

Narok Integrated Development Programme, Kenya

An example of the impact of church and community mobilisation

In 2000, the Narok Integrated Development Programme (NIDP), a programme of the Anglican Diocese of Nakuru, Kenya, began the PEP process in four cluster areas, totalling 11,000 people. Five staff and eight community-owned resource persons were trained during the process. The outcomes of the programme, which was evaluated in July 2006, are significant.

Olkeri community

Case study: More than just a cattle dip - Olkeri Cattle dip

The cattle dip at Olkeri had originally been supplied by the government and after a while fell into disrepair. Under a new initiative the Ministry of Agriculture revitalised the cattle dip by doing major repairs and providing chemical dips and treatments to a total cost of 200,000ksh. It also provided a staff member to run it. However, after a short time the cattle dip again fell into disrepair and was abandoned. During the PEP process the community identified it as one of their priorities in their action plan.



An important part of the PEP process was encouraging the community to analyse why the cattle dip kept falling into disrepair, and what they could do differently to stop this happening again.

The parents of schoolchildren decided to take on the repair and setting up of the cattle dip as they were all livestock owners and saw the need and value of the dip to be running again. They decided to make the running of the cattle dip accountable to the community. They developed rules and regulations for the use of the cattle dip and agreed a fee for its use. They interviewed for a new supervisor who would be paid from the income from the cattle dip and would be required to report any members of the community who failed to follow the rules and regulations. They established a fining system for breaking the rules. This has been successfully implemented.

Impact

The dip has contributed directly to the decline in major livestock disease over the last three years. This has resulted in an increase in herd size, and improved household incomes. The cattle dip has generated enough income for the support of the supervisor, and a supply of dip treatment. The income has also been enough to contribute to improving the classrooms and other aspects of the school. The total cost for revitalising the cattle dip was 40,000 Ksh, which was raised by the community members themselves. The parents gained a number of key skills from the process, including planning and budgeting, interviewing and selection, and setting up systems of accountability.

- Construction of the old church building at Olkeri centre has been completed and a new church building for a congregation of 60 members has been started.
- The church has completed another building which they will rent out and generate cash.
- The church at Erusiai sub-village has started a second congregation.
- At Olkeri, three new permanent classrooms have been completed and are in use.
- The community has revived the collapsed cattle dip. Money collected at the dip is used to employ the attendant and the school cook. The project had Ksh 100,000.00 in its account as of July 2006. (See the case study below.)
- Many members of the community have begun to improve their livestock, especially through introducing improved breeds such as doper sheep.
- In 2000, there was no self-help group. Now eight active groups have been formed and are running small scale businesses, generating cash to meet domestic needs (one group has five bee hives and are harvesting up to 40 kg of honey).
- Individuals are engaged in personal development.
- The community appointed a development committee that meets monthly and is comprised of men as well as women.

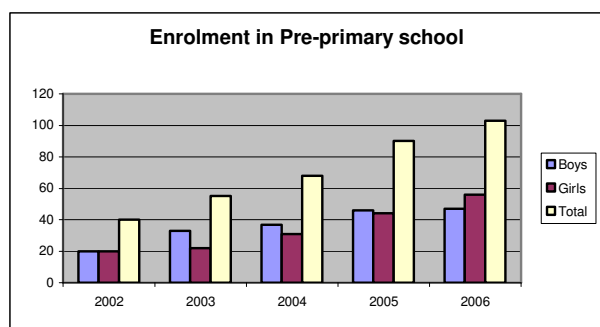
Nkareta community

- Enrolment in primary school has trebled, drop out rates have significantly reduced and many girls are now in secondary school.
- There was no secondary school in the area in 2000. Now the community has completed construction of two classrooms and the school will soon begin functioning.
- The community has raised money to rehabilitate the Nkareta bore hole.
- Many groups are running small-scale businesses. One group has Ksh 100,000.00 in its account, while another group has 50 bee hives and is planting trees to improve the environment and therefore encourage more bees into the area.
- Several members of the community have improved their livestock breeds (cattle and sheep).
- The church congregation has grown in number and spiritually. Recently they raised Ksh 160,000.00 to pay a hospital bill for a member of the community.
- Nturumeti community
- In 2000, there were seven dams in the community and no water tanks. Now there are 27 dams and 10 water harvesting tanks.
- In 2000 there were three primary schools and one dispensary. Now there are 11 schools and two dispensaries. The number of children in pre-primary school was 40 in 2002. Now it has climbed to 100 – the majority of them girls (see graph – Source: Nturumeti cluster education committee, May, 2006).
- There were no self-groups in 2000. Now there are many groups, carrying out a variety of projects such as cultivation and small business.
- All families are growing enough food to eat because they are all involved in cultivation and are using quality seeds.
- In 2001, there was only one main road and most villages were reached only on foot. Now all the villages are accessible by car, due to the community building 42 km of road through their own labour.
- In 2000, committees were dominated by men. Now up to 40% of the members of each committee are women.

Olendeem community

Case study: 'Rising from the ashes' - Olendeem primary school

In the year 2000, Olendeem primary school was falling down, few children were attending and the local council wanted to close it because of its poor condition. The location of the school meant the rains often poured down the hill into the school building, making it unusable and each time worsening the state of the building. There was very little interest by the parents in developing the school or encouraging their children to attend.



In 2001, the PEP process helped the community to plan to build a new school in a higher and safer location. This came out of the dreaming phase of the PEP process and was ranked as one of the highest priorities.

- The community contributed timber and money for the construction, and labour where appropriate. The diocese offered additional financial support. However, the community did not wait for this to come and pressed on to finish the school in record time. In addition, the parents bought a water tank, constructed fencing and teachers' houses, and planted trees.
- As a result of the success of completing the school, the community was motivated to provide additional funds to support an extra teacher. The school started with 175 pupils in 2001 and by 2005 it had 267 pupils. The school has received two awards from the State for the most improved school in the area, and is held up by the local MP as an example of what a community can do to turn a situation around. Recently the parents of the school raised enough money to support an orphaned pupil through secondary school.
- The PEP process has not only restored the school. It has also given the community confidence and self-will to take on other projects in the community, including revitalising the clinic and protecting springs. As one member described it, 'Before PEP we were like sheep wandering around not knowing where we were going. Now we know who we are, and what we can do with what we have'.
- In eight months, the community constructed a new school, from nursery school to standard 8, a kitchen, staff room and latrines for pupils. Each man contributed Ksh 1,500.00 and each woman contributed Ksh 200.00). (See the case study below).
- The dispensary, that had stalled for over 10 years, was revived and is now serving the community, with the help of NIDP.
- There was no church building at Entiak (sub-village of Olendeem), but now the community has completed construction and is using it.
- The community has completed construction of four teachers' houses and a water tank at the school.
- Performance at the Olendeem primary school is high. The school was first in the division in the national examinations.

- The community is taking care of those in need. Recently they raised all the money needed to send an orphan boy to secondary school.
- In 2000, communication with the outside world was really difficult. Now 63 members of the community have mobile phones and five people have vehicles.
- The congregation has bought musical instruments for the church and 50 utensils to be used during church and community occasions.
- Three new congregations have been started, and one congregation has been revived.
- Two youths have been sent to Berea Theological College and are studying there to be ministers.
- The community is producing much food because they are now using quality seed. During the drought that devastated the entire district in 2004-2006, the Olendeem community had enough to eat and share with neighbours.

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Source: Participatory Evaluation Process 2001-5 Programme Evaluation

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