

**INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL MINISTRY**

**TANGAZA COLLEGE**

**PROJECT EVALUATION**

**ON**

**WOMEN PROGRAMME- OLDONYIRO  
PARISH**

**ISIOLO DIOCESE**

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**PLACE: NAIROBI- 15<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 1999**



1999

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|                             |   |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| LIV                         | - | Livestock                                |
| PHC                         | - | Public Health Care                       |
| EDU                         | - | Education                                |
| ECE                         | - | Early Childhood Education                |
| SPN                         | - | Sponsorship                              |
| <del>GOF</del> <sup>K</sup> | - | Government of Kenya                      |
| NGO                         | - | <del>Non</del> Governmental Organisation |

## **INTRODUCTION**

Progress has a universal meaning yet unique to the need of various people of the world. Kenya like any other contemporary society undergoes many changes from all aspects of life, that is economical, political, social, cultural and religious changes. All these affect women in every society, as they are the sole transformation of values in the society. Women who form half of the world's population have been left behind in all these changes particularly Samburu women. "As it is reported out in the Oxfarm report women are subjected to multiple forms of deprivation from cradle to the grave" (Oxfarm Report, page 26). And As Randford says: "this is a new job for those in the world who do two - thirds of the total hours of work, receive only 10% of the pay and own less than 1% of the world's property" Radford Pg. 26. Many women in Kenya have been struggling for their survival, and more so of the women who live in semi-arid and arid areas of Kenya. Most of them are illiterate and are unskilled. The Samburu and Turkana people who depend entirely on their livestock as a means of livelihood find it very hard when the entire flock is swept away by drought, banditry and disease. This makes it even harder for women and children as there is no alternative. In my two months attachment experience among these people in Oldonyiro, I learnt how they are trying to cope with life and how they are seeking alternatives by creating development programmes that would cater for their needs. The women programme in Oldonyiro parish where I worked for two months, the women are empowered with skills whereby they are helped to help

themselves thus changing their situations and leading better lives. Working directly with these women for two months was an eye opener for I learnt a lot about how a project is initiated and managed.

In this project evaluation I shall look at the nature and background, the history of Oldonyiro Parish, the purpose and objectives of the women programme. I shall look at too on how the women of this parish benefit from other programmes that are initiated by the parish but not directly for them. I shall look at the whole organization of the women programme, the staff, the financial analysis, the budget, the long and short term strategies. Finally I shall look at the strengths and weakness of the programme and in my conclusion give recommendations.

1. Oxfam report on development, Oxfam, published by scm press,

St. Albans place, London 1989.

2. Ruether Radford Rosemary, women healing Earth, published by obis books, Maryknoll, NY 1996.

## **1. NATURE AND BACKGROUND**

The Oldonyiro Parish of Isiolo diocese covers a very dry areas of Isiolo and the Mugumo Division of Laikipia district. These areas have erratic and unreliable rainfall. Over 60% of the total land is in semi -arid ecozones. The land is mostly plain with a number of flat hills caused by excessive soil erosion. As a result food production has been very low, very low income and standard of living . Most of the people in this part of the country depend on livestock. They are pastoralists who keep on migrating their animals in search of pastors and water. For many years the area of Mukogodo has experienced famine especially during the drought spells. Since 1990 the area has had very devastating droughts as a result many people lost their livestock and thus rendering them very poor.

The economic recession the country has experienced since 1993 has aggregated the situation of this area. Food security has become increasingly difficult for the people as the prices of the basic food-stuffs are continually rising, hence people can not afford to buy food from local shops. One of the challenges the Parish has had is to motivate the community in these areas into seeing their needs and determining strategies and priorities to solve these problems. The report of the area in 1994 pointed out that the people of Oldonyiro Division are poor and have very little besides the few remaining goats and cows. The survey further suggested that assistance programme for the people must take into account the nomadic way of life of the people, and their staple food, which is

meat, milk, blood and honey. The Samburu like the Maasai [close cousins] are herdsmen who mainly depend on livestock as the source of livelihood.

Because of all these, Oldonyiro Parish started socio-economic development of Samburu people by initiating programmes such as education, health, water, better livestock services in which women generating project is one of them. The women activities have greatly benefited from the church in terms of awareness creation, mobilisation, training and direct funding amongst others. The Church has also facilitated and initiated social economic changes within the area. This has greatly improved the life standard of the whole household as the women are directly engaged in income generating activities such as food security revolving fund and animal husbandry

## **2. BRIEF HISTORY OF OLDONYIRO WOMEN GROUP.**

Oldonyiro Catholic mission was started in 1971 as an outstation of Isiolo parish by Monsignor Luigi Locati. It was meant to take care of spiritual and corporal needs of the Samburu population in the area. For 16 years the priest visited the centre once a month. But it was impossible to strictly serve the people while living 100 Km away. In 1987, Father Francis Limo Riwa, of the Diocese of Meru originally from Moshi Tanzania, accepted the challenge to reside in Oldonyiro and it was declared a parish the following year in 1988.

The Father organized the educational programme by building three nomadic children's homes hence offering studying, eating and sleeping facilities for 1,400 children. He has also organised agricultural programmes, hide and skin

business, animal husbandry and beads hand-craft for the women. The women, as I have stated in the introduction, were economically poor and had to wait on their husbands for everything. Most of them would come to the Parish to beg for basic needs like food, money and clothing. This led the Priest to do a kind of survey with the women and their findings was that they needed to start income-generating activities to solve this problem of dependency among women. In order to have a balance diet, especially in times of drought, the survey further found out that they needed water, both for their animals and domestic use. This would be an alternative when natural calamities strike their animals. A 17Km Wasonyiro-Oldonyiro water pipeline has been completed, which will irrigate about 3000 hectors. This irrigation would be mainly under foodstuffs like fruits, horticultural crops and grains.

The Parish has been active in the area for nearly twelve years now and it has involved itself in various development projects. Her involvement in socio-economic development is noticeable and for the first time initiation of education, health and water supply in the area. Oldonyiro has generated much enthusiasm among the donors community and the poor women themselves, because the fruits of its aims and objectives are being seen. The parish works exclusively with the women of the area, using the popular participation approach thereby training the local women to develop the necessary skills in order to manage their own affairs.

### **3. THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE OF WOMEN'S PROGRAMME**

The women are mainly engaged in income generating activities and their main purpose is to assist and enable them generate income which they would use to support their families better in buying food, paying for health services and school fees. The mission of this programme is to change the face <sup>^</sup> and women of Oldonyiro according to the gospel message

The objectives are inline with its purpose of establishment. They are as follows

- Training of small scale business entrepreneurs
- To equip the women with additional skills, tools and knowledge on issues touching on food security and nutrition with the aim of strengthening community participation towards the achievement of sustainable development.
- To use the expressed expectations, experiences and aspirations as an entry learning point.
- To supply the store with foodstuffs in large quantities at affordable prices.
- To provide the women with leadership and management skills monitoring and evaluation.
- To access to women a source of income through which they can attain basic needs
- To provide the women with an environment to express their expectation, experiences and aspirations of their business.

All these objectives are achieved through various activities that Oldonyiro Parish

Women Development programme is engaged in.

#### **4 ACTIVITIES**

Oldonyiro women Programme has four main activities

- 1 Food security
- 2 Livestock improvement
- 3 Revolving Fund
- 4 Workshop on awareness

##### **4.1 Food Security Store** *what is it.*

The overall objective of the women food security project is to assist and enable women generate income, which they would use to support their families better.

The main objectives of the projects are:

- To provide adequate food supplies at affordable prices throughout the year.
- To construct 13 food stores or shops for convenient hygienic food storage

##### **4.1.1 Effectiveness of store**

- It has encouraged them to have small business because food is available
- They are access to food
- They have been able to have the income through store itself and by selling their small foodstuffs bought from the store; they are economically alleviated.
- It has assisted in price control since their store is a wholesale.

#### **4.1.2 Food Store**

##### ***Definition***

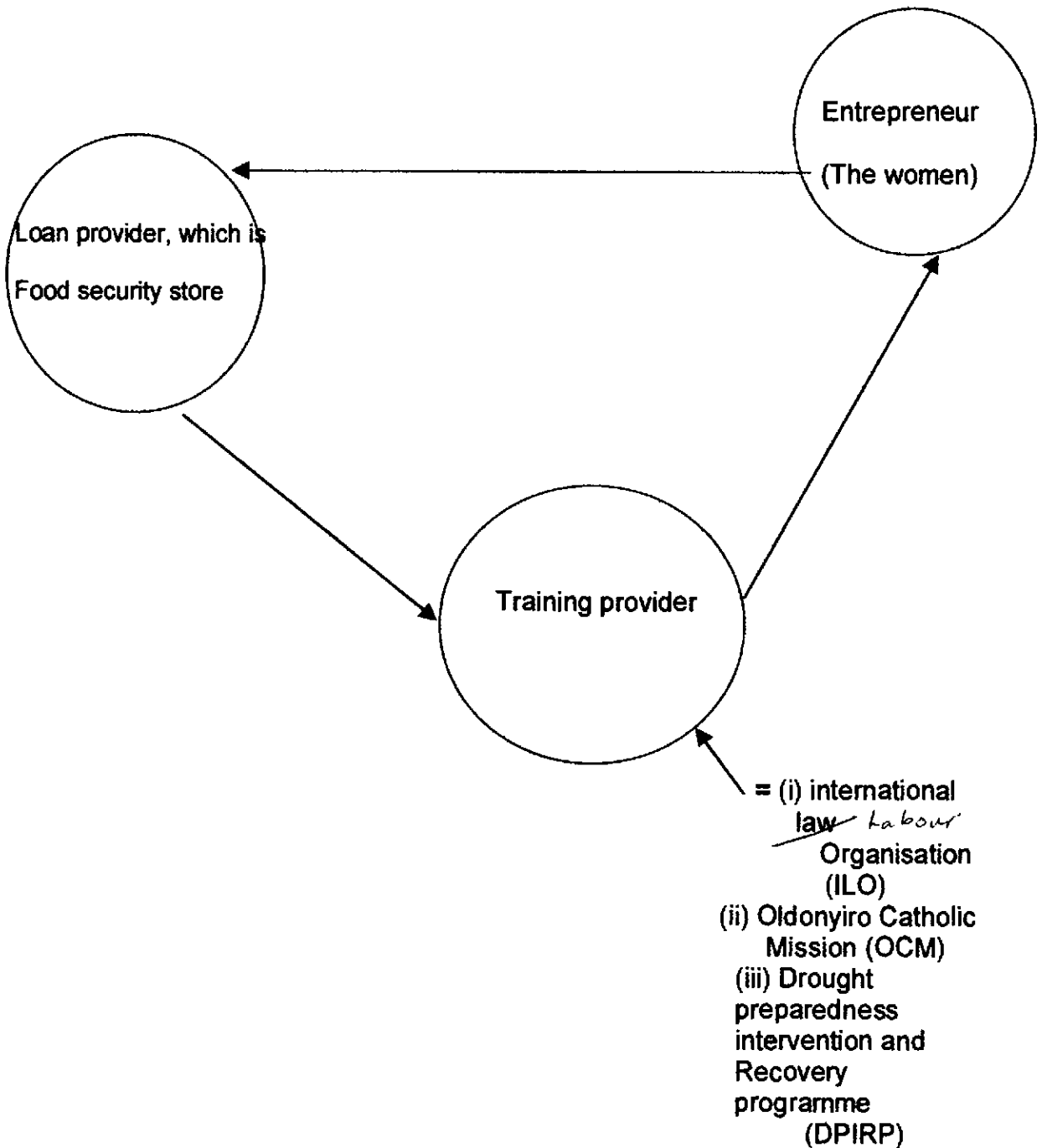
Access to food at all times either by buying or planting so as to lead a healthy and nutritious life. This is whereby all types of food is bought and brought to the store and women are able to buy at affordable prices.

##### ***Income***

Both the food and income belongs to the women. They have bank account. From the income they

- Pay for foodstuff when replacing or stocking
- Pay the staff including the coordinator's salary.
- Give loans to women as a revolving fund

### 4.1.3. How Food Security Works



The women are given loan from the income after they have sold the foodstuffs.

They are then called to a training organised by the parish and other NGO'S

#### **4.2 Livestock Improvement**

##### *Community animal health helpers*

- All these women are trained
- They carry out animal health services
- They treat the animals.
- They sell drugs to the community.
- They give report to the office where the report is compiled and sent to the district veterinary office.

##### *This report indicates:*

- The disease, which has occurred in the area within the particular month
- The livestock mortality rate.
- Mobilisation activities to the community for animal vaccination and the vaccine given.

##### *Objectives*

To improve the condition of livestock, economy and to reduce livestock mortality rate from 40 percent to 10 percent.

#### **4.2.1 Effectiveness .**

- There has been very good improvement of livestock condition.
- Livestock mortality has been reduced. A special evidence was during the El-Nino rains because of the skills and management acquired by the women, many animals survived. There is availability of veterinary drugs throughout the year and reduction of the distance in search of drugs over 100 Km to 10Km
- Prior to this programme the women did not treat the animals and it was a problem to household headed by women. Now the women can do this themselves.
- After all this improvement has led to an establishment to a livestock market in the area .

#### **4.2.2 Restocking of Animals**

##### ***How re-stocking works:***

These are a hundred families given goats after their own herd had been destroyed by, either natural calamities or by banditry. This is done in phase and each phase would be a hundred families. In order to find out the right beneficiaries to this programme, survey is carried out by monitors and elders who come with the list of their findings. There is a committee which further scrutinises this list. After that, the qualified beneficiaries are called to a workshop where they are given skills on how to care for the animals, and their attitude towards the

whole program, that is once given the animals one would not be given again. Then the programme co-ordinator buys the animals and treats them. Then a date is set whereby all the qualified beneficiaries are given 40 she goats and one he goat. All these animals would be followed up by the programme co-ordinator for a year especially giving skills on how to care for them.

The beneficiaries must come from the local community and to benefit from this project one must:

- Belong to a women group
- Own a few animals and has the experience of caring for them .
- One who has not lost his or her animals carelessly
- Be a household with already many children.

*The purpose of the project*

The purpose of this project is to increase the participation of the communities in Oldonyiro parish on the management and sustainability of their development thereby improving their socio-economic status. The overall objective of this project is to establish economically long term sustainable solution for the people especially the women of Oldonyiro

*Specific Objective of the Project*

- To provide 50 goats each to the 100 household within Oldonyiro
- To mobilise the community particularly the 100 heads of households so as to in-still new hopes, new ideas in the community for the future survival
- To provide training and technical assistance in effective and sustainable

animal husbandry

#### **4.2.3 Effectiveness**

- It has assisted the women by bringing them back to pastoral life especially those who had lost their animals.
- The programme has lifted the status the women
- After the re-stocking the nutrition has improved a great deal
- The female-headed household or widows are able now to own animals.

#### **4.3 Revolving Fund**

This is a project whereby a revolving fund is given to a group of women to start business according to their choice. The loan is a soft one it has no interest. When this loan is returned it is given to another group who would in turn do the same

##### ***The way it works:***

- After one year, these groups revolve the same amount of money which is given to other groups
- The women themselves are empowered to decide which women group they are going to give the loan and the office only facilitates.
- the loan has no interest but in the near future the women will place interest on the loan, this is because of inflation and increase of prices.

##### ***Objectives:***

The main objective of this project is the same as that of food security, which is to

assist women in getting income to enable them support their families.

***Specific objective:***

- To provide 280 women with the loan of KShs. 5,000 each
- To train the women on the business management skills.
- To strengthens women economically.

**4.3.1 Effectiveness.**

- Has provided income to the women.
- Now the women can do business which was un heard off in this community.
- This loan has reached many women.
- This loan has empowered women to own property, some of the women's activities are illustrated in appendix No. I

**4.4. Training**

Oldonyiro parish had to carry out training on small-scale business for the women entrepreneurs and leadership for sometimes and especially after the church had given loans to boost their business. It was recognised that training especially on the business activities was crucial for the success of loan payment and long-term sustainability of the investment.

This requested for the consultation services in training and possibly proceeds to monitoring activities before second phase of the same entrepreneur. There are two types to this training that is Business skills, animal health and leadership

skills.

***The Objectives:***

The main aim of the course was to bring at least 40 entrepreneurs [women] for five days introductory course on the basic skills in business management.

***Specific Objectives:***

- To provide the women an environment to express their expectations, experiences and aspiration in their business activities.
- Used the expressed expectations, experiences and aspiration as an entry learning point.
- Provide the participants an opportunity to learn new skills from facilitators and other resource persons including themselves.
- To provide participants an opportunity to other related subjects that would enhance their well being and other businesses such as importance of education, nutrition personal hygiene, communication skills and home economics.
- Carry out pre- and post evaluation on the course and participation generally.

Courses are conducted in a participatory approach with the application of such tools as focus group, discussion, brain-storming sessions, questions and answers, story telling, field visits, observations, interviews, demonstration and role plays.

#### **4.4.1. Effectiveness of the Training**

- Because of learnt skills in management, healthy animals give higher return.
- Because of proper financial management in all their activities, the women have always had profit from the business
- Women have put new ventures as a result of good business returns.
- Capital has substantially grown
- The business stock has increased.
- Profit has been used to cater for the needs of the family, for example buying foodstuffs, paying school fees and buying health services.
- There is independence among the women as they do not wait on their husbands with family needs as before
- Women have become co-bread winners in the household.
- Family relationship has become more cordial and supportive.
- The women are able to acquire skills, which has enabled them to run their business, their family and their life more effectively
- The training has enabled them to change their attitude to the better.
- They have put into practise what has been acquired.

All these training has been done in four phases, each group finished four phases.

Already 120 women have been train

### **5.0 OTHER PROGRAMMES OF OLDONYIRO PARISH.**

#### **1. Primary Health Care**

2. Feeding programme
3. Water
4. Early childhood education
5. Sponsorship
- 6 Ndugu Zangu and Socato youth groups.

### **5.1 Primary Health Care.**

This programme was developed after many years of interaction and experience with the communities within the Oldonyiro Parish. People in these communities walk long distance up to 50 Km to reach the nearest health facility. Besides being not accessible to most of the health facilities, Most government dispensaries and health centres constantly experience shortage of medicine. The communication is very poor, as a result of poor roads resulting to the lack of mobile transport. As a result many people die in their homes because of

- (1) Ignorance about certain diseases
- (2) They have no access to medical facilities

As it is reported out in the Oxfarm report "for many people in the developing world, primary health care services are inadequate or non existent."

By establishing two dispensaries in the parish the women have improved their health, and consequently their quality of life. Mother and child have greatly benefited from this health programme. There is high mortality for both of them.

### **5.2 Feeding Programme**

This project caters mainly for school children, because of the nomadic life of the Samburus and the Turkanas, the government, the NGOS, and the Parish provide food for primary boarding schools. In Oldonyiro it is purely NGOS and the parish. Children from standard one to eight benefit greatly from this programme. This is a great relief to the mothers who most of the times have very little or nothing at all to give the children as they move from place to place.

**Goal:**

The main goal of this project as far as education is concerned is to make education accessible to every child in Samburu land who have reached the age of going to school.

**5.3 Water Programme:**

Water is life and more so to the Samburu population that live in semi-arid and arid areas. For them water is like gold and they would go in search of water for days even weeks. The women of this area find it very hard as they use water for every thing that is building new homes whenever they move and for the household.

For all these reasons the parish started a water programme which has constructed 12 sub-surface dams. The dams have been vital to the area because of the following reasons;

1. It is cheap to construct.

**2. Easy to maintain,**

**3. The water, which is collected, is clean-filtered by the sand and evaporation rate is very low.**

The construction of a 17 Kms pipe-line water from Wasonyiro river to the parish has been like “manna in the desert”. This has been for domestic, small-scale agriculture and livestock, above all, the women of the area have water now at a walking distance of 1 to 2 Kilometres.

#### **5.4. Early childhood Education:**

This is a programme of pre-primary school. Right now there are 20 bush-nursery schools, which are mobile; that is:

- The teacher resides with the community and moves with them whenever they migrate in search of water and new pastures
- The schools are supported by the feeding programme, which provide them with food during the day.

This has been of great help to the mothers who now have their children in school at an early age. Before the children would start school in standard one at twelve years of age or above and eventually drop out without finishing even primary education.

#### **5.5. Sponsorship**

***Aim:***

Every child who is in school is sponsored until secondary level and in some cases even higher education. Basically all the children in primary school are provided with:

- i) text books and exercise books
- ii) school fees
- iii) school uniforms
- iv) boarding facilities
- v) medical care

***How it works:***

The money comes from Holland from an NGO called Caritas Cassaago in bulk and is generally used to cater for each child's needs and even the children who do not have sponsors benefit from this fund.

***Objectives:***

- To improve quality of education to all school going children.
- To access education to all the children.

**5.6. Ndugu Zangu Youth Group.**

This is a youth group under Oldonyiro parish, which deals with large-scale agriculture. They have about six hectares under onions, seven hectares under beans and two hectors under tomatoes and kale. Each time they take their farm

produce to Wakulima market in Nairobi, they get half a million Ksh. They are doing very well. This irrigation system using water from Wasonyiro River, (the 17 Km water pipe line that has been discussed above) has proved to the people that the desert is rich if only water could be available. This group has 25 members who reside in this farm. The women have not only benefited from the produce but have acquired skills too.

***The overall goal:***

- To create self-employment to the youth and to promote participatory agriculture development of the local area.

***Objectives:***

- To empower the youth and the local community by promoting sustainable agriculture, self-employment and self-reliance.
- To improve the diet of the community by introducing other foodstuffs.

***Socato Youth Group:***

This is a young group that has just started in the parish. There are 10 members in number. They have started with poultry keeping and small agriculture which they intend to expand in due time. As the group has just started, it is now looking for funds to establish their projects.

***Aim:***

- To create self-employment and self-reliance among the youth.

## **6.0. POLCY OF THE PROGRAMME**

For the programme to work smoothly they need a proper policy that would guide the whole structure. According to the Oldonyiro women programme, there is a project holder who liase with the donors, works hand in hand with the sector co-ordinator who in turn works with a project committee and other subordinate staff of the programme. The programme holder has the power to hire and fire. Anybody who is employed signs a contract for a period of time, and has to work according to his or her job description.

Each project co-ordinator is supposed to implement or initiate the project under his/her care. Each project sector has an account, which is run according to the work plan and the budget of that particular programme. The project sector co-ordinator writes a quarterly report to the project holder, which is compiled together after six months and sent to the donor. Every staff is entitled to a paid leave of thirty days annually. Each staff is also entitled to training on specific line according to the project he/she is running.

## **7.0. THE STAFF**

Looking at the challenging mission of Oldonyiro parish, which is of transforming the Samburu community, the programme set up the following norms and values,

which are significant for the staff:

- The staff should uphold the belief of the Catholic Church since the mission is to be implemented accordance to the biblical teaching.
- Respect of culture of the people in the midst of evangelisation
- That the staff should live what they preach and they should be model for the community.
- Listening and excising patience, flexibility and teamwork.
- Accountability and transparency for the organisation effort to achieve their mission, vision and goals, the values they uphold have a lot of influence on their performance.

#### **7.1. *Identified Training Needs for Staff***

The women programme staff which comprises of two women co-ordinators; one in Oldonyiro parish and the other in the parish centre, 40 Km away; the two store assistance in each place and the two hide and skin assistance have attended several workshops and training.

These workshops were organised by the government and other NGOS. The training covers the following areas.

- [a] Participatory community development.
- [b] Training of small-scale entrepreneur.
- [c] Government requirements in business activities.
- [d] Skills in stock control.
- [e] Loan management.

[f] Business plan of action.

[g] Gender and development .

These training were strictly for the women programme staff.

### **7.1.2. Training of the whole staff of the parish**

[a] Training of trainers.

[b] Leadership and management.

[c] Gender issues

[d] Report and proposal writing.

[e] Re-date collection methods and analysis.

[f] Planing monitoring and evaluation.

[g] Advance food and nutrition.

[h] Business.

[i] Team building.

The staff signs a one-year renewable contract. The idea behind this is to enhance performance and give the management the liberty to change the personnel if they are not competent or committed. Each staff in this parish has a job description which is inline with the job one does. The job description of the women co-ordinator is as follows

1). Be answerable to the project holder in all matters pertaining to the women

project.

- 2). Be responsible for organising and carrying out the project activities as per the project plans and also carrying out the necessary monitoring.
- 3). Be responsible for mobilising the community and creating the necessary awareness about the project, its activities, aims and objectives.
- 4). Ensuring that the project aims and objectives are achieved to the possible maximum, with the help of the relevant project committees.
- 5). Controlling, advising and training the project staffs who have to work under her.
- 6). She is responsible for the running of the food store.

For the Oldonyiro Parish to realise its goals, objectives and plans, proper organisation of staff is needed. This means choosing competent people for the position to provide effective leadership in order to bring about desired results and keep abreast with the progress of performance.

### ***7.1.3 Staff Capacity Building.***

So many of the Oldonyiro Parish staffs have gone for further studies including the women programme staff. This building capacity is not only for senior staff but also for junior ones, for example nursery school teachers are assisted to go for a two year training with the education ministry. The subordinate women programme staff have different training too.

## **8.0 OLDONYIRO PARISH ORGANISATION STRUCTURE:**

Organisations whose definition is to arrange and relate one's resources in a productive manner is a very important tool in Oldonyiro Parish. For any development plan to achieve it's goals, especially that of the women programme, **must be looked into:** the vision, mission and goals; the following programmes have been in place to enhance development efforts

- Education
- Finance
- Management [logistics]
- Health
- Women development.
- Training
- Food security

At village level a committee is chosen to do the survey and identify the potential beneficiaries.

For transformation of the face of Oldonyiro Parish and the Samburu people, according to the gospel that is transformation of the land and people to affect change, the following organisational chart is used, see appendix No. IV.

## **9.0 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

The project falls under a non-profit making organisation, a classification of an NGO and partnership with donors. This finance section continues to act as an important ingredient to the entire programme. All the financial matters are dealt with in this section and through the financial administrator and the assistant. They advice the respective project Co-ordinators on issues pertaining to budget,

matters and tools that are used in the project and activities.

An expenditure proposal is presented during a staff meeting for its discussion and approval. Then the budget is prepared with the collaboration of the finance section. The delivery goods and services have been going on well without much hitches. The services of the internal auditor has continued to be needed since every month he goes through all project budgets and all project income-generating activities. This has been of great assistance to the women business activities and food security stores.

The accountant and the programme administrator run the account and documentation office. They have been responsible for all the projects accounts, controlling budget and plans by regularly giving financial position to respective projects in Oldonyiro Parish.

### **9.1 Financial Sources.**

The main sources of funding in Oldonyiro Parish programme including the women programme as a whole are the donors, namely;

1. Caritas Netherlands
2. Gruppo missionario Caritas Gassago
3. Royal Netherlands Embassy [Draught Preparedness Intervention and Recovery Programme [D.P.I.R.P]

4. Kinder Missionwerk-Germany.

5. Local contribution is 12%

## **10.0 BUDGET.**

Project proposal is written every three years, then money is given by instalment according to the three years budget. When the money arrives the financial committee meets and budgets according to the needs of the projects. This is done with consideration to priorities.

### ***How It works:***

- Work plan is written by different co-ordinators of different projects
- The Bishop and the overall co-ordinator is the signatory of each project
- Each project writes the claims to the overall project co-ordinator who forwards it to the Bishop
- After this money is transferred to the central account where it is allocated to each project. see the appendix III

## **11.0 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL**

The financial management control of Oldonyiro Parish as a whole especially for the development office in which the women programme is one of them works as follows;

- Different co-ordinators writes a claim sheet which are forwarded to the

financial accountant for verification then the payment through vouchers are prepared by the financial accountant.

- The accountant has to check whether all the claims are correct.
- Finally the overall co-ordinator and the Bishop has to approve the claims.
- Then the cheques are written according to the claims.
- These cheques are banked into the programme's account where the administrator would withdraw the cash in bulk and pay different project co-ordinators.

## **12.0 ACCOUNTING**

After all what I have discussed above have been done then proper accounting and documentation begins. This requires the necessary books of accounts, which are;

- Cash book
- Ledger book
- Journal
- Stores ledger book
- Petty cash book, Petty cash payment
- Delivery notes.
- Salary vouchers
- Order books
- Invoices
- Bincans for store control
- Receipt books

### ***Cash Book***

-All cash and bank transactions

- The money from the donors is entered the way it comes in the cash book.
- All the payment transactions appear in the cash book for the purpose of internal control.

### ***Ledger Book***

They use this book to know what has been spent and how much is not paid on monthly basis.

### ***Journal***

- For recording daily activities

### ***Store ledger book***

- Purely for store control
- This is the book used to record whatever they receive and what they issue

### ***Petty Cash book***

- This book is used to record all petty payments like transport and stamps.

### ***Petty Cash Voucher***

- This book is used for petty payment claims.

### ***Salary Voucher***

- This is used for salary payment only.

### ***Order book***

-Used for placing orders to the suppliers.

### ***Invoices***

-These are used particularly in food stores to the debtors as a result of credit sale. This helps to remind debtors to pay their debts and it indicates how much is owned.

### ***Receipt Books***

- This is used to acknowledge that one has received the money from the office for example staff salary to a particular department.

### ***Delivery book***

-This is used to accompany any item that leaves the main store .

### ***Cheque Books***

-These chequebooks are kept by the financial administrator.

-The administrator cashes all the cheques, brings money from the bank then pays all the staff and all other payments.

### ***Inventory File***

-This book is used to record all the assets of the programme like

[1] Office machinaries

[2] Motto vehicles

[3] Buildings

### **12.1. *Comment and Suggestions on the financial department***

- There is only one account for the mission and the programme does not have its own account. Hence there is a great need of having a programme account for the smooth running of projects and financial transactions.
- Signatories to the above account should at least be more than one
- Distance for the cheque to be signed is too long, 100 km for the expenses incurred.

### **13.0. STRATEGIES OF WOMEN PROJECT**

Setting out the strategies are very important in any project as it helps in short and long term planning. As it is pointed out in the Oxfarm report, "poverty is not solely a matter of lack of income or perpetual want. It follows that its eradication must be achieved through strategies which enhance the ability of local communities to adapt, to stress, to overcome emergencies, and to improve long term productivity" Oxfarm Pg. 56.

#### ***Short term***

- 1). To support women with business skills and train them so that they can acquire skills to improve their already set up business.
- 2). To make sure that the revolving loan fund is revolved every year and more women benefit out of it.

3) .To continue stocking the existing food security stores with essential foodstuffs so that everybody can access to quality food at all times to lead healthy lives.

#### ***Long term***

- 1). So far the revolving loan fund revolves without an interest attached to it. The long-term strategy is to ensure or introduce an interest in the loan provided.
- 2). To make the food security store acts as a loan provider. This is in line with profit accrued over a period of time. Which will supplement the existing revolving fund loan so as to revolve more target group. In a way this loan will be to meet short term needs for instance medical bills and school fees.
- 3). There is a vehicle to every project and these should be used for the purpose of the project alone. This should be done with authorisation from project holder. This is also applies to all assets of the programme.

## **14.0 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESS**

### ***Strengths***

As I mentioned before, women involvement and participation in the development of the area is quite encouraging. There are already thirty women groups engaged in different socio-economic activities. Women's involvement in small-scale business has received recognition by many people in the area including the Samburu men themselves, the Church and Local leaders. Their entrepreneur is very successful and the family economy has grown. As this was an effort to eradicate poverty in the area, the results have made a great difference. Some of

the significant improvements within the community are;

- The household food security has improved
- Understanding between husband and wife has improved as the women have been empowered with skills.
- With the acquired income, the women are able to take care of other needs in the family.
- The staff working with the women is competent and knows their work.
- The activities have developed and have reached many women and in the future would reach many more.
- Samburu women can now do business because they have acquired skills, which was un-heard off in the land
- The food stores and livestock projects have been weaned off and now are able to run on their own and pay its entire staff salary.

For anyone who has been in the area before would agree that these projects has made a tremendous improvement.

#### ***Weaknesses***

The main weakness that faces Oldonyiro development office is to find alternative to the feeding programme. The main donor, that is Caritas Neitherlandica has made it clear that it would pull out all the feeding programme throughout the world. This means Oldonyiro would be affected greatly. The reasons why the place would be affected badly;

- The place falls under semi-arid weather condition, which makes it hard to

grow foodstuffs.

- The parents' contribution, which is 12.5 per cent, is too little to sustain the whole two schools plus the bush nurseries as the donor gives over 5 million per year.
- Though there is water from a 17.km pipeline, the project needs a lot of help with the seeds, tools and technique to a large-scale farming.

There are other issues, which need to be addressed like the cultural background that has hindered development for years, high rate of illiteracy and large polygamous life.

## 15.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In many parts of Kenya poverty looms because women have never been empowered economically. The women of Oldonyiro Parish have made a giant step towards eradicating poverty and their effort has been blessed. I hope that this effort will continue to reach as many women as possible especially in this part of Kenya where women have been left behind in all things and which is purely male dominated culture. This is a challenge to our society. Women have shown that when empowered economically and with skills, they can make a difference in our world.

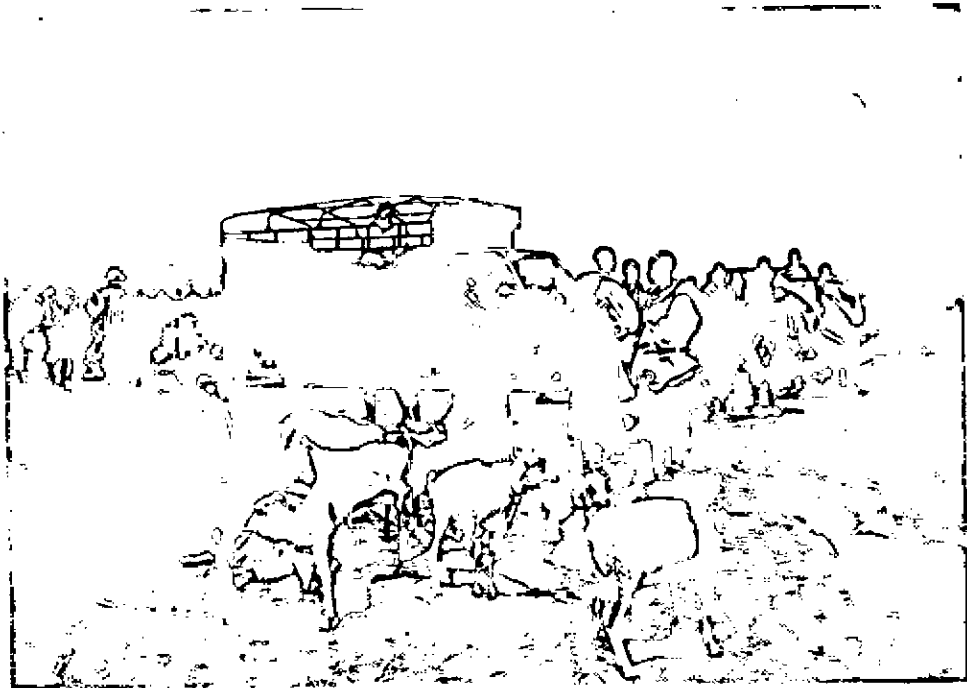
The church is trying more and more to encourage large number of Christians to devote themselves to liberation of others. This is what Oldonyiro parish is trying to do. The present approach of meeting the real needs of the people through socio-economic programme is in itself one of the most effective ways of doing pastoral care. More exchange with other organisations especially the Catholic Secretariat who not only conduct workshops on awareness, but also gives loans to small enterprises. This could be very enriching as it would bring new insight to the programme. I would encourage bible study to be incorporated in the programme. This would foster the faith of the women as they would transmit this

to the children and in the long run would have a sound religious society.

From my observation after working in the programme for two months, there is need to further strengthen the programme policies. There is a need too for the programme to look for other parties [donors] so as to meet their goals and mission. Right now the programme has sole donors, that is Caritas ~~Netherlandica~~ who gives three quarter of the funds and should anything happen or a change of policy the programme would suffer. All in all the programme has done a good job to the Samburu people especially women and have changed their lives ~~to~~ the better.

for

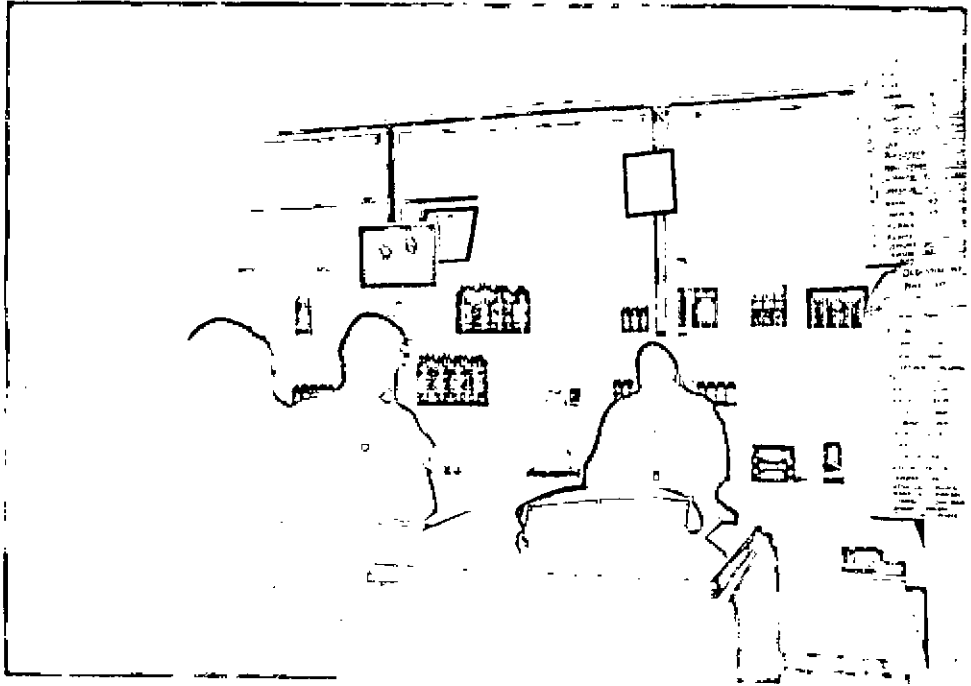
## APPENDIX I: SOME OF THE WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES



Buying and selling goats

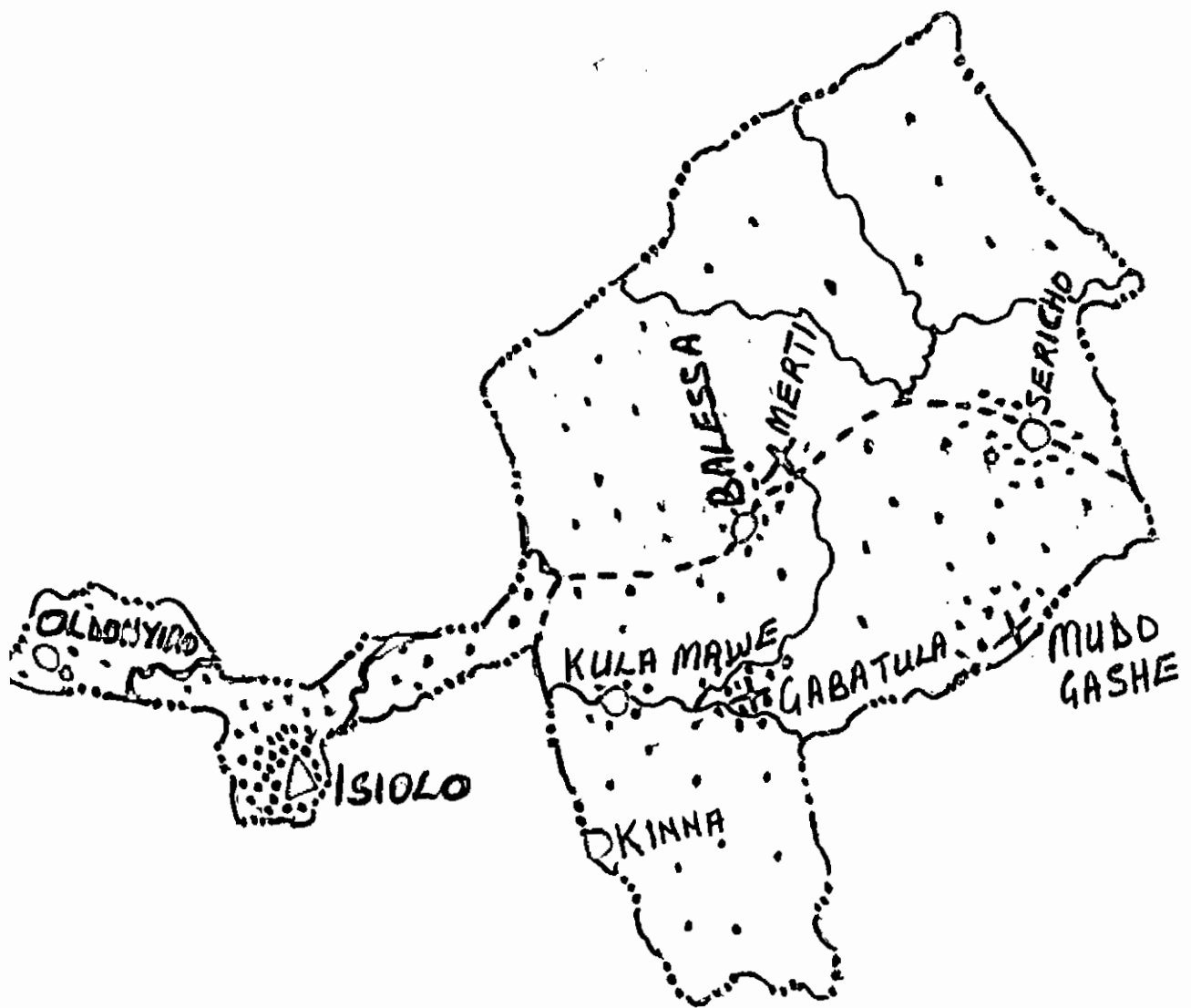


Buying and selling skins/hides



The women's drug store

APPENDIX II: MAP OF ISIOLO DISTRICT



KEY: MAP OF ISIOLO DISTRICT  
20 40 60 80 100 120  
KM. 

|   |    |    |    |    |     |     |
|---|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 |
|---|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|

..... DISTRICT BOUNDARY  
- - - - - DIVISION BOUNDARY  
~~~~~ LOCATION BOUNDARY

△ URBAN CENTRE  
+ RURAL CENTRE  
MARKET CENTRE

## APPENDIX III: THE BUDGET

### BUDGET SUMMARY

| BUDGET ITEM                                 | YEAR 1    | YEAR 2    | YEAR 3    |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Salaries of 2 women co-ordinators           | 216,000   | -----     | -----     |
| Transportation                              | 757,400   | 757,400   | 757,400   |
| Revolving loan fund                         | 1,120,000 | 1,400,000 | -----     |
| Stocking capital                            | 1,100,000 | -----     | -----     |
| Training participants                       | 537,600   | 537,600   | 537,600   |
| Facilitators                                | 288,000   | 288,000   | 288,000   |
| Resource persons                            | 28,800    | 28,800    | 28,800    |
| Teaching materials                          | 2,460     | 2,460     | 2,460     |
| Insecticide for hides/skins                 | 3,000     | -----     | -----     |
| Construct. Of food,hide and skins stores    | 500,000   | 500,000   | 500,000   |
| Construction of Kipsing food security store | -----     | 720,000   | -----     |
|                                             | -----     | -----     | -----     |
|                                             | 4,553,260 | 4,234,260 | 2,114,160 |
| Add 10 per cent<br>contingency              | 455,326   | 423,426   | 211,426   |
|                                             | -----     | -----     | -----     |
| Grand total                                 | 5,008,586 | 4,657,686 | 2,325,686 |

# APPENDIX IV: ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

