ANNEX B: Logical Framework Analysis

Country/Region	Kenya – Kitui District	**Project No.**	
Project Title	SASOL Foundation Creating Food Security with Water and Trees	**Project Budget**	
CEA/Partner Organization	MCC/CFGB	**Project Manager**	**Cathy and Jim Bowman**

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTIONS / RISK INDICATORS
Project Goal (Program Objective)	**Impact**	**Performance Indicators**	**Assumptions/Risk Indicators**
The goal is to advance the capacity of selected rural communities in Kitui District to obtain increased water supply as a means to a more diverse, expanded supply of food and to increased income earning opportunities.	▪ Reduced poverty with a expanded food entitlements for community members in dry land areas. ▪ Improved food security from increased crop and livestock production. ▪ Improved security from an expanded ability to select and store quality planting seed. ▪ Improved food security from an increased range of nutritional options. ▪ Improved nutritional status and health of community members. ▪ Enhanced status for women in a community with programming that enables full participation of women and expands leadership roles available to women. ▪ Improved attendance and performance in primary school for community children. ▪ Greater social stability through improved income earning opportunities within a community for young males and females, reducing the need for young males to migrate in search of employment.	As a sand dam takes 2 to 5 years to mature, impacts generally will not become visible during a five-year time span of a project. Expected performance indicators that may become visible include: • qualitative assessment by the community that household members are better able to provide adequate food and nutrition until the next harvest; • qualitative assessment by the community that household members are better able to cope in accessing needed food and nutrition when the rains fail; • women holding project committee executive positions, serving in other leadership roles and involved in business ventures; • increased school attendance, for girls and boys, as indicated in primary school records; and • qualitative assessment by the community that more of their young people have the option of productive employment within the community.	• Lack of initiative and lack of understanding of appropriate technology within a community. • An absence of a guided or cooperative vision within a community. • Social instability affects adversely project implementation. • Marketing capacity for perishable produce inadequate to sustain prices if there is a marked increase in the production of such produce in a number of project communities.
Project Purpose	**Outcomes**	**Performance Indicators**	**Assumptions/Risk Indicators**
The purpose is: 1) to increase water storage within dry river beds and surrounding areas; 2) to create stable sources of community water supply as a basis to drive increased food production and incomes in dry land areas; and 3) to assist communities to organize to operate and maintain a sand dam; and 4) to assist communities to organize to build on the development opportunities presented by this major community asset.	• An increased, sustainable supply of water within the community. • Organization(s) that guides community initiatives. • An increased ability to manage water supply, including maintaining the quality of the water. • Re-vegetation of the land controlled by community members. • An increased, more diverse supply of foods within a community. • Free time of community members, especially the women, for activities other	From community-based and on-site monitoring and evaluation observations: • an increase in continuous months, after rains, that water is available in a sand dam site; • reduced time spent by community members collecting water during the dry season (when water is available in a sand dam/off-take well); • existence of active organization(s) taking initiatives to build on food security and income generating opportunities presented by the community's investment in and operation of a sand dam; • planting of trees, shrubs and grasses, including the continued presence of bank-protecting	• Conflict occurs within groups engaged in project implementation. • Drought conditions reduce water supply and limit implementation of project activities directly dependent on water. • Water in sand dams and off-take wells becomes polluted e.g., from laundering of clothes, deposit and inflow of faeces, and/or pesticides. • Adverse effects of competition

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	than collecting water. • Livestock that is healthier, more productive and less likely to die during periods of drought.	grasses and/or shrubs; • an expansion in the range of foods being produced in a community; • a qualitative assessment by the community of increased production and consumption of food from plant sources; and • a qualitative assessment by the community of increased production and consumption of livestock products.	among organizations active in a project area (e.g., mixed messages, poaching of staff, competing for time and resources of community members). • Others claim credit for construction of a particular dam, which affects adversely future mobilization initiatives in that community.
Resources	**Outputs**	**Performance Indicators**	**Assumptions/Risk Indicators**
Community inputs (estimated average value is Kshs 301,600/dam): • 1,500 person-days of labour; • 80 loads of stone, broken to size; • 3,200 basins of sand; • 2,800 jerricans of water; • 900 kg of maize and 400 kg of beans; • 10,000 Kshs for tea, etc. SASOL Foundation inputs (average per sand dam): • One mason and one assistant; • 250 bags of cement; • 4 rolls of barbed wire and 20 re-enforcement bars; • 50' of 2"x2" wood and 1 kg of nails • I pump • 20 days of training and capacity building; and • 20 person-days of supervision and technical assistance. MCC/CFGB inputs of Kshs. 115,050,000 to be invested in: • SASOL's input costs to construct 250dams and wells; • pre- and post-dam construction training and capacity building for 250 sand dams; plus • Kshs. 1,000,000 as SASOL portion of an independent end-of-project socio-economic review of the SASOL and Excellent's sand dam projects.	• Construction of 250 sand dams. • Construction of 250 off-take wells. • Organize community members to undertake, implement, operate and maintain sand dam processes. • Terraces, trenches and related water harvesting structures. • Tree nurseries. • Planting of grasses and shrubs.	From community-based and on-site monitoring and evaluation observations: • number of dams and off-take wells constructed; • construction and maintenance of terraces and trenches on farm land within the community; • one or more operational tree nurseries; • pieces of badlands that have been rehabilitated; and • an organization that maintains and operates community sand dam(s).	• Occurrence of drought so severe that food supplies in project communities are reduced significantly. • National political factors affect adversely mobilization initiatives at the community level. • Improper/inadequate terracing and trenching. • Land use planning that has adverse effects on community roads, streams, etc.