

Sharing Experiences of Networking among Community Based organization and Non Governmental Organization

Report by Indigenous Information Network (IIN)

Funded By Ford Foundation Eastern Africa Regional Office

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ii. ABBREVIATION

ALRMP	Arid Land Resource Management Project
AMREF	American Medical and Research Foundation
ASALFO	Arid and Semi-Arid Land Foundation
ARLM	Arid Land Resource Management
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIFA	Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEC	Community Education Centre
DEO	District Environmental Officer
DDO	District Development Officer
DFO	District Forest Officer
DLO	District Livestock Officer
DEC	District Environmental Committee
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
EU	European Union
EMCA	Environmental Management Coordination Act
ESNDA	Ewaso Nyiro South Development Authority
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESOK	Eco-Tourism Society of Kenya
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FD	Forest Department
FAN	Forest Action Network
FCC	Forest Conservation Committee
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GPE	Green Peace Environment
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IIN	Indigenous Information Network
KEFRI	Kenya Forest Research Institute
KIRDI	Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research institute
KADET	Kenya Agency for Development of Enterprise and Technology
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Cooperation
KWFT	Kenya Women Federation Fund
KIDDP	Karamoja integrated Development and Disarmament Programme
KISP	Karamoja Initiative for Sustainable Peace
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service

KFWG	Kenya Forest Working Group
KFS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MCH	Maasai Cultural Heritage
MOH	Ministry of Health
MMNR	Maasai Mara Natural resources
MGR	Marginalized Group Rights
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MED	Ministry of Economic Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NEMA	National Environmental Authority
NO	National Office
NACOFA	National Alliance for Community Forest Association
OOF	Office of the President
PEC	Provincial Environmental Committee
PISP	Pastoralist Integrated Support
UNDP	United Nations Development program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
TOR	Terms of Reference
TCC	Transmara County Council
TGSA	Transmara Game Scouts Association
UOBDU	United Organization for Batwa Development in Uganda
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wide Fund.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This evaluation report was a success due to the contributions of various people either as a group or individually. We wish to acknowledge all those who contributed towards the success of this end of project fact finding evaluation. We owe the success of our work to Ford Foundation Eastern Africa Regional office, for the financial support that has made our work successful in reaching out to the most remote communities of this region. We would like to acknowledge the respondents from all the three east African countries namely Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya. We thank all the respondents in focus group discussions and key informants, NGOs both local and regional, elders, individuals, for sharing their personal and community experiences. Your selfless discussions gave us a direction towards writing this report. We thank the field enumerators and Focus Groups Discussion (FGD) facilitator for working tirelessly to collect all the required information within the stipulated time. We appreciate the field enumerators' hard work that involved trekking for long distances to interview various organizations, and yet none of you complained. The evaluation team wishes to appreciate the contributions of stakeholders through stakeholders' workshop that discussed the report in depth and provided way forward for the perceived challenges that were identified by the consultant. We thank the entire Indigenous Information Network staff for their immense support in every way to make the evaluation a success. Lastly we thank the consultant's team among them Rodah Rotino for working tirelessly to produce the evaluation report. Remember that you each contributed uniquely towards the achievement of the evaluation objective.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Indigenous Information Network (IIN) was born in 1996 by friends from the nomadic Pastoralists areas working in the Media world. This was after an outcry by the Indigenous communities from the Arid and Semi Arid lands, about their marginalization by governments and lack of respect and recognition of their right to access, and benefit sharing of natural resources. IIN was then formed to create awareness with a hope to mitigate and prevent further infringement of these communities. This evaluation was carried out to establish the extent of organizations work among the Indigenous Communities of East Africa and their subsequent consequences.

WHO ARE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES?

Indigenous Peoples¹ across six continents combine to make the largest minority population in the world, with more than 370 million people in more than ninety countries. In nearly every location, they are among the most impoverished and underrepresented, including in the United States. Other terms used for Indigenous Peoples include aboriginal, tribal, first nations, first peoples, national minorities, native peoples, and autochthonous peoples.

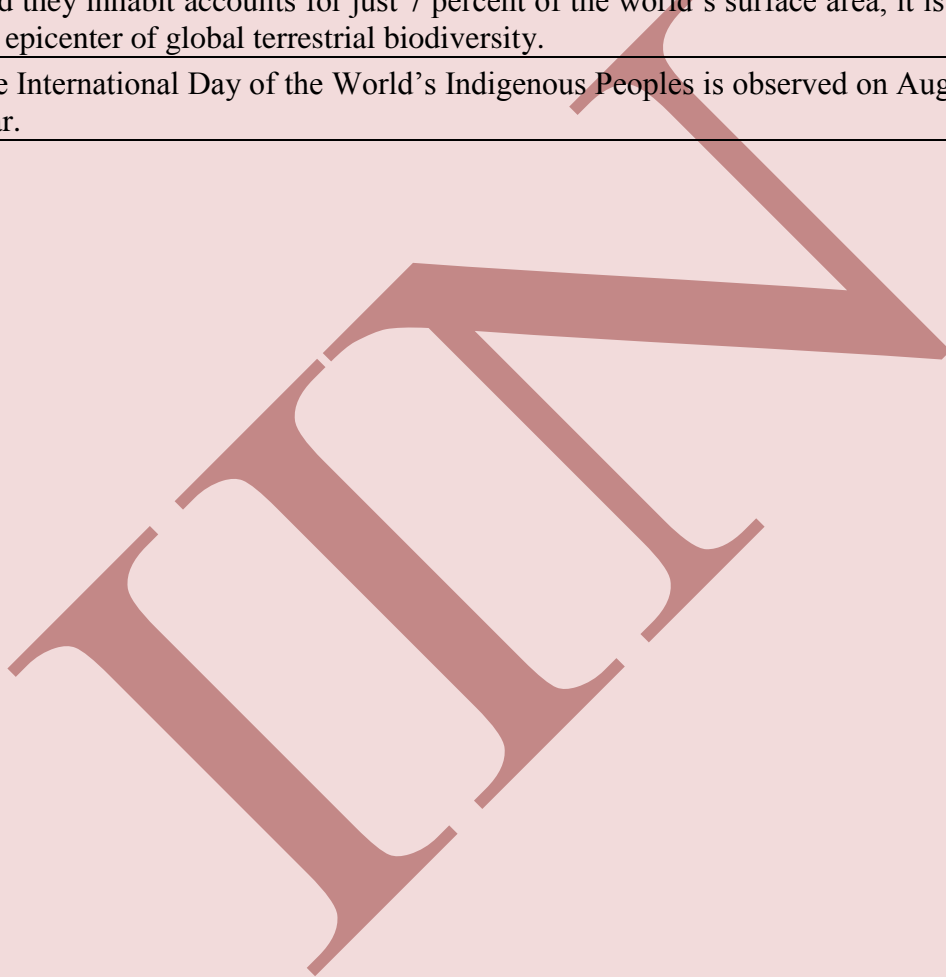
Practicing unique traditions, they retain social, cultural, economic, and political characteristics that are distinct from those of the dominant societies in which they live. According to a common definition, they are those who inhabited a country or a geographic region at the time when people of different cultures or ethnic origins arrived. The new arrivals later became dominant through conquest, occupation, settlement, or other means.²

These study was undertaken in order to provide Indigenous Information Network (IIN) her Network member organizations, governments, donors, NGOs, scholars and students with information on the number of existing indigenous organizations, what type of activities they engage in and the impact they have had in the community, and at different levels. IIN also wanted to know how and with whom the community groups can network with, and the benefit they have had and if not how could it be enhanced. These collected of data and information will additionally guide on the effective ways of networking with these organization and how much the governments are involved in supporting them on terms of policy and technical aspects. The information collected was also expected to see if there are other challenges faced by these communities and how collectively they can be tackled

The United Nations defines Indigenous Peoples as follows:

•Self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and accepted by the community as their member
•Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies
•Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources
•Distinct social, economic, or political systems
•Distinct language, culture, and beliefs
•Form non-dominant groups of society
•Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as

distinctive peoples and communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigenous Peoples represent about 4 percent of the world's population -- approximately 370 million people.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are at least 5,000 different Indigenous groups in the world.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigenous Peoples live in every region of the world.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Africa, Indigenous Peoples suffer higher rates of poverty, landlessness, malnutrition, and internal displacement than the rest of society, and have lower levels of literacy and less access to information, communication, health, education, sanitation and water services.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Amazon River Basin is home to about 400 different Indigenous groups. While the land they inhabit accounts for just 7 percent of the world's surface area, it is considered the epicenter of global terrestrial biodiversity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples is observed on August 9 every year.



1.0 CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

This project evaluation was conducted during the month of May 2007 to provide the end of IIN Biodiversity project among the indigenous communities in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. The project was officially closed in the month of December the year 2007. The purpose of the project evaluation was to determine the number of NGOs /CBOs operating in the indigenous peoples communities in East African countries namely Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya on aspects of their impacts to their communities and challenges they face as indigenous groups.

1.2 The project Objectives

The specific evaluation objectives were;

- To enhance opportunities for networking among the Indigenous communities in East Africa
- To improve the level of information sharing among the communities.
- To bridge the gaps existing in resource management and utilization through capacity building strategies
- Getting ideas from the communities on their own traditional initiatives on Networking and sharing of information.
- To determine the number of NGOs /CBOs operating in the Indigenous Peoples Communities in East African countries namely Tanzania ,Uganda and Kenya
- To assess the extent of project designed in relation to identified community needs.
- To determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the project's development approaches, planning, implementation, documentation and monitoring
- To determine project impacts on the lives of the project community members and suggest sound, practical and sustainable recommendations
- To determine the extent of governments policies and technical support to Indigenous Communities.
- To evaluate and find out the networks and collaborations i.e. both vertical and horizontal and suggest sound, practical and sustainable recommendations.

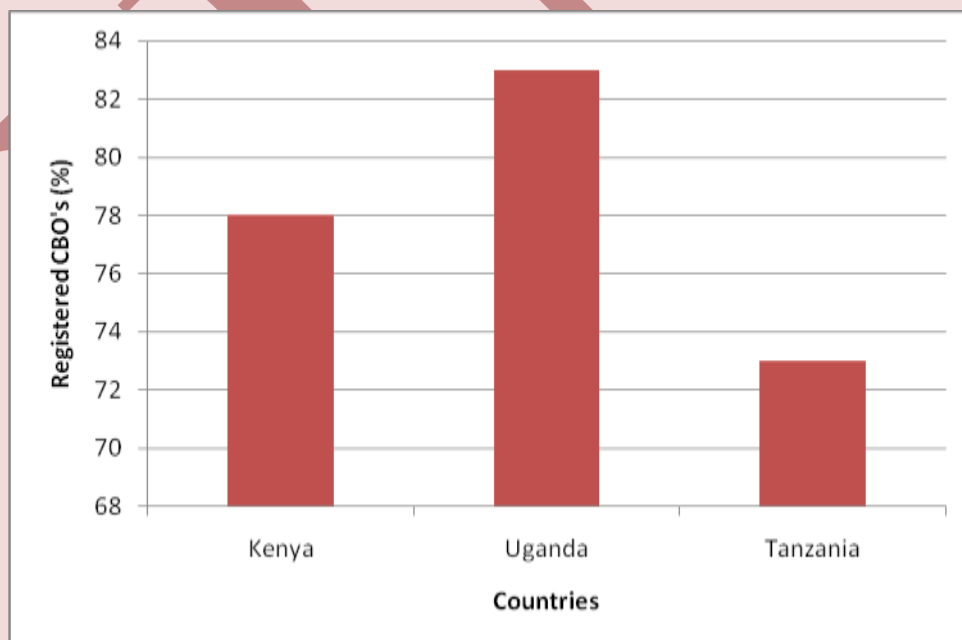
1.3 Methodology used:

The methods used for the evaluation included; but not limited to administration of questionnaires for NGOs and CBOs groups. Focused group discussions were also used to affirm issues that needed further clarification from the initial information. Key informants interviews and secondary data using previous reports and other existing literature were also used. The results of the project evaluation were then presented through tables and discussions.

The findings of the evaluation revealed that the most indigenous communities have registered their community based organization which also are self help groups which stands at 78 % for Kenya, 83 % for Uganda and 73 % for Tanzania while NGOs stand at 19 % for Kenya 16 % for Uganda and 27 % for Tanzania; Faith Based Organizations 3 % for Kenya, 1 % for Uganda and 0 % for Tanzania. With this evidence it is therefore a fact to state that self help community based groups are more than NGOs.

The following graph illustrates the analysis of various registered organizations by the indigenous communities of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania:

a) Community Based Organizations (CBOs).



b) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).



c) Faith Based Organizations (FBOs).



The positive impact of the IIN project among the indigenous communities was as a result of many utilized by the project staff in addressing the Biodiversity and Traditional knowledge practices and its related effects on their daily activities. The impact however may not be felt in big magnitude generally as the grass root indigenous organizations perform poor due to lack of exposure, information, awareness on development activities financial constraints and high illiteracy that characterizes the high percent of the population.

1.4 Challenges facing the indigenous communities.

Some identified common challenges facing the indigenous communities were:

- Insecurity of their property and themselves is evident
- Lack of resources to run the organizations
- Lack of leadership capacity for the CBOs due to high illiteracy
- Marginalized by mainstream government development corporations
- Poor infrastructure
- Hostile climatic conditions

Unique challenges facing the indigenous communities were:

- The Batwa of Uganda are notably completely displaced by other communities
- The Parakuyo of Tanzania are losing their land to developers
- The Karamojong are still feared by many in their own country and are seen as the main conflict and cattle rustlers which exclude them from development

The indigenous peoples organizations will succeed if the communities have intensive capacity building programs that are exclusive. The intensive campaign for the education of indigenous communities will be a milestone to the leadership capacities of the indigenous people's organization. The challenge are those communities whose life style do not allow them to settle in permanent homesteads

1.5 Recommendations

- The Indigenous organizations should continue advocacy on adoption of traditional knowledge on the management of natural resources in their communities.
- Indigenous organizations to strategies on how their activities will be funded. We recommend their assistance to start income generating activities that go hand in hand with their life styles.
- CBOs to share and use replicable information from other indigenous communities in training and awareness creation on the management of their issues.
- The Faith based organizations to participate fully and continue preaching against the negligence of spiritual relation between resources and the communities.
-
- The political leaders from the communities should come out clearly and condemn harmful the existence of indigenous people.
- CBOs and FBOs should target young men and Women as advocates of adoption of traditional knowledge in resource to ensure the communities continuity.
- The Indigenous communities should fully sustain their activities and promote education among indigenous peoples.
-

1.6 Project Evaluation

Project Evaluation Area

The Project evaluation area is located within Uganda Tanzania, and Kenya in East Africa region, specifically in the areas inhabited by the indigenous communities. The specific aim of the evaluation was to determine the number of NGOs /CBOs operating in the target areas and their impacts

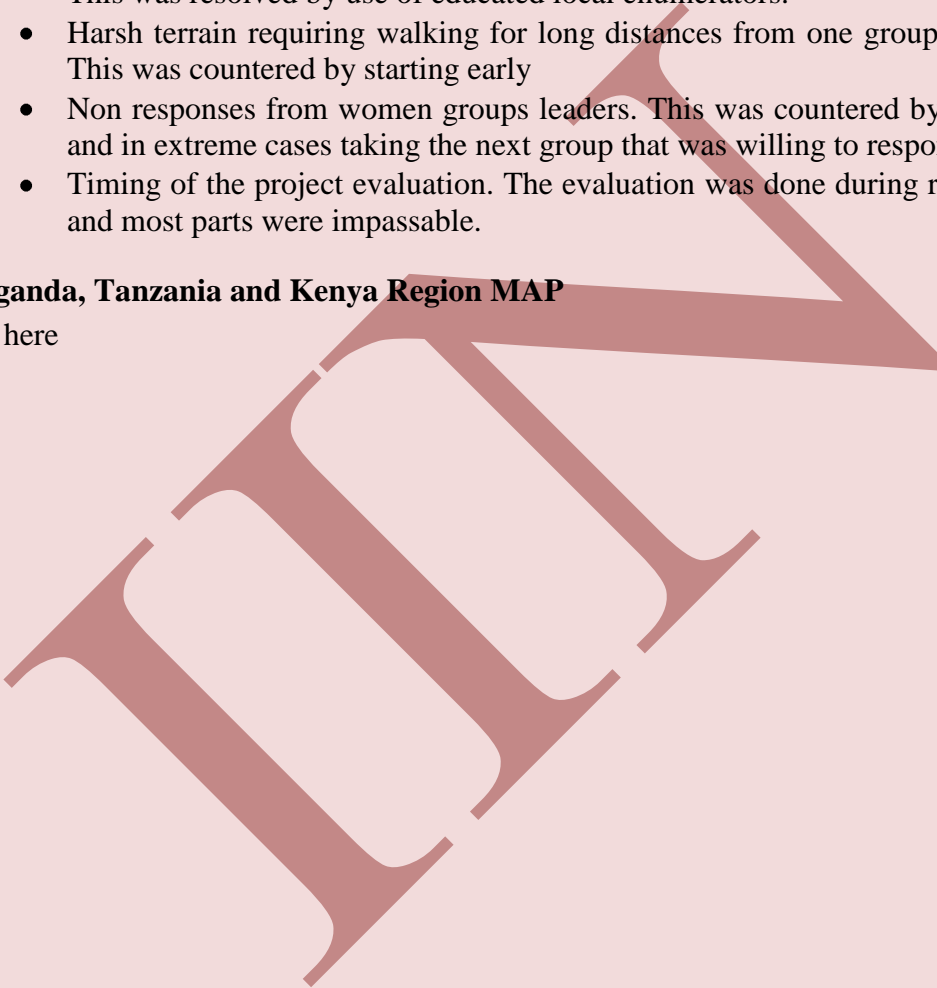
Project Evaluation Challenges

The evaluation process had the following challenges;

- Language barrier attributed to high levels of illiteracy among the respondents. This was resolved by use of educated local enumerators.
- Harsh terrain requiring walking for long distances from one group to another. This was countered by starting early
- Non responses from women groups leaders. This was countered by persuasion and in extreme cases taking the next group that was willing to respond.
- Timing of the project evaluation. The evaluation was done during rainy season and most parts were impassable.

1.7 Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya Region MAP

Insert here



2.0 CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data collection techniques, sampling process and sample size; analysis and presentation of information.

2.2 Data Collection

The project evaluators utilized both primary and secondary methods of data collection. The primary methods were;

- Individual community survey questionnaires
- Key NGOs / CBOs informant interviews
- Non participant observation
- Focused Group Interviews

The NGO/CBO and community survey questionnaires were structured and unstructured. These were administered to 665 people; the respondents were identified as leaders of groups or opinion leaders respectively; in the absence, the next in hierarchy, responded. Key informant interviews were administered using interview guides; key informants were identified and interviewed. These included board members, Community leaders and project staff.

Non participant observation was employed to observe the pertinent issues regarding communities' adoption to modern trends on organization management.

- NGOs /CBO's leaders / members
- Men/ women members of the communities

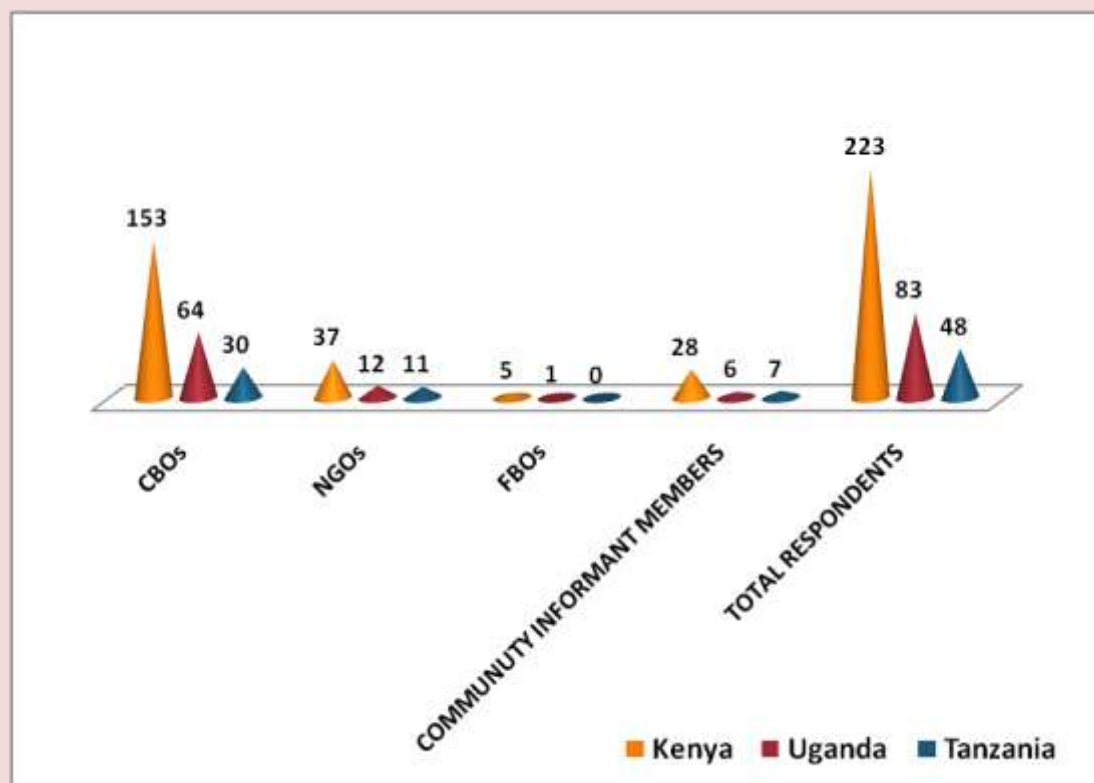
Secondary data mostly relied on reports from IIN reports and Strategy documents, 2002 – 2008, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2005–2008, UNDP Report 2006 and UNICEF reports.

2.3 Sampling and Sample Size

The project evaluation covered the whole areas occupied by the indigenous communities in Uganda Kenya and Tanzania. The evaluation therefore focused in all the organization operating within these areas. Table 2 below shows the countries and number of NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and Community people interviewed in each.

Table 1.0: Country and number of organizations and community members interviewed
Table 1.0

COUNTRY	CBOs	NGOs	FBOs	COMMUNITY Informant MEMBERS	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
<i>Kenya</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>223</i>
<i>Uganda</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>Tanzania</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>48</i>



2.4 Training of Enumerators

The total number of trained enumerators were- (Tanzania 51, Uganda 83, Kenya 361) field enumerators for three days on the project evaluation procedure and how to collect qualitative and quantitative data. The actual data collection took five (5) months. The enumerators were competitively recruited by indigenous information Network staff and vetted by the consultant to make sure quality personnel were selected by training on project evaluation data collection. Most of the enumerators had previous experiences in collecting qualitative and quantitative information. They were all from the target communities and could easily ask questions in the respective communities' languages and convert their responses into English for recording.

At the end of training period, the consultant and enumerators went to the identified parts of the community to test the questionnaires. Corrections were made and questions modified to suit the local peoples understanding. Some questions that had similar responses were modified to achieve the objectives of the project evaluation. The enumerators were then put in groups of two and twelve pairs were utilized in collecting field data. The consultant worked closely with both field enumerators to ensure quality information was collected.

The consultant collected all the information from key informants, Non-governmental organization CBO's and the communities in the three countries. The

consultant also interviewed indigenous Information Network staff on project activities in Uganda Tanzania and Kenya.

2.5 Data Sorting, Analysis and presentation

At the end of data collection period all questionnaires and note books were collected from the enumerators. These were handed over to the consultant. The responses were sorted out into qualitative and quantitative data. Quantitative data was coded and entered into SPSS statistical package for analysis. These were run to produce percentages and frequencies of respondent's responses. Qualitative data was sorted into project evaluation themes, sorted and analyzed according to social sciences methodologies. Data was presented using tables and percentages. The report was then discussed and conclusions deduced and recommendations made.

2.6 Stakeholders Workshop

The stakeholders' workshop was held in the IIN office Nairobi, to validate the findings of the evaluation. This was done after presentation of draft report to IIN director for comments from her and other staff. The workshop was very successful because the community representatives from the three countries provided solutions and way forward for the challenges earlier identified in the draft report. Those present included; five community representatives from the target countries the 7 board of directors and leaders of 10 CBOs and 3 FBOs were present. The deliberations went on well and their comments were included in the final report.

3.0 CHAPTER THREE: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the project evaluation findings and discussions. Data is presented according to identified sub-themes and evaluation objectives. Data is presented on demographic characteristics. Data will be shown on IIN capacity building for CBO, project impact on the community and project sustainability.

3.2 How Do Various Organizations In The Three E. African Countries Network?

Networking between self-help groups and community based organizations and FBOs is more pronounced in the three countries. Further research findings shows that, the CBOs and FBOs network more with the external NGOs compared to the local NGOs. Similarly the local NGOs and the External NGOs network narrowly.

See the diagram below.



The major reason behind the imbalanced networking among these organizations circulates around and including others finances. Samburu in Kenya for example work very closely with the Christian Child Fund (CCF), due to its support in terms of funds.

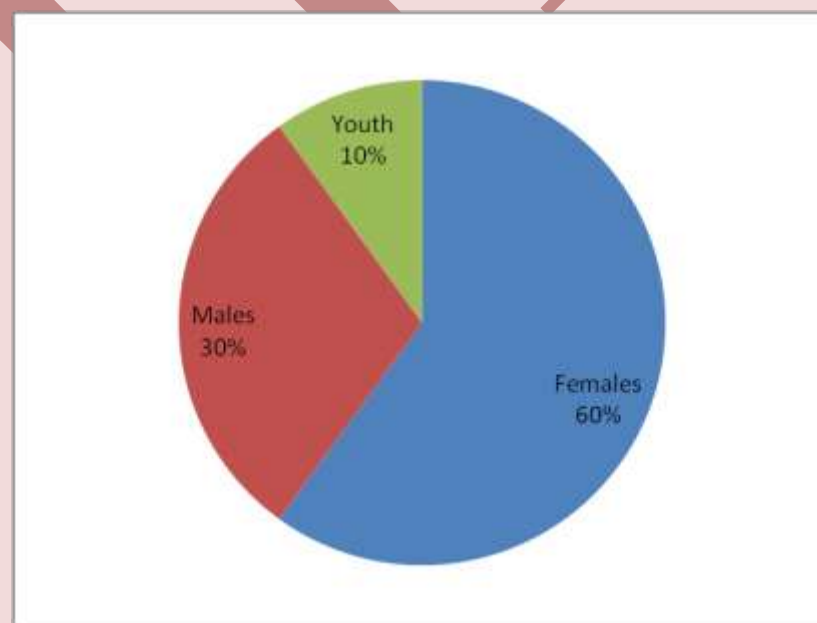
Most local NGOs network rarely with the CBOs and FBOs because they too depend on the international NGOs for financial support. The very few local NGOs that network with the CBOs and FBOs have been able to maintain the relationship due to the small grants that they give them. It is feared that, if the International NGOs don't work closely with the Regional NGOs, more negative impacts will befall the local NGOs, CBOs and FBOs. Other factors that affect the hinder the establishment and development of these organizations include:

- Lack of proper infrastructure especially roads which make movement difficult. This also affects flow of information.
- The wide geographical distribution of settlements makes it hard for people to network easily.
- It is also a fact that most local NGOs rarely last long bearing in mind the stiff competition that they face from other established NGOs, inadequate financial support and poor management of these NGOs.

3.3 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

The respondents in the project evaluation comprised of 60% females, 30% males and 10% youths as shown in the diagram 3.11. This is because the community is predominantly pastoralist hence men were always in the field herding livestock. They also have a feeling that CBOs are women affairs and do not value them.

3.3.1 A chart showing Gender analysis as far as participation in CBOs is concerned.



3.4 Challenges affecting the CBOs, NGOs and FBOs

3.31 Poor infrastructure:–

Most of the pastoralists of east Africa reside mainly in the remote areas where roads are undeveloped, low or no networks, poor housing facilities and low access to new technology. These show that these communities have difficulties in accessing current issues. For the organizations, they find it hard to network because even with the presence of mobile phone, these communities cannot benefit from it since most of these areas are not yet supplied with electricity hence charging the phones is a problem. Rugged terrains and wide geographical distribution is a contributing factor to low/no mobile network coverage.

3.32 Insecurity:-

These are inter-clan and inter-community conflicts that come as a result of misunderstandings in ownership of property like land and livestock.

Livestock being part and parcel of the pastoralist community and so they believe that the more you have the wealthier and more prestigious you become. This notion then makes them acquire more and more by all means including banditry and cattle rustling.

Other areas associated with banditry include north eastern Kenya and parts of rift valley. This hinders movement of people from one place to another. It also interferes with communication.

Conflict as a factor also affects social and economic developments of these communities at large. For instance, most children who are between 12 and 17 years are a source of labor; they look after the animals and go after them when they are stolen by other communities or clans. In this case the children will not be in a position to attend school.

3.33 Natural Calamities:-

In Kenya and Tanzania for example live in the Arid and Semi-arid areas where drought and famine is a thing to live with. In these areas also, occasional heavy rains result in flooding. The pastoralists therefore experience the extremes of weather conditions and most of their efforts are concentrated at adjusting to it by moving from place to place just to see to it that their animals survive. This being a priority puts all other things aside including development and participation of local organizations.

For the hunters and gatherers whose main livelihood is in the forest are faced by challenges like eviction by the government, insect bites e.g. tse tse flies, fire outbreaks, and climate change.

3.34 Illiteracy:-

The literacy level among most indigenous people of East Africa is still generally low. Most people who were interviewed had the highest education level being primary level, while very few had completed the secondary education and just a handful of them managed to go up to the college level. This factor is contributed by several sub-factors as explained below;

- People are widely distributed geographically. For instance, the distance from one family cluster to another is separated by a vast land of about 50 or more kilometers. A family cluster consists of 20 to 30 people. In this case setting up a school seems like a waste of resources and so you find that a single school serves a perimeter of over 5000 km square. With this people from the region find it hard trekking long distances to attend school and so they give up easily.

- The nomads due to their frequent movement in search for water and pasture places education as the 2nd, 3rd or 4th priority.
- Ignorance among these people is also a contributing factor to low literacy level.
- Lack of exposure makes them self contented with the status they are in. their cultural practices and traditional ways of passing knowledge from the older generation to the younger ones make them view the modern education system as a burden and adopting it means doing away with their culture and thus they resist education and only allow the weak children in the family to go to school while the favorite ones remain either to herd or to assist in hunting and gathering.
- Illiteracy is also caused by the fact that these communities depend on a temporary sources of income. Finance to them is a problem. Most of them live in abject poverty and money obtained is rather used on meals and other basic needs than paying school fees.

Lack of literacy skills has made these communities to continue lagging behind both economically and socially. This is because; it is hard for them to access information more so current issues affecting their countries and their lives to be more specific. Apart from that, they also lack people who will champion for their welfare and infrastructural developments will for a long time remain a dream to them. Other challenges include culture, traditions and customs, that often leading to gender disparities in which women and youth are not included in decision-making.

3.5 Indigenous People and Networking

Lucy then sought to know the organizations that the communities were partnering with in their work. The Boni community had the following as their partners and the work they did together. Arid lands- they talk with them about their problems, they gave them a poshomill, bought for them goats, medicine for their crops and fertilizers. Womankind have built 8 classes although they don't have teachers, they also gave them initial 20,000 and subsequently 146,000 which they used to buy animals

For Awer community their partners are; Womankind who have provided them with food, Arid lands- have provided hay machine, 100 goats and a dam. Red-cross have provide for them food, slashers, pangas and other farming implements. Tana River has brought them 11 beehives. The Ministry of Agriculture also provides them with seeds. Lucy then asked the participants the number of times that those people come around. They replied that the time varies from 2 weeks to months. From this, one can tell that to these communities networking or partnering is all about material and monetary stuff. For them they have to be given something in order to say that they are networking and not just working together and consulting each other.

3.5.1 MARSABIT GROUP

Q: What is networking?

- Collaboration
- Interaction
- Linkage
- Exchanging ideas and experiences
- Working together
- Relating

Whom Do We Network With?

- Government Line Ministers
- Kenya Forestry Service (KFS)
- Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)
- National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)
- Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF)
- Ministry of Agriculture
- District Environment Committee (DEL)
- ARLM
- Groups, CBOs
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
 - Food for the Hungry International (FHI)
 - Red Cross
 - Indigenous Information Network (IIN)
 - Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance (CIFA)
 - International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
 - Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)
 - Environmental Management Committees (EMCs)
 - World Vision
 - Programme for Indigenous Community Initiatives (PICI)
 - Pastoralist Integrated Support Program (PISP)
 - Donors/ Development Partners, i.e. Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)
 - United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF)

3.5.2 ISIOLO GROUP

Networking: Working in collaboration and partnership in order to join efforts and resources as well as sharing information to attain diverse objectives.

Examples of Networks in Isiolo:

- i) Network of Pastoralists Women in Kenya (NOPWIK)- IIN, SNV, GOK, Women Group, Action Aid
- ii) PRASO – Networks with: United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), GOK, Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF), National AIDS Control Council (NACC), Pastoralist Development Network of Kenya (PDNK), IYAP, Northern Water Service Board, Isiolo Youth Rangers, Arid Lands and others.
- iii) MARERE LIVESTOCK GROUP- Isiolo Ngamia, Girisia Women Group and Ministry of Livestock & Development.

Benefits of Networking

- ⇒ Sharing of information
- ⇒ Avoiding duplication
- ⇒ Enhances advocacy and policy development
- ⇒ Reach and benefit more people at lower cost.
- ⇒ Encourages exposure and exchange programmes.

3.5.3 LAIKIPIA GROUP

What is networking?

Networking is identifying people or institutions that recognize your work on development. It involves building linkages at various levels.

Maasai Cultural Heritage (MCH) Networks

- i. Locally- IMPACT, ILLAMAYO, YAAKU, ORETETI, Iingwesi Trust, Group Ranch
- ii. Nationally- National Museums of Kenya, (NMK)
 - Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI),
 - Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO),
 - Copyright office,
 - Reconcile
- iii. Internationally- Imani Media (UK), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), International Labour Organization (ILO), AFC (CC), CDS (Duke University)

3.5.4 TRANS-MARA GROUP

What is networking?

- Get information
- Reaching each other and exchanging experiences
- Working together
- Sharing ideas/ objectives/ roles
- Communication/ teamwork
- Outreach
- Sharing common interests
- Coming to an agreement as stakeholders
- Supporting each other
- Keep up to date/ in touch on our activities
- Coming together with one objective target and pulling resources together to achieve a goal
- Putting ideas together and strengthening coordination

Who do you network with?

• ALRMPII- Arid lands.	• Family
• KFS- Kenya forest Service.	• KWS- Kenya Wildlife Service.
• Duporto	• NGO board/ council
• NBI-Nile Basin Initiatives	• Poverty eradication network
• IIN-Indigenous Information Network.	• DAO- Ministry of Agriculture.
• KACC-Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission	• DSDO- Ministry of social services.
• AMREF-African Medical Research Foundation	• KADET/World vision
• American embassy	• DLO- Ministry of livestock.
• Cherish others	• MOH- Ministry of health.
• DDO- District development Officer.	• OOP- Office of the president.
• District children's office	• MAHARI
• MEMUSI	• Compassion Intel
• KWFT- Kenya Women's Finance Trust.	• TCC- Transmara County Council
• Village elders	• Chiefs.
• Members of parliament	• Methodist church
• Councilors	• Maasai Mara mgt Ass.
• NGO's	• Public
• Community	• Ministry of education
• ENSDA- Ewaso Nyiro South Development Authority.	• National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

• Widow groups	• Youth groups
• National Intelligence Service	• Ministry of local government
• Businessmen	• Community Development Funds
• CBO's.	• Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
• Ministry of lands	• GOK- Government of Kenya.
• KCC- Kenya Cooperative Creameries	• National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB)
• Post office	• Lodges/ camps
• ESOK- Eco-tourism society of Kenya.	• FAN(Forest Action Network)
• TGSA- Transmara game scouts Association.	• Act- Anne Kent Tailor Fund.
• WWF- World wide fund.	

Modes of networking

• Chief barazas	• E mails
• Church meetings	• Political rallies
• Land issue meetings	• Letters
• School children	• Walking to offices
• Cell phones(messages)	• Face to face
• Women/ youth group meetings	• Traditional ways of passing news
• Seminars/ workshops/ conferences etc	• Market days
• Messengers	• Songs and dances
• Merry go round	• Ceremonies

Challenges of networking in Transmara:

- Lack of power(electricity)
- Lack of knowledge
- Lack of publicity
- Lack of resources
- Poor infrastructure/ mobility
- Lack of information
- Political interference
- Insecurity
- Human/wildlife conflicts
- Weak signals(phone and radio)
- Lack of indigenous responsibility
- Many people illiterate or semi-illiterate.
- Marginalization
- Lack of visibility

- Lack of exposure

Recommendations for Networking in Transmara:

- Government to improve power grid in Trans Mara
- Promote alternative sources of energy e.g. solar, wind power, biogas
- Encourage establishment of community radio stations in the local vernacular(Maasai)
- Hold frequent seminars and workshops
- Establish community resource centre to access information
- Ministry of information to install boosters in order to curb the network problem and hence improve communication.
- Build more learning institutions/ centers to reduce the high illiteracy level.
- KWS rangers to control movement of wild animals in community land
- Encourage donor support and international investors to focus more on Trans Mara
- The government to improve the road network in the district
- Urge community leaders and politicians to work harmoniously with community members
- security agencies to improve services, as well as promoting community policing in Trans Mara
- Chiefs to enforce the relevant laws on child and adult education
- Encourage exchange visits
- Encourage the media to give more publicity on issues in Transmara
- Build the capacity of people to manage their own resources

Ms Mulenkei then asked why they had not listed any donors. The participants replied that in Transmara there are very few donors.

3.5.5 SAMBURU GROUP

Definition of Networking:

It is collaboration among various groups, organizations, committees and government agencies with common interests with a view to solving a particular problem.

Network Agencies

1. Government Departments
 - a) Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources/ NEMA.
 - b) Ministry of Gender Culture and Social Services.
 - c) Samburu County Council
 - d) Ministry of Youth Affairs
 - e) Provincial Administration
 - f) Ministry of Agriculture
 - g) Ministry of Lands and Settlements
 - h) Ministry of Livestock
 - i) Kenya Wildlife Service/ Kenya Forestry Service
 - j) Arid Lands Samburu
 - k) African Wildlife Foundation

2. All Conservancies- Namunyak, Kalama, Westgate, Sera, Meibae, etc (15)
 - Lewa Wildlife Conservancy
 - Save the Elephant
 - Earth Watch Institute
 - Grevy Zebra Trust
 - Lions trust
3. Samburu National Reserve (lodges)
4. Northern Range Land Trust (NRT)
5. Water Resource Management Authority (WARMA)
6. NGO's & CBO's
 - World Vision
 - Christian children Fund (CCF)
 - Community Development for Support (CODES)
 - Samburu Aid in Africa (SAIDIA)
 - Samburu Integrated Development Programme (SIDEP)
 - RAMATI
 - Nomadic Community Trust
 - APAIA
 - Indigenous Information Network (IIN)
7. Various women's and youth groups
8. Various communities
9. Various international donors
10. Churches (Catholic Church mainly)

A number of challenges were presented:

- ✚ People were not aware of what some networks do.
- ✚ Some associations do not share information with others.
- ✚ Some join forces for a short while with a certain objective; however, once it is achieved they leave.

Ms Mulenkei told the participants in passing that she had not heard anyone mention the Chiefs Act and yet it used to be in applicable in some parts.

A NEMA representative added that when one sees the environment is being destroyed, they have a right to approach the Public Complaints Committee, the High Court or NEMA. He said the principles of those laws require that they work together and they could also take local remedies to prevent destruction.

On the third and the last day of the conference, there was a recap of the previous day's workshop. After that, Bida Adano from International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) gave a talk on livestock insurance. ILRI bases livestock insurance on the availability of rainfall, which they monitor via satellite. During the rainfall, pastoralists give a little money using the Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU) so that during the drought season, when livestock die, pastoralists who are insured can be compensated. Payments are made twice a year regardless of whether or not livestock die. One cow is equivalent to 1 TLU, 1 goat is equivalent to 0.4 TLU and 1 camel is equivalent to 1.4 TLU. Compensation is not given to pastoralists when the death of livestock is due to causes other than drought. The value of a cow is assessed depending on the market price and the payment is 30% more than the premium. One pastoralist questioned why most of insurance companies are based in Nairobi and yet the projects target pastoralists. Adano told him plans were underway to open an office in Marsabit in January 2009.

Networking in Uganda and Tanzania

Uganda mainly networks with CORDAID and MGR. In Remera parish (Bukimbiri sub-county kisoro District), Batwa were of the view that recently they had experienced more support from different NGOS like Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT) and Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) plus Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA). They attributed this to UOBDU'S better visibility as their mouth piece and related advocacy processes.

In Tanzania there is lack of effective networking between NGOs/CBOs/FBOs themselves and even with the local government. This is attributed to;

- Ineffective communication and coordination.
- Inadequate resources.
- Donor dependence
- Services are concentrated in urbanized areas while peripheral areas are least served.
- High demand of services in relation to the existing capacity.
- Incomplete mapping of NGOs/ CBOs /FBOs.

The Parakuyo Women Development Fund of Tanzania (PWDFT) for instance, purely works with the external NGOs reason vested upon the financial support that they get.

4.0 CHAPTER FOUR: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary and conclusions of the project evaluation findings on the NGOs and Indigenous communities in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. These were derived from the evaluation findings and conclusions.

4.2 Community awareness;

A community is made up of diverse groups of people who need to be targeted directly to achieve transformational development and community change of attitude. The groups to be targeted in future and now by NGOs, CBOS and FBOs are;

- Youth both women and men as a special group
- Men as a special group
- Women as a special group

Young people are targeted because they are the future of the society and are crucial group for any development to be meaningful and be sustained.. Men are a special group because their decision on developmental activities rest on them. Women are the implementers of most development activities in all these areas yet they are marginalized and lack capacity.

4.3 Achievement of Project Objectives

The projects objectives were as follows:-

- Enhanced opportunities for networking among the Indigenous communities. This has been achieved 95%
- To Improve level of information sharing among the communities. This has been achieved 54 %
- To bridge the gaps existing in resource management and utilization through capacity building strategy. IIN has trained 40 groups of community based organizations across the region.

4.4 Capacity of CBOs and FBOs

The IIN work on empowering the indigenous communities is evident and there are many indigenous groups that do a lot on environmental issues. However there is still exists a big gap in education and capacities especially for female members in these communities. It is recommended that CBOs equipped with knowledge on leadership enable mobilize, manage, utilize and sustain resources for their communities. Indigenous NGOs and CBOs are to be supported to initiate income generating activities and be trained in-depth on CBO management and entrepreneurship. CBOs should liaise with Government line ministries to enable them gain from govern technical support.

Change cannot be quantified in frequencies or percentages as other factors contribute towards it namely, religion, life style, education, exposure, media influence, interaction with other communities, urbanization, and improved infrastructure. Also it is important to

note that change coming from outside tends to destroy the culture of a people thus, care should be taken not to force it but rather to encourage and champion change from within. In future local strategies by local people should be used to address the issues related to indigenous communities.

Finally in view of all the above, there is need to lobby the governments to put in place policies that are all inclusive, that allow change of approach in addressing indigenous issues so as to accommodate the cultural values of the community where issues of taboos are observed, as long as they are harmless to the well being of the people. Some examples include respect of elders and indigenous knowledge concerning management of their resources and what development is appropriate to their life styles.

