



LAISAMIS CONTINGENCY PLAN

LAISAMIS DISTRICT

FACILITATED BY:

- 1. CIFA-MARSABIT**
- 2. ALRMP-II-MARSABIT**
- 3. CARE-KENYA**

APRIL MAY 2009



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INTRODUCTION

Laisamis is one of the districts recently carved out of the larger Marsabit district. It was one of the largest administrative divisions in the larger Marsabit district. It was founded about 3 years ago due to continuous conflicts and cattle rustling with their immediate neighbours such as the Boran and Gabra communities. It was felt that resource sharing and inadequacy of the same might have resulted into continuous animosity among the different ethnic groups.

It now has now 3 divisions namely Laisamis, Korr and Loiyangalani. All these divisions frequently face chronic food shortages throughout the year. It is because of this reason that the district is constantly placed on emergency and relief food supply to feed its growing population. The food is being given by the world food programme in conjunction with the government of the republic of Kenya. Due to high level of poverty, over approximately 90% of the population was being targeted.

Frequent droughts, ethnic clashes livestock diseases and lack of livelihoods diversification are some of the major hazards the people of Laisamis are always facing. For instance the district has not received any amount of normal rains since the year 2007 to date. This put the district inhabitants at crossroads, pastoralism being the main economic mainstay. The community's level of resiliency and coping with the hazards are always hampered with due to the high levels of frequencies at which these hazards strike and their resultant effects on pastoral livelihoods. This has actually increased people's vulnerability to the effects of the drought.

This contingency plan is being developed on the scenario where both short and long rains have been failing or have been below normal for almost three years now. We have therefore prepared this plan mainly two reasons; one, to source for funds to fund various drought coping initiatives, and two, to actually prescribe intervention measures to be addressed to reduce people's vulnerability to the effects of the hazards. It is also developed for both the development and humanitarian organizations and local communities to prepare for natural hazards and their numerous effects to make use of early warning systems and respond effectively to them. Since some triggers have already shown signs for emergency intervention such as water trucking for livestock and humans, the local communities, humanitarian agencies and government organizations should make use of the early warning information to appropriately respond to the drought which was identified as the major single hazard throughout the district

It is therefore for these reasons that this drought intervention contingency plan sought to help the Laisamis community to identify their meagre resources for drought mitigation and salvage themselves from this and other resultant hazards such as disease and conflicts. It is hoped that the community will cooperate with all the stakeholders to identify alternative sources of livelihoods to cushion them against this recurrent drought situation while at the moment make best use of their already weakened livestock species, probably by selling them at some cash price and purchase milk substitute for their families.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

Laisamis District is one of the districts of Eastern Province having carved out of the larger Marsabit district. It covers an area of 20265.7 km² and is situated between longitudes 36⁰40" east and latitude 0⁰ 15⁰ south. The district borders Marsabit district to the east, Turkana district to the west, Chalbi district to the north, Isiolo district to the southeast and Samburu district to the south west.

Administratively the district is divided into three divisions of Laisamis, Korr and Loiyangalani. The district is further subdivided into 10 Location and 29 sub-locations.

Table: Area of the District by Division (KM²)

Division	Area (KM ²)	No of Locations	No of Sub-locations
Laisamis	5844.7	4	9
Korr	2836.3	3	7
Loiyangalani	11584.7	4	14
TOTAL	20265.7	11	30

Loiyangalani division occupies the largest area in the district while Korr division is the smallest with an area of 11584.7 km² and 2836.3Km² respectively. The division with the highest population density according to the 1999 population and Housing Census is Laisamis with a density of 822 persons and the least populated division is Korr with a population density of 427 persons.

The settlement pattern of the district is influenced by rain and pasture availability. Areas, which receive less rainfall, have a more scattered settlement pattern compared to those with ample rainfall. The majority of the populations are found in the high potential areas of Laisamis, while the rest are in Korr, Kargi and Loiyangalani.

Majority of the population in the district are found in Laisamis, loiyangalani and Korr depending on economic activities practiced by the resident. .

Table: Population density by Division

Division	1999	2010	2012
Laisamis	1938	2637	3033
Loiyangalani	1238	1850	2488
Korr	992	1350	1553

The main physical features of the district are Mount Kulal (2355 metres in height) in Loiyangalani. The western part of the district is flat, whereas further southwards, the topography is often characterized by steep ridges and valleys, occasionally interrupted by hills such as Ndoto and Sori Adi.

The major sources of water found in the district are sub surface water resources such as springs, dams and shallow wells for domestic and livestock development. The district has gazetted forest like Mount Kulal biosphere conservation which covers about 45,729ha.

The district is drained by the Melgis River, it drains Samburu district and flows through Kaisut desert between Marsabit and Lenkiyoi (Mathew Range) Sori Adi floods plains then south east wards until it joins Ewaso nyiro .Laga Urr originating from Mathews ranges drains through Korr and end up in flood plains of Halisirwa.

The district is drained by other short lagas some only 30 km which end up in the perennial in Lake Turkana .Most lagas originate from Mount Kulal and Mount Ngiro of South Horr.

The climatic conditions are characterized largely by desert like temperatures where days are very hot with soaring temperatures and cool breezy nights .The hottest areas are low lying plains and plateaus ,except for the areas on the slopes i.e. Ngurunit, Oltorut, Ilaut and nolpilpil.

The livelihoods zone is nomadic pastoralism. Agro-pastoralism is practiced on an insignificant scale. This means that almost 99% of local economies depend on livestock keeping. The main livestock species kept include camel, cattle and small stocks such as goats, sheep and chicken. Chicken are only kept only around the major settlement areas known as 'towns.' The locals depend on milk meat and blood from their livestock. Laisamis district headquarters are situated just on the Isiolo Marsabit highway; as such its livestock can access market either in Isiolo or Marsabit. However Nairobi remains the most ideal market place for these inhabitants, about 500km.

During bad years such as 2007-2009, families are often separated with their herds. At this juncture household milk supply is greatly reduced, impacting negatively on little children's nutritional requirements. This has also resulted into massive cross-border movement especially into the Samburu district where they enjoy good neighbourliness, for grazing and social interactions such as marriage, etc.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS

The main livelihood group which the participants identified includes the nomadic/mobile pastoralism. The possession of the livestock varies from household to another. However, on average they own between none to 20 shoats and 3 cows for the poorest while middle income earners own between 80-200 shoats and 10-30 cows. Camels are mainly owned by very few individuals, and they lend to others because camels are mainly used as pack animals alongside the prestige the owners derive out of owning and lending them out to others. It is now evident that this group live on livestock products and some relief food (cereal) provided by the government and humanitarian organizations.

The main risks identified by the participants include drought, livestock diseases, conflicts and floods, in that order. For instance, drought was the mostly felt need while livestock diseases took the second rank.

DROUGHT

HAZARD	Causes of the hazards	Consequences	Coping mechanisms
Drought	-no rain in the season -rains below normal -rains fail during long and short seasons -rains not enough in one area causing migrations in and out -	-low milk and meat products for human population -children and elderly become malnourished -poverty sets in due to lose livestock -unavailability of water to humans and livestock -animals would die	-migrating to better places -feed livestock on fodder grass -sale some livestock to meet unexpected expenses. -engage in shop business to earn family income -sale livestock and bank money for future restocking

LIVESTOCK DISEASES

- a) Respiratory diseases
- b) Foot and mouth
- c) Rinderpest

SEASONAL CALENDER AND SCENARIO BUILDING

During the discussions the participants identified four seasons. The seasons were identified as referred to by the Rendille and Samburu

communities. The two communities have enjoyed peaceful co-existence ever since such that the names from the communities are used interchangeably.

Seasonal names between Samburu and Rendille communities:

1. Mid March – end May
2. June - September
3. October – December
4. Jan-March:

Samburu-Lamei dorop
Rendille – naphai goban

Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Long Rains Samburu Ingergua Rendille - gule			Cold dry season Samburu – lamei odo Rendille - napahideer				Short rains Samburu – Ltumuren. Rendille- jeer			Hot dry season Samburu-Lamei dorop Rendille – naphai goban		

The participants described the scenarios as follows:

1. Positive/ good scenario—this is when the long rains (March-May) is normal and well spread throughout the 3 months followed by the normal short rains
2. Negative/bad scenario- this is when rains are below the normal during March to May and October to December rainy seasons.

The participants worked on both positive/good and bad/negative scenarios in one table and came up with the seasonal calendar using the following parameters: rainfall, milk production, crop/cereals prices, water availability, livestock prices, fish production, pasture availability, crop production and livestock body conditions.

indicators	Jan	Feb.	march	April	may	Jun	Jul	Aug	sep	oct	nov	dec
r/fall	Nil	nil	Mini. rainfall	Minimal rainfall	nil	nil	nil	Nil	Minimal rain for 1 week	Enough rain	Enough rain	Enough rain
	change water sources											
	Increase water availability sources											
	Water borne diseases- diarrhea											
Livestock production(milk)	Animal calving enough milk	Reduced milk production	Reduced milk production	Reduced milk production	No milk	No milk	No milk	No milk	No milk	Enough milk	Enough milk	Enough milk
Crop prices(grains)	Prices reduced due to high supply	Low grain prices	Gradual increase in grains prices production areas off season	Gradual increase in grain prices production areas off season	High prices	High prices	High grain prices due to post election violence affecting the supplying areas	High grain prices due to post election violence affecting the supplying areas	High grain prices due to post election violence affecting the supplying areas	High grain prices due to post election violence affecting the supplying areas	Reduced grain prices	Reduced grain prices.
water	Inadequate water availability - water borne diseases decrease - migration of livestock	Inadequate water availability - water borne diseases decrease - migration of livestock	Change sources Increase water availability - water borne diseases increase e.g. malaria and diarrhea	- adequate water availability - increased water borne disease	- adequate water availability - increased diseases due to water pollution - increase in livestock migration	- decrease of water and increase in conflict - increase livestock out migration	- long time water tracking for watering animals	Low water table increase trekking - result to conflict and migration of livestock	Low water table increase trekking - result to conflict and migration of livestock	Low water table increase trekking - result to conflict and migration of livestock	Change water sources - water borne disease increase	Adequate water availability - water borne disease increase - livestock around the homestead
Livestock prices	Decrease in prices and low livestock sales	Decrease in prices and low livestock sales	Increase in prices	Increase in prices	Decrease in prices - increase in livestock sales	Decrease in prices	Decrease in prices	Decrease in prices - increase in livestock sales	Decrease in prices - increase in livestock sales	Decrease in prices - increase in livestock sales	Increase in prices - low livestock sales	Decrease in prices - low livestock sales
Fish production	Increase in fish statistic	Decrease in fish statistic and	Increase in fish	Low fish prices	Increase in fish statistics	Increase in fish	Increase in fish statistics	Low fish statistic	Low fish statistic - increase in fish	Increase in fish	Decrease in fish statistic and	Increase in fish statistic

	- increase in fish prices	increase prices	production			statistics			prices	statistic - increase in fish prices	decrease in fish statistic	- increase in fish prices
pasture	Enough pastures	fair	Insufficient pasture	fair	Enough pasture	fair	insufficient	scarce	scarce	More scarce	fair	Enough pastures
Crop production	fair	fair	poor	poor	fair	poor	poor	poor	poor	poor	Poor	poor
Livestock body condition	fair	fair	poor	poor	fair	fair	Slightly poor	poor	Very poor	Very poor	poor	poor

The Rendille seasonal calendar: Laisamis district

1. LIVELIHOODS INTERVENTIONS

1.1. CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR PROVISION OF WATER/WATER TRUCKING

Laisamis district is not lucky enough to have any permanent rivers. It is endowed with several dry river beds and valleys that do not hold any water as soon as surface run off is over. The inhabitants depend on mainly surface water collected in the ponds, pans, and dams, shallow hand dug wells or gorges during the rains. This is the trend during the rainy seasons and immediately after the rains. During the long, dry spell their only hope is underground water which operated through the diesel powered generators to draw water for both livestock and human beings.

However, these drilled wells are scattered within the district. The dilemma is that where there is plenty of water, pastoralists could not find enough pasture for their livestock and vice versa. This unpredictable situation puts Laisamis pastoral communities at cross roads thereby impacting negatively on their only economic mainstay.

Water availability is a critical issue among the human population and their properties-animate or inanimate. It is therefore imperative to provide water for these communities to save their livelihoods from collapse. Lack of the precious commodity compels the pastoralists to move away from grazing areas to get water thereby leaving families, and especially children in a sorry state of being. This is because milk forms a major part of nutritional requirements for the said cohort of the population and the family at large.

During such times, pastoralists trek for quite a long distance; about 20-30 kilometres in such of the nearest water points. To reduce livestock mortality and suffering of the pastoral communities during the drought period, the participants felt it genuinely important to support them with water trucking in areas targeted for the same.

WATER SECTOR INTERVENTION

WATER FOR LIVESTOCK	PREDISPOSING FACTORS	POSSIBLE INTERVENTIONS
-Where there is pasture there is no water -pans, gorges, dams and ponds are filled with soil(siltation) -major water sources dry up. - there is no rain at all - rains are below the normal amount	-water trucking is expensive for the volatile pastoral economies -livestock body condition poor, hence fetch very poor prices when sold -traditional water management is structure does not exist	-water trucking for livestock and humans to the targeted areas -de-silting of dams and pans to collect enough water -rehabilitate shallow wells - rain water harvesting techniques e.g., rock catchments

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 Goal:

To reduce livestock death during drought

1.2.2 Specific objective

Provide emergency water to villages of Namarei, Lengima, Lependera, Komm, Arge and Afare for 7-8 months twice a month each.

1.3. Proposed activities:

- Field assessment to establish the extent of water availability
- Water tinkering to the designated areas
- Specify the target areas for the interventions
- Hiring of water boursers to supply water
- Carry out beneficiary identification, quantity of water to be supplied and frequency of the supply.
- Responsibility sharing e.g. who is going to oversee the distribution of water among the affected hh?
- De-silting of pans and dams by community members.

1.4 Triggers

A) Long distance to water points that has exceeded 20km

B) Weakening livestock body condition

C) Forage availability

D) Failed long rain season (March to May)

BUDGET

Activity	Target areas	Budget	Cost(KSHS)
Initial field assessment	Komm Namarei Lependera	2 GOK officials x 4 days @ shs. 2500 per day	20,000=
Hiring of water boursers for water tankering	Arge Afarex	Hiring of water boursers twice a month for 8	

		months for 5 locations @shs.12000 per trip	1,920,000=
De-silting of water pans		100pax @ 150 per day for 2 months	900,000=
Progress monitoring		3 officials for 16 days (2 days per month) @2500 per day	120,000=
Vehicle hire		20 days @ 10,000= per day	200,000=
		TOTAL	Kshs.3,160,000=

ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS

STAKEHOLDER	RESPONSIBILITY
GOK	-Security issues -conflict resolution -relief food provisions Monitoring and evaluation -policy guideline
LNGOs	-field assessment -conflict resolution -provide EW information
Local community	-beneficiary identification -elect supervisor for the activity -security of the tankers -distribution of the water
Donors	-funding of the activity -monitoring and evaluation -technical advise on how to sustainably use the water

2. CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR PROVISION OF FODDER TO LIVESTOCK

2.1 Context analysis

Laisamis district is one of the driest districts of the larger marsabit district. The averages annual rainfall is usually below 250mm. Rainfalls are erratic and unreliable throughout the year. The distribution is equally poor and unpredictable. The area is prone to drought and people suffer risks and uncertainties all the year round. This unpredictability of the weather phenomenon had weakened traditional coping mechanism tremendously. For instance the area has not received any rains

from October 2008 to June 2009. This is a long period of drought rendering coping mechanisms unsuccessful or seriously strained.

These translate into extremely poor livestock body conditions which in turn fetch very poor prices in the market. Milk production will drastically reduce among the milking herds. This means that more animals need to be sold to fetch more money that can purchase good amount of cereals for the families.

Since there are no sources of water to grow food in Laisamis, pastoralism remains the major livelihoods option for over 98% of the population. As such their livelihoods have to be protected at all cost for them to survive and continue thriving in their natural habitat. Usually they migrate from one place to another and across district boundaries. This is not possible now as there is drought of almost equal magnitude among their favourite neighbours in the south.

At the moment therefore the best option is to provide some fodder relief to the few milking herds around the homesteads to continue producing milk for the sake of the elderly and children below the age of 5 years while action must be taken to train community representatives on dry land fodder production reduce future shocks.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 Goal

Reduce both livestock and human death due to the looming drought

2.2.2 Specific objective

- To provide emergency pasture relief to 20% of domestic livestock that remains nearer homestead.
- To conduct training on dry land fodder production
- To link pastoralists with markets where fodder could be accessed

2.3 Proposed activities

At the moment the participants proposed two activities to be implemented by development agencies in partnership with the communities. These are to conduct training on fodder production in the dry lands and secondly to provide fodder relief to the targeted livestock population in Laisamis district.

Training on fodder production will be done by CIFA with technical assistance from CARE-K, which is a consortium partner to the ELMT Program. Fodder provision will be provided by the other DSG members and communities.

CIFA/CARE-K will:

- mobilize community members to nominate 10 persons for the training on fodder production
- cater for food , transport and accommodation of the selected community representatives
- in consultation with DSG members monitor the cap

DSG will:

- solicit for funds to finance the project
- coordinate and supervise the utilization of the funds
- contract a firm or individual for ferrying of water from source to the needy communities
- provide security to transporters wherever and whenever need arises

2.4 Triggers

These activities will be triggered by among things by the following

- Total failure of the jeer (October – December 2008) and gule (mid March to May) rains.
- Traditional local knowledge predicted below normal rains
- Pasture and livestock body deterioration as indicated in the arid lands monthly bulletin on EW.
- Drop in milk production at household levels
- Mass migration of pastoralists to other areas which culminated into conflicts and loss of human lives and cattle rustling
- Some household dropping out of pastoral life as they do not have enough pack animals to provide transportation to migrate far and wide.

2.5 Budget

ACTIVITY	Target areas	budget	Cost
Fodder purchase for the designated areas	Korr Kargi Cattle 20% population	1,000 bales x sh 350 x 8 months	2,800,000
Vehicle hire		One lorry x 10 days per month x 9000/- per day	720,000
Personnel costs		Allowance- 2 staff x 2500/ x 16 days	80,000
Training 10 comm. rep on fodder production		10 members x 2000/ for 6 days	120,000

3. Contingency plan for provision of animal health services

3.1 Context analysis

The current situation in Laisamis actually needs urgent intervention. Livestock body condition and health are poor and vulnerable. Livestock health is further aggravated by poor to unavailability of forage cover which has reduced in quantity and palatability. As a result all species of livestock have fallen pray to the drought which has completely set in.

Due to the above situation, there was found a dire need for intervention strategies to enable the pastoralists cope with resultant effects of the drought. The participants have recommended for awareness creation workshop at all levels so that pastoralists may start de-stocking some livestock and use the money from the sales for supplementary feeding for their livestock and themselves. Some amount can also be saved for restocking during the rains time. For the treatment of the animals trained CAHW can be used while vaccines required for the same could be obtained from a reliable supplier with technical assistance from the DLPO.

DROUGHT SITUATION, DROUGHT EFFECTS AND MITIGATION METHODS –APRIL-JULY 2009

DISTRICT	DIVISION	SPECIES	POPULATION	POPULATION AT RISK BY SPECIES	EFFECTS/ LOSSES/ QUALITY	PROPOSED MITIGATION METHODS	REQUIREMENTS
LAISAMIS	LAISAMIS	CATTLE	23,000	40% 9,200	Loss of livestock body condition (low production & poor market prices) and Mortality. Migration of animals to far off areas making the little milk, blood and meat unavailable to majority of households. These lead to reduced household incomes and food insecurity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. De-stocking. 2. Deworming. 3. Minerals and vitamins supplementation. 4. Treatment for endemic/ opportunistic diseases (Mange, Tryps, Abscesses, pneumonia 5. Vaccination against endemic diseases. 	Funding. (staff allowances) De-wormers (Albendazole 10%)- 800 ltrs Multivitamin injection 500 x 100mls (bottles). Mineral licks – 5,000 x 2kg pcs Novidium/Ethidium – 3,000 tablets Samorin – 500 sachets Oxytet (LA) – 500 x 100mls
		SHOATS	190,000	40% 76,000			
		CAMELS	8,000	5% 400			
	KORR	CATTLE	10,000	40% 4,000			
		SHOATS	380,000	40% 152,000			
		CAMELS	14,000	5% 700			
LOIYANGALANI	CATTLE	18,000	40% 7,200				
	SHOATS	310,000	40% 124,000				
	CAMELS	22,000	5% 1,100				
TOTALS FOR THE DISTRICT	CATTLE	51,000	20,400				
	SHOATS	880,000	352,000				

	CAMELS	44,000	2,200			<p>bottles</p> <p>Triquin – 900 vials</p> <p>Pen strep – 300 x 100mls</p> <p>Wound spray – 50 tins</p> <p>Ivomectin – 240 x 100mls</p> <p>CCPP Vaccine - 100,000 doses.</p> <p>Sheep/Goat Pox Vaccine – 40,000 doses</p> <p>Blanthax Vaccine – 15,000 doses</p> <p>Accaricide/Fly repellent – 100 Lts</p> <p>Ksh 80,000.00 for Vehicle maintenance.</p> <p>Fuel 1,200 Liters petrol @ 95.00 per ltrs = Ksh 114,000.00</p> <p>Vehicle maintainace =30,000/=</p> <p>Ksh 280,000.00 for staff allowances.</p> <p>Subtotal = 424,000/=</p>
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Cost of drugs/ Vaccines.	
1.	10% Albendazole (Dewormer) – 600x 800 = 480,000/=
2.	Multivitamin injectable (bottles) – 200x 500 = 100,000/=
3.	Novidium/Ethidium (tabs) - 3,000x 40 = 120,000/=
4.	Samorin injectable (sachets) - 500x 250 = 125,000/=
5.	LA oxytetracycline inj (bottles) - 500x 500 = 250,000/=
6.	Pen strep inj (bottles) - 300x 350 = 105,000/=
7.	Triquin inj (vials) - 900x 300 = 270,000/=
8.	Would spray (tins) - 50x 200 = 1,000/=
9.	Ivomectin inj (vials) - 240x 800= 192,000/=
10.	CCPP Vaccine (vials) - 100,000x 15= 1,500,000/=
11.	Sheep/Goat pox Vaccine (vials) – 40,000x 4= 160,000/=
12.	Blanthax Vaccine (vials) - 15,000x 10 = 150,000/=
13.	Accaricide/Fly repellent (Lts) - 100x 2,500 = 250,000/=
14.	Disposable syringes/needles etc = 20,000/=
	Subtotal <u>3,723,000/=</u>
	Add 424,000/=
	Total <u>4,147,000/=</u>

3.2 strategies

This draft will be presented to the DSG for approval and resource allocations. The DSG will also appoint a lead agency in the implementation of the project in consultation with the ALRMP-II who is also the main funding source and technical organ of the DSG.

ROLES OF THE STAKEHOLDERS

STAKEHOLDERS	RESPONSIBILITY
Lead agency-CIFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate all the above mention activities for implementation - Contract interested persons to transport and sell hay - Identify areas within the district where fodder can be found - Carry out training on fodder production - Funding fodder production training
District authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - take care of security issues in the areas - monitoring and evaluation and provision of technical advise - provide/ solicit for funds to implement the project - resolution of the conflict
ALRMP-II & other DAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide funds for project implementation - monitoring and evaluation
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify needy areas and ensure equitable resource distribution - provide adequate information on daily progress of the project

3.3 TIME FRAME FPR PROPOSED INTERVENTION

Intervention	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb.
Fodder					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Deworming					X		X		X		X	
Water tracking					X	X	X	X	X			
Vaccination/vet						X			X			
Food supplement												
Destocking					X	X	X					
Borehole support					X	X	X	X				

3.4 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1.	SEBASTIAN LEBORKWE	ALRMP
2	GUYO GODANA	DWO/WATER
3	DR STEPHEN G MUTAHI	DVO-LAISAMIS
4	HASSAN ABDIRAHMAN	ALRMP
5	AMBROSE L. LEREO	MOA/DAEO
6	ROBA ADANO	COOP. OFFICER
7	LEMADADA TIMOTHY	CIFA
8	HL LEWAROKI	PEACE ELDER
9	JAMES BASELE	YOUH REP
10	ABDIKADIR BAGAJI	MELAKO CONSERVANCY
11	AGOSTINE SUPER	COUNTY COUNCIL
12	LERDO DOKHLE	PEACE COM/ELDER
13	ESTHER E CHIWE	DG&SDO
14	ANTONINO N KALDALLE	SNR CHIEF
15	LETOKO LEJALE	PEACE COMMI.
16	LARUMPE DOKHLE	PEACE COMM.
17	MESHACK CHETO	FORESTER
18	DEKHA ABDI	MYWO
19	DAVID M MBELA	DC LAISAMIS
20	FRANCISCO K NAIDA	LIVESTOCK EXTN OFFICER
21	JULIUS W WAMITI	DISTRICT ACC.
22	ALOICE GONZAGA LEKUTON	JAMII BORA TRUST
23	A.M HALAKE	YOUTH OFFICER
24	DUNCAN R. MWENDA	PUBLIC HEALTH
25	AHMED HASSAN	ELMT/CARE

26	GUYO GOLICHA	CIFA
27	CHRISTOPHER LERORUN	ADULT EDUCATION
28	FR. ISAIAH EKALO	CATH. MISSION
29	MUMA ARBELLE	CDF
30	MAHAMOUD A HAJI	ELMT/CARE
31	JOSEPH LUMBA	PEACE COMMITTE
32	PETER NJIRI	KWS