

PD- ARW-280

114254

## FINAL REPORT

**Organization:** Tufts University / OAU-IBAR

**Mailing address:**

Tufts University/OAU-IBAR

P.O.Box 30786

Nairobi

Kenya

Date: January 7, 2002

**Contact persons:**

Dr Angela Raven Roberts  
Feinstein International Famine Center  
Tufts University  
96 Packard Avenue  
Medford, MA 02155  
Tel: 617 627 3423

Or

Yacob Aklilu  
P.O.Box 30786  
Nairobi, Kenya  
E-mail: [tufts@africaonline.co.ke](mailto:tufts@africaonline.co.ke)

**Program Title: Emergency Livestock Marketing and Livelihoods Intervention for Kenya**

**Cooperative Agreement/Grant No: AOT-G-00-00255-00**

**Country/Region(s): Kenya – Mandera, Wajir and Garissa districts**

**Disaster/Hazard – Hazard**

**Time Period Covered by this Report: September 2000 – December 2001**

January 2002

## Summary of Activities:

### 1) Coordination:

- The Livestock Working Group (LWG) that was formed for coordinating intervention activities in pastoral areas has now been given a mandate to extend its activities into other areas of concern for pastoralists. Among other things these include the privatization of veterinary drugs and support to livestock marketing from pastoral areas. The Kenyan LWG has inspired the formation of a similar group in Ethiopia.
- The LWG was instrumental for availing funds to the tune of some \$6 million from donors, well over the projected \$3.6 million at the start of the program. Major activities included: Provision of Veterinary drugs; Destocking; Transport Subsidies; Water Provision; Livestock Feeds; and, Conflict Resolution.
- A lesson learnt document incorporating 15 case studies was produced, presented and distributed. The document has been widely accepted by stakeholders. A presentation was made to the LWG of Ethiopia based on the Kenyan experience.
- A document was produced, presented and distributed on Traditional Early Warning and Drought Coping Mechanisms incorporating the Gari, Gurale, Ogaden and Orma pastoralists of Northeast Kenya. The study was expanded to include Wajir and Garissa districts in addition to Mandera at the request of the Office of the President.

### 2) Relief

#### *Destocking*

The following number of livestock were slaughtered through OFDA funding.

| District     | Agency | Cattle       | Shoats       |
|--------------|--------|--------------|--------------|
| Mandera      | NORDA  | 244          | 4,845        |
| Wajir        | ALDEF  | 143          | 3,293        |
| Garissa      | CARE   | 850          | 1,350        |
| <b>Total</b> |        | <b>1,237</b> | <b>9,488</b> |

The meat was distributed close to 37,500 beneficiaries at an average of 4 Kgs/family. Some 2,500 students, patients and orphans also benefited from the program. The destocking program also provided market for some 10,000 pastoralists. About 2,433 women, contracted to supply shoats in Wajir benefited through profits they earned. The program was able to pay term fees for 59 poor students by converting the monetary value of the meat provided to schools. The term fees waived under this arrangement was equivalent to \$3,695.

### ***Transport Subsidies and grants***

#### **Livestock Traders**

Some 27 livestock traders were subsidized during the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of this program. The traders purchased 21,940 shoats from Mandera district, which they sold in Nairobi.

#### **Women groups**

Of the 48 subsidized trips allocated for Wajir 28 truckloads were transported by women groups and the rest by livestock traders associations and individual traders. The total number of shoats transported from Wajir during this operation was 5,520. The 28 women groups that purchased 3,640 shoats from Wajir district and sold in Nairobi for the first time have realized a net profit of 388,400 Kenyan shillings (or US\$ 4,980) - equivalent to a profit level of \$192/trip or \$128/group (the price of shoats was high in Nairobi at the time of selling). Unfortunately, the group members instead of building up their capital base and continuing in livestock trading have shared the profit among themselves prematurely. Nevertheless, the program has enabled women groups to break into what has been generally regarded as the domain of men.

Ten women groups in Mandera (consisting of 136 members) purchased 1,555 shoats (18 truckloads) and 35 camels. The shoats were sold in Nairobi (11 died in transit) and the camels in El Wak, Somalia. The total profit level made from this operation was 234,619 Kenyan shillings (or US\$ 3,008). Of these, the group that went into camel trading made a net profit of 69,000 Kenyan shillings from the 35 camels sold in Somalia. In general, the Mandera group sold shoats when market prices were low in Nairobi. Nevertheless, these groups are still transporting shoats to Nairobi and hopes are that they will build up their capital base instead of sharing the profit too soon.

### ***Veterinary Drugs***

Essential drugs worth some \$33,000 were bought by CARE and distributed to Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) through the District Veterinary Office of Garissa. The CAHWs were supplied with standard kits at 50% of the cost in line with introducing full cost recovery gradually. Some 70,000 small and big animals were either vaccinated/treated under this program.

### ***Livestock Feeds***

640 bales of hay was purchased from communities (employed for this purpose) in Ijara district, transported and distributed to Shanta Abak in northern Garissa where the drought was severe. A further 1,200 bales of hay was procured from Nakuru and distributed to drought affected areas of Shanta Abaq, Modogashe, Benane, Dujis, Danyere, Dedeb and Leboi in northern Garissa. The hay was distributed through the food distribution committees in each locality.

## Objective 1

*A) Provide technical assistance to implementing agencies for the preparation of proposals, joint review of proposals, and recommendation on appropriate funding (donor) agencies.*

**Progress summary:** 51 project proposals screened; 21 projects funded; 13 LWG meetings held; total funding received for emergency interventions in pastoral areas was \$6 million.

*B) Document lessons learnt and develop recommended contingency plans for future livestock-related drought response and coordination efforts for use in future droughts.*

**Progress summary:** A 'Lessons Learnt' document produced, presented and distributed. Document was widely accepted by stakeholders. FAO is producing a handbook manual based on this document.

*C) Documenting traditional drought coping mechanisms and early warning systems in Mandera district.*

**Progress summary:** The study was expanded to cover Wajir and Garissa districts by the request of the Office of the President of Kenya. The draft document was presented in August and the final version distributed in October 2001.

## Objective 2

*A) Enable pastoralists to receive a reasonable price for their livestock despite the current depressed market situation and provide poor households with market opportunities to access cash through the purchase of their weakened animals.*

**Progress summary:** Pastoralists were offered with prices ranging from \$10 - \$13/shoat and from \$50 - \$67/cattle in Mandera district depending on the time of purchase. In Wajir pastoralists were paid \$16/shoat and \$58/cow. In Garissa, the price ceiling was \$13/shoat and \$66/cow. A total of 9,518 shoats and 1,237 cattle were purchased through USAID funding. A further 28,975 shoats and 35 camels were purchased by livestock traders and women groups through the transport subsidy and grants scheme.

*B) Inject a reasonable amount of cash into the pastoral community to revive the local economy.*

**Progress summary:** An estimated \$539,885 was injected into the pastoral community through the USAID funding. The breakdown is as follows:

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Amount paid for destocking in Mandera - | \$73,104 |
| Amount paid for destocking in Wajir -   | \$58,900 |

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Amount paid for destocking in Garissa -                       | \$70,233  |
| Amount paid by traders for 21,900 shoats -                    | \$219,400 |
| 5,520 shoats purchased by women groups (Wajir) -              | \$ 88,320 |
| 1,555 shoats +35 camels purchased by women groups (Mandera) - | \$ 29,928 |

This figure is likely to rise as women groups are still purchasing and transporting shoats from Mandera district to Nairobi.

*C) Complement the relief effort through the provision of fresh/dried meat in the relief supplement at feeding centers, schools and hospitals as the case may be.*

**Progress summary** – An estimated 150 tons of meat was made available for poor households as a result of the destocking program through the purchase and slaughter of 9,518 shoats and 1,237 head of cattle. The meat distribution was carried out in the following order: 1 shoat for 4 families and 1 cow for 30 families in Mandera; 1 shoat for 8 families on a weekly basis in Wajir; and 25 head of cattle or 50 shoats per village in Garissa. Meat was also distributed to schools, orphanages and hospitals in Wajir district.

*D) Stimulate the off-take of livestock of reasonable status to major terminal markets through the provision of transport subsidies for traders.*

**Progress summary** – The subsidy program enabled livestock traders in Mandera district to purchase and transport 21,940 shoats to Nairobi. Furthermore, 6,075 shoats and 35 camels were purchased and transported from Wajir and Mandera districts through transport subsidies and grants made available to womens groups.

*E) Support the establishment of livestock trading women groups through transport subsidy and grants.*

**Progress summary** – Nine women groups have each purchased and transported two truckloads of shoats from Mandera to Nairobi. A 10<sup>th</sup> group opted to purchase camels and sell them in El-Wak, Somalia. 28 women groups in Wajir district have transported a truckload of shoats each to Nairobi (A further 20 trips that should have been allocated to these womens groups were rather reallocated to established livestock traders due to fear of bias against men by the implementing agency). In any case, this was the first time that most of these womens group members have come to Nairobi. While individual members in Wajir have shared the profits the women groups in Mandera have decided to plough back the profit and build up their capital base to continue with livestock trading.

*F) Support the survival of core reproductive animals through the provision of veterinary services and cattle feed in order to ease the rehabilitation process when the drought is broken.*

**Progress summary** – The distribution of veterinary drugs to Community – based Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) was agreed upon between CARE, the District Veterinary Office and the Arid Lands Office in Garissa district. CAHWs were given refresher courses on the administration of drugs, following which standard drug kits were issued to

them at 50% of the purchase cost, who would then administer the drugs to end users at 10% profit margin.

CARE was slow in implementing the cattle feeds program. However, they decided in March to cut grass from Ijara district and move the hay to watering points in Northern Garissa. After harvesting 648 bales of grass, the operation was interrupted because of rains at the time and shortage of labor. Following the drought after the failed rains, CARE purchased and transported 1,200 bales from Nakuru. This was distributed to 7 localities in Northern Garissa where the drought was intense.

### Indicators and Current Measures

- 10,000 pastoral families receiving an average of \$54 through the sell of shoats and cattle to the destocking program, subsidized livestock traders and women groups (this is a weighed average).
- 150 tons of meat being available as part of the relief intervention for poor households including orphanages, schools and hospitals.
- The injection of \$539,885 into the pastoral economy through the purchase of livestock for destocking and trade.
- Stimulating the off-take of 9,518 shoats and 1,387 head of cattle through destocking and a further 28,975 shoats + 35 camels through transport subsidies and grants.
- Enabling 38 women groups to engage in livestock trading for the first time with possibilities for 10 of these to make livelihoods from livestock trading in the future (A total of \$7,995 profit has been realized by the womens groups to date).
- The provision of 1,848 bales of hay to drought stricken animals in Garissa district.
- The use of veterinary drugs as an entry point for community-based animal health services.

## II Program Overview

### *A) Program Goal and Objectives*

**Program goal** – *Increase the effectiveness of present and future livestock-related drought responses, and mitigate the effects of the current prolonged drought on the pastoral population. It is stated in the proposal that Tufts will undertake the following objectives to attain this goal.*

Objective 1: Undertake an overall coordination role among the Livestock Group to ensure coordination both of donors and of field-level relief interventions.

Objective 2: Provide relief and sustain the livelihoods of the drought-affected livestock owning pastoral community.

Proposed activities to be undertaken to achieve the above objectives are discussed in part I and III of this report.

*B) Profile of the Targeted population and the critical needs identified in the proposal*

Targeted population

- i) Those who would be eligible to sell their weakened animals on a priority basis were targeted to be selected needy groups among the communities, in particular female-headed households (the selection of such households being done by Relief Committees, religious leaders and local elders).
- ii) Recipients of fresh/dried meat were targeted to be those poor community members receiving relief food rations.
- iii) The transport subsidy component of the program was targeting at regular livestock traders in order to attract them to existing or newly-to-be-formed markets to purchase in volume. Similarly, the program was aiming to encourage emergent small-scale livestock traders through the transport subsidy.
- iv) The program is also aimed at establishing existing women groups as livestock traders.
- v) Local based traders, butchers and women's groups were also targeted as ideal groups in cases where the implementing agency would opt to contract out the process of purchasing stock, flaying and preparation of fresh or dried meat.

*Critical needs identified in the proposal*

- i) The failure of short and long rains in 1999/2000 resulting in serious shortages of water and pasture for livestock in the ten arid and also in the five adjacent districts;
- ii) Leading to the movement of pastoralists to inaccessible areas, in some cases, desperation forcing them to cross international frontiers (from Kenya to Uganda and Ethiopia);
- iii) Giving rise to concerns of instability among the various ethnic groups both within Kenya and across the borders as access to scarce water and pasture became increasingly difficult;
- iv) The economic loss suffered by pastoralists through the death of tens or probably hundreds of thousands of their stocks;
- v) The further threat of the drought, as estimated by ALRMP, putting 3 million cattle, 7.8 million shoats and 80,000 camels at risk in 10 arid districts at the time the proposal was written;
- vi) The fear of major disease outbreaks and the spread of diseases both during the drought and immediately after the drought is broken;
- vii) Lack of markets for weakened animals;
- viii) Depressed market prices for stock even in relatively good condition as a result of distress disposal;
- ix) The need to mitigate the impact on pastoralists in a coordinated manner so that lessons learnt from this experience would serve as a contingency plan for the Government, Bilateral Donors and NGOs in future droughts.

C. Geographic Locations – Garissa, Wajir and Mandera districts. Implementing agencies were CARE (Garissa), ALDEF (Wajir) and NORDA (Mandera).

### III Program Performance

#### A) Program performance vis-à-vis program objectives

| Objectives  | Indicators   | Program performance   | Remark   |
|---|--|---|--|
| <b>1 Coordination and analysis</b>  |  |   |  |
| 1.a. Coordinating response of donors and type, nature and timeliness of field interventions by implementers | Implementers guided and assisted in proposal preparations<br><br>Review of proposals by LWG<br><br>Approved proposals funded and implemented | Guidelines formulated for proposal writing and reporting<br><br>51 project proposals screened<br><br>21 projects funded to a total of \$6 million |  |
| 1.b. Analysis and preparation of lessons learnt document and contingency plans                              | Lessons Learnt document  | Lessons learnt document and contingency plans prepared and distributed  | FAO is producing a practical manual based on this document           |
| Documentation of traditional drought coping and early warning systems.                                      | Traditional drought coping and early warning practices documented<br><br>Quarterly reports   | Traditional practices documented and distributed<br><br>4 quarterly reports and this final report   | Expanded to cover Wajir and Garissa districts in addition to Mandera |
| <b>2. Providing relief and sustaining livelihoods</b>   |  |   |  |
| 2.a. Facilitating the sell of drought affected livestock  | Up to 3,371 cattle or 20,000 shoats  | 9,518 shoats and 1,387 cattle purchased   | 1 cow or bull is equivalent to 7 shoats                              |
| 2.b. Injecting a reasonable amount of cash into the pastoral economy  | Up to \$229,200  | \$202,237 injected through destocking<br><br>\$219,400 through livestock traders<br><br>\$118,248 through women groups                            | Through the subsidy program<br><br>Through subsidy + grants          |
| 2.c. Enabling poor families access cash through the sell of their stocks                                    | Up to 3,300 families may receive \$68 each.  | 10,000 families have received \$54 each   | This approximation takes into account livestock purchased by         |

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| 2.d. Subsidizing traders to stimulate off-take from operational areas       | Up to 2,000 cattle may be transported      | 21,900 shoats were transported  | traders and women groups as a result of transport subsidy and grants provided through the project (this was not reflected in the proposal)<br><br>Some 7,900 shoats more than planned (at the rate of 7 shoats = 1 cow/bull) |
| 2.e. Supplementing the relief ration through the provision of (fresh) meat  | Up to 215 tons of fresh meat               | 150 tons of fresh meat distributed  | The estimated cold dressed weight of 80 kg/cattle was later reduced to 60kg after field experience.  |
| 2.f. Subsidizing women groups to stimulate off-take from operational areas. | UP to 10,000 shoats may be transported.    | 7,075 shoats and 35 camels transported so far   | Purchasing is still going on.  |
| 2.g. Involving women groups in livestock marketing                          | Up to 24 women groups engaged              | 38 women groups actually engaged; 10 women groups may become permanent livestock traders. | 28 women groups unwisely shared the profit amongst themselves instead of building up their capital   |
| 2.h. Supporting the maintenance of core reproductive animals                | Provision of vet drugs and livestock feeds | 1,848 bales of hay and drugs worth \$33,000 purchased and distributed                     |  |

**2. B) Reasons why established targets were not met, if applicable, and how it will impact the objective. Discuss how the impact has been, or will be, addressed.**

- i) The total number of stocks to be purchased for slaughter was a little less than what was projected in the proposal due to unforeseen overhead costs and high price of stocks particularly in Garissa and Wajir. Such costs include, payment of allowances to security personnel required to escort project staff to the field, transport costs, hiring of vehicles and additional staff to supervise program implementation. CARE's allocation of 25 head of cattle / village meant that they had to cover so many villages with security problems. Prices of stocks also went up as the result of demand created through the destocking and the transport subsidy programs.

- ii) It has been difficult to isolate the number of livestock vaccinated and treated through USAID funding (though estimated at 70,000 head) as the District Veterinary Office is carrying out programs funded by other agencies.
- iii) The purchase of hay from Nakuru has escalated operational costs than anticipated.
- iii) The cold dressing weight for cattle has been readjusted to 60 Kgs rather than 80 Kgs after field experience. As a result, the tonnage of estimated meat to be distributed is less than what was projected in the original proposal.

***C) Provide success stories, if available, which illustrate the direct, positive effects of your program.***

- The lessons learnt document has provided contingency plans for future intervention in pastoral areas. This has prompted FAO to produce a standard guideline handbook for future use based on the document produced under USAID funding.
- Many have appreciated the documentation of traditional drought coping and early warning systems in NE Kenya as a success. The document lists numerous previously unknown community practices.
- Transport subsidies and grants have enabled women to break into livestock marketing, the traditional domain of men. Members of the 28 women groups that participated in Wajir district were able to receive profits ranging from 125 up to 6,220 Kenyan shillings on individual basis. The 10 women groups in Mandera have made a total profit of 234,619 Kenyan shillings. These groups have agreed to plough back the profit into their capital and continue with livestock marketing in the future. We hope that this will pave the way for more and more women to be engaged in livestock marketing.

***D) Explain how unforeseen circumstances effected overall program performance compared to original assumptions, if applicable. Further, explain how activities were accordingly adjusted or re-targeted.***

Security problems in Garissa district have increased the overhead costs for destocking. CARE's original idea of harvesting grass from the Ijara forest failed because of labor shortage. CARE then had to purchase grass from Nakuru entailing a higher transportation cost.

ALDEF reallocated some of the transport subsidy funds for men livestock traders fearing bias against them. This was communicated to us late to rectify the process.

***IV – Resources and Expenditure***

To be provided by Feinstein International Famine Center at Tufts University.