa	17th-20th February 2013	Agrovet Dealers	10	9	19
Total Number of Agrovet Shops Supported by KDLDP through Technical Assistance-Trainings, Grants e.t.c			**108 Agrovet shops and total of 147 (114 M, 33F)**			

TABLE 3.1b: Agro Dealer Shops

No	Enterprise Name/Agrodealer	District	Market Centre
1	Al-Amin Pharmacy	Garissa	Balambala
2	Balambala Livestock Health providers	Garissa	Balambala
3	Ohiyo Agrovet	Garissa	Balambala
4	Al Qudus Pharmacy	Garissa	Garissa

No	Enterprise Name/Agrodealer	District	Market Centre
5	Habib Pharmacy	Garissa	Garissa
6	NEP Pharmacy	Garissa	Garissa
7	Northern Agrovet	Garissa	Garissa
8	Solution Chemist	Garissa	Garissa
9	Garufa Pharmacy	Garissa	Lagdera
10	Shimbir Agrovet	Garissa	Shimbir
11	Sangailu Shop	Ijara	Hulugho
12	Shamsu Pharmacy	Ijara	Ijara
13	Al-Fatah Agrovet	Ijara	Masalani
14	Amal Pharmacy	Ijara	Masalani
15	Ayan Agrovet	Ijara	Masalani
16	Madina Agrovet	Ijara	Masalani
17	New Al-Hudda shop	Ijara	Masalani
18	Tawakal Pharmacy	Ijara	Masalani
19	Shamso Agrovet	Ijara	Sangailu
20	Khalalio Division Livestock Drug Users	Mandera	Banisa
21	Elwak Community Drug Store	Mandera	Elwak
22	Framo Vet Pharmacy	Mandera	Elwak

No	Enterprise Name/Agrodealer	District	Market Centre
23	Mandera Agrovet	Mandera	Khalalio
24	Bamako Community Livestock Drug store	Mandera	Mandera
25	Nomadic Vet Drug Store	Mandera	Mandera
26	Mandera Central Drug Store	Mandera	Mandera Town
27	Mandera Veterinary Centre	Mandera	Mandera Town
28	Oromia Agrovet	Mandera	Neboi
29	Rhamu Drug Users Association	Mandera	Omarjilow
30	Muzamil Pharmacy	Mandera	Rhamu
31	Omarjilaow Drug Store	Mandera	Rhamu
32	Wargadud Vet Drug Store	Mandera	Rhamu
33	Garse Agrovet Pharmacy	Mandera	Takaba
34	Mandera Livestock	Mandera	Wargadud
35	Al-Aqsa Agrovet	Tana River	Bilisa
36	Al-Aqsa Pharmacy	Tana River	Bangal
37	Anole Mobile Agrovet	Tana River	Bangal
38	Al-Hamdu Pharmacy	Tana River	Bura
39	Dano Pharmacy	Tana River	Bura

No	Enterprise Name/Agrodealer	District	Market Centre
40	Tana Point Pharmacy	Tana River	Bura
41	Tuna Delta Agrovet	Tana River	Bura
42	Warsan Pharmacy	Tana River	Bura
43	Wayu Agrovet	Tana River	Bura
44	Bilisa Agrovet	Tana River	Garsen
45	Elbi Pharmacy	Tana River	Garsen
46	Oromia Agrovet 1	Tana River	Garsen
47	Oromia Agrovet 2	Tana River	Garsen
48	Ropisa Afya Bora Agrovet	Tana River	Garsen
49	Ropisa Agrovet	Tana River	Garsen
50	Tana Delta Agrovet	Tana River	Garsen
51	Tana Point Chemist	Tana River	Garsen
52	Waldena Agrovet	Tana River	Garsen
53	Delta Agrovet	Tana River	Hola
54	Galole CAHW Store	Tana River	Hola
55	Hara Maendeleo Agrovet	Tana River	Hola
56	Tana Point Pharmacy	Tana River	Hola
57	Bura Pharmacy	Tana River	Jua Kali

No	Enterprise Name/Agrodealer	District	Market Centre
58	Galole Pharmacy	Tana River	Laza
59	Mnazini Agrovet	Tana River	Mading
60	Madingo Agrovet	Tana River	Wachu Oda
61	Gafuru Maendeleo Agrovet	Tana River	Waldena
62	Warsan Agrovet	Tana River	Waldena
63	Work Point Agrovet	Tana River	Wayu Bora
64	Galole Agrovet	Tana River	Wenje
65	Ibsa Agrovet	Tana River	Wenje
66	Wajir Agrovet Dealers	Wajir	Abakore
67	Al-Mina Agrovet Bute	Wajir	Arbajahan
68	Al-Mahat Agrovet	Wajir	Barwako
69	Mustaqima Shop	Wajir	Buna
70	Al-Wakin Shop	Wajir	Bute
71	Ayan Chemist	Wajir	Bute
72	Eldas Agrovet	Wajir	Bute
73	Community Participatory Integration	Wajir	Bute
74	Waaso Agrovet	Wajir	Diif
75	Griftu Animal Community Health Working Group	Wajir	Eldas

No	Enterprise Name/Agrodealer	District	Market Centre
76	Nomad Vet Centre	Wajir	Eldas
77	Rahma Shop	Wajir	Eldas
78	Ramadhan Agro Shop	Wajir	Gotrahma
79	Al-Hamdu Pharmacy	Wajir	Griftu
80	Griftu Shop & M-PESA	Wajir	Griftu
81	Habaswein Chemist	Wajir	Griftu
82	Nafaka Agrovet	Wajir	Griftu
83	Nura Shop Drug Shop Griftu	Wajir	Griftu
84	Qulaley Shop	Wajir	Griftu
85	Al-Mina Agrovet	Wajir	Habaswein
86	Al-Bushra Shop	Wajir	Habaswein
87	Al-Hamdu Shop	Wajir	Habaswein
88	Bismillahi Agrovet	Wajir	Habaswein
89	Dadajabula Vet Stores	Wajir	Habaswein
90	Hubsoy Agrovet	Wajir	Habaswein
91	Tawakal Farm Group	Wajir	Habaswein
92	Roadside Shop	Wajir	Halane
93	Wajir Manshaallah Shop	Wajir	Halane

No	Enterprise Name/Agrodealer	District	Market Centre
94	Usalama Shop	Wajir	Hiyarow
95	Qumileyla Chemist	Wajir	Hodhan
96	Jami Agrodealer Farm Group	Wajir	Hubsoy
97	Tawakal Agrovet	Wajir	Jog-Baru
98	Marhaba Shop	Wajir	Khorof Harar
99	Bismillahi Drug Shop	Wajir	Libu
100	Khorof Harar Drug Store	Wajir	Makaror
101	Wajir Maslah Shop	Wajir	Orahey
102	Wajir Veterinary Clinic	Wajir	Orahey
103	Tawakal Hassan Shop	Wajir	Tarbaj
104	Al-Habib Chemist	Wajir	Wajir
105	Mumtaz Shop	Wajir	Wajir
106	Noor Shop Griftu Drug Shop	Wajir	Wajir
107	Bute Agrovet	Wajir	Wajir Town
108	Wajir Al-Ansar Shop	Wajir	Wajir Town

Activity 3.1c Support Demand Creation for Inputs and Fodder Producers

Fodder production was an important part of the KDLDP activities and a record was kept by the project of how many farmers were trained in fodder production. Below is a list of producers and locations of the training.

Table 3.2a: Field Day Events

District	Venue	Actual Number		
		Male	Female	Total
Garissa-Korakora	Al-Rahman farm	120	17	137
Bura East	Elmi Farm	193	43	236
Tana River	Muraphani Farm	178	329	507
Tana River	Bulla Tawakal Wenje Farm	237	300	537
Tana River	Al Mukaram Self-Help Group Farm	124	25	149
Wajir	Abobo Farm	69	94	163
Fafi	Mansabubu Irrigation Scheme Farm	103	56	159
Tana River	Bahati NIB Farm	98	74	172
Fafi	Umoja Farm	86	24	110
Tana River	Lao Farm, Chewani	137	292	429
Mandera	DLMC Farm	111	43	154
Garissa	Jamhuri Farm	102	37	139
Tana River	Bisikdera Jabesa Association	80	71	151
Balambala	Sigaley Bura Dansa Farm	79	73	152

District	Venue	Actual Number		
		Male	Female	Total
Garissa	Lagdera Farm	126	61	187
Tana River	Makindani Farm, Bondeni	403	440	843
Garissa	Hodhan Farm	91	13	104
Tana River	Kono Farm	385	305	690
Garissa	Kabahay Farm, Jararot	92	11	103
Garissa	ATC Farm	139	93	232
Tana River	GOK Prisons	256	191	447
GRAND TOTAL		**3209**	**2592**	**5801**

Table 3.1d: Training for fodder producers

Type of Training	District	Dates	Venue of Training	Actual Number		
				Male	Female	Total
Fodder Management Practices and Technologies	Tana River	21st-23rd June 2012	Kono Farm Group, Galole	11	9	20
Fodder Management Practices and Technologies	Tana River	24th - 26th June 2012	Makindani Farm,Ndura	6	14	20
Fodder Management Practices and Technologies	Garissa	21st-23rd July 2012	Sigale Bura Dansa Farm,Balambala	10	14	24
Fodder Management Practices and Technologies	Garissa	26th-28th July 2012	Hodhan farm,Balambala	20	4	24
Fodder Management Practices and Technologies	Tana River	12th-14th Sept 2012	Almukaram Farm	39	16	55
Fodder Management Practices and Technologies	Garissa	15th-17th Sept 2012	Lagdera Farm	20	0	20

Fodder Management Practices and Technologies	Garissa	17th-20th Feb 2013	Agricultural Training Centre	12	7	19
Fodder Management Practices and Technologies	Tana River	5th-9th Mar 2012	Karboma Farm	14	2	16
Fodder Management Practices and Technologies	Tana River	18th-25th Mar 2012	NIB Bahati Farm	6	13	19
Fodder Management Practices and Technologies	Tana River	10th-14th Mar 2012	Kono Farm Group, Galole	10	14	24
Fodder Management Practices and Technologies	Tana River	3rd-7th Dec 2012	Paula Comfort	18	5	23
GRAND TOTAL				**166**	**98**	**264**

ACTIVITY 3.1E: Facilitate Disease Surveillance and Animal Health Provision

Type of training	District	Dates	Target group	Actual number		
				Male	Female	Total
Product Knowledge and safe use	Garissa	17th-20th February 2013	Agrovet Dealers	10	9	19
Business Management Skills; IVM	Ijara	8th - 10th Feb 2011	Community Animal Health Workers	19	1	20
Business Management Skills; IVM	Garissa	12th - 14th Feb 2011	Community Animal Health Workers	19	2	21
Business Management Skills; IVM	Wajir	16th - 18th Feb 2011	Community Animal Health Workers	17	0	17
Business Management Skills; IVM	Mandera	21st - 23rd Feb 2011	Community Animal Health Workers	21	0	21

Business Management Skills; IVM	Tana River	7th - 9th Mar 2011	Community Animal Health Workers	20	0	20
Business Management Skills; IVM	Ijara	15th - 17th Oct 2011	Community Animal Health Workers	16	4	20
GRAND TOTAL				112	7	119

Table 3.1f: Training For Disease Surveillance and Animal Health Provision

Type of training	District	Dates	Target group	Actual number		
				Male	Female	Total
IVM Training	Wajir	28th July-2nd August 2012	Jalish Primary School	20	14	34
IVM Training	Ijara	27th-29th July 2012	Kotile ECD	32	8	40
IVM Training for Jalish Communitty	Ijara	31st July - 2nd August 2012	Jalish Primary School	20	14	34
IVM Training for Kotile	Ijara	27th-29th July 2012	Kotile ECD	29	8	37
Participatory Epidemiology Training	Wajir	8th-11th June 2011	Sarman	2	21	23
Participatory Epidemiology Training	Wajir	7th-8th August 2011	Burduraas	25	2	27
Participatory Epidemiology Training	Wajir	10th-11 August 2011	Wayiti Primary School	23	0	23
IVM Training	Ijara	September 2011	Dololo Community	10	0	10
Camel Health and Production	Wajir		Bute	28	12	40
GRAND TOTAL				**189**	**79**	**268**

ANNEX 4: PROGRAM AREA 4: POLICY CHANGE TO FACILITATE MARKETING AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Table 4.1: Policy Briefs

NO.	POLICY ISSUES	TYPE	SECTOR	STAGE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT
1	Appropriate county legislations to regulate livestock trade taxation measures for the county governments.	County Legislations		Stage 1- Analysis and Review
2	Standardization of principles for PPP in devolved government legislations (especially concerning livestock marketing infrastructure and export abattoirs).	Administrative Procedure	Input	Stage 2- Stakeholder Consultations
3	Affirmative action for the livestock sector with regard to investment and utilization of the Equalization Fund.	Regulation	Input	Stage 2 – Stakeholder Consultations
4	Livestock export procedures in the LAPSSET corridor	Administrative Procedure	Macro	Stage 2 – Stakeholder Consultations
5	Kenya Livestock Marketing Board	Legislation/or Regulation (Executive order through the State Corporations Act)	Macro	Stage 2 – Stakeholder Consultations
6	Pastoralists/herders land rights in the management and access to land based resources	Legislations (National & County). Government secular		Stage 1- Analysis and Review
7	Review of the Stock and Produce Theft Act Cap 355 Laws of Kenya (Ban on night movement of livestock for trade) and L.N. 244/1962 (proclaimed districts)	Legislations	Macro Economics	Stage 2 – Stakeholder Consultations
8	Review of KMC Act Cap 363 Laws of Kenya and KMC Livestock Supply Procedures	Administrative Procedure	Agriculture Sector	Stage 2 – Stakeholder Consultations
9	Governance issues at police road blocks along the stock routes along the livestock marketing chain	Administrative Procedure	Macro Economics	Stage 2 – Stakeholder Consultations
10	Co-managements in livestock markets	County legislations/ Administrative Procedure	Food security	Stage 2 – Stakeholder Consultations
11	Community Land Bill	Legislation	Macro Economics	Stage 2 – Stakeholder Consultations
12	Cross border livestock, livestock products and pastoralists	Domestication of Regional Policy	Food Security	Stage 2 – Stakeholder Consultations

ANNEX 5:

The Administrator

August 8, 2011

Ms. Erna Kerst
Mission Director
USAID/Kenya
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Ms. Kerst:

I want to thank you and your staff for a most interesting and productive visit to Kenya on July 20. I am very grateful for the time you took out of your busy schedules to plan my trips to the Dadaab Refugee Camp and Wajir in Kenya's North East Province.

In Wajir, I was very impressed with the Kenya Mission-funded activities through the *Drylands Livestock Development Program* that promote economic resiliency in the pastoralist communities. This program is an excellent example of USAID's work to improve the ability of local populations to survive the drought through enhanced productivity and competitiveness of livestock and related products.

I also appreciate your assistance in arranging my meetings with our partners in the international donor community. These meetings gave me the opportunity to discuss priorities and approaches for addressing the many humanitarian and development challenges currently faced by countries in the Horn of Africa.

I understand just how difficult the operating environment is at present, but I am confident that you and your staff will continue to provide the much-needed humanitarian and development assistance to the drought-affected areas of Kenya.

Your team's continued dedication to responding to the humanitarian crisis will be critical to the U.S. Government's success in assisting the people of East Africa, and I thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Rajiv Shah

U.S. Agency for International Development
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523
www.usaid.gov