

**FINAL REPORT**  
**DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE**

Date 2006-05-29	Project number 04074
Reporting period <sup>1</sup> April 2004 to April 2006	

<b>Heading for the intervention, site/area:</b> SPRING WATER PROGRAM, SOUTH NYANZA	
<b>Swedish organisation:</b> TROSGNISTAN MISSION (TG)	<b>Contact person:</b> CURT JOHANSSON
<b>Partner organisation in the country of intervention:</b> MARANATHA FAITH ASSEMBLIES (MFA)	<b>Contact person:</b> ISAAC OCHIENG'

**Approved total budget for the intervention<sup>2</sup>**

<b>Total cost</b> 412,000	<b>Other contributions</b>	<b>Sw. Org. own contribution</b> 67,000	<b>Sida grant<sup>3</sup></b> 345,000
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**Financial final report for the intervention**

Summary of budget items	Budget <sup>4</sup>	Actual costs <sup>5</sup>	Difference	Comments
STAFF SALARIES	90,000	90,500	-500	
CONSULTANCY AND FACILITATION	22,000	22,100	-100	
ADMINISTRATION	27,000	29,800	-2,800	
WATER WELLS	121,000	119,100	+1,900	
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION	18,000	17,900	+100	
HIV/AIDS	38,000	37,500	+500	
SUPERVISION	26,000	25,200	+800	
TRANSPORT + MC	30,000	69,900	+100	
MOTORCYCLE	40,000			
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>412,000</b>	<b>412,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Other contributions<sup>6</sup></b>				
<b>Own contribution – paid out by Sw. Org.<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>67,000</b>			
<b>Sida grant – paid out by Sw. Org.<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>345,000</b>			

**Final summary of the intervention**

<b>Sida grant (excl. adm.) paid out by SMC</b>	345,000
<b>Total cost</b>	412,000
<b>Deduct own contribution</b>	67,000
<b>Deduct other contributions</b>	
<b>To be repaid to SMC</b>	0

## 1. Main goal

The main goal of this intervention was to provide clean and adequate water to 10 villages in Luo, Kuria and Maasai, to improve the capacity of the local people in these villages and to create awareness on HIV/AIDS and the causes of its deadly spread. The sub-goals were to develop 5 springs in the first year and 5 in the second year of the intervention; form local committees in each area of development; disseminate basic understanding of democratic principles and environmental issues in each location and to enlighten the populations at each place of the intervention on HIV/AIDS.

The intervention has contributed to the achievement of the main goal in the following ways:

- ❖ 10 villages now have access to clean, free flowing and sufficient water free from water-borne diseases because the springs in their respective villages have been successfully protected. The results are that the incidences of typhoid, bilharzias and cholera are exceedingly minimized and the local people now access the clean water which they either boil or treat with **water guard** or **chlorine** for drinking.
- ❖ Further, it has been possible to organize the beneficiaries into effective committees with necessary office bearers to take charge of the protected springs. It is notable that it has, so far been possible to achieve gender balance in the composition of the committees and to attain a level where every member has a chance to contribute ideas, share views and opinions on the agenda at hand. This indicates that democratic principles of governance have been successfully disseminated to the locals.
- ❖ The existence of makeshift/temporary/improvised bathing shelters around the protected springs, slashing of the overgrown grass, prohibitions on cutting of any trees around and about the spring area as well as introduction of nursery beds for tree seedlings for transplanting around the same place indicate clearly that the target populations have appreciated the need for hygienic habits as well as useful precautions and steps for keeping the environment clean and preserved.
- ❖ It has also been possible to inspire discussion and debate on HIV/AIDS among the beneficiary groups with the result that they are now better enlightened on the scourge, its causes, spread, preventive and protective measures. The result is that widow inheritance is losing popularity and, with a lot of motivation, a number of individual villagers are now willing to visit VCT centres to be notified on their statuses and get advised accordingly.
- ❖ This intervention has reached out to the targeted villages and their inhabitants. There is clear evidence of impact made on the villages as outlined in the foregoing.

## 2. Sub-goals

The protection of 10 springs at various Kuria villages served to reduce the hardship of women and girls in the fetching of spring water.

### 3. Target group

The target group comprised rural village folks who are also socio-economically disadvantaged in terms of access to public utilities. This intervention reached out directly to approximately 1000 families traversing across the program constituency. Approximately 100,000 persons – men, women and children - benefited both directly and indirectly.

The target group participated in the program in various ways: identifying water sources suitable for protection, forming water committees, collecting stones and sand for the construction of the spring. The target group also managed and maintained the spring sites. They also submitted reports to the office regarding developments at their site which was useful in informing the reporting process.

### 4. Activities

There was one deviation. The community of Rodi-Kopany, Homa-bay district, faced with severe drought, requested to be assisted by sinking for them a shallow well to save them from the water hardship that they so often faced. We engaged a geologist who recommended that water could be accessed at about 70 feet down the surface. However, shortly after beginning the work we realised that the initiative could not be successfully accommodated within the budget that was allocated for it. We found it prudent to abandon the well and do a spring that had earlier been identified elsewhere. We mobilised the community members to bury the already dug well. An alternative spring was identified in Kuria and successfully protected within the available funds. This spring was, nevertheless, smaller than others earlier on done.

The rest of the activities were done according to the original plan.

The intervention has, all the same, been carried out according to the planned time frame.

### 5. Local organisation/Organisational Development

MFA had the capacity and competence to implement the intervention since it relied on its personnel who had the necessary academic and professional expertise and had acquired sufficient experience on matters of program implementation from the previous programs. It also had reference bodies – MFA Education Committee, the Social Development Board and the Executive Board – all of which did effective supervision of all the programs activities.

The intervention increased access to education services by the rural poor, thus meeting one of the cardinal goals of MFA and other church as well as some non-church organisations to reach out to the marginalised and disadvantaged rural folks with social ministry.

Both staff and management bodies within MFA have had their capacity improved through the participation in the implementation of the programme. This has expanded, improved and strengthened the management base of MFA institutions.

The program staff and the responsible committee and boards have acquired more skills and experience in programme implementation. The technical competence, managerial and administrative styles of MFA have been further appraised, adjusted and enhanced to accommodate the new personnel injected into the system.

The position of the MFA in the civil society has been strengthened. Having implemented an intervention addressing real needs in the community, it enjoys immense recognition and support among the beneficiaries. This has enhanced the role of MFA in the civil society as an

organization that is committed to human resource development within the Kenyan political and socio-economic setup.

## 6. Environment and gender

All the activities of the program had components of health and sanitation included. At the onset of any seminar/workshop one had to be appointed who ensured that the seminar venue was kept clean at all times and that waste was disposed of where it ought to be. It was ensured that every seminar venue had at least a clean pit latrine and a rubbish pit or pail for rubbish disposal. The participants at the seminars/workshops were taught to exhibit habits that were generally environment friendly. It was also conditional that the venue had to be close to water or have access to the same. Further to the foregoing, **Environment** was mainstreamed in all seminars/workshops; it was usually addressed under the wide topic **Health and Nutrition**. The seminar/workshop participants were taught the relevance of tree planting (afforestation) as a strategy of environmental preservation and the importance of the same.

Gender issues, concerns and considerations permeated all levels of the intervention. First the program staff was gender balanced with two ladies and three gentlemen constituting the implementation team: the Administrative Assistant and the Community Mobiliser were ladies whereas the HIV/AIDS Campaigner, the Computer Instructor and the Program Coordinator were gentlemen. The MFA Education Committee, Social Development Board and Executive Board were also gender balanced. At the MFA sponsored schools it was ensured that there was a fair ratio of men and women sitting at the School Management Committees and Boards of Governors. There are cases when, we, the sponsor took the lead to influence the promotion of lady teachers who had displayed competence to head schools as principals. 3 of the 8 secondary schools that MFA sponsors are headed by ladies while the rest are gentlemen. About 30 percent of the head teachers of MFA sponsored primary schools are ladies. School Management Committees and Boards of Governors of some of MFA sponsored schools which exhibited improper men/women ratios were reconstituted to address the gender question. **Gender** was mainstreamed in all the seminars/workshops; it was handled under the wider topic **Child Development**

## 7. Budget/finance

The costs of the intervention have followed the original budget with little discrepancies.

An independent audit firm did an assessment of the cost-effectiveness of the intervention. There is an Audit Report attached from the audit firm to that effect.

## 8. Responsibilities and sustainability

The responsibilities were carried out by the program personnel under the supervision of MFA Water Program Committee and MFA Social Development and Executive Boards. Whereas the Water Program Committee was answerable to Social Development Board and the MFA Executive Board, the Social Development Board was answerable to National Board of MFA, which is the ultimate authority of the organization. The MFA Executive Board took care of the daily supervision of the program.

There was close cooperation between MFA and TG, which augured well for the program implementation.

Maranatha enjoys a high degree of goodwill with the local authorities as well as working cooperation and collaboration with other churches/denominations and NGOs operating within its constituencies. Maranatha also works in close collaboration with the Government of Kenya as a collaborator in matters of education and social development.

In the implementation of this program, we usually had our partner organization, TG, coming in at an advisory and consultative capacity. The advantage of giving room for a foreign advisor, in instances where this is possible, and particularly one from the donor country, is that, through that relationship, one is able to view oneself from a different eye/angle/perspective. It provides for **another/additional** opinion or position different from the one already held by the program implementers. This is necessary for objectivity and expediency.

This program dwelt more on software than hardware. The beneficiaries of the intervention were guided to appreciate the need for them to take charge of affairs relating to their own development. This concept had already been introduced and applied previously in the interventions that MFA implemented with a good measure of success. In this program it was underscored within the context of **Community Mobilization**. Towards this end committees were trained to develop the skills of sensitizing the communities to meet their own needs: helping them to identify their own problems; helping them to identify possible avenues for solutions; helping them to follow these avenues to achieve desired outcomes and arrive at the desired goals. One avenue that the committees often applied successfully was fundraising. The organization of it was very involving and, at times, frustrating; however, it paid off in the long run. The need for internal unity and accountability by the committees to the communities which they mobilized to support their development initiatives, especially on matters of finance, was emphasised. Although the program operated on the principal of cost-sharing, it was clear to the beneficiaries that once it wound up there would be no further expected intervention in this sector of focus. So they were prepared to carry their own mantle thereafter.

The sustainability of the intervention has, in part, been addressed by the ongoing Education Program. The benefiting communities were adequately prepared for the phasing out of the program. The beneficiaries were duly advised to start Income Generating Activities to enable them carry on with the already initiated development projects and to maintain existing facilities. The program staff were discharged on expiry of the intervention and they went away to be engaged elsewhere, having signed TERMINATION OF CONTRACT letters.

## 9. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation were undertaken internally and externally throughout the lifespan of the intervention. Specifically:

- Regular meetings were conducted by Water Program Committee to appraise the accomplished tasks, re-examine strategies and assess the general progress of the program.
- MFA Executive Board monitored the activities of the program by paying impromptu visits on staff working out in the field.
- There were periodical consultative forums between the program staff and the MFA Executive Board to verify and approve scheduled activities of the program.

- There were ad hoc meetings and consultations between the program staff as well as between the staff and the chairpersons of the Water Program Committee and Executive Board (the most immediate supervisors of the program staff on behalf of their Committee and Board respectively) whenever and wherever necessary.
- The Social Development Board convened to receive and analyse reports on program activities and advise on way forward subsequently.
- There were follow-up visits by the program coordinator to the spring sites that are being protected and ones that have completely done to assess the impact of the intervention on the target group. These were, however, minimal because of the transport costs involved in the process.
- Progress Reports were prepared to keep SMC/SIDA notified on various aspects relating to the implementation of the program.
- Visit by Northern Partners – Trognistan Mission – to assess the progress of the program and advise where necessary.
- Communication exchange on electronic mail between MFA and its partner organization (TG) on matters of importance to the progress of the program.
- The Writing of the Final Report.

## 10. Experiences/conclusions

- ❖ Follow up and monitoring visits are crucial for the realization of set goals of an intervention
- ❖ HIV/AIDS is a great threat in the Lake Victoria Region where Maranatha is most active. This is increasing the number of orphans many of whom are dropping out of school due to destitution. MMK, therefore, realizes an overwhelming pressure for intervention in the plight of the HIV/AIDS orphans in the region.
- ❖ Sustainability of the intervention is key to the alleviation of the devastating effects of HIV/AIDS and abject poverty among the communities that Maranatha serves.
- ❖ If not executed tactfully, the program approach to development could divide the leadership of an organization such as MFA since it cannot be stretched to cover the whole constituency of the organization, but a section.
- ❖ The pursuit of water is as significant as the pursuit for good life.
- ❖ When people are genuinely faced with a common plight, challenge or crisis, they will quickly see the need to unite and take action to get a solution to the crisis afflicting them.

## DESIRED EFFECTS OF THE INTERVENTION

- ❖ It formed a platform for enhanced collaboration and cooperation between the local organization and the government. The government water officers cover MFA-protected springs whenever they are doing routine supervision on the field. MFA

- water personnel were often invited by the government to attend water seminars and workshops organised by the same.
- ❖ Spring protection activity has united community members. Consequently, group initiative and team spirit have been enhanced due to improved social cohesion, involvement and participation.
  - ❖ Target rural Kuria villages now enjoy clean, safe and adequate water for their needs, with the spill over serving their livestock and crops. These factors have endeared the civil society to the local organization.
  - ❖ It has contributed to improved health among the target communities: families from target communities have got access to fresh water and as a result incidences of water borne diseases such as cholera and bilharzias have been tremendously minimized.
  - ❖ The intervention has eased the burden of women and children in the target communities who initially had to travel very long distances to fetch water and lose time which would otherwise be utilized in school and other development activities.
  - ❖ As a result of the intervention, target communities have accessed invaluable exposure and knowledge on areas such as gender, human rights, democracy and environment.
  - ❖ Through the intervention the capacity of the local people constituting the target communities has improved. For instance the local people acquired leadership and managerial skills from the experiences gained at the committees and the common initiatives that the program activities expose them to, as well as subsequently taking care of the protected springs.
  - ❖ The intervention influenced basic understanding of democratic principles and environmental issues in each place of the intervention.
  - ❖ The intervention has resulted to an HIV/AIDS enlightened population in each place of the intervention. A number of the community members are now willing to seek VCT services.
  - ❖ The intervention has inspired team and group spirit among the target communities through participating in identifying water sources, forming water committees as well as participating in the collection of stones and sand.
  - ❖ Since the program brought the community members together in order to facilitate the achievement of particular goals, diversity of views, opinions and ideas was bound to exist. These situations influenced members of the target communities to develop the ability to solve problems and implement decisions.
  - ❖ Through the intervention the target communities have come to appreciate the necessity of environmental preservation and conservation.
  - ❖ It has also improved MFA's bargaining power for better social service delivery by the government to the community.
  - ❖ It has given MFA first-hand experience and enhanced capacity for program management.

### **UNDESIRED EFFECTS OF THE INTERVENTION**

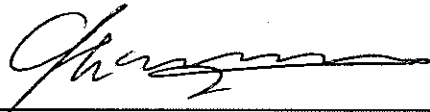
- ❖ The intervention inspired jealousy among certain sections of beneficiary communities which felt discriminated against – this is unreasonable though! – in the choice of the spring to be protected within their locality. This observation was made only among communities that had more than one spring within a particular set-up.
- ❖ Communities neighbouring the target areas and which did not benefit from the spring protection intervention and were also far away from the spring site, got disillusioned upon learning that there was no further hope of a similar intervention that they would expect to bail them out of their water crisis. The foregoing applied more particularly to communities that had no springs to be protected and, therefore, hoped to be assisted with sinking wells or construction of rain water catchments.

**CONSIDERATIONS TO MAKE WHEN PLANNING SIMILAR INTERVENTIONS IN FUTURE**

- I. In planning similar interventions in future, there should be funds and time allocated solely for community mobilization and capacity building of the prospective implementers before the start of the actual program. This will increase the implementation efficiency of the program.
  
- II. The spring identification process should have been undertaken before the start of the intervention. The identification of the springs to be protected after the commencement of the program is time consuming since the process is dependent on other factors such as the readiness of the target community to make their part of the contribution in time for the intervention to take off.
  
- III. A provision ought to be made for risk allowance for the program field staff because field work entails many risks inasmuch as the staff are exposed to many hazards that are health and life threatening, including ravages of the climate like rainfall, thunder and lightning; fierce winds when riding on the motorbike and poisonous reptiles and cruel wild animals out there in the bush.

**11. Signatures**

Date: 2006-08-21



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For the Swedish organisation

Curt Johansson Director/TG

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Clarification of name and position

Isaac Ochieng'

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State who has signed in the original final report for the partner organisation.

Isaac Ochieng' Gen. Overseer/MFA

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Position