

GRACIOUS
HAND INTERNATIONAL
KANZIKU – EKANI
PROPOSAL
RECOVERY STRATEGIES
AND
DEVELOPMENTAL
PROJECTS
PHASE ONE 2010 -2011.

CONTACT PERSON: **Alfred Gichuki Kinga**
+254720 554 657

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PREFACE

This proposal and the research thereof were done in the month of January 2010 and the findings compiled the same year.

The suggested projects are tentative to funding.



CHAPTER 1

1.0 PROBLEM BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW.

1.0.1 INTRODUCTION:

In the recent decades our country Kenya has been caught in the dilapidating effects of droughts and famines. Last year, the country experienced one of the worst *droughts* in recent years taking its toll on both people and animals in *Kenya. A drought that* forced more than 4 million Kenyans to rely on donated food and water for survival.

Sandwiched between more than five successive years of little or no rain and lack of sufficient relief supply due to relief organizations facing a financial shortfall triggered by the worldwide economic downturn, majority of the Kenyan population were brought face to face with severe hunger and little resources to curb the disaster. This was even made worse because of the post election violence that strained further the resources of the relief organizations which did their very best to assuage the humanitarian crisis in one of our country's darkest hour.

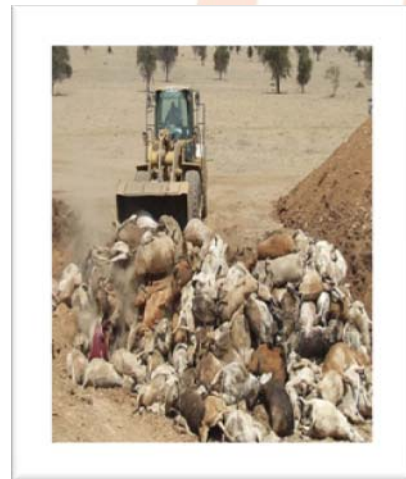
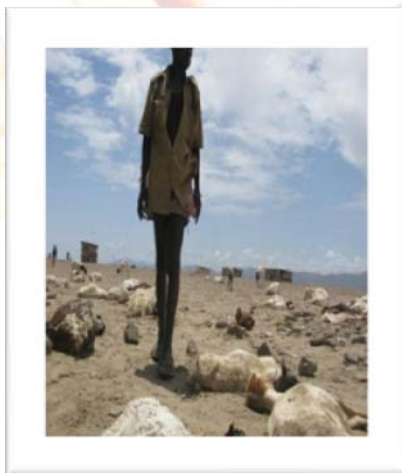
Of the very bad droughts this country has had in 1976-77, 1984 and 2000, the 2009 drought was probably the worst ever seen. It not only turned this savanna land into a grassless dustbowl but covered the parched ground with vultures feeding on the corpses of the livestock of the herding communities. These animals died mostly of dehydration. This sight was unbearable, more so, to the communities whose livelihood depends on these animals, considering these very communities were the most hit by the drought.

Table 2: Numbers affected by drought in Kenya, 1975-2006 ¹⁴ Year	Number of people affected
1975	16,000
1977	20,000
1980	40,000
1984	200,000
1992	1.5 million
1995-6	1.4 million
1999-2000	4.4 million
2004-06	2.5 million initially to 3.5 million currently estimated

Sources: National Disaster Management Policy, Republic of Kenya, 2004; and rapid food security assessments by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group.

It is important for us to bring to light that pastoralism accounts to 90 percent of employment in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) of Kenya, livestock accounting to 95 percent of household income. The Kenyan Pastoralist Thematic Group estimates that pastoralism provides direct employment and livelihoods for over 3.5m Kenyans. *(Thematic Group Poverty Reduction Strategy, Kenya Pastoralist Thematic Group, 2005.)*

The country's tourism sector was also not spared. A sizeable number of its wildlife fell prey to the harshness of the drought.



It is also important to remember that half of the Kenyan population lives in utter poverty surviving with less than a dollar a day. Some of these are tucked up in the cruelty of rat infested, sewer overflowing slums and flying toilets. Yet the glaring reality

of poverty in the slums is no match to that of the countryside where more than three quarter of the population lives. A visit to the rural communities of the country brings someone into the real battleground of poverty

1.1 THE UKAMBANI PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Of these battlegrounds of poverty, one ethnic community that is no stranger to drought and hunger is the 2.5 million Ethnic Kambas who, according to the latest census, are the fifth largest group in the country making up 11% of the Kenya 36.1 million populations. *(Facts and Figures 2007 also Kenya Demographics by Ethnicity by Kenya Bureau of Statistics)*

This Bantu ethnic group; the inhabitants of the land called Ukambani: the arid and semi-arid land in eastern province of our country stretching east from the Capital Nairobi to Tsavo and north up to Embu in Kenya; the key districts being Machakos, Kitui, Mwingi and Makueni.

Table 1: ASAL districts classified by extent of aridity Category	Districts	% Total of ASAL area
A. 100% ASAL	Turkana, Moyale, Marsabit, Isiolo, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, Ijara	62%
B. 85–100% ASAL	Kitui, Makueni , Tana River, Taita Taveta, Kajiado, Samburu	25%
C. 50–85% ASAL	Machakos , Mbeere, Tharaka, Laikipia, West Pokot, Kwale, Kilifi, Baringo, Meru North	8%
D. 30–50% ASAL	Lamu, Narok, Malindi, Keiyo, Marakwet	3%
E. 10–25% ASAL	Nyeri (Kieni), Rachuonyo, Suba, Kuria Thika, Koibatek	2%

Adopted from 1992 ASAL Development policy, Government of Kenya. (emphasis and italics added.)

In a continent ailing from the aftermaths of climate change, the Kambas who have been peasant farmers and small herders for generations, have been pushed to the edge by more than two decades of receding rains. The reality in Kambaland is this- it is one of the poorest and least developed areas in Kenya and they feel forgotten and deserted by the Nairobi government and this rightfully so.

The Government of Kenya's official anti-poverty drive does highlight rural development as an unquestionable priority: setting grounds for better irrigation, subsidies for seeds and fertilizers, and better information for farmers, and promises emergency food reserves, early-warning drought information, and help with production and marketing of traditional food crops. Yet, senior officials at the Ministry of Planning and National

Development and Vision 2030 in Nairobi head quarters admit to shortcomings in implementing the anti-poverty strategies. The former planning minister, Henry Obwocha, said no effort has ever been made to build up food reserves or set up an early warning system anywhere in Kambaland. The then David Ekwee Ethuro, vice-minister at the planning ministry, was surprisingly forthright about these shortcomings. 'The government has been very good at producing papers', he said, 'but has been very poor at implementing them'. Well, Kambaland stands as a landmark of the governments failed anti-poverty strategies.

In 2007, the country was shocked when reports that drought had driven people in Kambaland to eat stray dogs to palliate their hunger and since then, reports of many dying of poisonous cassavas, fruits and aflatoxin from maize (of which the Kambas were the hardest hit) kept on hitting the news rooms.

This largely patriarchal community where men once prided themselves in farming has through the droughty year's despoiled men of their livelihood. The loss of agriculture to the long dry spell has absolutely robbed men of their sense of purpose and in effect adversely affected the community; straining every fiber of the family structure. Years back, men with pride woke up looking forward to a productive day at the '*shamba*' (*Swahili for Farm*). Youths used to gang up and invade one farm at a time and in the spirit of camaraderie, they would join forces and provide labor for each other's household farm. Now what is left in Kambaland is a myriad of disappointed fathers and young men who hang around the market place hoping to find someone to buy them cheap illegal liquor. With this disappointing state of existence taking its toll on the old and the young, education of the children in Kambaland is plummeting even with the governments free primary school policy.

1.2 KANZIKU – EKANI PROBLEM ANALYSIS.

In all of Kambaland, Mutomo district is the most deserted and poverty stricken area. It is also known as Kitui south some 230 Kilometers from Nairobi. In a government report dubbed the *great divide* revealing the richest and the poorest constituencies in the country, revealed that this one-constituency district was ranked the **third poorest** electoral area in the country. The definition of poverty for the report was based on what it costs to buy a basket of food that gives an adult at least 2,250 calories a day, plus other basic needs like shelter and energy. **(2005 Geographic Dimensions of Well - Being in Kenya; Who and Where are the Poor?)** Amongst the 38 new districts in the country, this one constituency is the only one that was dealt the short end of the development stick since independence. It's without an inch of tarmac on its roads, electricity and piped water in its homes. According to the Institution of Economic Affairs, 68 percent of the districts residents are among the Kenya's poorest, with a monthly income of Ksh 3000.

When we sent a team to research the situation as it stands in the interior villages of this district, 30 Km away from the Mutomo town they got into Ekani village, in Ekani Sub

location, Kanziku Location. The reality of poverty there was staggering to say the least. We understood why it is said to be among the poorest places in the district. Our research was targeting school population, climate, health, nutrition, water and sanitation (WATSAN) and hygiene. We were helped by the members of a local Community Based Organization (CBO) Jesus Community Development Umbrella (JECODEUM), who highlighted the major challenges of the community as food and education.

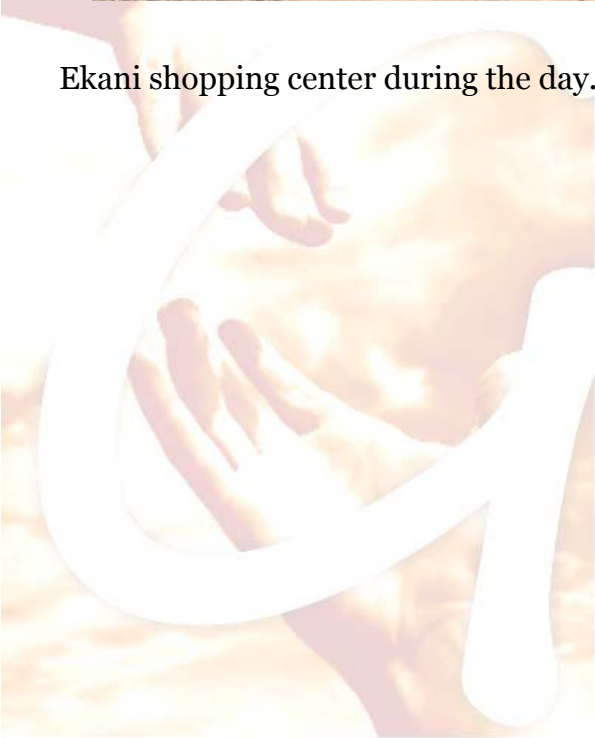
Our research team went approximately 15 kilometers from Ekani Sub-location into Ekani Shopping Center. It was discovered that an approximately 80 to 100 households consisting of an average of 8 persons per household , were found cramped up in a very small portion of land.

WELCOME TO EKANI CENTER.





Ekani shopping center during the day.



CHAPTER 2

EKANI BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW.

2.0 THE CLIMATE.

The climate in Ekani is arid and semi-arid with very erratic and unreliable rainfall. It is generally hot and dry leading to high rates of evaporation. The annual rainfall ranges between 500-1050mm with 40%reliability. The long rains come in April/May and the short rains in November/December. The short rains are more reliable while the long rains are usually unreliable. The periods falling between June to September and January to March are usually dry. According to the *Department of Meteorology, University of Nairobi*, the unfavorable precipitation is usually worsened by high evaporation rates reaching up to 100% of the incoming monthly precipitation. (Discovery and Innovation: Rainfall Characteristics as an indicator of drought in Semi Arid Kitui district of Kenya.) In Kanziku the short rains are the only reliable source of rainfall which provides water in the few catchment areas, this water lasts for three months tops and then the community is back to nine months of water shortage.





More pictures of Ekani.

This place has experienced such a severe drought for the last six years that James Mulwa, a seven year old class two pupil was perturbed by the sight of maize cobs and stalks because, since he was born he had never seen them. The only maize he knew was the maize grains packaged in bags. The sight of these maize cobs was a gift of nature to the young James Mulwa thanks to the short rains of December 2009. These rains, albeit for a short while, gave a glimmer of agricultural hope to the people but unfortunately resulted to the crops drying up while still at a very immature stage of growth. By the time our researchers got there the maize crops were already drying up and according to the people in Ekani, the situation was irredeemable even by rainfall. The stalks were only good for feeding livestock.





Our researchers together with the farmers looking at the drying up crops.



Other pictures too of drying up crops.

These six years of drought have dealt a death blow to their livestock. Cows, donkeys, sheep and goats died of hunger and thirst. Only goats seemed to bear the hardship of the drought and most of them survived the dearth.

2.1 WATER

Their only sources of water are rock catchment in which water reservoirs are build and they contain water which only runs for three months at the most. Boreholes are not a favorable water option because borehole water is too saline for human consumption. A lot of time is spent looking for water; sometimes travelling about 15-20 kilometers. It is also very common for people to go for two to three days without water which also raises health concerns. Moreover in the traditional setting most of those who fetch water are women and children therefore the women are forced under very straining circumstances to fulfill their traditional roles. Children's normal growth and education is interrupted as they join to help their parents in the quest of meeting this basic need of water.

2.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

They had succumbed to low income generating activities such as charcoal-burning which is currently considered an illegal activity by the government. Other activities are brick-making when there is construction which earns them 2 or 3 shillings per brick; fetching and selling water for domestic use which on average, a 20-litre jerrican costs Sh20 throughout the year. Others are employed by the few well to do families as housemaids, herders or gardeners. Businesses are known not to do very well due to lack of cash flow. We could clearly ascertain that majority of the residents of Ekani were clearly living below poverty line.

2.3 HEALTH.

As earlier indicated, being the least developed district and the third poorest electoral constituency, the entire district has only one hospital Mutomo Hospital which is 30kms from Ekani. The only dispensary close to Ekani is 12kms from Ekani and it services both Kanziku and Simisi location. The one dispensary has only three attendants. According to Rebecca one of the residents who helped us with the research pointed out that last year in October there was a cholera outbreak and people had to be rushed to Mutomo Hospital but due to transport problem many people died.

A couple of years back, the community joined hands and build a dispensary, financially helped by the government C.D.F (Community Development Fund). In spite of the communities contribution, especially in manpower, to the construction of the dispensary; the building stands unoccupied and unutilized. Its running still stands as a dream not yet fulfilled because the promises to avail funds to run it are yet to be fulfilled.



The abandoned dispensary at Ekani.

2.4 TRANSPORT

There are only two mini-buses also called (*Matatu*) that ply the route from Kitui to Kanziku. The roads as earlier indicated are dirt roads without an inch of tarmac or Murram.



Road to Ekani shopping center.

2.5 COMMUNICATION:

Although the people there do have access to mobile phones, there is absolutely no network coverage in Kanziku. In order for them to make a call they have to go for about 30 to 40 minutes to a certain place where there is little network. Though our research team had made prior arrangement with the people in Kanziku; our research team on the material date of traveling to Ekani could not get through to their contacts at Ekani and they had to text and travel there hoping someone would take that 30-40 minutes journey just to know that they were coming.

2.6 EDUCATION:

Our interest was basically geared towards the primary schools. There are three primary schools around Ekani: one is Ekani Primary School a few meters away from the shopping center. The two other schools namely Simisi Primary is approximately 9 Km away from the shopping center and Kyatulu Primary School which is approximately 8 Km away. These schools have all felt the effects of poverty. All had a population of approximately one thousand: 550, 250 and 250 pupils respectively.

2.7 A REAL EKANI STORY OF POVERTY:

One story that caught the attention of our research team is that of one family that can best epitomize the grim actualities of the poverty in the area. This is the story of Miss Musenya David.

According to Rebecca Nyiva her neighbor, this matriarchal home is headed by one Musenya David who fifteen years ago was deserted by her husband, as a mother of three. It is said that her husband went to Kenya's capital in search for a job and he never returned to this poverty infested home. Musenya who now is a mother of six and a grandma of one takes care of all of them in the small mud and grass thatched hut. Unbelievably so, that hut shelters approximately 10 people. Having no livestock or poultry to her name, the enormous task that weighs on Miss Musenya as a single mother has forced her to depend on relief food and handouts from neighbors to feed her family.

Sad as it may be, her story is not unique. It simply best tells the story of many others and brings to light the circumstances that underlie the increased immorality, school dropouts, early marriages and pregnancies and alcoholism that now plagues this society and stand as a sight too common.



Miss Musenya and family's residence.



Little miss Kavutha and her nephew master Kumonga outside their home.



Miss Kavutha



Master Kumonga.



A look inside their humble abode; home to eight people



This is the family's wardrobe; also visible on the far right of the first picture above showing their home.

2.8 PROJECT JUSTIFICATION.

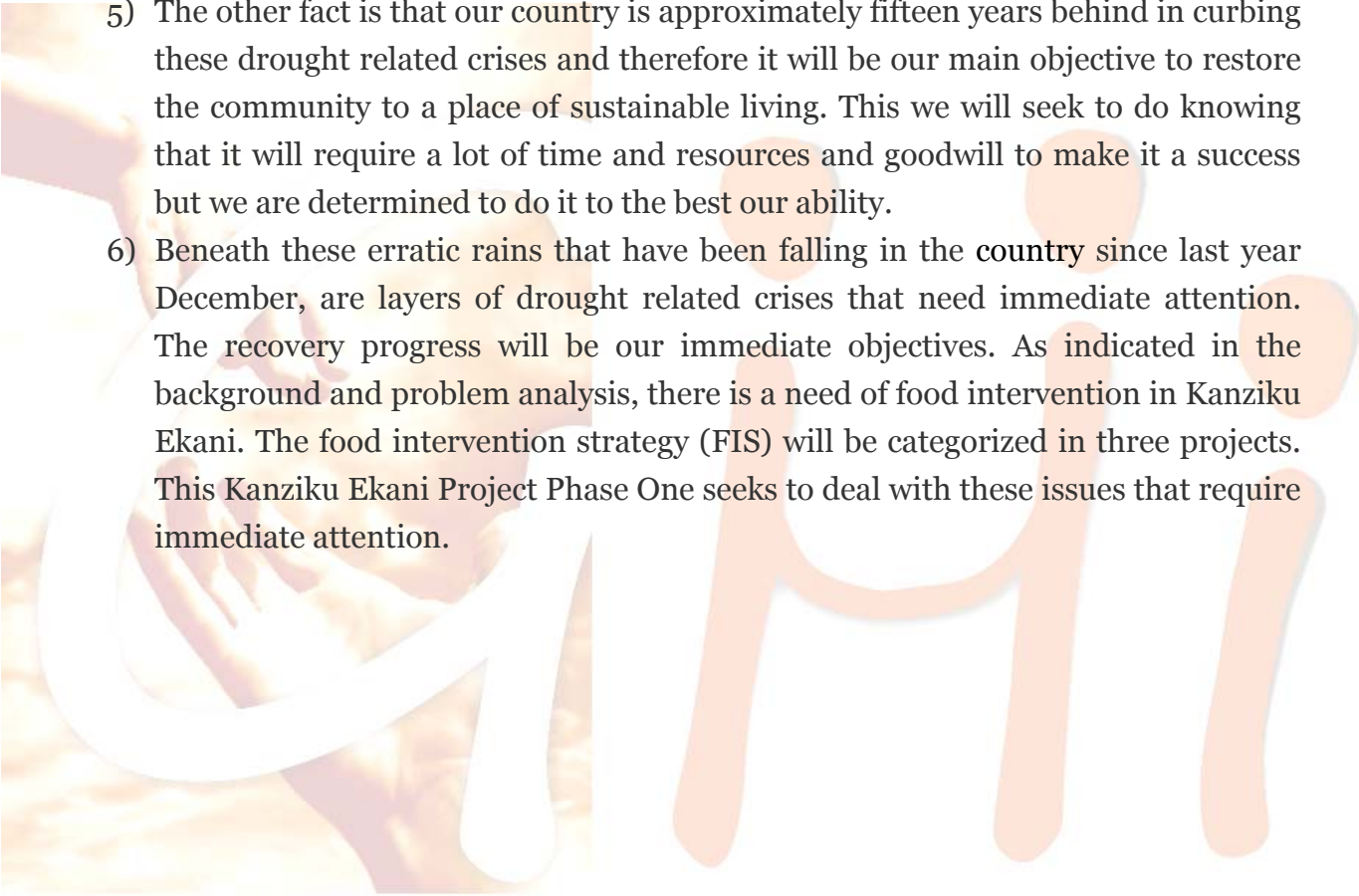
- 1) First and foremost we would want to state that our report was done on the location itself by us. This report therefore stands as true as in the time of our research and the months that followed. We are in contact with JECODEUM and we have been getting updates on the state at Ekani. This report stands as a true witness from what we have seen and heard in Ekani and its residents. The research was done on the last week of January 2010. The picture of the newspaper stands as a verification of the stated time of research.





- 2) It is important to understand that the crisis of poor rainfall is not the real crisis; the real crisis is the erosion of the traditional coping mechanisms by which people sustain themselves. Our ultimate goal is to fully restore to the community its original traditional coping mechanism and through trainings, make sure that the community is well equipped with the relevant knowledge to deal with drought related crises at a personal and communal level. Therefore this Kanziku Ekani project will be done in different Phases until these major objects are achieved.
- 3) This persistent state of lack of development as we have already highlighted has made it increasingly difficult for the community to sustain themselves through the recurrent drought related crises. This therefore means that there will be an increase in the severity of the drought related crises and every time recovery will take longer and longer. Our intermediate objectives will be to restore back the former backbones of the community in terms of human and animal food security, water and sanitation, education and proper health facilities. We will also endeavor to improve the economic output and purchasing power by offering other alternatives economic generating activities. We will also endeavor to incorporate the seasonal months of plenty to train the community on how to use them in preparation for the many months of scarcity.
- 4) We will seek to desist to bank our projects on the short term rain assessments and base them on the real underlying problems which in our esteem include Climate change; environment degradation and underdevelopment in the quest of establishing a long lasting sustainable lifestyle for the community. All reports regarding rain argue the fact that the erratic rainfalls have been unreliable and

that is the basis on which we, unlike other organizations would like to base our projects on the weightier reasons behind the current drought related crises which in our esteem is that climate change has adversely affected the environment and hence setting a cycle of droughts. Therefore reports on rain assessment test will only be used to help us know how to adapt our projects to blend well with these seasons but our projects will keep on going in spite of them until substantial self sustaining advancement are made regarding climate, environment and development.

- 
- 5) The other fact is that our country is approximately fifteen years behind in curbing these drought related crises and therefore it will be our main objective to restore the community to a place of sustainable living. This we will seek to do knowing that it will require a lot of time and resources and goodwill to make it a success but we are determined to do it to the best our ability.
 - 6) Beneath these erratic rains that have been falling in the country since last year December, are layers of drought related crises that need immediate attention. The recovery progress will be our immediate objectives. As indicated in the background and problem analysis, there is a need of food intervention in Kanziku Ekani. The food intervention strategy (FIS) will be categorized in three projects. This Kanziku Ekani Project Phase One seeks to deal with these issues that require immediate attention.

CHAPTER 3

3.0 FOOD INTERVENTION STRATEGY.

3.0.1 FOOD FOR RECOVERY (FFR).

Food for recovery is the foundational project that seeks to foster the transition from relief, through recovery, to development. It will be done as a means of relieving the community from the burden of daily survival so that together we can focus on empowering them to be self sustained. It will aim to meet the beneficiaries need for food to help the community adapt to the requirements of doing some activities that will benefit them. The beneficiaries will receive a family ration and they shall also be incorporated in small projects that will be in line with the community recovery and development objectives. This food that shall incorporate these projects shall be termed as Food For Work (FFW)

We will liaise with the community, after extensive consultations with the relevant authorities with the aim of setting up projects that will benefit the community and generate food aid.

We seek to distribute food to the volunteers working in the recovery projects in the tenure of our project.

The number and types of projects to be implemented will depend on the season and priority will be given to the most urgent. We will consider projects like rehabilitation of infrastructure, schools and health facilities, brick making e.t.c.

The over view of the FFR food basket per household of 7-8 persons shall include:

3kg MAIZE MEAL, 2kg RICE, 1 LITER OF COOKING OIL, TWO CABBAGES, 5kg CARROTS, 10 kg POTATOES, 1 kg PORRIDGE FLOOR (uji mix). This shall be supplied weekly. This approximately costs about Ksh 1,500 per household per week.

3.0.2 FOOD FOR EDUCATION (FFE)

In Kambaland and more so Kanziku, when hunger competes with education; hunger wins. FFE is meant to improve the quality of education and ensure that adequate capacity and infrastructure is in place for the running of the project.

The objectives will be to increase enrolment of children at primary school age and secondary school too. We seek to increase the attendance of the girl child. Through improved diet, we seek to improve learning outcome and children's concentration capacities by a school feeding program. This will also work well when food package incentives are given to parents so as there is a reduction of the cost of sending children to school especially the girls. It is also our objective to provide scholarship to children both primary and secondary schools to ensure that those who are gifted academically are not disadvantaged financially as it has always been in this community. This will serve to motivate those who are in school to perform to their level best, knowing that they serve a better chance of moving forward with their academic dreams.

It will be also our greatest delight to provide an additional incentive for the girl child specifically on this project the provision of Sanitary Pads for those of adolescent age.

We will supervise the FFE, projects and also assist the schools in handling services and the storehouses under its management.

We will seek to work with education authorities and development partners in ensuring that the selected schools are receiving food aid and meet other hygiene practices such as the availability of water, latrines, food stock store and a kitchen. We will also strategically provide water with the food aid.

It is also important to note that the schools are under the government feeding program and therefore our school intervention strategy will be to go the extra mile to improve the school diet and boost the health of the students.

We will also be actively involved in the monitoring and the evaluation of the utilization of the food items issued in schools.

We will also be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the usage of FFE and submit monthly reports to our donors.

We propose that the schools be issued with the food at 100% for each student attending school for 22days per month (for nine months) according to the yearly school curriculum schedule.

An overview of the school food basket will include:

POTATOES provided per week, per school provided in Sacks because of logistic practicality of the project. We have assigned 3 sacks per week per 500 students. TEN O'CLOCK PORRIDGE provided four days in a week at 50kg per week for 500 students. MILK shall be provided one day in a week; preferably on Friday in the place of porridge. We shall supply a 300gramme pack per student per week. VEGETABLES shall be provided daily; 2kg shall be shared between 10 students our preferred vegetable shall be cabbages others shall include carrots which will be 10kg for 500 students per day per week, tomatoes shall also be provided per day at 50 kg per 500 students for a week. FRUITS shall be provided three days in a week: a fruit per student.

3.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project objectives are:

- To promote education for all particularly for the girl child education and increase school attendance by ensuring a constant supply of food.
- To address food insecurity of the members of the community with great emphasis being laid on women and children with the aim of improving their nutritional status.

CHAPTER 4

4.0 RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS. (RADPs)

As earlier indicated we would want to establish projects that bring development and raise the standard of living in this community. Since the major challenges in the community according to GHI and JECODEUM are basically the need for food and the need for education. Our major projects therefore are divided into two: school and education rehabilitation project and the food security projects which will include the creation of a food reservoir.

4.1 SCHOOL AND EDUCATION REHABILITATION PROJECTS (SERPs)

a) Two of the three primary schools offer boarding facilities to class six to class eight pupils. The schools are Ekani and Simisi primary Schools. These schools don't have evening preps classes due to the lack of lighting since electricity is not yet available in Ekani. We would want to provide solar panels for the school as a viable lighting option which would be the most favorable due to the hot and dry weather of the area.

Simisi primary school also has a mixed secondary school whose learning is stifled by the lack of electricity. And since it would be unethical to prop up the primary and overlook the secondary school in the same compound we would also want to include the secondary school in this project. We consider the lighting of this secondary school with the intent of introducing computers to boost the education of the students because in secondary schools where computer are availed, the government has availed a curriculum for computer classes. So above the students having light for evening classes and studies they would boost their education by learning about computer which are now a necessity in our every single day life. In the supply of the computers we will add a few to improve the administrative work of the schools. We will include a printer and a photocopy for the administration of the schools.

b) We would want to repair the school amenities and improve the learning conditions of the schools. Believe it or not the pictures below are of the Ekani dormitory where the pupils sleep every night.



The upper-deck is visibly without a mattress and the owner uses a reed mat instead.



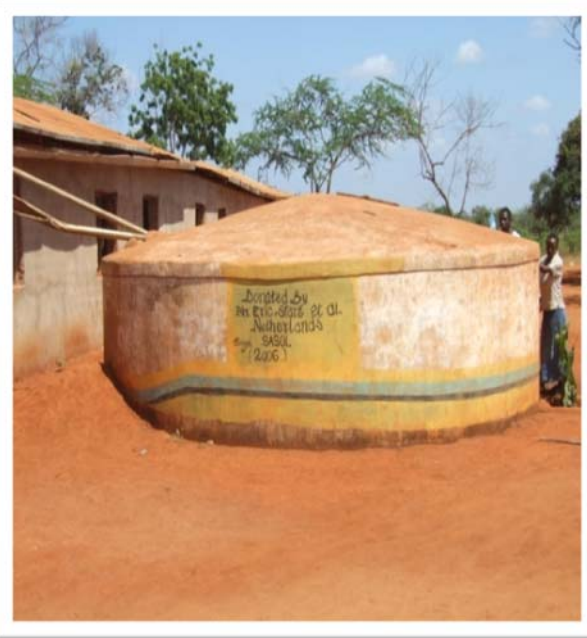
The lower-deck, tells the pathetic sleeping conditions of the pupils.

It is our desire is to buy new amenities where necessary and repair the redeemable ones. This will be tailored to each schools needs.

c) We will also seek to provide water through water tankers. It has been the duty of the women of Ekani to fetch and provide water both for their homes and the schools and therefore we would want to use them in our water projects and especially in the supply of water to the schools. Together with the supply of food aid we shall through water wagons supply water to the community.



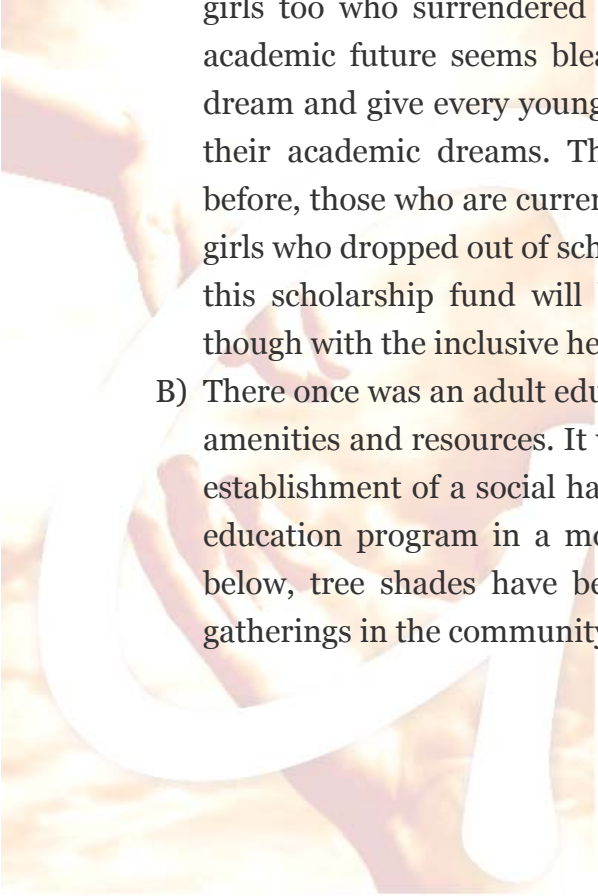
The tank at Ekani primary: old one fell apart and far left the new one.



The current state of the old tank which is now a dumpsite and the new one which is supplied for by the mothers who fetch water for the children.



These are empty tanks in Ekani Primary School compound.

- 
- A) The establishment of a scholarship fund for the community. When we got there for the research; JECODEUM officials highlighted the necessity of a scholarship in the area. As long as they can remember, the entire community has only two university graduates. Their children's education has been adversely affected by the lack of finances and motivation to pursue higher education because of their current state of poverty. There is a lot of brain drain due to the despondency so there are a number of very intellectual young men and women who surrendered to the lack of fees. There are many young girls too who surrendered to early marriages or pregnancies because their academic future seems bleak. We intend to resurrect every dead academic dream and give every young person that so desires the opportunity to pursue their academic dreams. This will include those who finished high school before, those who are currently in both primary and secondary school and the girls who dropped out of school for one reason or another. The beneficiaries of this scholarship fund will be identified through same process as food aid though with the inclusive help from the different school administration.
- B) There once was an adult education program that died off due to lack of proper amenities and resources. It was headed by one Mrs. Sũa who is a teacher. The establishment of a social hall would go a long way to help establish the adult education program in a more defined and permanent way. As clearly seen below, tree shades have been the most convenient places for any form of gatherings in the community due to lack of the proper infrastructure.



Some JECODEUM members highlighting to our researchers the current state of issues in their community.

4.2 EMPOWERMENT PROJECTS AND CAPACITY BUILDING

There are two major projects that we seek to implement to set the stage for empowerment.

- a) The first one is the building of a library and a recreation center. The library will seek to improve the learning in primary, secondary and tertiary levels. A lot of material will be availed to empower especially the primary and the secondary school education. The recreation center will have social hall on which capacity training, adult education will take place. We will also seek to start computer classes for those who would be interested in the community. The same building of the recreation center will have our Ekani Offices.
- b) It will be our endeavor to empower the community through capacity building programs. First and foremost we will seek to empower the community through training them on different aspects of economic development; Source for local skills and talents in the community and train trainers to empower the community

on different projects and programs. We shall also bring in experts and specialists in different fields for empowerment purposes.

- c) JECODEUM had given us a list of income generating activities. In the same breath they highlighted that the empowerment strategies should be family friendly because the strain in the family structure will be ameliorated considerably if the programs and projects encompass the welfare of the family by meeting the basic needs of the family by improving their financial status and improving their food basket. They needed us to focus on Business ideas, teaching of necessary skills, and exploring natural resources and other potentials. The areas they considered business worthy were honey farming, goat keeping, chicken farming, clay making, and cattle farming. Due to the effects of the last drought they said that goats seemed to survive droughts better than their cattle and therefore would want either a better drought resistant breed introduced or an increase in the investment in goat farming. They also wanted forums on which the communities can be highlighted about pressing issues. It is our desire to work with them on these and any other projects that we deem necessary for the welfare of the community.

4.3 FOOD SECURITY.

- a) As clearly stated by the government officials, there is no emergency food reservoir anywhere in Kambaland. This is unquestionably a key priority right now. Before the institution of any other anti-poverty policy in the area we would want to set up an emergency food reserve and make Kanziku the first place in Kambaland to have a food reservoir.
- b) We would also want to deal with immediate anti-drought strategies like the provision of better information for farmers and help in the production and marketing of traditional food crops.
- c) The following year we shall then embark on strategies that have long term objects in the quest to curb the causes of poverty. This shall be done after intense research while on the ground and proper consultation with the relevant government bodies to clearly map out the way forward.

4.4 RESEARCH.

- a) One of the greatest challenges even with other organizations is the gathering of proper information in ASALs due to the lack of development. We would want to engage in intensive quarterly research primarily to see how better we could help the community and how to tailor our projects to meet the greatest need in the community. Our research shall basically be goal oriented with the aim of improving the service of the communities of our interest.
- b) The research shall include a team of research assistants who shall gather information by use of camcorders and cameras among other tools that will facilitate the gathering of information.
- c) It is our desire to replicate the Kanziku Ekani project in another place that we find similar need. Therefore in the course of the year, we will do another research in that location of interest so that when this project is going to Phase two, we will start a similar phase one in that new location. This would explain why we have requested in double the Research resources and assets. This is because the Phase Two research on Kanziku will be running concurrently with Phase One of another location. We already have suggested tentative locations but the final choice location shall be made known to you in the fullness of time.

4.5 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY.

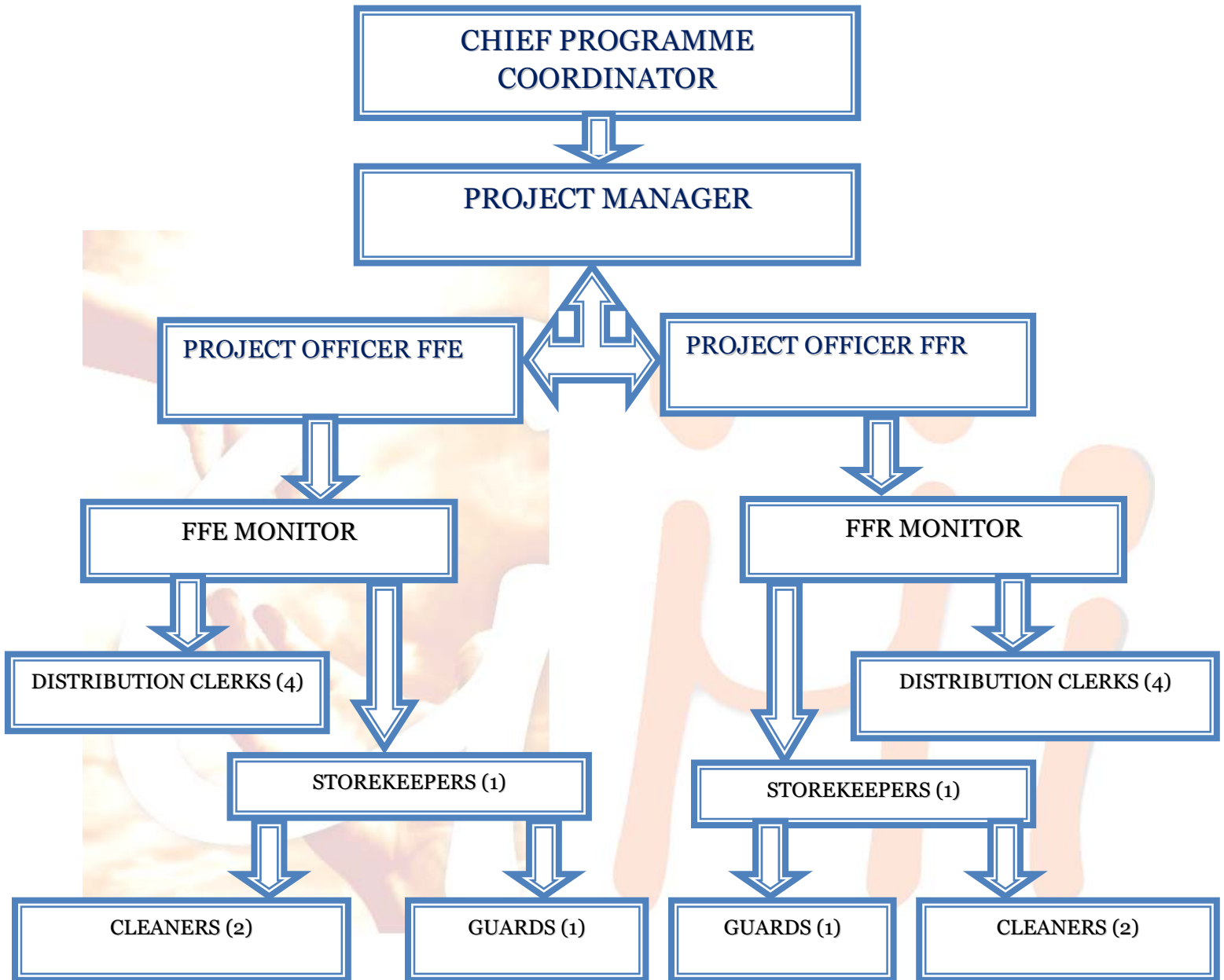
The above mentioned projects will be managed from GHI offices in Nairobi; the chief project coordinator will be responsible for overall supervision of the program.

The project manager on the other hand will be directly responsible for the project.

GHI will work with JECODEUM as its Ekani Project implementing partner.

CHAPTER 5

5.0 GHI KANZIKU-EKANI PROJECT ORGANOGRAM



5.1 BENEFICIARY AND IDENTIFICATION PROCESS.

Identification of the beneficiaries for both education scholarship fund and food projects in the communities will be conducted jointly by GHI and JECODEUM on ground, with GHI being the general overseers.

GHI will issue ratio cards to be distributed by JECODEUM to the beneficiaries who will have been identified to receive food aid or and to participate in the FFW projects.

GHI will ensure that proper records of the verified beneficiaries are kept for future reference and accountability purposes. An assessment will be conducted annually to determine the needs of the beneficiaries, the effectiveness of all the food related projects.

This exercise will be conducted by GHI and JECODEUM with the assistance of the local authorities. A report on the assessment will determine the guidelines that will be taken for the intervention for other specific group or groups of people. Subsequently, the targeted beneficiaries will also be issued with ration cards to ensure the beneficiaries eligibility to food distribution.

5.2 FOOD FOR RECOVERY.

Identification for FFR project will be undertaken by a local recovery committee mandated by the community to oversee the identification selection and implementation of the project.

GHI and JECODEUM will be directly involved in the implementation and supervision of the recovery project. The local authority will be incorporated in the implementation of the project relevant to their mandate. GHI will have the sole mandate of approving and rejecting projects.

An appended document will clarify numbers of beneficiaries and distribution data.

5.3 FOOD FOR EDUCATION

GHI will be directly involved in the selection of eligible schools as per their set criteria. However if a school is well constructed and lacks some essential facility obstructing qualification to receive food aid, GHI will consult the parents teacher association of such schools to assist in meeting the standards through a food for recovery components.

GHI with the help of JECODEUM is responsible for monitoring the utilization of food aid.

5.4 IDENTIFICATION STANDARDS.

5.4.1 Physical identification for beneficiaries

Schools meeting set criteria as stipulated by GHI (presence of a toilet/water point near or within the school compound and a kitchen)

Realistic and achievable rural recovery project identified and owned by the community and approved for implementation and geared towards development.

5.5 DISTRIBUTION METHODOLOGY AND SUPERVISION

GHI will implement the food aid project to the beneficiaries through direct targeting, food will be distributed to households at food distribution sites as per the relevant ration, household members and days indicated in the ratio cards and approved by GHI. Beneficiaries will be issued with cards for 90 days at a 100% ration. This is a package for the beneficiaries. It is expected that within the 90 days, the beneficiaries will have been oriented to the developmental project and therefore will only get food under the FFR and FFW and thereby issued with a new ratio card to that effect.

Distribution of food aid to the beneficiaries is dependent on the annual needs and livelihood assessment. The main purpose of this is to boost the food basket of the beneficiaries while waiting harvesting period or and the end of orientation through capacity building as advised from the conclusion of the assessment. During the months of harvest, FFR AND FFW will have a substitute diet that compliments and supplements to their food basket and also will serve to help them save their food items.

5.6 LOGISTICS

Actual distribution implementation will be arranged by GHI staff and implemented by JECODEUM. Food, water and other commodities required for the implementation of the project will be pre positioned by GHI and JECODEUM logistics into centers located at various distribution points in the communities.

For the time being we will engage the private sector for the provision of transport for the food and water items of the communities according to the current known transport charges.

5.7 CONTINGENCIES

- a) The current scenario is based on the current state at Kanziku Ekani and the projected drought cycles and since the peak was last year we expect there to be a gradual increase of beneficiaries. We shall therefore pre position contingency stocks will also cater for emergencies such as natural disasters.
- b) Of all the food items, the potatoes have proved to be the shiftest in prices they range from approximately Ksh2000 to 4000 per sack. Luckily they can survive three months before going bad. The average price set will help us to substitute for the increase in beneficiaries. In case the prices of other food items fluctuate to our favor we shall still use discounted amount to boost up the emergency kitty.
- c) During the seasons of harvest, we shall have a substitute food basket that will still suffice in the dietary needs to keep the FFR projects still running.

5.8 OTHER PROJECTS

The health situation which was and still is an area of great concern for us would require a deeper engagement with other local and governmental authorities to map up a more substantial situation and usage of the dispensary building. In the meantime we would want to provide an ambulance for the transportation of the sick in case of emergencies. We would also want to provide medical supplies for first aid and the provision of basic health needs under a clinical officer as we further negotiate with the government towards establishing a more comprehensive medical and health care for the communities.

5.9 COMMUNITY COUNTERPART PARTICIPATION

JECODEUM will work with the communities of Ekani through the existing structures and systems of GHI, local governments and local leadership.

5.10 EXPECTED PROJECT ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Identification and verification of beneficiaries.												
Training of JECODEUM staff on project cycle management												
Food distribution to beneficiaries												
Post distribution monitoring												
Implementation of RADPs projects.												
Monthly food distribution and progress reports on GFD and FFR & FFE projects.												
Quarterly reports on food project progress												
End year report												

5.11 REPORTING AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

GHI in liaison with the local authorities and JECODUEM will conduct a verification exercise for the beneficiaries and issue them with ration cards to be used in issuing food

items during distribution .Upon distribution of food item, GHI will conduct a post distribution ,monitoring to access how the end user of the food item utilize the commodities distributed to them. GHI, the local authorities and other organizations will participate in the annual needs and lively hood assessment to identify the community needs and layout planning strategies to implement the conclusions and recommendation of this assessment. GHI will submit to JECODEUM weekly, monthly, quarterly and end of year reports elaborating on the activities covered during the reporting period and stating the tonnage of food items dispatched. Reports and activities related to the implementation of the food distribution project will be done in line with GHI policy and reporting formats as stipulated in the agreement signed between GHI and JECODEUM. GHI field staff will in liaison with JECODEUM and the communities update the distribution registers to reflect the current status of the selection criteria on a continuous basis staff will prepare and submit weekly narrative and statistical reports to the Food Project Manager for review and evaluation. Internally, the GHI Chief Program Coordinator will be responsible for overall monitoring of the progress of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Program Coordinator.

GHI will liaise with the committee set by the community in identification of proposed community based developmental and recovery projects. JECODEUM will advice GHI on the visibility and durability of such projects. JECODEUM will be directly involved in the implementation of the projects and submit project report on the project to GHI at each stage.

These reports shall be available in the organizations website on a weekly basis. The highlights shall be posted weekly and the donors shall have access to detailed reports.

5.12 BUDGET JUSTIFICATION.

Sixty percent of the total budget will go squarely to the projects that have been proposed forty percent will be used for Office Administrative purpose and more so for G.H.I office equipments, furniture’s the rental of office space and a warehouse for the storing of food items: The payment of salaries, consultation fees, stipends to the staff. It shall also be used for the printing and publishing newsletters, brochures, periodicals, books and other publications deemed objectively necessary by the Organization. This will also go to the paying of other bills such as electricity, internet, water, postal charges and the purchase of a generator incase of power blackouts. We will also spend it in the fueling

and the maintenance of the vehicles and other assets. Basically it shall go a long way in the smooth running of the office and the effective service provision of the Organization.

The budget assumption is done at trading rate of Ksh 80 a Dollar.

5.13 REQUESTS FOR ORGANIZATION ASSETS

GHI is a recently formed organization that was brought to birth due to the plight of the Kanziku Ekani people and the rest of the ASALs in the past year. We are therefore in need of assets that will facilitate the smooth running of its operation and effective service delivery. Top of the list of our needs is the need of transport mechanisms that are favorable for the terrains of these areas. It is with this in mind that we have included the purchase of vehicles for this and other projects and researches.

The acquisition and the disposal of these assets will be done according to the constitutional requirement of the NGO regulations of the Republic of Kenya. Your contribution towards this will be highly appreciated and welcome.

Other necessary assets and requirements have their allocation in the forty percent budget allocation for Office and Administration purposes.

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www.gracious-hi.org email: info@gracious-hi.org

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