

mutiso consultants ltd. development management

development management p.o. box 14333 nairobi telephone 747010

KWALE-KILIFI DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

A MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

REPORT PREPARED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA AND INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

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I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

A. Introduction

- 1.1 This document attempts to propose a system for monitoring and evaluating the implementation, effects and impact of the activities proposed under the Kwale-Kilifi District Development Project (KKDDP). It discusses conceptual issues that need to be considered during the process of project monitoring and evaluation. The document proposes specifically a system that the project managers, in Kwale and Kilifi Districts could use to assess and improve the performance of the activities under the project. Attempt has been made to identify critical indicators which can be used to evaluate the performance of each of the project activities.
- 1.2 The need to develop a system for monitoring and evaluation of KKDDP arises from a number of related reasons. These include:
 - i) Monitoring the progress and performance of KKDDP as conceived under the Loan Agreement No. 238-KE between GOK and IFAD.
 - ii) Understanding whether the inputs to the project are reaching the target beneficiaries.
 - iii) Assessing why the outcomes of the activities under the project are different from the anticipated. Where the outcomes fall short of the expected, to ascertain if this is attributable to faulty project design or to other extreneous factors.
 - iv) Providing knowledge of the complexities of the KKDDP which will allow improved project design and modification of project components in future.
 - v) Provide introduction to the managers to improve project implementation.
- 1.3 The case for developing Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) system for KKDDP is amplified by the emphasis the GOK has placed on the need to monitor and evaluate development projects. This emphasis is contained in the current Five-Year Development Plan 1989-1993 and was alluded to in the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Renewed Growth.

1.4 Currently institutionalized monitoring and evaluation capacity is very limited. Where monitoring and evaluation has been done, it has been hapharzard and limited to few donor funded projects. The Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND) is, however, in the process of developing a systematic M & E system for developing projects and policies being implemented in the country. It is, therefore, fundamental that the system developed for KKDDP be consistent and within the framework of that being developed by the MPND.

B. KKDDP Project Framework

- 1.5 The origin of the KKDDP dates back to 1979 when IFAD Mission identified a project in the two districts. Subsequently a pilot project was started. In 1986, the Government submitted a proposal for a follow-up project which covered rural afforestation and water development. In 1988, an appraisal mission was mounted by the World Bank on behalf of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) culminating into a proposed 8.0 million dollar project in Kwale and Kilifi Districts to be implemented in a period of 5 years. The project is to be jointly funded by IFAD and GOK.
- 1.6 The project is based on the philosophy of community participation, bringing smallholder farmers, pastoralists and artisan fishermen together into groups capable of receiving training, credits and agricultural inputs. Some 30,000 rural families currently living below povery line will benefit from the project. It is envisaged that the project will lead to increased incomes and incremental annual food production to the families in the project area.

C. Project Objectives

- 1.7 The objectives of the project are to:
 - i) Raise the income and well-being of smallholders, livestock owners and artisan fishermen by increasing their production and productivity
 - ii) Promote beneficiary participation in the process of planning and implementing rural development projects
 - iii) Develop technical packages and extension systems that respond to specific needs of smallholders and pastoralists in the districts.
 - iv) Strengthen the institutional capacity of the district to plan, implement and monitor rural development within the aim of better reaching resource-poor rural dwellers.

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D. Project Components

- 1.8 The project consists of nine main parts which are briefly described below:
 - i)Institutional Development: This will involve provision of infrastructural facilities and technical assistance to develop management systems and monitoring and evaluation methods; strengthening the Provincial Planning Office (PPO); support to MPND by establishing District Development Monitoring Unit (DDMU); provision of training; and support for the development of communication aids and production of training materials. The provincial Planning Officer in close liaison with DPO, DDO and GTI, Mombasa, will ensure that the information on institutional building and training are consolidated and provided for monitoring the performance of this component.
 - ii) Agricultural Development: This component will include crop bulking/multiplication; agricultural extension services; animal traction; small scale irrigations; soil conservation; and water harvesting. The responsibility of implementing these activities will be assigned to the District Agricultural Officer (DAO) working closely with other relevant agricultural extension staff in the districts.
 - Livestock Development: This part will focus on improved husbandry of goat and sheep; and promotion of bee keeping. The activities under this component will be controlled by the District Animal Production Officer (DAPO). He will work together with the District Small Ruminant Officer (DSRO) and the District Bee-Keeping Officer (DBO).
 - iv) Adaptive Research: Adaptive research will include low-cost integrated pest management for food crops; integrated tsetse pest management; socio-economic studies; and training of research staff. This component will be carried out by a multidisciplinary teams involving staff from ICIPE, KARI, MOA, and MLD. The component will be coordinated by ICIPE. The lead responsibility for implementing the component rests with the Ministry of Research, Science and Technology (MRST).
 - v) Fisheries Development: This will involve assistance to fisheries through construction of fish landing depots; support to the Department of Fisheries to organize training for fishermen; construction of a simple workshop slipway in Shimoni and in Kwale district and rehabilitation of workshop at Malindi; and support to boat building in Mombasa. The Chief Fisheries Officers in the two districts would be

responsible for the activities under this component.

- vi) Cooperative Management and Extension: This part will aim to support Ministry of Cooperative Development (MCD) to revitalize the cooperative societies by training in management, establishing a constructive working relationsip between the the societies and the cooperative unions. It will also provide training to the committee members and the staff of the cooperative. The District Cooperative Officer (DCO) in each district will be in charge of coordinating activities under this component.
- vii) Input Supply and Credit: This will involve two sub-components . First, a pilot women's credit programme will be implemented by Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT). This will include investment costs to set up a branch KWFT office in Mombasa, operating costs, technical assistance to KWFT, a revolving fund and support to strengthen financial management of the KWFT head office in Nairobi. Second aspect will involve input supply and credit programme to be supported by Kenya Grain Growers Cooperative Union (KGGCU) or any other organization which will be appointed by the Government. This will include establishment of a revolving fund, construction of store/office in each of the districts, recruitment of staff and technical assistance to carry out a credit study and prepare operational manual for the credit programme under the project. The KWFT and KGGCU officers responsible for activities under KKDDP will ensure that the information and data on activities under component are recorded and submitted to the PPO on periodical basis.
- viii) Special Financing Facility: This will entail provision of financing facility to carry out new sub-projects which may not have been anticipated during the initial project formulation. The PPO and the respective DPO will ensure that this facility is utilized to achieve the purpose for which it was set.
- Pilot Nutrition Improvement: The nutrition component will concentrate on the promotion of improved cultivation of traditional nutritious food crops, training of women in food preservations, improved diet and family planning and provision of support facilities. The District Nutritionist will be assigned to ensure that the implementation of this sub component is progressing as planned, and that the target beneficiaries are reached.

E. Organizational Structure

- 1.9 The KKDDP project will be managed through the existing District Administration headed by the District Commissioner (DC). The DDC, chaired by the DC will be responsible for policy making and guidance of the project activities. The views of the community is represented to the DDC through the Divisional, Locational and Sub-locational Development Committees. technical coordination of the development efforts is assured through the DEC - chaired by the DC and comprising district heads of implementing ministries and agencies. In each of the district, the project activities will be under the overall management of the DC assisted by the DPU. All the district officers of the ministries and agencies participating in the project would report to the DC on all administrative and financial matters related to the project. The information generated from monitoring and evaluation system will greatly enhance this administrative process for decision making and steering the project to achieve its intended objectives. Annex V shows the proposed organization structure for the project.
- 1.10 The DPO in each district will be directly responsible for coordinating the Monitoring and Evaluation activities under the project. This will include ensuring that appropriate progress report following the designed format for recording and collecting information and data on identified indicators are prepared and submitted on schedule. He will also take lead responsibility in organizing the collation and preliminary analysis of data generated through the M & E system. The overall coordination of monitoring and evaluation of the project performance in the two districts will, however, be the responsibility of the PPO. Final review and submission of reports to IFAD will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Reclamation, Development of Arid and Semi Arid and Wasteland (MRDASW).

F. Annual Work Programme

- 1.11 Each district head of an implementing ministry/agency will prepare annual work programme and the budget in conformity with the ministry/agency's technical guidelines and project targets. The DPO would consolidate the programme of work and budget and submit it to the Project Action Group (PAG) for review and finalization. The information from baseline survey would be used to review the programmes of work in terms of their focus on the target beneficiaries.
- 1.12 After approval by PAG, the DPO would submit the proposals to the DDO's office for integration into the overall district programme and budget for consideration and approval by the DEC and DDC. In the subsequent years of the project implementation, this process would rely heavily on the information generated through monitoring and evaluation system in terms of

II. CONCEPTUAL ISSUES ON M & E

A. Distinction Between Monitoring and Evaluation

- 2.1 The monitoring and evaluation functions are related but distinct. They should be explicitly separated for the purpose of determining indicators to be used in assessing the project performance.
- 2.2 Both monitoring and evaluation are tools for analysing data and producing information for decision making which would improve performance. Reports on physical and financial inputs and outputs, supplemented by the investigative studies and indepth analyses of persistent problem areas provide the information base for monitoring. Analysis of monitoring indicators supplemented by additional baseline and indepth studies, provide information base for on-going evaluation. In turn, the processes together, supplemented by data about socio-economic status and well-being of the beneficiaries, provide information base for expost evaluation. It is in this way that monitoring and evaluation are related and together form a unified system.

B. Monitoring

2.3 Monitoring is concerned with making available information and utilization of that information to enable the project manager to assess the progress being achieved and actions needed to improve operations. Monitoring assesses whether the project inputs are being delivered; are being used as intended; and are having initial effects as envisaged. It is an internal project activity and forms an essential part of good management practice and therefore integral part of project management.

C. Evaluation

- 2.4 Evaluation assesses the overall project effects and their impact on the beneficiaries. It is concerned with comparisons of information generated from both within and outside the project area. Evaluation aims to determine whether the project objectives set in terms of expected outputs, effects and impact are being realized. It is a process for determining systematically and objectively the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of project activities in light of its goals. Evaluation is used to improve activities in progress and for aiding project managers in future planning, programming and decision-making.
- 2.5 Evaluation is carried out in three distinct phases:
 - i) On-going Evaluation: This is done during the implementation phase of an activity. It seeks to determine activity's continuing relevance, efficiency and effectiveness and the present

and likely future outputs, effects and impact.

- ii) Project Completion Evaluation: This is undertaken at the end of the project completion. It is important in determining the overall impact of the project, including the performance of various implementing agencies.
- iii) Expost Evaluation: This is carried out within 6 to 12 months of project completion.
- 2.6 It is important to note that in the KKDDP design, GOK is to carry out 2.5 (i) and (ii), while IFAD will carry out 2.5 (iii) in close collaboration with GOK.
- 2.7 The purpose of terminal and expost evaluation is to:
 - i) Assess the achievement of overall results of the project in terms of efficiency, outputs, effects and impacts.
 - ii) Learn lessons for future project design, appraisal, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.
- 2.8 The distinction between monitoring and evaluation is important, since in practice these are distinctly different functions, serving distinctly different users. They should indeed be considered independently of each other.
- 2.9 Monitoring and evaluation are separated by their objectives, reference periods, requirements for comparative analysis and primary users. In spite of this distinction, however, there are common features which highlight the relationship between them. In many cases, the same data collection and analysis system will be used for both. The indicators for monitoring may be included in the range of information required for evaluation. The monitoring of a project may itself reveal such significant departures from expectations that it calls for an interim, internal evaluation. This may lead to a major reappraisal of assumptions and premises for the initial project design.

D. Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation under KKDDP

2.10 Monitoring is a routine activity which relates directly to measurable indicators. Monitoring relates primarily to inputs and outputs and is intended to provide a check for the management that the implementation is proceeding according to plan. This is direct monitoring and basic information should come from the data directly collected by the various implementing agencies, analysed and interpreted in terms of the set objectives. This responsibility has been assigned to the responsible districts.

determination of whether or not modification in design of particular components of the project is needed.

G. Project Beneficiaries

- 1.13 The main beneficiaries of the activities under the project will include the following:
 - i) Government project implementors, in terms of improved management
 - ii) Small holder farmers
 - iii) Women groups
 - iv) Female headed households
 - v) Artisan fishermen
 - vi) Pastoralists
 - vii) Household with malnourished children.

1.14 The effectiveness of this project, in terms of reaching the target beneficiaries, will be determined through continuous monitoring and evaluation of particular activities under each component. In part 3 of this report, specific indicators have been suggested to follow up the performance of the activities under the project. The quantitative target beneficiaries of the activities under the project and institutions responsible for collecting initial data are given in Annex II of this report.

The DC as the Chief Executive assumes this responsibility on behalf of GOK.

2.11 To evaluate effectively, the activities under KKDDP, it is essential that the causal chain linking components on the one hand and expected effects and impact on the other hand, be clearly specified. This is necessary because effects are often not directly observable but must be captured using specified indicators. There may also be a wide range of possible effects which it is anticipated will mediate between the implementation of project components and their final impact. To carry out effective evaluation, the time series data of monitoring (see 2.9) would be combined with the surveys to fill the necessary gaps. This responsibility has been assigned to the PPO.

III. KKDDP MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

A. Framework for the Proposed M & E Approach

- 3.1 In this report, the M & E approach to be used in KKDDP can be shown to be a logical sequence linking the inputs to the project in terms of financial resources, technical assistance, training, credits, etc, to the final impact of the project in the two districts. Sequentially, the monitoring and evaluation for KKDDP can be stated in the following form: the immediate objective is to provide inputs (financial, technical, etc) that are necessary to achieve improvement in social well being of the population in the two districts. These inputs are expected to generate outputs in terms of increased agricultural and livestock production, increased bee- keeping and high household incomes. The outputs should directly benefit the project receipients. The outputs will in turn generate effects amongst the beneficiaries participating in the project activities. Consequently, the effects of the project activities will have impact on the welfare of the project beneficiaries. The impacts of the project are expressed in terms employment generated, improved nutritional status of the population, increased agricultural productivity and increased profitability to mention a few.
- 3.2 The approach involves identification of the critical indicators to be utilized in the monitoring and evaluation of KKDDP. This will require that for each of the component or subcomponent of the project, the information on indicator used, type of indicator, level of dissaggregation and source of data be clearly defined. It will also be necessary that a strong baseline data bank be established at the beginning of project implementation.
- 3.3 This report will attempt to identify specific indicators relating to the project objectives and activities. Specifically, the type of indicators to be used to monitor and evaluate activities under this project will include the following:

- i) Target indicators these will reflect the main objectives of the project
- ii) Input indicators these will reflect resources used in the project which also allows it to be implemented. They show the effectiveness of implementation.
- iii) Output indicators these are outputs to be expected from the activities to be implemented in order to realize the objectives of the project.
 - iv) Indicators of effect these indicators will measure the performance of the project activities at the end of specific project implementation period.
 - v) Impact indicators These indicators will measure direct changes in a social or economic condition to the beneficiaries during the mid-term period and at the project completion period.

B. Selection of Indicators

- 3.4 The objective of selecting indicators for monitoring and evaluation system, should be to put together a set of indicators which individually and separately will explain a part of the overall variation of the activities under the KKDDP and together explain a substantial proportion of the total effect of the changes among the beneficiaries of the project. The selected indicators should thus enable the project implementors to understand a large proportion of what could be affecting positively or negatively the performance of KKDDP.
- 3.5 It is important to note at this stage that the indicators chosen should be unambiguously defined; be capable of being measured; be cost-effective; be relevant to the project objectives; be unbiased measure of the values being monitored; and be able to explain the observed variations in the project performance.

C. Levels of M & E Indicators

- 3.6 Under the KKDDP Monitoring and Evaluation system, focus will be given to three levels of indicators. These include indicators for implementation, effects and impact.
- 3.7 Indicators for Monitoring Implementation: The purpose for monitoring implementation of the project activities is to enable the project managers to know whether the measures under the project are in fact being implemented on timely basis. These will include financial allocation to project activities, deployment of personnel and provision of support facilities. Through regular reporting on individual activities, the project managers will determine if the project is on course. Thus

monitoring of implmentation (inputs/outputs) is appropriately undertaken at the operational level of each district responsible for implementation of each particular activity of the project component.

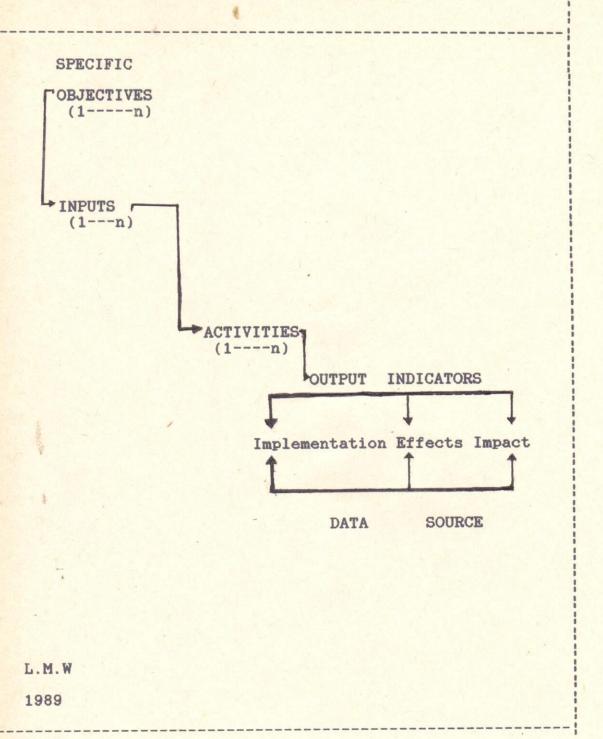
- 3.8 The implementation indicators are designed to be easy to acquire through proper and systematic recording at project level. The acquisition of these indicators need not involve surveys, rather it requires the maintenance and proper use of records by the implementing agencies. Examples of recording proforma are shown in Annex IV.
- 3.9Indicators for Monitoring Effects: Monitoring of effects of the KKDDP will concentrate on questions related to food production; input utilization, crop yields, livestock husbandry and employment creation. Most of the indicators of effect will be acquired through recording at each of the district level. Other indicators will be generated through simple surveys designed to generate specific data that may be needed for monitoring of effects. Where survey is to be done, it should be cost-effective. It is in fact recommended that Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) should be contracted to undertake such surveys.
- 3.10 Indicators for Monitoring Impact: The aim of monitoring the impact indicators is to enable the project managers to undertake impact assessment of the project. These indicators will be useful during the evaluation of the overall performance of the activities under KKDDP. They will be acquired through specific surveys in Kwale and Kilifi Districts. These indicators will reflect long term effects of the project outcomes. The impact indicators will be important in determining whether or not the effects of KKDDP are leading to the results for which the project was designed.

D. INPUT-OUTPUT SEQUENCE

- 3.11 The organization of data and information relating to the activities to be monitored under the project will consist of the following segments:
 - i) Specific objectives these relate to the project components. There are nine specific objectives which have been identified under KKDDP.
 - ii) Project inputs These relate to expected inputs which will be used to generate outputs from the various project activities.
 - that will be instituted in order to realize the expected goals or outputs of the project. All the indicators identified in this document relate directly to a particular activity being implemented under a particular component or sub-component.

3.12 In the subsequent section, attempt is made to identify specific project objectives, inputs, activities and subsequent outputs. Attempt is made further to identify specific critical indicators that would be used to monitor the performance of each of the activities in terms of implementation, effect and impact. Figure 1 shows schematic representation of the process of relating indicators, activities, output inputs and project objectives.

FIG1: SCHEMATIC REPRESENATATION FOR RELATING OBJECTIVES, OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES AND INDICATORS



E. Specific KKDDP Objectives

3.13 The broad objectives of KKDDP was outlined in part 1 of this report. In this section, attempt is made to identify specific objectives of the project relating them to expected outputs and activities to be implemented in order to realize the project goals. These include the following:

Objective 1 : Strengthening institutional capabilities through training and provision of support services.

OUTPUT INDICATORS

	001101 11020110110		
Activities 1.1.1 Three ministries (MPND, MOA&MLD) to be provided with support at the headquarters to enable them to	Implementation DDMU established in MPND .Vehicles and operating finances	Effect Impact .Effective- ness of management of project activities	
monitor and supervise the project acti- vities in the two districts	provided to MOA and MOLD	.No. of pro- jects eva- luated	
1.1.2 Coordination of inter-district activities monitoring and implementation of activities under RDF, EEC,	Planning officer assigned to PPO's Office Quarterly progress reports on project	.Complemen- tarity and linkage between project activities established	
micro-projects and ASAL prog- rammes	activities	.No of projects monitored and evaluated ing covering 9,900	

Input 1.2 2,650 man-months of training covering 9,900 participants and specialised training.

OUTPUT INDICATORS

Activities 1.2.1 Formal training both residential	Implementation . No trained	Effect Effective- ness of	Impact .Quality of
and inservice to continue and to cover	.MM of training	the trained officers	reports
all government staff at district		.No of benefi-	.Quality of work plan
level		ciaries who receive	drawn to implement

training	project
	activi-
	ties

1.2.2 Specialised .No.of officers training provided to help districts set up effective monitoring and evaluation

receiving specialised training per district

.Total No. of MM of specialized training given to Senior District Offic. Monitoring Evaluation system developed for the district

> .Frequency of M&E project activities

Objective 2: Development of Agricultural activities Input 2.1. Crop bulking/Multiplication to benefit 20,000 OUTPUT INDICATORS farmers.

Activities 2.1.1 Establishment of nurseries and bulking plots and bulking plots established

Implementation Effect

Impact Establishment .No. of nurseries .No of .Rate of of nurseries and bulking plots farmers adoption adopting of bulking/ improved multipl- crops ication .Transtechniq- planted hectarage ues

2.1.2 Training multiplication supervisors and crop officers

. No trained

.Frequency .Rate of of visits adoption to the of farmers improved crops

.Farmers' attitude towards the extension workers

Input 2.2 : Agricultural Extension Activities INDICATORS OUTPUT

Activities 2.2.1 Undertake civil work for housing officers, and

training halls 2.2.2 Extension training .MM of training

Implementation .No. of civil works planned

.No. trained

Effect Impact

. No of officers accomodated

.Farmers .Improved attitude crop and animal towards extension products services

Output 2.3: Animal traction to benefit 2,200 farmers

	1	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	
Activities 2.3.1 Strengthe expand tr programme teach far	en and .No raining tra to rmers .Tra	nentation of farmers ained aining ration	Effect .No. of farmers using ploughs .Area culti- vated	Impact .Change in farm produce .Additi- onal income genera- ted
2.3.2 Train far to mainta repair the ploughs a implement Input 2.4: Reha	ain and tra meir and ss abilitation of	of farmers ained . small scale i	.No of farmers maintain-ing their own equipment rrigation to	.No of plough-ing
benefit 1,000 f	armers	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	
of Sabaki Kilifi Di and Msamb	cation of .Worken schemes the tat strict oweni .Com	ementation ckplan for e Rehabili- cion apletion design	Effect I Change in economic activiti- ies in the schemes	
	unc	der irrigation	of manage- ment of irriga- tion scheme	Change in the level of con- sumption in the schemes
2.4.2 Undertake economic on the of existing in the dibefore a decision include the projection	studies the cher schemes strict final to	rkplan for studies	.Study reports .No. of schemes included in the project	
2.4.3 Study the ial of ot small scanschemes to	e potentWor ther new for ale stu	rkplan the udies	.Study reports	

mine their viability

.No of new small scale schemes identified

duction

Input 2.5 : Soil Conservation and Water Harvesting OUTPUT INDICATORS

Activities Implement	entation Effe	ant Tmm	
for water selected se	of sites .Nected a second catchment a pro-	Water . availa- pility agricu- ltural use	Hecatarage of water-fed agricultural acti-viti-

Objective 3: Improved Livestock Development to benefit 3,400 farmers

Input 3.1: Improved breeding of goats and sheep.
OUTPUT INDICATORS

	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	
Activities 3.1.1 Genetic improvement and better animal husbandry and health care	Implementation . No of farmers included in the programme	Effect .Quality of small stock	Impact .Level of small stock production
	.No of improved bucks provided	.Incidence of diseases	.Income to farmers
3.1.2 Training on animal husbandry and management of breeding male	. No of committee members who attend training . MM of training . No of new improved livestock kept	Level of management of breeding male Level of animal husbandry	. Quality of small stock product- ion . Increas- ed income
			.Increase ed milk/meat pro-

3.1.3	Introduction of an animal health package and undertake regular demon- stration field days during	and groups involved	Level of mortality	Level of product-ion
	farmer and group visits	.No of field days and visits	.Off-take rate	.Quality of animal products
Input	3 2: Improved	No of times a farmer seen by extension officer Bee-keeping to ben	.Weight gain	Increas- ed income
2117410	Tanpa o o o		INDICATORS	
	training to group members and individual	days	Effect .Level of beekeeping management	Impact .Increased income
	responsible for managing the bees Supply of hives to women groups and indivi- duals in the	.No of groups and individuals trained .No of hives supplied per district	.Increased honey yield .No of hives in actual use	.Quantity of honey produc ed
	district		No of hives purchased by groups and individu- als No of groups requesting credits to purchase bee- hives	Level of income gene rated
3.2.3	Support hive construction at MLD work shop in Maria-	.Workplan for training	No of trained artisans and and craftsmen	.Honey Product- ion
	kani through training and provision of materials	.No of groups/ individuals benefitting from training	.Availability of hives in the districts	.Income from sales of honor

honey

Objective 4: Enhancement of Fisheries Department to benefit up to 900 fishermen

Input 4.1: Improvement in fish production

OUTPUT INDICATORS

Antin	ities	Two lower to tier	E66+	
	Support fish- eries in boat building repair and	for the	Effect .No of boats built and repaired	Impact .Income generated from fishing activiti- es
	maintenance, training and improved mobility	Frequency of training	.Level of boat maintenance .Quantity of fish landed	.Length of fish- ing hours
4.1.2	Organisation of training courses of one week to 1 fishermen at time	2	Level of efficiency of operations by the fishermen	

Objective 5: Improved Cooperative Management and Extension Input 5.1: Improved Marketing and Credit Management OUTPUT INDICATORS

Activities 5.1.1 Strengthening the cooperat-		Effect .Level of management	Impact .Profits level
ives to help them to fulfil their	districts	techniques used	to the cooper atives
role in	.No of staff,	Membership	
marketing and		of the co-	.Credit
credit manage-	members and	operative	manage-
ment	managers trained	societies	ment
		.Marketing methods	
5.1.2 Conduct study tours in		.Response for and evalua-	.Adapta tion
the districts	tours	tion of the outcome from	
	. No of study	the study	regional
	tours	tours by the members .Replication if any	

Objective 6: Provision of Credit Facilities
Input 6.1: Strengthening business and credit management in the

two districts to be implemented by KWFT and KGGCU.

OUTPUT INDICATORS

Activities	Implementation	Effect	Impact
6.1.1 Training in	. No of individual	. New	.Profit-
business management	groups trained	business ventures	tability
6.1.2 Training in	.No of individual	Repayment	.Profit-
credit management	s and groups trained	rate	ability
		.No of	
		individuals and groups requesting	
		for credit	
6.1.3 Provision	. No of groups	. No of group	s . Income
of credits	to benefit	and indivi-	gene-
to small	from the	duals	rating
holders	credits	using	activi-
through		credits	ties
pilot	.Manual for		
scheme	the credit	.Effectiven-	
	programme	ess of the	
		revolving fund	income

Objective 7: Undertake Agricultural Research in the project Area

Input 7.1 : Control and Eradication of pests
OUTPUT INDICATORS

	ities Impl Integrated		Effect .Reduction on	Impact Yield
	pest manage ment for food crops	for pest	pest influence on food	
7.1.2	Integrated tsetse pest management		Reduction in tsetse population	No of upgraded animals kept in the districts Movement of livestock into formerly tsetse infested areas
7.1.3	Socio- economic studies	.No of consultancies awarded	.Relevance of study results	New activities identified for the project

Objective 8: Provision of Special Financing Facility
Input 8.1: New Sub-projects

OUTPUT INDICATORS _______

Activity 8.1.1 Identification of projects sub pronew investidentified being ment opportunities during the project period

servation

Implementation Effect

sub projects being incorporated into the main project

Objective 9: Pilot nutrition improvement to benefit 3,000 women Input 9.1: Improve nutritional status of the beneficiaries. OUTPUT INDICATORS

Activity Implementation Effect Impact
9.1.1 Improving the .No of women quality and groups included protein content in the project adopting of diet in diet of rural people through improved cultivation of traditional vegetables and pulses and through effective food pre-

new methods .Nutritional status of

the families

Impact

.Acreage of traditional food crops

3.14 With the indicators identified by various project activities, the next stage is to establish a data base to be used to follow up each of the indicators. The data base for monitoring performance of KKDDP will require acquisition and management of baseline data, keeping accurate records on project activities and outcomes and retrieval and analysis of relevant existing evaluative surveys. Part 4 of this report addresses itself to data management for the proposed M & E system.

IV. DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT FOR KKDDP M&E SYSTEM

A. Required Data

4.1 The monitoring and evaluation system proposed for KKDDP requires data that are related to the activities and objectives of the project. Four sets of data will be required to manage the proposed M & E system. These include baseline data; data relating to monitoring implementation; data for monitoring effects; and those relating to monitoring of indicators of impact of the effects of the project activities.

B. Baseline Data

- 4.2 Baseline data is of fundamental necessity in establishment of an M & E system. It provides the state of the art of "before the project" status. The baseline data for KKDDP has to answer questions relating to such variables as agricultural production, livestock husbandry, income generating activities, labour situation, fishery production, nutritional status of the beneficiary, nature and extent of the extension services in the districts, input utilization and participation of women in the development process in the districts.
- 4.3 Answers to these set of questions will provide baseline information and statistics for comparative purposes during the implementation process of the project. It should be noted that baseline data should be of acceptable quality and closely linked to the project goals and objectives.
- 4.4. For the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of KKDDP, the baseline data has been provided through a survey conducted in the CBS clusters in the two districts. This survey collected and collated data on various aspects of socio-economic status of the population in the two districts. Data collected included household assets, expenditures, crop production and sales, soil conservation and group participation. Specific additional variables which were needed to generate baseline indicators include credit availability and utilization; cropping techniques; farmers' response to activities under the project; fisheries indicators; women groups and activities; information cooperatives; bee-keeping and drought animals; and indicators on community participation. The questionnaires which were designed to generate information on these variables are shown in Annex III. The results are contained in the CBS KKDDP Baseline Report of 1989.
- 4.5 The existing evaluative surveys which were used to generate baseline data for KKDDP include the following:
 - i) Household Budget Survey, 1981/82
 - ii) Survey of Social Indicators, 1982
 - iii) National Child Nutrition Survey, (3) 1982
 - iv) Agricultural Production Survey, 1986/87
 - v) National Child Nutrition Survey, (4) 1987
 - vi) Literacy Survey, 1988

4.6 The data generated from these surveys, supplemented with existing data on complementary activities in the districts, provided information base for subsequent monitoring and evaluation of the activities under the project.

Data for Monitoring Implementation

- 4.7 Data for monitoring implementation of project activities emanates basically from the project implementation records of inputs and outputs. They relate to a careful recording of whether inputs (material, funds, personnel, etc) are being made available; whether they are utilized effectively; whether support facilities are being supplied as planned; whether the farmers or fishermen are being provided with necessary inputs; whether the inputs are used; and whether the credits are being used for the purpose for which they were provided.
- 4.8 At the stage of generating monitoring indicators of implementation, sophisticated data analysis is not necessary. The information may be in the form of progress reports, input records, output records, financial statements and physical outcomes from the project. These reports should be designed for rapid desk analysis. A proper record keeping and use of this type of data is very essential. Annex IV shows examples of proforma for keeping such records.

D. Data for Monitoring Effects

- 4.9 Data for monitoring effects will be generated through recording of events and outcomes at each of the district level. Each district Line Ministry should keep track of the activities of the project component under their purview and keep accurate and consistent records. Under the National Monitoring and Evaluation System by the MPND, questionnaires have been designed to follow closely activities under all development projects (Manual on M & E system, MPND, July, 1989).
- 4.10 In addition to systematic recording, data for monitoring effects are generated through simple annual surveys designed to produce specific statistics that may be needed for monitoring the project effects. These surveys should be cost-effective and if possible, could be included in the main CBS surveys in the districts.

E. Data for Assessing Impact

4.11 Data for monitoring impact of the project activities are necessary for evaluation of the effectiveness of the various project components. In addition to data derived for monitoring of implementation and effects, impact data, which is also used for evaluation of project activities, would require extra information to enable the evaluators to establish what part of the changes occuring in the project area can be attributed to

- activities under KKDDP; and to assess how far the uses of the project inputs might have generated better results.
- 4.12 The data for impact monitoring include the extent of employment, income generated, profitability to the receipients, rates of adoption of new methods of production, quality of living index and social well being of the beneficiaries
- 4.13 The use of modules in the national surveys carried out by CBS could be used to capture specific aspects of the on-going activities under the project. Other sources of data for impact monitoring would come from evaluative surveys carried out by CBS, individual line ministries and non-governmental organizations operating within the project area. The project officers may also conduct simple surveys within the project area to generate information for project evaluation. Another source of data for impact evaluation to be tapped under KKDDP project would be to encourage the beneficiaries themselves to keep statistics on production, income, etc. The responsibility of organizing acquisition of evaluative data for this project will rest with the DPO of each district.

F. Implementing Ministries and Agencies

- 4.14 Office of the President: The Office of the President (OP) currently undertakes bi-annual monitoring of the project status based on the project information sheets submitted by the Headquarters of the Line Ministries. This system is closely linked to the Monitoring Information System of the MPND. The M & E system proposed for KKDD project would constitute an important input to information needs for the project monitoring system at the OP. The direct involvement of OP in the KKDDP will be through the district administration and GTI.
- 4.15 The Office of the District Commissioner will be in charge of overall administrative and policy guidance for the operations of the project. GTI will ensure that the training component of the project is implemented and focused to reach the project beneficiaries.
- 4.16 Ministry of Planning and National Development: The MPND is in the process of developing a National Monitoring and Evaluation System. Illustrative manual has been prepared by the Ministry and will be put into operation in all districts in due course. The design of an M & E system for KKDDP has been made to be consistent with the National Monitoring and Evaluation System of the MPND. Other evaluative reporting systems which exist in the MPND include, Monitoring and Information System, District Infrastructure Inventory, and District Development Plans.
- 4.17 Under the MPND the following offices will be instrumental in the implementation of the M & E system for KKDDP:
- i) Provincial Planning Office The PPO will be in charge of carrying out, at specific intervals, studies to evaluate the

- impact of the project using short term consultants as may be required. Currently, the office of the PPO has serious constraints in terms of personnel and support facilities. It is therefore emphasized that this office should be strengthened by provision of a planning officer, who can be trained in data analysis and report preparation. In addition, the office requires logistical support such as vehicle and operating expenses. These are basic requirements to ensure proper operation of the proposed M & E system.
- ii) District Development Monitoring Unit (DDMU) This will consist of senior economist, a planning officer and support staff. It is to be established within the MPND. Its role will be to monitor the performance and progress of the project according to the Annual Work Plans, budget allocation and disbursement. The PPO will submit to it quarterly project monitoring reports. Steps should be taken immediately to formalize or set this Unit at the MPND headquarters. It will have to work in close liaison with the Ministry of Reclamation, Development of Arid, Semi-Arid and Wasteland (MRDASAW).
- iii) Central Bureau of Statistics The CBS will be the main source for evaluative data on the project impact. It is proposed that arrangement should be made to plug modules on specific aspects of the project to the main CBS surveys in the two districts.
- 4.18 Ministry of Reclamation and Development of Arid and Semi-Arid and Wasteland (MRSAW): This Ministry will be directly responsible for the execution of the KKDDP. It will ensure that all administrative, financial and operational aspects of the project are undertaken as scheduled. Since the Ministry was only established recently, close collaboration will be maintained with the MPND to ensure smooth take-off of the activities under the project.
- 4.19 Other Implementing Ministries: Other implementing ministries include MOA, MLD, MCD and Ministry of National Resources Development (MNRD). These ministries have indicated, at both the headquarters and the district levels, that they already undertake certain amount of recording of selected indicators to follow-up the progress and performance of their activities. For instance, the Ministry of Agriculture has a well developed system for monitoring and evaluating the performance of Natural Extention Programme. Fisheries Department of the MNRD keeps regular records on fish production and activities of the fishermen. The proposed KKDD Monitoring and Evaluation system aims to work within these established data collection systems in the implementing ministries.
- 4.20 KGGCU, KWFT and ICIPE/KARI: These agencies will implement specific components or sub-components of the project as discussed in part 5 of this report. They will submit reports on their progress and performance to the DPO and also semi-annual technical and financial report to the Ministry of Reclamation

Arid and Semi Arid and Wastelands (MRASAW).

G. Information Flow

- 4.21 Individual line ministries at the district level will be responsible for implementation of various activities under the project components. Each implementing line ministry will monitor closely activities for which it is responsible. The DPO will ensure that each line ministry is implementing planned actions in order to realize the project objectives. The DPO will further ensure that necessary inputs and support facilities are made available to the implementing line ministries in time.
- 4.22 Data and information collected and recorded on particular project activities, by the line ministries, will be sent to the District Programme Officer (DPO) to be collated. The DPO will then forward the collated information, about the project activities to the District Executive Committee (DEC) for discussion. If, however, the DPO detects a problem that needs to be resolved at activity level, the DPO will forward the information to the Project Action Group (PAG) for further consideration before it is sent to the DEC. At times, the PAG may forward information to the DDC through the DDO if an action has to be taken which does not need discussions by the DEC.
- 4.23 Having discussed issues raised by the DDO/DPU, the DEC presents the project status to DDC which reviews the progress of the project based on the indicators submitted to it from the DEC and the DDO. At this stage the DDC might decide that certain actions need to be taken to improve the implementation of the project activities. These actions will be relayed through the DC to the district line ministries to take necessary measures. The DDC may also identify that some actions need to be taken up by the line ministries at the headquarters. In such cases, the information is forwarded by the DC direct to the headquarters. If, on the other hand, the action requires more evaluation, the DDC will forward this information to the Office of the Provincial Planning Officer (PPO) for further analysis and onward transmission to the District Development Monitoring Unit (DDMU) in the MPND which in turn evaluates the problems and discusses necessary actions with the Line Ministries.
- 4.24 The agreed actions are relayed to the district line ministries through their respective headquarters. Once the district line ministries initiate actions on any given component of the project, the looping system described above retroactively starts to operate.
- 4.25 It should be noted that the information flow under the KKDDP M & E system is designed such that, as long as the project operates with no serious problems, the system would be self-sustaining within the district. Problems can be identified and resolved within the district without necessarily involving the line ministry headquarters or the MPND. If, however, fundamental problems are detected such as the need for change in the project

design, policy changes or reallocation of resources, then the system loops outside the district borders for resolutions of the problems. Figure 2 attempts to show the feed forward and backward linkage of the proposed system.

FIG 2. INFORMATION FLOW PLAN FOR M & E SYSTEM FOR K.K.D.D.P LINE MINISTRY HEADQUARTERS M.P.N.D. (D.D.M.U.) P.P.O. (P.M.E.C.) DISTRICT LINE MINISTRIES D.D.O. (D.P.U.) D.D.C. PROJECT COMPONENTS D.E.C. P.A.G. PROJECT ACTIVITIES D.P.O. L M W 1989

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED M & E SYSTEM

A. Responsibility for Implementation

5.1 Each of the line ministries and participating agencies will be responsible for implementation of the project components under their purview. They will ensure that the programme of work is prepared and discussed ready for implementation before the beginning of each financial year.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Frequency

- 5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of KKDDP will consist of very specific stages for data acquisition, information recording, reporting and evaluation of the project performance. The following stages will be followed:
- i) Baseline Survey This will be carried out once during the first year of the project by the Central Bureau of Statistics. It will aim at providing information on baseline indicators to be used for subsequent monitoring and evaluation of the project activities.
- monitoring. It will be done on continuous basis by the line ministries and implementing agencies. It will involve continuous recording of on-going activities under each of the project components. The officers responsible for each of these components will maintain the data and information on the activities related to selected indicators. DPO will ensure that appropriate formats are used to record such information.
- Bi-annual Reports Bi-annual progress report would, apart from providing the quantitative physical and financial achievements against target, include information on the characteristics of the beneficiaries, in particular, their income level, efficiency of district administration, community participation in the project activities, responses of the beneficiaries and other indicators that would be used to assess the effectiveness of project performance. The DPO will prepare this report, assisted by the district heads of the implementing ministries and agencies. The bi-annual report will be discussed at the DDC and also presented to IFAD.
- iv) Evaluation of Implementation This will be done on annual basis. The responsibility of evaluating implementation of the project will rest with the the Provincial Planning Officer (PPO). Indicators used will be similar to those contained in the biannual progress report and the results will be presented and discussed in the annual implementation review workshop for the two districts. The workshops will include implementing agencies and the project participants. Possibility of awarding prices to those agencies whose components are progressing as scheduled will be worked out by the PPO.

- v) Mid-Term Review -This will be carried out in the third year of the project to assess achievements, constraints, design modifications that may be required and design of additional project sub-components. Mid-term review/evaluation report including conclusions and recommendations will be the responsibility of MRDASAW working with DDMU, in collaboration with PPO and DDO. The Review will use extensively information generated from the M & E system and baseline information to provide a benchmark for evaluation.
- vi) Project Completion Report The scope and timing of project completion report of KKDDP will be determined during the final year of the project.
- 5.3 Review and evaluation of activities under this project is important in order to understand its achievements and constraints, as well as understanding sources of problems of constraints. The review and evaluation will include a close assessment of the district administration's operations and performance; the ascertaining of beneficiaries reached in terms of number and poverty; a review of input supply and credit operations and their impact on women; an evaluation of pilot nutrition, water harvesting, and women's credit; and the usage of special financing facility. Other areas to be considered include impact of research on the beneficiaries and monitoring closely factors related to environmental conservation in the project area.

C. Report Schedule by Agencies

5.4 Figure 3 provides indication of the types of reports and the frequency for which they are to be produced by the various implementing agencies. It should be pointed out that a break in the flow of this reporting schedule may result into a collapse of operation of the proposed system for M & E. It is also important that the organizations receiving the reports i.e. GOK, World Bank/IFAD should respond promptly to the observed issues related to the project operations.

FIG. 3 : REPORTING SCHEDULE BY AGENCIES

MINISTRY/ AGENCY	COMPONENT/ ACTIVITY	TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF REPORT- ING		RECEIVING ORGANIZAT- ION
1.MPND	1.Support facilities	Quarterly progress report by PPO	.DDMU established .Planning Officer assigned to PPO's Office .No of projects monitored	- MRDASAW/IFAD/ World Bank DC
	2. Training of participants		Number of participants trained Specialised training received	MRDASAW/IFAD/ World Bank DC
- Commission	3.Special Financing Facility	Bi-annual Report by PPO	.Number of sub-projects identified	MRDASAW IFAD/World Bank DC
			New projects being incor- porated into the main project	
2.MOA	1.Crop Bulking Multiplicat ion		.No of nurse- ries and bulking plots established	MRDASAW, MPND DC
			.Rate of adoption	
			.No of multiple cation super- visors trained	
	2.Agricultural Extension		.No of small scale farmers women and	MRDASAW, MPND DC

farmers groups reached through extension services

. No of farmers trained

3. Nutrition Quarterly . Adoption of MRDASAW, MPND Improvement Report by new methods MCSS DC District

Nutritionist

. Hectarage of traditional food crops

. Quality of diet

4. Animal traction DAO

Quarterly . No of farmers MRDASAW report by trained MPND,DC

. No of farmers using ploughs

.Area cultivated

scale report by Irrig-DAO ation

5. Small Quarterly . Completion of MRDASAW, irrigation MPND, DC design

> . Hectares under irrigation

> . Workplan for the studies of new irrigation schemes

6.Soil Quarterly Conser- Report by vation DAO

.Size of catch ment protected

MRDASAW MPND, DC

.No. of water concentrating structures built

			water-fed agricultural activities	
3.MOLD	1. Improved breeding of goats	Report by	.No of improved bucks	MRDASAW, MPND, DC
		DSRO	.No of members trained	
			.Quality of small stock	
			.No of improved livestock kept	
		Quarterly report by DLO and DBO	No of groups/ individuals trained on improved bee- keeping	MRDASAW, MPND, DC
			.Hives supplied per district	
			.Honey production	
4.MNRD	1.Fisheries Develop ment	Quarterly Report by CFO	.No of fishermen trained	MRDASAW, MPND, DC
*			.No of boats built and maintained	
-			.Quantity of fish landed	
5.MOCD	1.Streng- G thening r business and	report by	.No of Groups/ individuals trained	MRDASAW/ MPND
	manage	KGGCU field officers	.No of groups/ individuals benefitting credits	
			.Repayment rates	

.Hectarage of water-fed

7.ICIPE 1.Control and eradication of pests	Bi-annual progress reports to DPO by ICIPE Coordinator	.Workplan for pest control .Reduction in tsetse population .No of graded animals being introduced in the districts	MRDASAW MRST PPO
8.MRDASAW	Bi-annual reports prepared by the DPO Annual eva- luation reports to be prepared in collabo- ration with PPO	Effectiveness of project performance Effectiveness of the project performance in the two districts as compared to overall provincial performance	DDC MPND IFAD/ World Bank PMEC MPND IFAD/ World Bank DC
	Mid-term project review prepared in collaboration with DDMU and PPO	Project achieve- ments Constraints Design of additional sub-components	MPND DC IFAD/ World Bank
	Project completion Report to be arranged in consultation with MPND	Overall project impact	GOK IFAD

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Monitoring and Evaluation

- 6.1 This report maintains that there should be explicit distinction between monitoring and evaluation. Their functions are, however, related and they form an essential tool for analysising data and producing information for decision making.
- 6.2 Monitoring focuses on making available information and utilization of that information to enable the project managers to assess the progress being achieved. It assesses whether the project activities are being implemented as originally envisaged.
- 6.3 Evaluation on the other hand assesses the overall project effects and their impact on the beneficiaries. It is concerned with the information generated from both within and outside the project area. Evaluation aims to determine whether the project objectives set in terms of expected outputs, effects and impact are being realized. It is a process for determining systematically and objectively the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of the project activities in light of its goals.
- 6.4 Monitoring and Evaluation are separated by their objectives, reference periods, requirements for comparative analysis and primary users. In spite of this distinction, there are however, common features which highlight the relationship between them. In many cases, the same data collection and analysis system will be used for both. The indicators for monitoring may be included in the range of information required for evaluation. The monitoring of the project may itself reveal such significant departures from expectation that it calls for an interim internal evaluation

B. M & E Framework for KKDDP-

- 6.5 The aims for monitoring and evaluation of KKDDP are first, to monitor the progress and performance of the activities specified under the project; and second, to evaluate the impact of the project in terms of its stated targets and objectives.
- 6.6 The M & E system proposed in this report derives from selection of various types of critical indicators which relate to each of the activities under the project components. The selected indicators would be used to review the progress and performance of the activities as designed in the project document.
- 6.7 Identification of the critical indicators to be utilized in monitoring and evaluation of KKDDP will require that for each of the component or sub-component of the project, the information on indicator used, type of indicator, level of dissaggregation and source of data be clearly defined. It will also be necessary that a strong baseline data bank be established at the beginning

of project implementation.

6.8 It is proposed in the report that the organization of data and information relating to the activities to be monitored under the project will be based on identification of specific objectives; project inputs and outputs; and project activities. The report attempts to identify project objectives, inputs, outputs and activities and relating them to specific critical indicators that would be used to monitor the performance of each of the activities in terms of implementation, effects and impact.

C. Training Needs

- 6.9 For effective implementation of the proposed M & E system in Kwale and Kilifi Districts, concerted efforts will have to be made during the first year of the project to undertake short term training on the following areas:
 - i) One week training seminar on the conceptual aspects of the proposed monitoring and evaluation system for the two districts.
 - ii) Training on design of forms for data and information acquisition at different levels. This could be organized for three days in each district
 - iii) Two months of training on data process and preliminary analysis. This will include basic instructions on use of micro-computer for data analysis.
 - iv) One week intensive training on report preparation and information dissemination per district.
- 6.10 It is recommended that a short term technical expert should be recruited under the project to deal specifically with the areas identified above. This task will require that a qualified person who is also familiar with project monitoring and data analysis be posted to work with the staff of the two districts for period not exceeding three man months. He will work in close consultation with the office of the PPO and GTI.

D. Recommendations

- 6.11 Institutional support and strengthening managerial capacity at the district level will be a fundamental threshold in ensuring effective implementation of KKDDP. It is therefore recommended that the following issues be considered:
 - i) The MRDASAW should take immediate action to ensure that all components of the project are budgeted for and are implemented by the relevant agencies.

- ii) District Planning System in each district should be strengthened in terms of provision of technical support, training on project management and provision of operating expenses and support facilities. Each district should establish PAG to work in close liaison with DPO and DEC.
 - Development should undertake to establish DDMU which will be charged with overall coordination of M & E activities by the Line Ministries in the districts.
- iv) For effective implementation of the proposed M & E system, it is necessary that the conceptual issues raised in this report are clearly understood by the project managers at both the district and headquarter levels.
- v) It is important that a strong data base be established at the district level including baseline data, data relating to monitoring implementation, data for monitoring effects, and those relating to indicators of impact.
- vi) Each line ministry and implementing agency will, in close collaboration with the DPO, take direct responsibility of keeping records and statistics needed for monitoring and evaluation of the components for which it is responsible.
- vii) Training for effective implementation of the proposed M & E system will need to be undertaken during the first year of the project. This will include short term training seminars, training on questionnaire design, data processing and analysis and report writting. It is proposed that a short term technical expert be recruited and posted to the Coast Province for three man-months to organize and initiate training exercise.

F. Conclusion

6.12 The lack of systematic Monitoring and Evaluation System for rural development project has been a great concern to the Government. So far, no firm system exists to monitor and evaluate the progress and performance of various rural development programmes. It is for this reason that the current efforts to develop a system for KKDDP falls within the overall Government wishes and objectives.

6.13 The Government strategy of District Focus for Rural Development generates substantial volumes of data and information both at the district and central levels. This information could be readily analysed and be brought to bear on the design of rural

development programmes. The success of the implementation of M & E system for KKDDP will therefore, depend to a large extent on how much it will closely be woven within the framework of the existing district institutional framework.

ANNEX I: ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS Government of Kenya - Office of the President IFAD - International Fund for Agriculture Development - District Focus Programme DFP PPO - Provincial Planning Office (r) KKDDP- Kwale Kilifi District Development Project MPND - Ministry of Planning and National Development MOA - Ministry of Agriculture - Ministry of Livestock Development MLD MCD - Ministry of Cooperative Development MCSS - Ministry of Culture and Social Services MOH - Ministry of Health MNRD - Ministry of Natural Resources Development MRST - Ministry of Research, Science and Technology MRDASAW- Ministry of Reclamation, and Development of Arid and Semi-Arid and Wasteland KGGCU-Kenya Grain Growers Cooperative Uion M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation CBS - Central Bureau of Statistics ASAL - Arid and Semi-Arid Lands RDF - Rural Development Fund EEC - European Economic Community MM - Man Months DPO - District Programme Officer - District Executive Committee DEC PAG - Project Action Group DDC - District Development Committee DPU - District Planning Unit DC - District Commissioner PMEC - Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee DDMU - District Development Monitoring Unit GTI - Government Training Institute DAO District Agricultural Officer DCO - District Crop Officer

DHEO - District Home Economics Officer

DIO - District Irrigation Officer

DAPO - District Animal Production Officer DSRO - District Small Ruminant Officer

DBO - District Bee Officer

CFO - Chief Fisheries Officer
ICIPE - International Centre of Insects Physiology and Ecology

KARI - Kenya Agricultural Research Institute

KWFT - Kenya Women Finance Trust

Project Area - Kwale and Kilifi Districts

Fiscal Year - 1st July -30th June

ANNEX II: TARGET BENEFICIARIES

TIVITIES	TARGET BENEFICIAL		TOTAL	OUTPUT INDICATORS	INSTITUTION/ OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR
	KWALE	KILIFI	TOTAL		COLLECTING INFORMATION
1. Training 'Mo. of persons)	*	*	10,000	* Effectiveness of District Level management of Project Activities	GTI DPO
2.Crop bulking/ Itiplication _o.of Farmers)	8,700	11,300	20,000	* Area planted with Improved crop	DAG
				* No.of Nursaries and bulking plots	
3. Training and Nomonstration Mponent THO. of Women)	1,500	1,500	3,000	* Improved nutritional status of the beneficiaries	DHEO
Animal Tractionmponent (No.of Farmers)	*	*	2,200 -	* Increased cultivated Area Additional Income Generated	DAPO
5. Upgrading and sales of Improved Goats d Sheep wo of Farmers)	*	*	3,400	* Weight Gain Increased off take * Increased milk production * Increased Income	DAPO DRO
Bee-keeping Activities (No.of Farmers)	*	ŧ	1,500	* Increased Honey yield * Increased Income	D80
7. Irrigation and Water Harvesting component o. of Farmers)	*	*	1,000	* Improved Management of Irrigation Schemes * Efficient Water Harvesting Techniques	DIO
Using Fishing ndling Depots (No. of Fishermen)	*	*	400	* High Revenue * Increased Fish catch	CFO
Sales of Boats and Accesseries (No.of Fishermen)	£	ŧ	500	* Increased Profitability	CFO
Combined Activities (Total No.of Prneficiaries)	14,000	15,000	29,000	* Improved Social Welfare	PPO DPO DOMU

^{*} District targets not indicated

CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BASELINE SURVEY 1989- HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND LOAN.

ENUMERATOR.
SUPERVISOR.
DISTRICT.
DATE.

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K K	нотец	34	
PR	- 6	35	
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	LACK OF EXTN.	40	- 5
	OTHER	41	

col. 10.22- 41	col. 11	col. 13
	urity	1=A.F.C.
1=yes	nere to obtain	2=COOP Society
2=no	3=does not like repayment terms	3=bank/other fin.inst.
	4=dint pay prev. loan	4=KGGCU
Col. 21	5=process too long	5=Money lenders
1=purchase land.	6=applied but failed	6=family relative
2=build&const.	7=used own resources	7=GOK/DDC
commercial	8=not interested	8=other NGOS
3=build&const.	9=does not know	0=N/A
4=purchase machinery	NO.	
5=purchase of livestock	stock	
-6=purhase of crop inputs	inputs	
7-ron four dans land		

7=gen.farm development 8=other farm credit 9=non farm credit U=n/a

DEVELOPMENT BASELINE SURVEY - 1989 EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL

KWAKIL 2.

DIST- RICT EDUCATION LAST YEAR 8 9 10 11 12 1	ON:- TE ITE R e.g or boa	T. RENT LAST 20 21 22	PAID MONTH 23 24	CLOTH&FOOT WEAR LAST MONTH 27 28 29 30 3
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			-	
NUMBER OF L				
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	HARAMBEI CONTRIBU MOST RECUNTRIBU IN UMBER	EXPENDITITURES ON:- EDUCATION LARGE ITE YEAR - 3 PARAMBEE CONTRIBUTION MOST RECENTLY HARAMBEE LAST WHERE LAST WONTH A3 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 5 NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK NUMBER OF BAIRY DAIRY IMPROVED OXEN PROPROMED TRANSFER TO GOAT IMPROVED OXEN FOR 79 50 81 32 83 84 85 86 8	EXPENDITITURES ON:- (KSHS)	EXPENDITITURES ON:- (KSHS) EDUCATION LARGE ITEMS LST. RENT PAID TRANSFER TO LAST MONTH RT LAST MONTH REKTILIZER/ MANURE REATILIZER/ MANURE REATILIZER/ MANURE RAST MONTH LAST SEASON LAST SEASON LAST SEASON LAST SEASON LAST SEASON RAST MONTH RT LAST MO

6=Firewood only 5=Charcoal only

O= I and less/squatters

4=Firewood/Char

5=0ver 50 4 = 2I - 50

6=IO to 20 5=4 to IO 4=2 to 4 3=I

7=0ver 20

coal

3=Electricity 2=Gas only

Only

I=Kerosene Only

I=Nothing 2=Up to IO 3=II-20

I=0.5 2=0.5

to I acre & less acres

I=Yes

O=No

CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BASELINE SURVEY-1989. GROP PRODUCTION AND SALES

ENUMERATOR.....SUPERVISOR.....DISTRICT......

CLUSTER H/HOLD R DIST NUMBER NUMBER RICT

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THINOT CO.	CASEWNUT	MANGOES/CITRUS	BANANAS	TOBACCO	SUGAR CANE	RICE	HISHIS	GROUNDNUTS	GREEN GRAMS	SWEET POTATO	BEANS	COWPEAS	CASSAVA	SORGHUM/MILLET	MAIZE	*********	CROP NAME
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*			DI NOGCO	Min.	2= NGO 3=Over production		Col. 15	O= Squatter/No land	6=Over acre	to 4 a	2=0,5 to I acre 3=I to 2 acres	s than	Col. 14		I= Yes	Col, I2, I3 & I5	

CLUSTER

H/HOLD NUMBER

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DIST

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CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BASE LINE SURVEY - 1989
SOIL CONSERVATION AND GROUP PARTICIPATION

					HHBDU	ا		7	CUT	
	32	FISHING CO-OP		21	DO YOU PRACTIC E IRRIGATION.			5	SNI	
T	33	G FARMERS		13	GPRINK- LER/ HOSE PIPE IRRIG			11	FANYA	
+	CO #h	HAMPICEPTI S FARMERS GROUP		63	BOTTLE			12	TERRACC ES, BENCH	(5)
	35	S WATER GROUP		24	CHANGE IRRIG- ATION			13	GRADED TERRACC ES.	
	36	SOIL CONSER- VATION GROUP		13		- AREDING		14	MANUKE	
	37	RANCHIN G GROUP		26	OF WATER CATCH- MENT	1		15	COMPOST	55
	38	P GROUP		27	FISHING VESSEL OWNED	TYPEE		16	ING WGCCH-	
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U	. 40	BEE- KEEPING GROUP		1	LAST MONTH KGS.	QUANTY		18	FOREST	
	41	GOAT GEEPING GROUP	8		FISH IN KSHS.	VALUE		19	GABBION	בהפרא
	42	STORAGE ARRANGE- HENTS FOR			33 p	TYPE OF		20		PLOUGHING
	3= Trap 4= Others 9= N/A	3=Kard 0=None col. 28 I= Nets 2= Hooks	2=Canoes	Col. 27	I=Roof catchment 2=Pool/Shallow well 3=Jobias	OHNO Col. 26	Cols 21-25,32-41		I=Own holding 2=Communal Holding 9= N/A	Cols 10-20
3=20-50 Kmc b=N,	than	I=Sell direct to consumer 2=Keep in refriger ation shades 3=Smoking 9=N/A	Cols. 42	6= Others 9= N/A	I= Shark 2= Omena 3= Tewa 4= Oys 5= Tilapia	Col 3I	4	9=N/A	2= 50/ 200/-(3=200/ 500/- 4=500/ 1000/- 5=1000/ 5000/-	Col 30

CENTRAL BL AU OF STATISTICS MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BASELINE SURVEY-1989. GROUP MEMBERSHIP.

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WILD LIFE PROB- LEM			_	_	26			FROM GOK	GRA
		_			27			S	NTS
RECORD KEEPIN PROBLE			_		28			OK	RE
RECORD KEEPING PROBLEM	-				29				RECEIVED GRANTS RECEIVE
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	48	MARKET- ING PROBLEM
COLS	49	MONEY PROBLEM
COLS 40-53	50,	LEADER- SHIP PROBLEM
	51	ACCES TO SEED PROBLEM
	52	ACCES TO CHEM PROBLEM
	53	DO YOU OPERATE BANK ACCOUNT

-MONEY LENDING SHOP KEEPING HANDICRAFTS STEER REARING GOAT/SHEEP FARMING DIARY FARMING BEE KEEPING POULTRY FOOD/CASH CROP

FARMING 3=ONCE A MONTH 2=FORTNIGHTLY COL. 39 5=LOCAL ELITE 4=DSDO OFFICER 1=EXEC COMMITTE 1=ONCE A WEEK 3=CHIEF 2=GEN.MEETING

Ø=OTHERS SPECIFY

K K D D P HONITORING PROGRAMME

M&E 1.:STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

DATE.....

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M&E2:AGRICULTURAL SECTOR.

DATE.....

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Annex IV:

KKDDP MONITORING PROGRAMME

MAE 3: LIVESTOCK SECTOR

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N&E4:FISHERIES, COOPERATIVES AND CREDIT MANAGEMENT

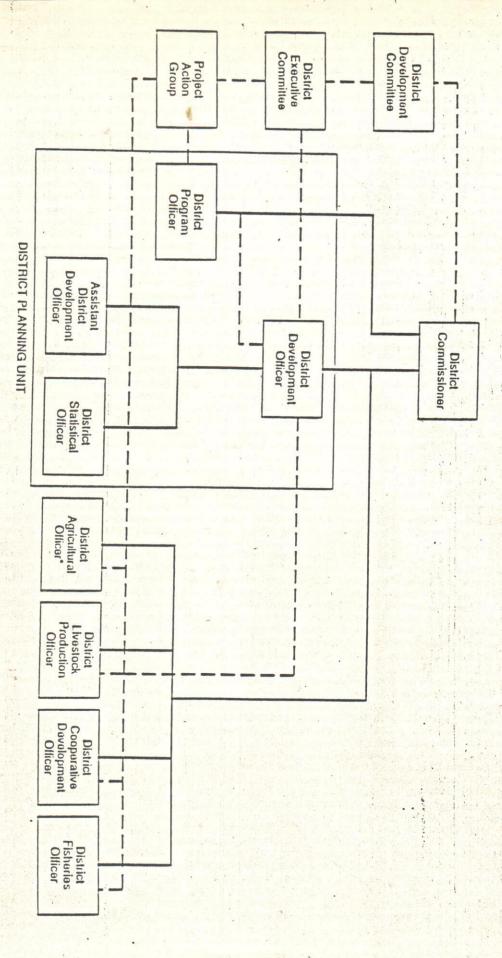
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KENYA KWALE AND KILIFI DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT Organizational Structure



Denotes hierarchical relationship

Denotes linkage and coordination

*For nutrition component with District Health Officer and District Social Officer.

SOURCE: KKNNP STAFF APPRAIST

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ANNEX VI : LIST OF OFFICIALS MET

NAIROBI

- 1. Okwirry - Ministry of Agriculture F. Kalikandar - Ministry of Agriculture
- 3.
- J.W. Gachanga Ministry of Agriculture
 Wanjahya Ministry of Livestock Development 4.
- G.N. Mbate 5. - Ministry of Planning & National Development J.O. Otieno 6.
- 7. Akatch S.O. Central Bureau of Statistica 8. C.N. Wamwea Ministry of Cooperative Development
- 9. W.W. Kimani

COAST PROVINCE

- 10. J.E. Echasa Provincial Planning Officer
 11. Z.A. Onyiego Asst. Provincial Planning Officer
- 12. D.E. Kihara - Government Training Institute
- 13. C.S. Nzioka 14. V.B. Wanjiku

KWALE DISTRICT

- 15. H. Ajuang' - District Development Officer
- 16. S.A. Nyamanga District Programme Officer
- 17. M.B. Mwova - District Livestock Production Officer
- 18. M.M. Maina - Animal Production Officer
- B.O. Omolo 19. - Fisheries Officer
- 20. N.M. Mukhwesi District Cooperative Officer
- 21. K. Nyambu - IFAD Project Coordinator - Agriculture Office
- A.H.S. Mranja Senior Fisheries Officer

KILIFI DISTRICT

- 23. J.M. Rondo District Programme Officer
 24. N.R. Kagan Fisheries Officer

- 25. M.G. Wambua District Livestock Production Officer 26. M.K. Tenai District Cooperative Officer
- 27. D.G. Kingori District Agricultural Officer 28. D.K. Ndungu District Extension Officer

ANNEX VI

KWALE-KILIFI DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

TERMS OF REFERENCE*

General

- 1. On or about 1st July, 1989, you will, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and National Development and other ministries involved in the implementation of Kwale and Kilifi District Development Project, initiate a study to fully define the monitoring and evaluation system for the project.
- 2. Your assignment will be carried out in close liaison with the baseline studies being carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics, to ensure consistency of the monitoring and evaluation system with the basic project objectives and basic indicators to be measured at specific intervals.

Task: Monitoring and Evaluation System

- 3. Your task will be to develop a monitoring and evaluation system which will fit into the GOK reporting system and will be sustainable after the completion of the project.
- 4. After a careful study of the project document, you will identify, in close consultation with the ministries concerned, the key indicators which will be used to measure the achievement and impacts of the project both in terms of physical output and its effects on the target beneficiaries. Indicators should be selected in such a way to measure both the quantitative as well as the qualitative impacts of the project.
- 5. Upon decision on indicators you will classify them into two groups, those to be measured through the regular reporting system, and those to be measured through special studies. For the latter you will provide indication of the timing of the studies.

^{*}This report was prepared by Mr. L.M. Wasonga and Prof.C.M. Mutiso on Consultancy Services to IFAD/GOK.

- 6. You will hold discussions with the concerned ministries to establish their ongoing monitoring and evaluation system or the reporting system in the case of those without formal monitoring and evaluation system. You will also establish the linkage of the central system with the Districts and evaluate the effectiveness of the system and its consistency with DFP. You will also establish the linkage of the central system with the Districts and evaluate the effectiveness of the system and its consistency with DFP.
- 7. You will obtain and review the respective ministries reporting format, as well as the periodicity of reports.
- 8. You will carry out similar operations, as described in paras 6 and 7 above, in the two districts of Kwale and Kilifi.
- 9. On the basis of your analysis and synthesis of the information obtained on paras 5-9 above, and considering the objectives of the project and broad frame of monitoring and evaluation contained in the appraisal report, you will carefully define the monitoring and evaluation system, and the reporting formats both for the different line agencies and for the District Programme Officer.
- 10. In addition to specifying the periodicity of reports and the centre of responsibility, you will indicate the flow of reports through the District, Province and Headquarters to the cooperating institutions and IFAD.
- 11. The system to be proposed should ensure a two-way communication and an appropriate mechanism for feed-back.

Task: Impact Evaluation Arrangements

- 12. The Provincial Office (PPO) has been charged with the carrying out, at specified intervals, studies to evaluate the impact of the project, using short-term consultants as may be required. You will review the adequacy of the support provided to the PPO to carry out this assignment.
- 13. Considering the objectives and targets of the project, and the preliminary results of the baseline studies, you will specify the mode of measuring the agreed indicators (para 5, indicators to be measured through special studies).
- 14. You will establish the functional relationships between the Provincial Office, the District Programme Officer and the Head of DDMU, in respect of monitoring and evaluation, and the impact evaluation operations.
- 15. You will, after close consultation, with appropriate offices and authorities, establish the periodicity of issuing Impact Evaluation Reports.

Report

- 16. You will submit a comprehensive but concise report which will inter alia include the following:
 - i) A summary of project objectives, targets and intended beneficiaries.
 - ii) Indicators to be used in measuring the objectives and impact of project with specifications on how and when they will be measured. You may consider presenting the information in a tabular form, vis: project objectives, indicators for respective objectives, mode of measure, regular report and /or special studies.
 - iii) A review of the existing monitoring and evaluation system or the reporting systems where a formal monitoring and evaluation system does not exist.
 - iv) A review of the existing reporting formats and periodicity.
 - v) Proposals for a monitoring and evaluation system for the project.
 - vi) Report formats with clear indications of the linkages of report formats at different levels. (Report formats at the different levels should be annexed).
 - vii) Provincial impact evaluation arrangements including linkages to the District and Headquarters.
 - viii) Conclusions and recommendations.
- 17. You will submit your draft report to IFAD and GOK by about mid August, 1989.
- 18. You will review your draft report with the ministries concerned and the District administration and incorporate their views and suggestions in the final report to be submitted to IFAD.
- 19. You will collaborate with CBS in writing the report and you will utilize the Government computer facilities as much as possible. In particular, the report formats and final report should be put on the Government WANG or IBM system to facilitate future use of the proposals and formats.