

In January 2006, President Mwai Kibaki of Kenya declared a National State of Emergency due to failed short rains (Oct-Dec) and following 5 consecutively poor seasons in much of Eastern and Northern Kenya. On February 8, 2006, the government announced that “the failure of the short rains in 25 Kenyan districts has left at least 3.5 million people, including 500,000 school children, in need of emergency assistance over the next year.”

MCC began to hear the voices of their local partners working in these communities. MCC learned from their partners that community members are running out of coping mechanisms and they are hungry. MCC invited their partners to propose a response to address the current food crisis in their communities. The following food for work proposal is a response to address some of the needs of the communities where MCC partners work in the Kitui and Makeni districts of Eastern Kenya.

The following MCC response is a parallel response to a broader initiative to respond to the crisis in Kenya by other CFGB members working in the country. In response to the current food crisis in Kenya, CFGB members working in Kenya have begun meeting and working as a consortium to provide a coordinated response by sharing information and knowledge. The following proposal draws on this shared information and analysis. As well, the following proposal draws on assessment and analysis provided by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group and in particular the “Kenya Short Rains Assessment Report 2005” dated February 8, 2006.

1. IMPLEMENTING PARTNER INFORMATION

(Half-page)

The following proposed food for work projects will be undertaken in eastern Kenya using the two local partners listed below. MCC has multi-year experience working with these organizations in sand dam construction in various districts of eastern Kenya. The following food for work projects will assist with the completion of previously approved sand dam construction projects by providing food for local workers who of late have been unable to work on the sand dam projects due to lack of food.

Excellent Development

Excellent Development helps disadvantaged communities in Africa to transform their environment in a sustainable manner to enable farmers to improve water supplies, food production, health and incomes.

Excellent’s Mission is to support community self-help projects in Africa to:

- provide water for people, animals, trees and crops;
- provide food, fuel and environmental improvement to disadvantaged areas;

- provide employment, education and income generating opportunities;
- conserve indigenous, medicinal and endangered species of trees; and
- offset worldwide CO₂ emissions through the planting of forests.

Excellent Development was founded in 2002. So far it has:

- built **42 dams & 5 dam extensions**; and
- planted over **80,000 trees** and set up **22 nurseries**.

Excellent Development's Kenya operation is led by Joshua Mukusya. He has 25 years' experience of supporting self-help projects, building 170 small-scale dams and 8,500 domestic water tanks. Simon Maddrell, Excellent's Founder, and Joshua have collaborated since 1984. Joshua manages 13 Extension Workers, plus Dam & Agriculture Coordinators.

SASOL Foundation

SASOL Foundation is a Kenyan NGO registered in 1992 (Reg No OP 218/051/9369/238). Its mandate is to combat general and absolute poverty in the Republic of Kenya by improving the physical environment as a pre-requisite to sustained rural production.

The mission is to render social, technical and financial assistance for the development of arid and semi arid areas of the Republic of Kenya.

Since 1995 SASOL has constructed 435 sand dams with 230 off-take wells, serving over 200,000 persons. The sand dams bring sustainable water sources closer to the households and have profound effects on the improvement of the physical and social environment. Together with associated water harvesting structures on the land, significant improvement in food security has been realized.

Currently SASOL has a complement of 6 members of staff – 3 college graduates, 1 diploma level, 2 certificate level – who manage and operate the organization. In addition, a complement of 16 artisans is involved in building the actual structures and supervising the operations staff.

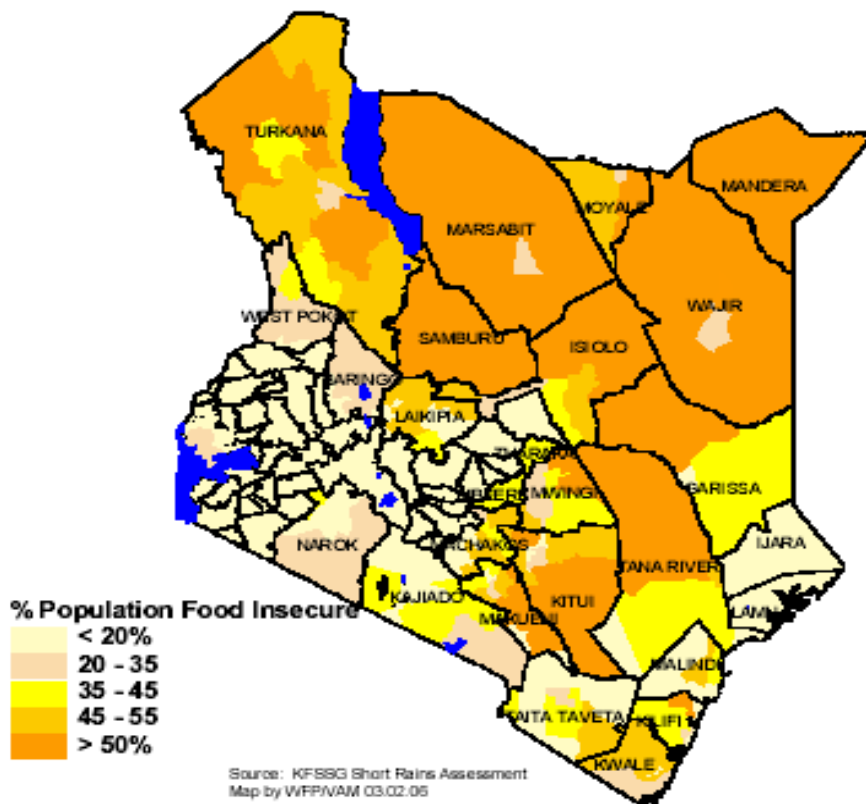
2. SITUATION ASSESSMENT

• 2.1 Project Location

The proposed food for work project will be implemented in 70 communities in Makuenei, and Kitui Districts in eastern Kenya. This is a semi-arid area which has had rain failure for several years. The following map of Kenya shows the location of these districts and the present level of food insecurity in these regions.

As can be seen in the map below, these districts are found side by side in Eastern Kenya. As also can be seen in the map, both regions have similar food needs with much of the regions having in excess of 50% of the population requiring food aid. Due to the similarity of the needs and the food for work responses, the proposals from Excellent and SASOL will be combined into one funding proposal.

% of Population Requiring Food Aid Assistance March 2006 to February 2007



MCC has been working at long term development in the region in recent years by building sand dams. MCC, through its partners, has been constructing sand dams in an attempt to address chronic water shortages in the region. Due to chronic shortages of water, local agricultural production capability is limited. The sand dam projects are a joint effort between MCC and local community cooperatives. MCC has agreed to supply material support, and the local cooperative has agreed to supply the labour required for construction. This region was selected for food relief through food for work because of a recently identified need in the region. In the past, dam construction was completed during the dry season when the local communities were not cultivating their own fields. With the worsening multi-year drought, the local community has been unable to provide the labour required to complete dam projects due to lack of food. As a means to address this local food crisis and as a means to allow the dam construction work to continue, MCC is proposing to provide food to cooperative members for work on the dam construction to allow the projects to move ahead as planned.

2.2 Local Food Economy

In “normal” times, people are dependent on tending livestock and cultivating rain fed crops of maize, peas and beans. The planting seasons are autumn and spring; the harvest seasons are early spring and late summer. Production is

primarily used for household consumption. Surplus production is sold to pay for other living costs of the household. Water is a chronic limitation for achieving food security and surplus production in the region because producers must rely on rain for crop production and they have no way of storing water during the dry seasons. One in three rainy seasons usually fails. Even after good rains, riverbeds and springs dry up quickly leaving people to travel long distances to find water. Further contributing to the challenges of the area, farms have become smaller because of the tradition of dividing land among the sons of the family.

To provide supplementary income for households, many of the men have to leave to try to earn incomes in the cities; there are very few local opportunities for income generation. Other local income generating activities include making and selling charcoal and taking casual jobs.

2.3 Problem Description

The current drought and famine throughout Kenya is well established. Numerous governmental and non-governmental agencies under the name of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) have cooperated in assessing the needs and have published an assessment dated February 8, 2006. The map of Kenya above provided by KFSSG summarizes the needs. The worst affected areas are the arid and semi arid regions traditionally dominated by pastoral agricultural production. While there are severe food shortages in these regions, nationally the food deficit is not so severe. Intensive grain producing regions in western Kenya have had bumper harvests in recent years. National grain supplies are sufficient to feed the population. However, regional needs are severe due the economic inability of residents of drought affected areas to purchase food from surplus regions. The Kenyan government and the NGO community have initiated some food relief programs, but the response to date has not been sufficient to meet the needs. The following analysis provided by the CFGB Consortium provides a macro level analysis of the food security problem.

Chronic Drought: Kenya's short Oct-Dec rains have failed and the Eastern and Northern parts of the country are groaning in pain, not only the people but also the land. Deforestation is rampant as Kenya has lost 45-65% of its "standing wood volume" in the past 30 years; and the country's population has quadrupled in the past 40 years. The El-Nino phenomenon brings heavy rains which drive away insecure topsoil in flash floods one year and then brings drought the next. The frequency of "dry years" are increasing; parts or all of East Africa experienced serious droughts in 1973-74, 1984-85, 1987, 1992-94, and 1999-2000. Today, the current drought (2005-06) has already claimed many lives and thousands of livestock in Kenya and threatens some 17 million people with hunger and famine across the Horn of Africa. A quote by a 90 year old Kenyan man in the midst of the crisis named Maina wa Muhoro sums it up: "We have never seen anything like this. The stream has never dried up since time immemorial and we are now worried." [Statistics and Quote from Brackenhurst Environmental Programme, Limuru, Kenya]. In the past Kenya has been able to absorb the shock of the drought but this year, when the short rains failed, many rivers and watering holes that used to survive a drought remain dry. The amount of water and pasture available for pastoralists in the Northeast and Eastern parts of Kenya is scarce, driving down prices of animals and limiting the diet of pastoralists (no purchasing power) to what they can grow. However, marginal agriculturalists in these areas have not been able to harvest anything from the failed short rains of Oct-Dec 2005, rains that they normally depend on more than the long rains (because the long rains are known to be "erratic" and the short rains are known to be "reliable" [KFSSG Assessment/ partner organization's interviews with drought sufferers]). Predictions from the Climate Prediction Center and other sources warn that this current long rainy season is likely to be poor and erratic itself.

Loss of Livestock/ Loss of Crops: Pastoralists livelihoods across the country are severely threatened as the basis of their food security system, livestock, are dying in unprecedented numbers due to lack of water, browse and pasture. Thousands of head of livestock have already died and many more thousands may also die if the effects of the drought intensify. Marginal farming households are not doing any better than the pastoralists. Because they depend on the short rains in particular and those crops have wilted and died, the food security situation for their year is in danger. The prediction and general observation that the long rains are never really reliable is more worrisome for these families. They will have to resort to using whatever resources they have to try and feed their families and use tactics, such as charcoal burning, which will further depreciate their position by further degrading their environment and lessening their agricultural potential.

HIV/AIDS: Kenya has a severe, generalized HIV epidemic. The Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) 2003 found a prevalence rate of 9 percent in adult women and 5 percent in adult men. Surveillance of HIV in pregnant women has been conducted annually since 1990, with prevalence rising to 16 percent in urban areas and 8 percent in rural areas in the late 90s but now showing signs of decline. In the 2003 KDHS, only 14 percent of Kenyan adults reported that they had been tested and knew their results [Statistics from the CDC website, Global AIDS Program]. HIV/AIDS can no longer be considered solely as a health problem; sufficient efforts are needed to address its social, economic and institutional consequences. Increasingly, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is having a major impact on nutrition, food security, agricultural production and rural societies in many countries. In sub-Saharan Africa, HIV/AIDS is depleting the region of its food producers and farmers, decimating the agricultural labor force for generations to come. The agricultural sector cannot continue with "business as usual" in communities where vast numbers of adults are dead, leaving only the elderly and children. It has to revise the content and delivery of its services, as well as the process of transferring agricultural knowledge.

Specifically to the regions of this proposed project, the underlying reasons why the areas are vulnerable to drought, malnutrition and disease and therefore need aid are;

- Reliance on rain fed agricultural production, i.e. lack of water for irrigation and enhanced food security potential;
- lack of local income generating opportunities so that people cannot invest to help themselves;
- lack of relevant government aid;
- continuing process of environmental degradation, leading to worsening of already poor conditions. In particular, gradual erosion of soil and deterioration of soil quality;
- deforestation, partly due to the need for firewood.

The immediate reasons are:

- There has been below average rainfall for 4 years. The most recent November/December short rains have failed.
- The sand dam project assumes community labour will be provided. Due to hunger, people are not able to stay in the community to provide labour.

• 2.4 Effect on Population

The following analysis provided by the CFGB Consortium provides a macro level analysis of the effect of the food security problem on the population.

Health & Nutrition: Rates of global acute malnutrition (GAM) have risen steeply in the northeast of the country to between 18 and 30%, significantly higher than the WHO threshold indicating a food security emergency (KFSSG, Feb '06). The Short Rains Assessment Report does not say whether this is just in children under 5 years or throughout the whole population. Malnutrition leads to increased vulnerability to other diseases such as those from unsanitary conditions or lack of good water, malaria and HIV/AIDS. It also leaves the population more susceptible to outbreaks of infectious disease and higher rates of death because of decreased immunity. When a crisis hits a community, men often go off with animals in search of better pasture or in search of work and leave the women and children alone in the village. These women and children become more vulnerable to malnutrition in adverse conditions alone; and the men often bring back disease (particularly HIV) after being away.

Food Security: Successive poor rainy seasons have limited the ability of households to recover assets and expand coping mechanisms. The vulnerability of the population of Kenya from the pastoral north to the southern rangelands and coastal province has increased. Death and depreciation of livestock holdings and absence of harvest are not the only things affecting food security. Long-term consequences of prolonged drought are evident. Forest resources have been reduced because of large numbers of people collecting firewood and burning charcoal. A sizable community of people has left the pastoral livelihood system, augmenting the numbers of unemployed and poor urban households. Land pressure has forced farming households to move further and further into “marginal agro-ecological zones” (KFSSG) that are risky for subsistence farming. Investments in alternative sources of income or basic social services have been abandoned. The environmental impact of overgrazing, farming marginal lands and increased charcoal burning (as the main source of income) creates vast vegetation loss, and increases rates of soil erosion and the expansion of arid areas and desertification. The acute food insecurity that is currently being seen is a result of the vulnerability of the population to drought due to a variety of factors—“population growth, environmental degradation, poor infrastructure, lack of investment in rural areas and lack of viable alternative livelihoods for poorer people” (KFSSG).

Peace & Governance: Conflicts have been reported, especially in the North/Northeastern parts of the country almost weekly, as pastoralists and others search for pasture and resources. Politics is currently a hot topic in Kenya as people are becoming more and more critical of their government. This is causing some problems even in realm of relief for the many hungry people in the country. MPs and the Government want to be in control of the on-going relief and had conflicts with World Food Program initially when they overlapped distributions. Because of a perceived increase in government corruption both inside and outside the country, international donors have been slow to respond to the current food crisis. Therefore, the role of smaller NGOs has become more important in the efforts to meet the needs of the Kenyan people. Working with the Government and lead agencies in this project will be imperative to its success as the political scene displays its influence in the relief arena.

Specifically to the regions of this proposed project, MCC partners working in Kitui and Makueni regions are reporting many of the effects identified in the above analysis. Effects on population identified include:

- Animal population decreasing, in poor health and leaving community in search of pasture;

- Men leaving community in search of employment;
- Community members must travel longer distances in search of water;
- Greater vulnerability to disease by community members – especially children;
- Food shortages and increasing rates of malnutrition
- Increased prevalence of disease and illness
- Declining attendance rates by children at school
- Greater responsibility for women to provide food and water for family.

• 2.5 Coping Strategies

With the inability to produce their own food, residents of the region have adopted a number of coping strategies to deal with the situation. Excellent Development recently (December 2005) conducted a survey of households in the region. The survey found the following coping strategies being used by the communities of this project:

- Many of the men leave to try to find work in the cities, sending some income back if they can. However, due to the lack of full time work by family members in cities, regular remittances are not possible.
- Since the onset of drought in 2003, families have begun selling livestock primarily to purchase food for human consumption (46%) and to pay for school fees (22%). As a result of livestock selling and livestock death due to drought, the survey found that livestock numbers in the region at the end of 2005 were roughly half of what they were in 2003.
- The survey found that residents ate any food produced and were not able to save seeds for future planting.
- The survey found that families were eating less. 42% of residents reported eating at most 1 meal per day.
- The survey reported that student absence at school has increased. The reasons given are the inability to afford fees, and the need to spend school time in search for food and water.
- Finally, the survey reports that community members have taken additional measures such as selling land, and avoiding non essential purchases such as clothing and house maintenance as a way to dedicate as many financial resources as possible towards meeting essential family food needs.

As stated previously, Excellent and SASOL work in parallel regions of Eastern Kenya and are experiencing similar problems from the drought. In discussion with SASOL personnel, they have confirmed that the same coping mechanisms are being utilized in Kitui. In addition, they report residents have increased the use of charcoal burning.

3. IDENTIFYING THE BENEFICIARIES

• 3.1 Description of Beneficiaries

As stated previously, the proposed food for work project will be run in conjunction with an ongoing sand dam development project in the drought affected region. Information on project site selection for the sand dams has been provided in the Sand Dam Development project plans of both SASOL and Excellent. These plans indicated that the communities would contribute the labour for the projects, however construction on these

sand dams has slowed down considerably, as families are looking for ways to cope with the food shortage. This project will provide food to the families to allow construction of the sand dams to continue. It should be noted that the FFW requirements per dam of the SASOL projects are greater than the Excellent projects. This discrepancy is explained by the following reasons;

- All SASOL projects are situated in Kitui. As can be seen from the KFSSG map in section 2.1, this region is on average less food secure than the Makueni region where Excellent works.
- With the greater availability of food in Makueni region, more work has been able to be completed to date. In most cases, over half of the dam construction work has been or will be completed without food resources.

MCC partners and the community SHG's have taken responsibility for coordinating the construction of the sand dams and will be involved in selecting beneficiaries for the food for work activities. It will be their responsibility to self select food for work recipients based on the perceived needs and priorities of the SHG members. From discussions with these partners, they have indicated that every family represented in the SHG's will be eligible to participate in the food for work. However, in the event there is excess labour available, then SHG's will determine the members with the most need and offer employment to these members first. In general, participation will be limited to one family member per SHG.

• 3.2 Local Participation

The local community fully participates in the implementation of the sand dam projects. The following describes how Excellent Development and SASOL organizes SHG committee's to implement these projects.

“Eighty per cent of project members and 50% of committee members of the registered self-help groups are women. The committee decides, with help from Excellent Development , what needs to be done and how to do it. They organise work *rotas*. They will do all the unskilled work needed for the project – collecting stones for the dam and terracing the fields. They will learn how to run a tree nursery and will do the unskilled labour (e.g., watering, weeding) for that; they will subsequently learn tree propagation and cultivation techniques. Anyone who wants a tree from the nursery must dig a deep hole for it first. Project members pay a small joining fee and get fined if they fail to turn up for work and do not pay a replacement worker.” (Excellent Sand Dam Proposal)

“Water is a concern of every household in the community. Under normal circumstances the burden of water chores is borne by women and children. Women are the managers of water and food resources in the household.

Since women play a major role in managing water and food resources, they have a major role to play in the implementation of a community water project. They are involved in locating a dam site to be developed; they form the majority of the site committee for dam construction; they contribute labour during the site development; they monitor and evaluate dam construction and development; and they operate and maintain the sand dam. From experience garnered by SASOL, involving women in this manner has empowered them to play a more significant role in the community. Also, with more time in their hands, women are freer to

choose and pursue more beneficial ways of involvement in the community, taking on more time-consuming responsibilities than what had been possible previously.” (SASOL Sand Dam Proposal)

4. EXPECTED RESULTS

4.1 Purpose

The purpose of the proposed food for work program is to provide food resources to help alleviate immediate food shortages in the communities of this project in exchange for work to assist with sand dam construction.

4.2 Objectives

Objective 1

Alleviate immediate food shortages in 2500 HH (or 15000 people) in 63 identified communities during the sand dam construction period.

This objective will be evaluated by surveying recipients at the end of the project and determining whether coping mechanisms were reduced during FFW project.

Objective 2

To construct or complete 63 dams and complementary terraces as an intervention to provide long term water storage capacity in the project communities.

This objective will be evaluated by surveying work completed at end of project and determining if targets were met. If 90 % of the pre-project goals are met, the objective will be deemed to be successful.

4.3 Expected Outputs

Output:

1. 2500 HH received described rations of food (see 6.1.1) on a daily basis. (This output will be measured by undertaking a survey at the end of the project and calculating from recipient lists the amount of food that should have been distributed based on number of worker/days compared to the amount of food provided to the project.
2. 63 dams and complementary terraces will be completed.

• 4.4 Evaluation Plan

This project will be evaluated by conducting a survey of recipients and dam sites at the end of the project. The project ending survey and report will be conducted by MCC and MCC partner personnel. The following describes in more detail the proposed evaluation plan. The budgetary requirements are not deemed to be significant. Any costs will be covered by the MCC partner administration budget.

Timing

The survey will be completed at the end of construction at the various project sites. This will happen throughout the 6 month period as construction is completed at the various sites.

Participants

Participants will be randomly selected from recipient lists. 10% of recipients, or 4 recipients per site, will be randomly surveyed by MCC Partner site managers on completion of dam sites. MCC personnel will randomly visit dam sites on completion and observe the survey process. As well, MCC personnel will randomly visit dam sites to view work in progress, view food for work distribution and view record keeping procedures.

Tools

Aside from requiring transportation to get to villages where interviews will be conducted, the only tools required will be a short survey and basic recording equipment. See Attachment 3 for copy of survey.

Personnel Requirements

Survey data gathering will be conducted by MCC partner staff members based in each region. The data collected will be analyzed and summarized by MCC staff persons who will write the final report on the project.

Staff Training

Staff hiring and training is an ongoing part of MCC and MCC partners in the region. MCC and MCC partners will identify suitable existing staff persons working in each location and provide training required to administer surveys. Training requirements are deemed to be minimal in this case. The survey proposed is relatively simple to conduct. When possible, local staff persons who are fluent in both the local language and English will be utilized thus avoiding the cost of translation.

Travel

In all regions where MCC and MCC partners operate, staff personnel have transportation equipment available for operational requirements. Means of transport available are vehicle and motor cycle. This equipment is already in place and available for use in conducting surveys. The only additional costs incurred are the marginal cost of fuel required to travel in the region.

Other

Other requirements of the evaluation are miscellaneous consumables including paper, pens and photocopying. These costs are considered to be minimal.

5.1 Description of Activities and Inputs

The FFW component of the ongoing Sand Dams project will consist primarily of procuring food from local storage sites, transporting food to work sites and disbursing food at the sites. MCC partner organizations will be responsible for the procurement and transport requirements. The distribution will be the responsibility of the local SHG's. Local SHG's will be responsible to keep recipient lists.

5.2 Environmental Analysis

As stated previously, the proposed food for work project is part of an ongoing MCC/CFGB development project. An environmental analysis has previously been completed, reviewed and accepted. The food for work project will have minimal additional environmental impacts other than requiring transport of food into the area to meet the food needs of the community.

5.3 Risks and Assumptions

As recognized in the original sand dam proposal, one of the risks identified is that in the event of prolonged drought leading to a shortage of food in the community, food for work projects will need to be implemented to support the dam construction. The originally identified risks can be found in Appendix 6. Additional risks unique to the food for work component are as follows:

Risks	Mitigation Strategy
Continuous Drought in targeted areas.	If drought continues, then the Kenya Consortium will endeavor to put together a Phase II strategy for their targeted areas that will carry the beneficiaries through the short rains of 2006 and introduce alternative methods for achieving food security.
Difficulty delivering food on poor roads during the rainy season.	Commodities will be procured and stored in storage facilities in Kitui and Makueni, close to distribution areas.
Free food distributions by WFP or KFSSG members overlapping with FFW distribution areas.	MCC will monitor KFSSG activities through CFGB consortium members. In event free distributions overlap in FFW dam site areas, FFW will discontinue and dam construction will proceed as originally planned.
Crops in long rains season fail in West Kenya limiting availability of local purchase grain.	MCC and CFGB Consortium members will monitor progress of long rain crops. If it appears that crop will fail or be insufficient, arrangements will be made with CFGB to ship grains to Kenya from elsewhere.

• 5.4 Co-ordination

The FFW program is being coordinated with the programs of other organizations in the target areas and districts through formal meetings at both District level and at the National level and through ongoing networking with local government and NGO offices. This coordination will be achieved by MCC personnel meeting with other CFGB Consortium members working in the region and by monitoring activities of KFSSG by attending monthly KFSSG meetings.

5.5 Timeline

Implementation Timetable-Main Activities March '06 – October '06

Months	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
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Activities								
Procure and arrange transport of food resources to communities of dam construction	x							
SHG's meet and determine FFW recipients	x							
Dam construction commences.		x	X	x	X	x	X	
Evaluation of FFW is conducted and reported								X

6. FOOD AND SEED INPUTS (Food Aid and Seed Distributions Only)

Complete only the relevant sections

6.1 Food Commodities (Food Aid projects only)

- **6.1.1 Commodity Requirements**

The FFW projects will distribute 2 kg maize and .25 kg beans per worker per day. The project will continue for a 6 month period commencing in April 2006.

- **6.1.2 Delivery Mode**

The project would prefer to utilize locally purchased food for the project. The project would prefer to source foods from local storage facilities in the Kitui, and Makueni districts as needed. This would eliminate the need for additional storage facilities for the implementing partners. This will be beneficial in the interest of timeliness and because locally (West Kenyan) grown grains and beans are available in ample supply. Further, internal trading systems are in place so that ample supplies are able to move from food surplus areas to food deficit areas without creating local shortages and price inflation. *For additional information on national food security situation provided by KFSSG, see Attachment 1.*

6.2 Seeds (Seed Distributions only)

6.3 Inland Transport, Shipping, and Handling (Food Aid and Seed Distributions)

6.4 Field Support

- Description of direct implementation costs
- **Attach a detailed budget for field support costs**

The FFW project will be run in conjunction with the ongoing Sand Dam construction project. It is expected that the FFW component will not require significant additional field support to implement this proposal. The SHG's have agreed to provide additional labour required to do food distribution and MCC partners SASOL and Excellent will provide additional coordination required to transport food from regional storage facilities to dam work sites.

ATTACHMENT 1: PROPOSAL SUMMARY

1. Date of proposal submission: March 01, 2006
2. Project Name: SASOL Sand Dam FFW
3. Full Name of Implementing Organization:
4. Country: Kenya
5. Specific Areas (e.g. state/province, county, town, etc.): 36 locations in Kitui District
6. Project Start Date: April 1, 2006
7. Project End Date: October 30, 2006
8. Expected Number of Beneficiaries: 1500 HH
9. Brief Description of Beneficiaries: Members of SHG's formed to build dams for a community water source.
10. Brief summary of the project (one paragraph) – including rationale, activities, and expected results:

The FFW proposal will provide food to members of community SHG's for work on dam construction. The region is in the midst of severe drought and therefore dam construction has stopped due to a lack of food by SHG members. The food provided will allow dam construction to continue so that when rains do come, they will be in place to harvest water. It is expected that through this FFW proposal, 8 complete dams will be constructed and 28 dams will be completed.

11. Material Resources Requested:

Food (mt): 140.56 MT Maize, 17.57 MT Beans

Seed (specify units):

Tools:

Other (specify):

12. Contact Information

Mailing Address:

Street Address (if different, for courier deliveries):

Telephone: 0720 874 594

Fax:

E-mail: SASOL@kenyaweb.com

Contact Person and Title: Sam Mutiso,

ATTACHMENT 1: PROPOSAL SUMMARY

13. Date of proposal submission: March 01, 2006
14. Project Name: Excellent Sand Dam FFW
15. Full Name of Implementing Organization:
16. Country: Kenya
17. Specific Areas (e.g. state/province, county, town, etc.): 27 locations in Makueni District.
18. Project Start Date: April 1, 2006
19. Project End Date: October 30, 2006
20. Expected Number of Beneficiaries: 1000 HH
21. Brief Description of Beneficiaries: Members of SHG's formed to build dams for a community water source.
22. Brief summary of the project (one paragraph) – including rationale, activities, and expected results:

The FFW proposal will provide food to members of community SHG's for work on dam construction. The region is in the midst of severe drought and therefore dam construction has stopped due to a lack of food by SHG members. The food provided will allow dam construction to continue so that when rains do come, they will be in place to harvest water. It is expected that through this FFW proposal, 27 dams will be constructed or finished.

23. Material Resources Requested:

Food (mt): 54 MT Maize, 6.75 MT Beans

Seed (specify units):

Tools:

Other (specify):

24. Contact Information

Mailing Address:

Street Address (if different, for courier deliveries):

Telephone: 0733 906 053

Fax:

E-mail: jmukusya@yahoo.com

Contact Person and Title: Joshua Mukusya, Executive Officer

ATTACHMENT 2: PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Information from Sections 4 (Expected Results) and 5 (Activities) must be summarized in this logical framework. Attach the logical framework to your proposal.

Purpose			
<p>The purpose of the proposed food for work program is to provide food resources to help alleviate immediate food shortages in the communities of this project in exchange for work to assist with sand dam construction.</p>			
Objectives (Outcomes)	Indicator	Data Source	Risks and Assumptions
<p>1. Alleviate immediate food shortages in 2500 HH (or 15000 people) in 63 identified communities during the sand dam construction period.</p> <p>2. To construct or complete 63 dams and complementary terraces as an intervention to provide long term water storage capacity in the project communities.</p>	<p>1. This objective will be evaluated by surveying recipients at the end of the project and determining whether coping mechanisms were reduced during FFW project.</p> <p>2. This objective will be evaluated by surveying work completed at end of project and determining if targets were met. If 90 % of the pre-project goals are met, the objective will be deemed to be successful.</p>	<p>1. End of project survey.</p> <p>2. End of project survey.</p>	<p>- Workers agree to terms of FFW.</p> <p>-</p>
Outputs	Data Source		Risks and Assumptions
<p>1. 2500 HH received described rations of food (see 6.1.1) on a daily basis.</p> <p>2. 63 dams and complementary terraces will be completed</p>	<p>1. This output will be measured by undertaking a survey at the end of the project and calculating from recipient lists the amount of food that should have been distributed based on number of worker/days compared to the amount of food provided to the project.</p>		

Activities	Risks and Assumptions
Procure and arrange transport of food resources to communities of dam construction	
SHG's meet and determine FFW recipients	
Dam and terrace construction commences.	
Evaluation of FFW is conducted and reported	

ATTACHMENT 3: COMMODITY TABLES

Complete the following tables if your project includes food distribution

Commodity Requirements - Food for Work

Beneficiary Group	Number of Workers	Commodity	Daily Ration Size (kg/person)	Project Duration (work days)	Amount Required (metric tonnes)
Excellent Development	1000	Maize	2	27000	54.0 MT
		Beans	.25	27000	6.75 MT
SASOL Foundation	1500	Maize	2	70280	140.56 MT
		Beans	.25	70280	17.57 MT

ATTACHMENT 5: INLAND TRANSPORT, SHIPPING, AND HANDLING BUDGET TEMPLATE

Fill out each of the following tables, as appropriate.

A. Handling/Storage Costs:

Handling and storage costs. Add additional items as appropriate.

Item	Units (Specify)	A Number of Units	B Cost per Unit	Total cost A X B
Port Clearing				
Loading & Unloading				
Warehouse Rent				
Warehouse Materials				
Warehouse Staff				
Total				

B. Primary Transportation Plan:

Cost to move food from the port to the primary warehouse.

Location of Primary Warehouse	Distance from Port	A Amount to Transport (mt)	B Cost per mt	Total cost A X B
Total				

C. Secondary Transportation Plan:

Cost to move food from primary warehouses to distribution sites or secondary warehouses.

Location of Secondary Warehouse and Distribution Sites	Distance	A Amount to Transport (mt)	B Cost per mt	Total cost A X B
36 sites in Kitui		158.13	1110	175524.30
27 sites in Makeueni		60.75	1660	100845.00
Total				276,369.30

ITSH SUMMARY

Summarize totals of Tables A, B, and C.

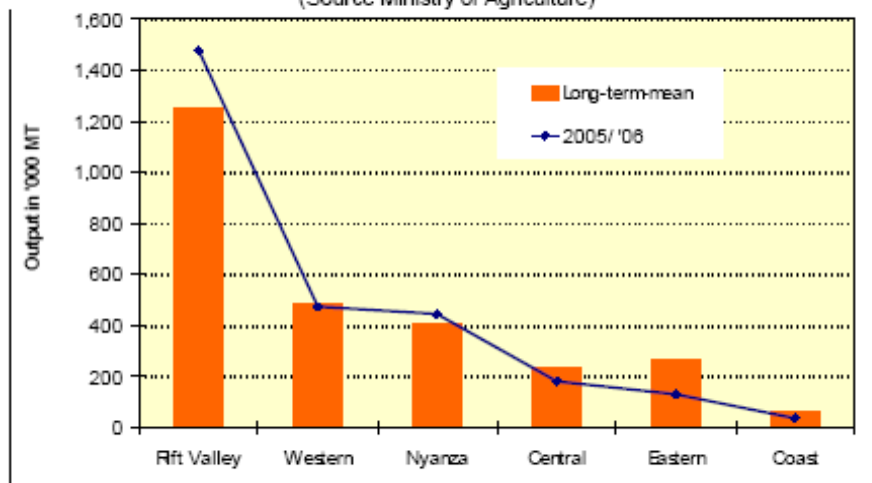
Cost Item	Cost
A - Costs at the port	
B - Primary Transportation	
C - Secondary Transportation	276,369.30
TOTAL ITSH COST	276,369.30

Attachment 1
National Food Supply

4.3 THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

Maize is the overwhelming staple for the majority of Kenyan population. Apart from maize, other important cereals include wheat, sorghum, millet and rice. However, maize output accounts for over 80 percent of the output of all cereals put together.

Figure 10: Total Annual Maize Production During 2006/06 by Province
(Source Ministry of Agriculture)



Total national maize output for the 2005/'06 production period has been favorable, after three years of below average output. Figure 10 shows the national maize supply situation.

Harvesting of the 2005 long rains crop started in early August in the

bi-modal areas and ended in January 2006 in the uni-modal areas, predominantly found in the highlands of the Rift Valley and Western Provinces. The short rains crop should be harvested toward the end of February 2006. An estimated 2.52 million MT of maize was harvested during the 2005 long-rains season, about 15 percent higher than the 1992-'03 average. The short-rains season was exceptionally poor in the short-rains dependent and drought-affected lowlands of Eastern Province. The Ministry of Agriculture projects that only 180,000 MT will be harvested during the 2005/'06 short-rains season, nearly 60 percent below

the average short-rains output of 450,000 MT. Figure 10 illustrates poor production in drought-affected lowlands of Eastern Province.

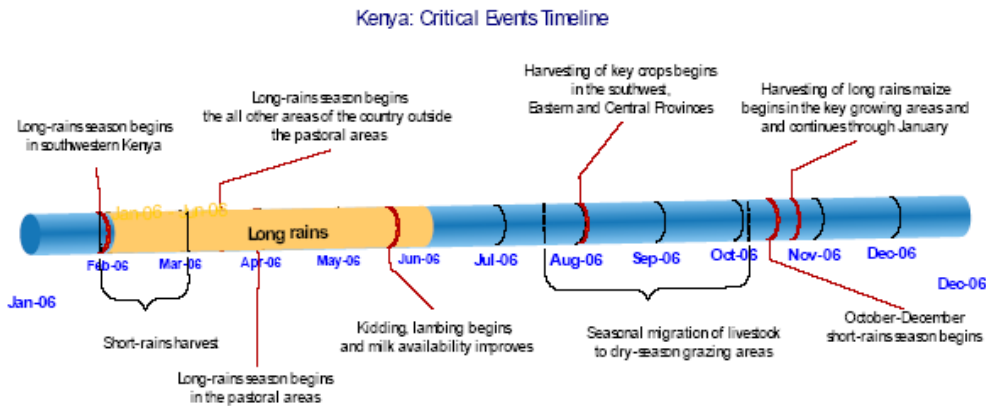
Table 4: Maize Balance Sheet: July 2005 – June 2006
(Source: MoA, KARI, NCPB Millers)

Period	Source	Quantity (MT)
Jul. 2005	Opening stocks (millers, traders, on-farm stocks, NCPB)	338,000
Jul. 2005-Jun. 2006	Imports (Uganda/ Tanzania)	250,000
Jul. 2005-Jan. 2006	Long rains output	2,520,000
Feb. – Mar. 2006	Short rains output	180,000
Jul. 2005-Jun. 2006	Total Availability	3,288,000
Jul. 2005-Jun. 2006	Post harvest losses	233,000
Jul. 2005-Jun. 2006	Seed, animal feed, industrial	90,000
Oct. - Dec. 2005	Export (Tanzania, S. Sudan)	22,500
Jul. 2005-Jun. 2006	Total Consumption	2,880,000
Jul. 2005-Jun. 2006	Total Demand	3,225,500
Jul. 2005-Jun. 2006	Surplus	62,500

Total national output for the 2005/'06 season is about 2.7 million MT, marginally higher than average annual maize output. Generally good annual production obscures poor production in the southeastern and coastal lowlands where a near-total crop failure occurred in both seasons.

In addition to output from both seasons, substantial carryover stocks held by farmers, millers, traders and the NCPB and imports from Uganda and Tanzania boosted domestic supply, after a succession of poor seasons. Table 4 is an illustration of the maize supply situation as of January 2006. Exports of maize into Tanzania are occurring concurrently with maize imports into Kenya from Uganda.

While current domestic supply is sufficient to meet local demand through the beginning of the 2006 long rains harvest, at the end of July, a good 2006 long-rains season is critical in replenishing national maize supply. Should the long-rains season fail to establish by April, maize prices could dramatically rise as farmers and traders hold on to their stocks for speculative purposes.



4.4 TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

The food security prospects of drought-affected pastoralists and farmers depend critically on the outcome of the 2006 long-rains season. While the short-medium term food security prospects for pastoralists are unfavorable, a good long-rains season would moderate severe pressure on the pastoral livelihood. Significant livestock losses have resulted from the failure of the October-December short-rains season suggesting that pastoral households will require several successive seasons to recover. Increasingly, pastoralists are moving into unplanned settlements after losing a significant proportion of their livestock following several successive poor seasons. These movements create tension among different pastoral groups and this often leads to clashes, displacement and lost assets.

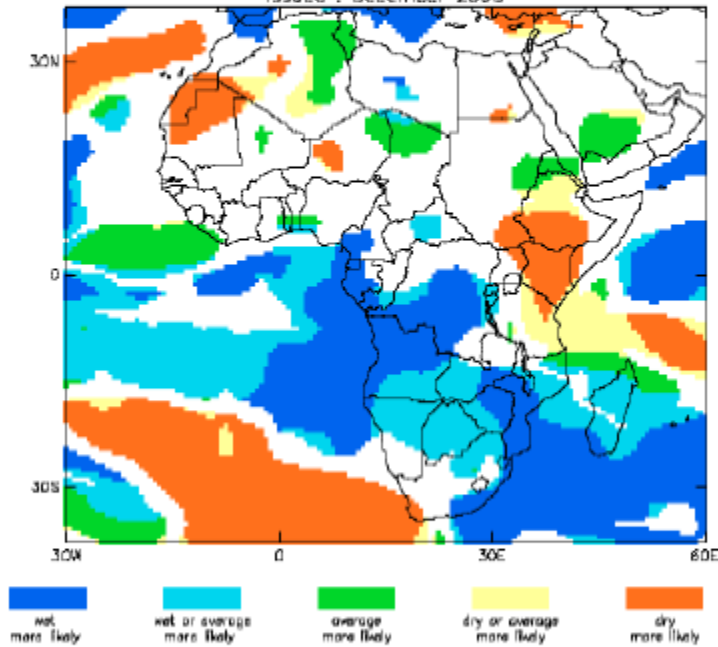
Prospects for drought-affected marginal agricultural farm households situated in the coastal and southeastern lowlands are dampened by the relative insignificance of the long-rains season. The long rains season is the minor season, due to its unreliability. While a good long rains season would improve availability of pasture, browse and water, little cropping is carried out during the long-rains seasons and it is unlikely that households

would harvest sufficient food to last through the next major harvest in February 2007. The timeline below shows critical events during 2006.

4.5 PRELIMINARY LONG RAINS 2006 FORECAST

Figure 11: Preliminary Long Rains Forecast 2006

Met Office : More likely precipitation tercile categories Mar/Apr/May
Issued : December 2005



Preliminary indications suggest that the 2006 long-rains season will be unfavorable. According to the Climate Prediction Center, enhanced cooling of the Equatorial Pacific Ocean (resulting in lowered evaporation and less moisture) is indicative of the likelihood of drier-than-normal conditions suggestive of a possible La Nina episode. However, climate scientists caution that trends could change and a more definitive outcome will be clarified in the coming month.

Attachment 2

Project Ending Survey

Project Description

Location:

Description of work completed: (dam size, terraces constructed, etc.)

Dam size:

Terraces constructed:

Other work completed:

Summary of FFW activities: (number of work days, number of recipients, amount of food distributed)

Number of work days:

Number of recipients:

Amount of food distributed:

Recipient Questionnaire (4 randomly selected recipients per dam site)

1) Did you receive food from the FFW project? If answer no, end survey and investigate reason for discrepancy. Report reason on survey.

2) How many days did you receive food?

3) Was food quality acceptable? If answer no, ask reason and record in space below.

4) How many meals did your family eat per day during FFW?

5) During FFW, was your family better able to afford additional purchases such as clothing, medicines and school fees?

Attachment 3 Budget

Sand Dams Food for Work
Kitui and Makueni Districts
Budget
March '06 to October '06

Food Requirements

SASOL Dams	3998932
Excellent Dams	<u>1536300</u>
Total Food Cost	5535232

Local Transport Costs

SASOL Dams	175524
Excellent Dams	<u>100845</u>
Total Local Transport Cost	276369

Total Food and Transport

5811601

Overhead/Administration *

SASOL	199946.6
Excellent	76815
Total Overhead/Administration	276761.6

Total Budget

6088363

Total Budget USD

\$86,976.61

Assumptions:

SASOL Worker Days	70280
Excellent Worker Days	27000
Daily Ration Maize	2
Daily Ration Beans	0.25
Price Maize/Kg	22.2
Price Beans/Kg	50
SASOL Transport/Kg Excellent	1.11
Transport/Kg	1.66
Exchange KSH/USD	70

Notes:

* Overhead and administration costs are calculated as 5% of food requirements. These costs will include additional costs of monitoring, evaluating and administering FFW projects.