LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF / INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP-EASTERN AFRICA (ITDG-EA)

EMERGENCY ANIMAL HEALTH AND WATER REHABILITATION PROJECT MARSABIT DISTRICT, KENYA

FINAL REPORT (JUNE 2000 – JULY 2001)
I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the final report for AOT-G-00-00-00145-00. It includes the final month of activities not covered by the last quarterly report. This project filled in a vital gap left by the other responses to the drought in Marsabit District. The Kenya government and most NGOs in Marsabit (including GTZ and FHI) were focused mainly on short-term emergency measures—food aid—that ignored the long-term sustainability of pastoral livelihoods, namely livestock health and access to water. These sectors are crucial to the longer-term recovery of the pastoralist population. This project, which began in June 2000 as a six-month intervention and was extended to July 2001, focused on the areas of improving access to water and animal health. A summary of activities is as follows:

♦ Clinical treatment of livestock, including goats, sheep, cattle, camels and donkeys.

♦ Management and marketing training of two drugstore committees, management and technical training of paravets and respective Water User Associations (WUA) through training and exposure visits throughout the project implementation period.

♦ Linking the paravets to the District Veterinary Officer and the WUAs to the District Water Engineer.

♦ Rehabilitation of 11 boreholes. This required prioritizing the boreholes in the project area according and assessing the technical requirements of the top eleven for rehabilitation. Five boreholes were rehabilitated in the first phase of the project. The remaining six were rehabilitated during the second phase.

♦ Rehabilitation of traditional wells through construction of protective retaining walls, water drawing steps, troughs and trough reservoirs (as necessary.)

♦ Limited tankering of water to 4 divisions in the project area at the height of the drought.

♦ Excavation of 5 water pans through community labor, supported by provision of tools. A change in the location of the pans necessitated 2 out of the total of 5 pans to be done mechanically.

♦ Commenced formation of a District Umbrella WUA comprised of all the main WUAs in the district. The project has begun the long-term task of building the capacity of the umbrella Water User Association to tackle the macro-level problems facing the individual WUAs, such as lack of spares and quick response mechanisms to critical breakdown at water points. Development of this umbrella association will feature prominently in ITDG’s long-term development strategies for Marsabit.

Implementation of planned activities was affected by delay in extension of the project that was expected in January 2001 after submission of a time/cost modification to OFDA. The modification included the expansion of these activities into Laisamis Division, which because of its relatively good pastures, supports a large number of livestock from neighboring Central and Maikona Divisions and was underserved.

The emergency interventions undertaken by this project were designed to flow into longer-term developmental work being undertaken by ITDG and others. Over the course of the project, profiles—strengths and weaknesses—of the various communities with which the project interacted were noted and will be factored into future project designs. Also noted were the types of interventions necessary for the longer-term development of the region, including promotion of gender equity, capacity building in resource management, stemming environmental degradation, and development of grassroots conflict resolution mechanisms. The project also sought to emphasize use of technologies that the communities have control over, namely the development of shallow wells and water pans.

It is important to note that no incentives were provided by the project to ensure community participation. A clear example of the community maximizing the project’s limited inputs is Kargi. Tools were provided to the community to desilt one waterpan. They then took those tools and excavated two additional pans.
Requests for tools from other communities continue to be received by the ITDG Marsabit. The project feels that the lack of outside incentives served to strengthen community ownership of the activities and inputs.

Activities to be pursued in the future include:
- Continued community level management training to meet ever-developing challenges;
- Continued application and development of locally appropriate technologies to increase community access to water, including development of rock catchments, sand/subsurface dams, and other underground and rain-water harvesting technologies.
- Conservation interventions of the catchment area and initiation of health education to reduce water borne disease, including some basic sanitary practices.
- Greater integration of water management and conflict resolution mechanisms that can respond more readily to conflicts arising from seasonal migration and reduce the level of environmental degradation due to livestock concentration at specific sites.
- Continued work with paravets and strengthening the linkages between the paravets and the DVO to further strengthen the animal health services necessary to safeguard pastoralist livelihoods.

As part of ITDG-EA commitment at the beginning of the project, donors have been approached to fund identified linkages to the long-term development. Two such projects are the gender and environmental projects funded by CAFOD and CORDAID, respectively. ITDG’s permanent presence in Marsabit district will allow close supervision of the project activities beyond the emergency intervention period.

2.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Animal Health Intervention

OBJECTIVE # 1:

To safeguard pastoral livelihood by enhancing animal health services in Maikona, Central, North Horr, Loyangalani and Laisamis Divisions in Marsabit District.

Background Information

Pastoralists have lost an estimated 60% of their livestock over the last two years, particularly shoats and cattle. Surviving livestock were treated through the following immediate interventions:

a. Vaccination targeting control of epidemic diseases both for cattle and sheep.

b. Clinical Treatment of the ailing and weak livestock

The first two thirds of the project targeted the original four divisions approved. Activities in the last third of the project focused primarily on Laisamis Division after the DVO identified this division as high risk due to following:
- Laisamis division borders the high risk Foot and Mouth epidemic districts of Samburu and Isiolo.
- Very little Animal health interventions had been undertaken by other agencies in Laisamis since the phase out of GTZ in this area.
- Laisamis division did not benefit from the first phase of the emergency project.
- Laisamis division had a very high livestock concentration during this period due to the abundant pasture.
Implementation

Before interventions in the animal health sector, a review of the existing diseases and drug requirements was undertaken by ITDG and the DVO's office in Marsabit District. A workplan was developed and orders for the drugs were placed. ITDG's Veterinary Officer verified that all the drugs fit the standard specifications before receiving them. The store clerks in Marsabit signed against what had been received from Nairobi and managed the store records.

During implementation, the DVO's office provided the technical personnel and oversight while ITDG-EA facilitated the logistical arrangement and support during the exercise. Project-trained paravets and herdsmen actively participated during service delivery. The field teams signed for drugs received and reconciled the drugs used at every center of intervention before moving on to the next. After each excursion, the teams returned the unused drugs along with the empty vials and packaging to the store clerk for reconciliation. The field teams recorded all animals attended by type, disease, and the quantity of drugs used and signed against this information. At each center, the local paravets served as community representatives.

Drug purchases were done in bulk (i.e. the drugs, accessories, paravet kits and vaccines) to ensure smooth campaigns and reduction of overhead costs. The paravets used in the intervention had undergone the four phases of paravet training and one refresher course just before the onset of the campaign. The number of the livestock attended was higher than targeted.

Achievements

The emergency intervention targeted treatment of 133,300 livestock cases in the five divisions of Maikona, North Horr, Loyangalani, Laisamis and Central. The total cases treated totals 213,364. The main diseases treated were Trypsosomiasis, endo and ecto parasites, and Babesiosis. Vaccinations were done for Enterotoxaemia and Foot and Mouth diseases. Animal treatment was participatory, involving trained herdsmen/paravets and the rest of the community. While the paravets/herders beefed-up the technical teams, the community assisted in terms of mobilization of the beneficiaries, restraining animals, etc.

Impact

All but three of the treated animals showed improved health conditions after treatment. The three exceptions were fatalities. The role of CBAHWs in complementing professional paravets was highly appreciated by herdsmen. They worked closely with the professionals on the diagnosis of diseases, the administration of drugs, and the sensitization of pastoralists on drought-related diseases.

Constraints

The Project design was constrained by limited resources such that it could not allow for coverage of the majority of the needy livestock. Only about 1/3 (33%) of the cases in target sites received treatment. During the implementation process, the number of livestock covered was limited by the amount of drugs available.

Drug Stores

| To date, the percentage of targeted pastoralists accessing drugs from community drug stores at Forole and Torbi stands at approximately 25% and 45% respectively.¹ |

Forole Store

This group has shown marked improvement over the last six months in management and marketing. The group held its annual general meeting in March 2001. At this time, and as a result of community

¹ The percentages have been derived from the turn over rates. This is not a precise indicator. As indicated earlier, some of the people purchasing drugs are non-residents. It is also difficult to track down all the paravets and estimate their services. In future, this indicator needs to be revised to capture the progress adequately. The current figures are estimates.
sensitization and management training, a general election was held, resulting in a complete turnover of officers. The new management then undertook the following: restructuring the store management to achieve a higher inventory turnover, improved record-keeping, cleared outstanding debts, began active collection of debts and instituted regular meetings to discuss business. As a result of these meetings, the following measures were undertaken and results realized:

- The membership has been overhauled; inactive members were dropped and new members recruited.
- Membership was expanded to include surrounding communities.
- A membership fee of Ksh.500.00 was instituted and a total of Ksh.30,000.00 was collected. This money was immediately deposited in the group's Bank account.
- Women were for the first time included in the new management committee, which is comprised of two women and seven men.
- The storekeeper is a paravet.
- Through improved management and record keeping, this store was transformed from a moribund, debt-ridden enterprise an active, growing enterprise with cash in hand of Kshs 8,450, stock valued at Kshs. 109,705, and a bank account of Ksh194,416.
- Surrounding communities have taken notice of the changes being effected, particularly the outreach. This drug store services the following communities:

1. Forole
2. Hurri Hills
3. Magado (Ethiopia)
4. Sakhe (Ethiopia)
5. El Hadi

For diseases, prophylaxis and therapeutic measures, the above mentioned communities along the Kenya/Ethiopia border depend on this store. The impact on disease control and treatment by paravets and trained herders became apparent during the final months of the project when there was an outbreak of Haemorrhagic Septicemia. The combined efforts of the paravets and trained herders with linkage to the drug store quickly contained and limited the impact of the outbreak.

TORBI STORE.
This store conducted its annual general meeting in January and most of the old officials were replaced. The chairman of the group is now a trained paravet and the secretary is literate. The group has improved its leadership management since the new officials have called for and started conducting regular management meetings. The new management has stopped issuing drugs on credit and are in the process of installing measures for collecting outstanding debts. By the end of this project the cash in hand at Torbi was Ksh26,000, value of the stock was Ksh60,000, and the cash in the bank was Ksh69,843.

Outcomes
- Increased active participation of members in group meeting and greater sense ownership.
- Improved record keeping due to literate storekeeper (a project-trained paravet)
- Improved financial management and more marketing awareness by group members on drug sales.
- Improved regular payment of storekeeper, which was once a problem.
- Improved credit collection and tough measures against defaulters.
- Developed and instituted internal monitoring systems.
- Improved group capital turnover.
- Sharing of modern and traditional treatments.
- Improved awareness on the ownership of the store by group and also the general community.

The trained paravets have been buying drugs from the drugstore. As in Forole, the paravets charge for services rendered, which depend on whether the livestock owner has his own drugs or the drugs belong to the paravet. In the latter case, the charges will be inclusive of the cost of the drugs. Among the two paravets trained in Torbi, one was a woman. The only other female paravet is in Bubisa.
Constraints
Although the performance of the drugstores has improved significantly, two main problems persist:
Ensuring sale of drugs at sustainable prices and managing for the seasonal fluctuation of sales. Both
require long-term attention.

Capacity building in Animal Health

To date, 130% of the targeted paravets/herders have been trained.2

Over the whole project period, a four phase Community Based Animal Health Worker (CBAHW (i.e.
paravet)) Training was conducted together with Micro-Enterprise Management (MEM). Two refresher
courses were offered for previously trained paravets. In total, 89 paravets/herders were trained. Two of
these were women.

The four phases of the paravet training took place in August 2000, October 2000, December 2000 and
March 2001. The refresher courses took place in October 2000 and July 2001. The MEM training took
place in November 2000 and March 2001. The second MEM training was for members of Yaa Gara and
the newly elected drugstore committee of Forole and was held in March 2001.

Impact
Ability to efficiently put in place an animal health provision service at a cost to the clients. Improved book
keeping, ability to restock drug stores and deposit monies collected

Constraints
Provision of services in pastoral areas is always a daunting task. The frequent movement of people and
animals, the vast terrain and the poor infrastructure makes work difficult. Issues include:
- Different levels of literacy affect the duration of the training and the frequency of refresher courses.
- Once trained, paravets may opt to leave their communities to look for better jobs in town centers.
- Coordinating with herd movements is difficult and requires flexibility
- The demand for drugs on the ground was very high – forcing the teams to restrict treatment to only
  one day per center. A one-day livestock treatment per site implied that two thirds of the animals might
  not have been covered. A three-day watering regime is practiced in the pastoral areas but the two
  weeks notice was expected to counter the effects of the watering regime. Though the demand was
  there, this project did not intend to treat all the animals in the district. This was recognized by ITDG
  and the DVO as unrealistic.
- Insecurity in the project sites restricted movement of project teams to specific parts of the target
  areas. Use of security guards was a necessity, especially in areas along Marsabit-Moyale highway
  and along the Kenya-Ethiopian border.

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2 The percentages have been calculated on the basis of the target trainees (60) versus those who have already been
trained (78).
WATER SECTOR INTERVENTION

OBJECTIVE #2

To improve access to water by human and livestock population in four Divisions by 30% and 40%, respectively, from the current consumption levels of about 60 liters/household/week and three watering/week/herd of 50-100 heads, respectively. The achievements on this front are indicated per intervention site basis.

Rehabilitation of Water Pans

Currently, 102% of the targeted water pans have been desilted and/or expanded.

Achievements

All the targeted water pans were desilted successfully. The community in Kargi, when provided tools, finished the agreed-upon pan and continued to excavate an additional two. The other pans desilted earlier are Mata-arba, Bubisa (Dambala Ndege Pan), Dosa Wachu and Quarsa Simiti. The desilting of the Mata-arba and Quarsa Simiti pans was spearheaded by local women's groups. Despite the prolonged drought and lack of adequate rain in the Mountain area where these pans are located, these women showed admirable determination in completing the desilting.

Impact on the community

All the pans desilted increased the water available for both humans and livestock in their respective areas. These also led to the reduction of pressure at other sources of water such as boreholes and shallow wells.

Sustainability

All the communities desilting the pans were equipped with tools for desilting. The tools are still in the possession of these communities for future desilting as the technology of excavation of water pans is simple and they will be able to conduct the work themselves. They are managed by either the women's group or WUA which initiated the exercise. All the WUAs in charge of the pans have received technical and management training of the water pans. Most of the communities desilting have a strong sense of ownership of the pans and do not require much external motivation to continue desilting, an example of this being the Kargi community.

Rehabilitation of shallow wells

A total of 61 wells have been rehabilitated/protected.

Achievements

A total of 65 wells were addressed during this project in the following locations: Sagante, Aite, Dirib Gombo, Kargi, Alam, Losidan, Lontolio, Illau, Oltorot, Kurkum, and Lerikrik. Interventions included capping to prevent outside contamination; construction of reservoirs, troughs, and steps, where appropriate. A great number of these wells can be found in dry rivers beds (laga) and readily subject to contamination

Impact

Due to the fact that more wells have been covered than initially envisaged, more households will have access to better quality water, the drawing of water will be less hazardous, less time consuming and the watering of animals will be more efficient.

Construction of water tanks

A total of 5 water tanks were planned for and 6 were constructed.

Achievements

During the first phase, 3 tanks were constructed one each at Aite, Forole and Bubisa. Additional tanks were built in Logologo, Soriadi and Laisamis. Logologo being a settlement area with large livestock
numbers due to abundant grazing land in its environs, faces severe water shortage almost throughout the year. The Logologo tank is used both for livestock and domestic purposes while the Soriadi tank is mainly for dry season watering. The Laisamis tank serves the settled population of Laisamis center, which is the divisional headquarters.

Impact
The Logologo tank has a capacity of 50,000 liters and serves a population of about 1,200 households and over 10,000 livestock. The Soriadi tank has a capacity of 50,000 litres, is used by about 15 households and 4,000 livestock every three days. The Laisamis tank has a capacity of 50,000 liters and serves about 2,000 households.

Sustainability
The Logologo and Soriadi tanks are both under the management of the Logologo Water Users Association. Water usage and sale at the Logologo tank is monitored through a meter installed for domestic usage while for livestock a standard charge per household per month is levied. The Laisamis water supply has been under the Department of Water but is in the process of being handed to the community through a Water Users Association. The tank is used exclusively for domestic purposes with meters installed at either homes or community water points for monitoring sales.

Rehabilitation of strategic boreholes

Achievements
A total of 11 boreholes were rehabilitated at the following locations: Dirib Gombo, Bubisa, Logologo III, Jaldessa II and Walda, Logologo (Lesenjir), Gudas, Logologo (Lesitima), Soriadi, Laisamis and Merille.

To date a total of 10 water users associations have been trained on management of community water supply systems. An umbrella district wide Water Users Support association is being formed to rationalize purchase of spare parts, serve as a forum for district-wide issues and provide emergency response and other as-yet-undefined functions.

The interim officials of the fledgling District Water Users Association (DWUA) went on a learning visit to Wajir and came back with a lot of experiences which they are hoping to apply in Marsabit. A total of nine officials (six men and three women from different Water Users Associations stretching from Merille to Torbi) attended. (See details of Visit in Attachment 1). The group held its first meeting, where it drew up a constitution. Technical support was provided by ITDG and the District Water department. A total of 10 water users were represented in this meeting. The following resolutions were passed:

♦ All WUAs joining the umbrella body to pay KShs 5,000 registration and an annual fee of KShs 1,000.
♦ After the initial associations have started any new association willing to join to pay the cumulative of what the others have already paid.
♦ Group by-laws developed to govern membership, lending of gensets, and other activities.
♦ An agreement between ITDG and the Umbrella body witnessed by the Water department giving them custody of the stand-by gensets purchased by the project and the spares gathered over the course of the project from dysfunctional machines. This agreement sets the conditions for their operation by the group.

Constraints
Many of these management and technical concepts are new to these groups and will require regular follow-up. Coordination with UNICEF proved difficult and resulted in the need to shift project sites.

TANKERING OF EMERGENCY WATER

A total of 20 deliveries were made over the course of the project, 13 of which were delivered to Forole and Quarsa Simiti communities for construction of the underground tank and desilting of the water pan.
respectively. This intervention proved to be costly and unsustainable and the project opted to use this activity to support construction/desilting activities.

FINAL EVALUATION

See Attachment 2
ATTACHMENT 1: EXPOSURE TOUR TO OF THE MARSABIT DISTRICT WATER USER ASSOCIATION WAJIR DISTRICT

The tour was conducted between 10th to 14th of July 2001, for 9 interim officials of the newly formed Marsabit District Water Users Associations (WUAs) support group. Among those in the tour was also Mr. Abdille, the Water Development Coordinator at the District Water Officer, Marsabit and Mr. Yusuf A. Gedi of ITDG-EA Emergency water unit.

1.0 OBJECTIVES
The main objective of the tour was to enable the interim officials of the WUAs support group to:

- Know how umbrella community based support groups such as the pastoral associations (PA) and the District Pastoral Association (DPA) operate and are managed.

- Know the needs behind the PAs and the DPA in Wajir district from the associations themselves and those organisations who assisted in the formation of these community based umbrella groups

- Know the relationship between the PAs in the grassroot and the DPA at the district level

- Understand the relationship between the DPA and other development agencies such as GoK line departments, bi-lateral development agencies and NGOs in its operations

- Visit some grassroot community projects in Wajir district in order to evaluate the impacts made by the PAs and DPA on their operations and management

- Use the experience gained in the tour for the steering of the newly formed Marsabit District WUAs support group

2.0 ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1 Day one
The participants had an opportunity to have brief meetings with:

(i) OXFAM GB office in Wajir – which was not only the host of the tour participants but also the organisation behind the success story about PAs and DPA in Wajir district. During the brief meeting with OXFAM GB team, the general structure of the PAs and DPA and role of OXFAM GB in the establishment of the associations were discussed. The touring team and the host team also discussed the tour programme in details including what was likely to be expected at each of the proposed itineraries. Here it was established that PAs are ideally supposed to umbrella organisations of all existing community based groups in a given location. However, most pastoral associations in Wajir district were mainly composed of Water User Associations and drug user groups. The DPA on the other hand was an umbrella organisation for all member PAs.

(ii) District Water Office Wajir – at the water office, the team met with the Deputy District Water Officer, his Operation and Maintenance Coordinator and other officers involved in the operation and maintenance of community water supplies in the district. The roles of the department of water in the initial establishment of the PAs and the DPA, its current roles in the management and the effectiveness of the district water supplies maintenance teams were discussed

(iii) The District Pastoral Association (DPA) offices – The touring team later met with officials of the Wajir DPA at their offices. Here the history of the DPA, its main areas of community service, its objectives, achievements, shortcomings and problems faced were discussed:

- The water component of the DPA was responsible for ensuring the availability of spare parts and other emergency drought preparedness (eg. stand by gensets for hire) and the drug
component was responsible for the availability of basic human and veterinary drugs to PAs. Individual PAs buy spare parts and drugs from Nairobi and stock these commodities to ensure their availability within the district. The DPA also hires out gensets and pumps to needy PAs at times of major breakdowns at their water supply sources. The DPA charge Kshs.500/- per day for gensets lent to PAs. It also charged a 10% profit on spares and drugs sold to PAs.

- Each member PA usually sent a delegate to DPA general meetings for joint decision-making on the management of the DPA. These delegates were responsible for decision-making and the election of the DPA office bearers. The DPA started with 11 member PAs in 1996. It currently has 26 member PAs representing 26 locations in the district. Registration fee was Kshs.11,000/. Annual renewal fees is Kshs.3,000.

- The DPA sent a representative to the DDC to represent its member PAs. The PAs can also raise project proposals to NGOs and donors through the DPA. GoK line departments offer technical advice and services to the PAs and the DPA.

- One of the major blows to the DPA in its activities was an intervention by VSF in the provision of subsidised veterinary drugs to communities in the district. As a result, the DPA lost drugs through expiration.

(iv) The team also visited the District Drought management Unit under the Arid Lands Resource Management Project and had a brief meeting with the District Drought Management Office and the District Project Coordinator. During this meeting, the relationship between the DPA and the Arid Lands Resource Management Project activities and their main areas of cooperation/collaboration were discussed.

2.2 Day two
During the 2nd day of their tour, the team travelled to Korof-Harar and Kutulo in order to see for themselves how pastoral association in the area were managed and what activities they were involved in.

(i) Korof-Harar PAs was responsible for the management of Korof-Hara borehole and a community drug store.

- The Pastoral Association was the second best managed in the district. It runs 2 bank accounts as follows:

  a) A water Account for banking
     - Membership fees
     - Annual renewals
     - Bi-annual regular
     - Water charges
     - Diesel earnings
     - Drug sales
  b) A drugs Account
  c) - Drug sales

- The PA provided diesel for running the borehole to all water users and charged a 10% profit on diesel sales.
- Currently the PA has Kshs.1.4 million in its water account and Kshs.350,000 in its drugs account.
- The PA also has 6 gensets, 5 operational and 1 faulty.
- The PA paid 30% of the cost of 1 of the gensets.
- The PA has so far contributed Kshs.20,000/- towards the Wajir East Bursary Fund, Kshs.50,000/- towards the construction of a classroom for Korof-Harar primary school and Kshs.200,000/- towards the construction of a secondary school proposed at Korof-Harar.

(ii) Kutulo Pastoral Association – is also responsible for the management of Kutulo borehole and a drug store. It was established in 1995 with some assistance from OXFAM GB.
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- The association has about 1,500 members
- It faces a number of problems including nepotism, a problem of non-implementation of by-laws and frequent interferences from grassroot administrative and political party leaders
- The Association currently has Kshs.200,000/- in the drug account and Kshs.225,000/- in its water account
- It is currently planning to expand its membership to include women groups, TBAs, paravets and school committees

2.2 Day three

(i) During the 3rd day, the team visited Habaswein (ASAL) User Association which is currently the best managed Pastoral Association within Wajir district.
- The Association carries out three major activities/services namely
  a) Management of Habaswein ASAL borehole
  b) A community based tractor hire service – the tractor was a donation from the EU funded ASAL-KLDP
  c) Human and veterinary drug supply and sales
- The association was formed by ASAL/KLDP in 1989
- It received grants for its operations from EU – ASAL/KLDP until 1994.
- When the EU grants stopped in 1994, the association experienced a number of problems including stalling of pumping equipment, administrative interferences and wrangling for positions within the Association
- The group later registered with the Wajir DPA and received a genset from it on a hire basis initially. The genset was finally donated to them by the DPA following the decision of a general meeting held at Giriffu. It also received another genset from UNICEF in 1999
- The PA has functional by-laws:
  - regular internal and external auditing
  - a perfect book-keeping system
  - offices
  - Savings of about Kshs.764,000/- in its water account and Kshs.376,000 in its tractor and drugs account

3 IMPACTS OF THE TRIP ON THE TEAM

After coming back to Marsabit from the tour, the team held an evaluation at the ITDG-EA office in Marsabit in order to assess the impacts of the tour on the individuals and the team as a whole.

Among some of the issues highlighted during the meeting include:

(i) Participants indicated that the tour was very educative with regard to both management of community water supplies and for the way forward towards the establishment of a Water User Association support group in the district
(ii) They described what they saw during their tour to Wajir as self reliant communities with an enhanced sense of ownership of their projects and were able to sustain and manage their affairs
(iii) They also described what they saw as a peaceful and united community with the capacity for drought/disaster preparedness and a simple conflict resolution network. Advice given to them on the formation of similar structures in Marsabit district by all the PAS they visited during the tour was that they should ensure peace, unity and cooperation in order to succeed with the running of PAS and a DPA or any such umbrella support group
(iv) The teams focus was on the way forward for the Marsabit district WUAs support group
  - They resolved to immediately seek membership for the support group by writing to all WUAs in the district
They fixed the membership registration fees as Kshs.5,000/- per group
They also proposed annual membership renewal fees of Kshs.1,000/- per group
They also put forward guidelines towards the drafting of the support group's by-laws
They planned their next meeting to be held on the 30th of July 2001 and put forward the agenda of the meeting as follows
- Membership applications approval
- Discussion of draft group by-laws
- Raising of requests on areas where support will be needed
- Making familiarisation visits to the DVO, the DMO, ALRMP, team leader GTZ-MDP and if possible the District Commissioner, Marsabit