

## EGERTON UNIVERSITY DRYLAND RESEARCH TRAINING CENTRE

CATEGORY:	Government/Research
SCALE:	Community
LOCATION (COUNTY)	Baringo South
PERIOD OF THE PROJECT:	2018 - 2021
GRANT SIZE OF THE PROJECT:	Ksh. 10 Million



### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

1. Re-introduction of indigenous vegetables among households
2. Re-introduction of indigenous cereals among households
3. Pasture establishment, production and harvesting
4. Introduction of better livestock breeds (E.g. Saiwal and Zebu cattle, and Galla goats)
5. Restoration of degraded lands using drought-tolerant and multi-purpose tree species e.g. Neem tree, Senna siamea, Leuceana, Aloes, etc
6. Riparian lands restoration using sisal, palm, vetiver, fruit trees, etc
7. Enhancement of Beekeeping enterprises emphasizing the value chain approach
8. Enhancement of nature-based ecotourism and community wildlife conservancies

### CONTEXT

The choice of this project site (Lake Bogoria Landscape) is informed by the fact that it has witnessed massive land degradation and devastating effects of climate change. The area has experienced extreme droughts and flooding in equal measure thus distablilising livelihoods in the area. The Lake Bogoria Landscape is also home to many endemic and vulnerable wildlife species and hosts the famous Lake Bogoria that is an important bird area, Ramsar Site and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The project site is also characterized by unsustainable land use practices including charcoal burning, deforestation, inappropriate application and use of fertilizers and pesticides.

### OBJECTIVE OF THE CSA PROJECT

- To enhance biodiversity conservation and livelihoods in the Lake Bogoria Landscape
- To reduce soil erosion and restore degraded lands within the Lake Bogoria Landscape

## PARTICIPATION IN KEY CLIMATE & AGRICULTURE NETWORKS

Global Environment Facility/Small Grants Programme, County Government of Baringo. Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization, Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Forest Research Institute, Kenya Wildlife Service, Northern Range Trust, Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association

### INVOLVEMENT IN CSA

- Research
- Knowledge dissemination
- Coordination and networking
- Technology transfer

### RELEVANCE OF CSA MSP TO WORK

- Information about CSA
- Networking
- Learning and exchange
- Reporting and showcasing
- Influence policy environment

## RECOMMENDATION ON WAYS TO SUPPORT MSP

- Developing specific climate smart agriculture policies, legislations, strategies, plans,
- dissemination of climate smart agriculture knowledge and technologies
- developing capacities of key actors involved in climate smart agriculture implementation
- Conduct research to provide scientific evidence
- Monitoring, evaluation and audit of climate smart agriculture aspects to enhance accountability
- supporting coordination of actions

## WHAT APPROACHES ARE YOU USING TO IMPLEMENT CSA

- Agroecology
- Conservation Agriculture
- Climate Smart Farms/Villages
- Sustainable Agriculture
- Sustainable Land Management
- Landscape Management
- Good agricultural Practices
- Ecosystem based adaptation

## KEY INTERVENTIONS

FARM LEVEL	TARGET (No of FARMERS)	CSA Indicators monitored
Soil management	Over 500	Reduced soil erosion Improved vegetation cover Improved crop yields Improved moisture
Agroforestry	Over 500	enhanced tree cover variety of trees reduced deforestation

Promotion of drought tolerant crops		increased adoption of indigenous vegetables and crops (cereals, vegetables) improved yields from farms containing the above-listed crops and vegetables
Livestock feed management	Over 500	reduced conflicts over pastures improved beef and goat meat production improved livestock health
Climate smart livestock practices	Over 500	improved vegetation cover reduced livestock numbers adoption of improved livestock breeds
Smart water management	Over 500	availability of quality and ample amounts of water even distribution of water improved and adequate access to water and sanitation
Disease and pest management	Over 500	adoption of integrated pest management practices reduced use of fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals used in treating animals
Waste management	Over 500	adoption of the reduce, reuse and recycle approaches in water management better consumption patterns adoption of resource-efficient technologies
Renewable energy	Over 500	adoption of renewable energy sources investment in research and development of renewable energy sources
<b>BEYOND FARM LEVEL</b>	<b>TARGET BENEFICIARIES</b>	<b>Indicators monitored</b>
Gender (Youth and Women inclusion in CSA)	Over 1000	increased participation of the youth, women and persons with disability in economic development including CSA projects application of the constitution of Kenya with respect to the one-third gender rule in appointive and elective positions in leadership number of youth, women and persons with disability in leadership positions of various organizations and government sectors
Policy and Advocacy	Over 1000	number of youth, women and persons with disability participating in economic development including CSA projects the impact of such policies on the lives of communities including the youth, women and persons with disability in economic development including CSA projects
CSA based access to	Over 500	number of youth, women and persons with disability participating in economic development including CSA projects

markets and value chains		variety of products available in the market number of people and/or institutions participating in the CSA-based products in a value chain approach
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## LESSONS LEARNED AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF CSA PROJECT

With the successful completion of the first phase of the set targets for most of the GEF/SGP projects within the Lake Bogoria Landscape, a lot can be drawn from these grantees and thus considered as lessons for application in phase two of the projects as well as other communities and other groups can use them for the continuation of successful implementation of other projects. The lessons include;

- For smooth and quick execution of activities in a group or organization, the grantees realized that division of labor or otherwise delegation of duties across the members is key. This ensures uniform and active participation by all members which instils a sense of belonging to them. When everybody is tasked and you create an environment of early reporting, you bring about accountability and finally trust will top it up. This is a system that has proved to be effective for nearly all the groups that we have worked with.
- When making a budget, it is important to include miscellaneous which would cater for other things that might come up like the publicity and knowledge management products including banners, fliers, brochures, etc. Most grantees were unaware thereby forcing them to adjust the budget to accommodate such important activities.
- It is also important to consult regularly as the project is being implemented. The grantees learnt that regular consultations with the Strategic Partner as well as the County Government experts and collaborators provided information that enabled the grantees to make timely and concrete decisions.
- The grantees have also proven that women can achieve a lot with the support of men and other stakeholders. Despite being women groups, some of the grantees (with women only membership) made a deliberate effort to involve men in the implementation of the project activities.
- There were shortages in leadership and financial skills and thus most grantees were unable to do narrative and financial reports to the expectation of the funding agency.
- There were constant squables among leaders of some of the groups thus delaying project implementation
- Some of the projects were not properly conceived and thus complications and delays in implementation
- We had difficulties in getting some of the grantees to address environmental issues using a value-chain approach.

## CONTACT ADRESS IN CASE OF FOLLOW UP

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