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KUJENGA MAISHA EAST AFRICA-KUMEA



Participatory Rural Appraisal exercise was conducted with effect from 20th to 24th March, 2023 in Kimaet and Bumula wards in Bumula sub-county, Bungoma County. The exercise was undertaken to gain a better understanding of household water resource availability and use, technological options for water points, hygiene and sanitation practices. Of important to note, was to support communities in participatory planning process. During the exercise, nine steps of PRA were used to collect data.

Participatory Rural Appraisal

Report for Kimaiti and
Bumula Wards-Bumula
subcounty

PRA Process Dates 20th To 24th March 2023
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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Participatory Rural Appraisal exercise was conducted with effect from 20th to 24th March, 2023 in Kimaet and Bumula wards in Bumula sub-county, Bungoma County. The exercise was undertaken to gain a better understanding of household water resource availability and use, technological options for water points, hygiene and sanitation practices. Of important to note, was to support communities in participatory planning process. During the exercise, nine steps of PRA were used to collect data. These included; Community mapping, transect walks and profile, season calendar, Gender task analysis, wealth ranking, matrix scoring and ranking, institutional analysis, Access and control of resources at household and resource management plan. The PRA exercise revealed;

- Water resource is available in the community. The technological options of water systems being used in the area are, hand dug wells, springs, bore holes and roof catchment tanks. In some areas the protect water points have broken down or dried, compelling the beneficiaries to revert to other unsafe sources. Most households have dug shallow wells which they use for all purposes. The program will carry out detailed data collection to ascertain feasible water points support the community with protection and use.
- Observation from the transect walk revealed that some community members have diversified the use of waste water to include brick making for commercial gain. This local knowledge on water use will be scaled up by KUMEA to include conservation agriculture.
- The area is endowed with local resources which can be put to use during the implementation on facility construction to provide safe drinking water, drip irrigation and sanitation. These include sand, hard rocks which can be turned into ballast and hard-core for use.
- The existence of conventional pit latrines is an opportunity for the program to initiate ecological sanitation to improve on safe excreta disposal and best practices in hygiene. This can be followed by key hygiene messages that will support the use and maintenance.
- Seasonal calendar exercise revealed the intervention the ministry is taking to manage nutritional disorders. This will lay a foundation for the program to work in collaboration with the ministry of health and agriculture to promote vegetable growing and collaborate with forestry to promoted tree nurseries through the drip irrigation.

The PRA exercise has provided a foundation for program to facilitate the application participatory planning of activities. The analysed results of this PRA exercise were fed to the larger community through a public baraza. It is therefore anticipated that the exercises will provide a foundation for KUMEA activities to respond to the needs of the poor and will continue to involve them in planning, monitoring and evaluation of KUMEA activities.

Twenty-four (24) people participated in the exercise representing all the target wards in Bumula Subcounty.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise was conducted in Kimaeti Market from 20th to 24th March, 2023. Participants of varied disciplines in the community were drawn from Napar and Kemait location in Kemait ward eight (8) people, Mabusi (6) and Bumula locations in Bumula ward eight (8) participants. A total of twenty-four people participated in the five - day exercise including lead facilitator and project officer-KUMEA.

Kemait and Bumula wards are situated in Bumula sub county, Bungoma County. The wards have two locations each, which are further subdivided into two sub-locations per location.

3.0 PARTICIPANTS' EXPECTATIONS

To take care of perceived vested interests, power and the establishment, participants had a chance to outline their hopes and fears as shown below;

	Hopes	Fears
1	Community will increase food productivity and improve their nutritional status	Spare parts for the pump will not be available
2	Community members will have enough water and reduce diseases	KUMEA may not meet the expectations of those communities who will not have benefitted from the project and hence vandalism to the project facilities
3	Latrines in schools will have bio-gas and the community will reduce dependence on Kenya power supply	Some people where water point will be constructed will be mean to the community members.
4	Drip irrigation will reduce dependence on rain fed agriculture	There will be political interference
5	Schools will have EM and nuisance of smell in latrines	Youth will leave the project for better employment out
6	Schools will be able to establish tree nurseries and help the community	This training will take long time
7		The project will not be sustained

The fears were demystified by the program officer who gave the KUMEA project brief, their experience with other communities and ways of working.

3.0 PRA PROCESS OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITY PLAN

The main objective of this workshop was to engage community members of Kemait and Bumula wards to participate, in the project planning, implementation, maintenance and use.

Other sub objectives included;

- Create awareness to the community about the project
- Identify problems affecting the community and suggest possible solutions.
- Identify local resources
- Offset biases during implementation
- Identify the roles of leaders and community in the project

The workshop program was as indicated below;

DAYS	MORNING	AFTER NOON
Day One	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate setting • Orientation of the team on PRA . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Mapping exercise
Day Two	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transect walk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from the transect walk. Problem identification, matrix scoring and ranking exercise. • Sites identification.
Day Three	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wealth ranking. • Gender task analysis. • Resources access and control. • Seasonal calendar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional analysis • Resource management plan. Close.
Day 4	Presentation of PRA findings to the community	Presentation of PRA findings to the community
Day 5	Assessment of identified sites for project development	Assessment of identified sites for project development

The main findings, comparisons between different communities and the implications of the results to KUMEA are highlighted.

These findings and outcomes of this exercise have enabled the PRA team to learn and appreciate households' situation as pertains to the utilization of water resources and sanitation practices. The facilitating team has appreciated the need to involve all communities and other stake holders in facilitating adaptation of best practices in water resources utilization and hygiene behaviours.

The strategies recommended will improve communities and households to adopt positive water resource management and also scale up food and nutrition through modern agricultural technics; and further scale up implementation of sanitation and other hygiene enabling facilities. The recommendations suggested will further stimulate overall community participation in nutritional improvement through drip irrigation.

The analysed PRA results were importantly fed back to households while conducting a planning meeting. PRA exercise will continue to be used by KUMEA as a planning, monitoring and evaluation tool to support participatory planning process (PPP)

This report details the analysis of the results of the following PRA exercises;

- Mapping exercises
- Transect walks and profile
- Seasonal calendar
- Institutional analysis
- Wealth ranking
- Gender task analysis
- Access and control of resources
- Problem identification, matrix scoring and ranking exercise.
- Resource management plan.

4.0 PRA PROCESS TOOLS AND METHODOLOGY;

This report highlights the PRA Process utilizing nine PRA tools that have different uses and applications;

ACTIVITY 1: WARD MAPPING

Purpose: To define together with, the community the boundaries and main features perceived important by the community.

Ward mapping was used to facilitate understanding and discussions on local water resources, farming systems, physical resources/ features and infrastructure considered important by the community. Two such maps were drawn, one for Kemait ward and one for Bumula ward. The majority of households in these locations generate income through agricultural especially maize and tobacco production followed by livestock keeping. The area is endowed with water points. At least in every school there is a bore hole/ well which was supported by Government and other agencies like Kenya Finland Cooperation (KEFICO). One outstanding observation on the water points was that a good percentage of them were not working. In as much as the community depends on agriculture for their livelihoods, little is done on irrigation. Most of the households have hand dug wells. Some of these wells provide opportunity for KUMEA to support the introduction of drip irrigation and diversify farming and water use.

ACTIVITY 2: TRANSECT WALKS& PROFILES

Purpose: To provide additional mapping information about the community beyond that collected during community mapping exercise.

Transect walks were done in the two wards, Kemait and Bumula wards to develop familiarity with local farming systems, water resources and systems management, local geography, natural resources, community problems and opportunities to overcome such problems. The transect walk facilitated the opportunity and households to view, discuss and compare local resources between areas and different seasons.

The following issues and opportunities were identified;

Hand dug wells dug by individual households and community groups were identified in both wards. Their potentiality is subject to detailed verification.

Regarding the springs identified, the team was informed that there are ten such springs in Kimaet ward. Four in Napar location and eight in Kimaet location. Bumula ward has twenty one springs. Eleven in Bumula location and Ten in Mabusu location.

In the two wards, sand harvesting is practiced along the rivers like river Malakisi in Kimaeti and river Mannja, matibo and river khayo in Bumula. The close proximity to rivers has encouraged brick making in the community.

Stones that can be transformed into hard-core and ballast for use in. Conventional latrines were visualised in homesteads. Opportunities exist construction works were evident. Both wards are fairly covered with trees.

The natural resources identified during transect walks couple with human resource identified during seasonal calendar exercise, will form a basis for community contribution during facility construction stage.

ACTIVITY 3: INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

Purpose: To find out which organizations or agencies that are working in Kemait and Bumula wards and the community's perspective about their role and how they relate to each other. This also served as a means to establish the gaps and overlaps.

Venn diagrams were used in this exercise to investigate linkages, relationships and interactions between different institutions or community groups.

There are several institutions operating in the two wards. They included but not limited to; Kimaet farmers' cooperative, schools, administration offices, churches, self-help groups, Agriculture health and forest offices, Health centres, Markets. All the institutions are coordinated by the ward administrators and chiefs. Community members regard all these institutions as key to their development. This provides an opportunity for KUMEA to mobilize community and introduce water, sanitation and drip irrigation packages in the community. Linkage of community to these institutions will bring about sustainable development in KUMEA's area of operation.

ACTIVITY 4: SEASONAL CALENDAR

Purpose: To show patterns of activities, labour availability, of both women and men, income in order to plan project activities as we take into account labour clashes.

Seasonal calendars for both Kimaeti and Bumula wards were developed to illustrate important activities and problem changes throughout the calendar year. These included cropping and cultivation, weather and climatic conditions.

Seasonal calendar was done for maize production, rainfall pattern and labour demand. The results revealed that,

Land preparation starts from January to March. This time the demand for labour force for men starts picking up. Men and youth take active role in land preparation such as ploughing. As April months approaches, women become more committed in cultivation and planting of the other crops like beans and groundnuts.

Harvesting is done in the month of September and October. At this period again labour demand is high for men, women, and youth.

Diseases mostly water related are common during the month of May and June. This is also seen to be corresponding with high rainfall and less food. Diseases discussed were diarrhoea and malaria. This points a finger to inadequate hygiene practices and safe excreta disposal.

There are two rain seasons namely long rain season and short rain season. This proves that there is enough rain water which is opportunity to put in place water tanks for storage and be used during the dry period, which is estimated to last for five months. If well maintained, the tanks will be able to store water up to the next rain season. The program will build the capacity of community members in operation and maintenance of these tanks for sustainability.

KUMEA will make use of these seasons that has low labour demand, to enhance participation in project implementation.

ACTIVITY 5: WEALTH RANKING

Purpose: To find out criteria of wealth, range of resources within the community and identify the neediest groups and households within Bumula sub- County. This exercise was useful because the team was able to establish how wealth is seen in Bumula without asking sensitive questions on people's income.

Wealth ranking was conducted to allow households to define deferent levels of wealth in a community and the households that belong to a particular class of wealth. The characteristics of each class of wealth were defined. The results of the wealth ranking exercise facilitated an understanding of the characteristics and resources of households of a particular wealth class, particularly the poor.

Three classes of wealth/ well-being were identified; rich, medium and poor.

Results of wealth ranking in Kimaet and Bumula wards;

Communities	No. of Households Ranked			Total HHs Ranked	Poor HHs
	Rich	Medium	Poor		
Kimaet communities	284	675	426	1385 HHs	426
Bumula community	106	663	609	1378	609

Table 2 demonstrates that poor households are those that;

- Live in poor housing conditions (commonly thatched houses).
- Have few productive and household assets (e.g. very few livestock numbers)
- Have children with very low levels of education (e.g. primary school) or no education.
- Lack disposable income.
- Are frequently ill with sick house hold members
- Have large families (e.g. many children)

Households considered being medium levels of wealth/well-being also live in difficult circumstances. These households rely on maize production for income, may or may not have some disposable household income available and have children with very low levels of education(eg up to secondary level of education)

Characteristics of wealth/ well-being in Kimaet and Bumula wards are illustrated by the table below;

	POOR HH	MEDIUM/ AVERAGE	RICH HH
1	Landless	Land below .5 acres	Above 10 acres of land
2	No education	Literate	Educated family members
3	Inadequate food	Semi-permanent house	Permanent house
4	Grass thatched house	A few domestic animals	Own vehicles
5	Mad floor houses	Educated family	Own livestock
6	Semi- illiterate/illiterate	Employed family members	Enough food
7	Below poverty index		Own rental houses

It was noted that if ten households were sampled, seven to eight of them are poor. This implies that 70% -80% of the population is poor. Wealth ranking results will be used in program communities to identify and target poor households. The understanding of the characteristics and resources constrains of poor households will support KUMEA and Government authorities to design appropriate income generating and livelihood activities. Wealth ranking will also be used to identify poor households in order to actively encourage their participation in the program activities.

ACTIVITY 6: GENDER TASK ANALYSIS & TIME MANAGEMENT

Purpose: To establish the different activity schedule and time expenditure of men, women and youth and how they affect women in participating meaningfully in water resources management.

Daily activity profile was conducted to analyse the different roles performed by deferent gender and how they affect women in participating meaningfully in water resources management.

In profiling the daily activities, the results revealed that women are occupied throughout the day and part of the nights with house and home stead chores. Men and youth have ample time to rest. However, men were found to be using the mental capacity more in developing life skills for family future projections.

On the seasonal calendar, women are seen to have more roles that men and youth. However, women appreciated that they have some free time in the year when they can participate fully in other development activities. To that effect the program will sensitise the community gender equity to allow women take part in decision making on water matters.

Since women and children are more vulnerable to the effects of water and sanitation, community members will therefore consider planning with the community to allow women take part in water resource management and sanitation effectively taking note of the months when there is little women labour demand.

The tables below illustrate how the communities perceived their roles;
 TWENTY FOUR HOUR ACTIVITIES FOR THE YOUTH

TIME	ACTIVITIES
6:00 am	Wake and have morning prayer
6:30 am	Take shower
7:30	Take breakfast
8:00 am	Manual labour like cleaning the compound
8:30 am	Farm activities
12:30 pm	Lunch
1:00 pm	Watering animals
2:00 – 4:00pm	Visit friends for discussions
4:00	Assist in milking the animals
5:00pm	Winding up the assignments given by parents
6:30	Taking supper
7:00 pm	Watching news
8:00pm	Evening prayer and sleep

TWENTY FOUR HOUR ACTIVITIES FOR MEN

TIME	ACTIVITIES
6:00 am	Morning prayer after waking up
6:30am	Monitoring what happened at night in the compound
7:30am	Taking breakfast
8:00 to 12:00	Manual work
1:00	Lunch
2:00pm	Back to working
5:00pm	Back home after working
6:00 pm	Taking shower
6:30pm	Taking supper
7:00pm	Watching news
8:30pm	Pray and sleep

TWENTY FOUR HOUR ACTIVITIES FOR WOMEN

TIME	ACTIVITIES
5:00 AM	Morning prayer after waking up
5:30am and clothes	Waking up children to go to school
6:00am	Prepare tea for the children
6:30am	Milking/ selling the milk
7:00am	General cleanliness
7:30 am	Preparation of breakfast for the rest of the family members
8:00am	Feeding the livestock
9:30 am	Farm activities which includes, weeding pruning etc
12:00 noon	Lunch preparation and group activities (CIGs)
2:00pm	Washing of the utensils and clothes
3:00pm	Fetching of firewood/ looking for vegetables for supper
4:00pm	Evening milking an selling of the milk
5:00pm	Washing the children and their clothes
6:30pm	Preparation of supper and feeding the children
7:00pm	Monitoring of preps for the children
8:30pm	Taking shower
9:30pm	Evening prayer / sleep

ACTIVITY 7: GENDER RESOURCES ANALYSIS

Purpose: To know and understand the different roles of men in regard to availability and control of different resources and benefits at community level.

Women and men have different roles in the society, different social tasks and different access and control of their resources. To address the needs of all women and men, these roles should be taken into account as other gender issues should.

Resource analysis was done by profiling to access and control. Women and men have different roles in the society, different social tasks and different access and control of resources. To harness equal participation in water sanitation program, these roles should be taken into account. During the profile, the following resources were covered; Land, food crops Livestock and their benefits. The results from this exercise revealed that in Bumula and Kimaet wards, take women into consideration in terms of resource management at household level. The table below illustrates the access and control of resources as perceived in the two communities.

Resources	Access		Control		Benefits	Acess		Control	
	male	Female	male	female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Land	X	X	x		Sales	X	x	x	
					Maize	X	x	X	
					Beans		x		X
					Ground nuts		x		X
					Cassava		x		X
					Bananas		X		X
					Soya beans		x		X
					Vegetables		x		X
Livestock	X	X	x		Milk		x		X
					Eggs		X		x

ACTIVTY 8: PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION AND RANKING

Purpose: To bring together all the different information collected so far and give the PRA team a chance to discuss and agree on priorities.

The team drew up a list of problems found in the two wards, discussed on the period they have had the problems and what has been done about it. The problems listed were as indicated below;

	PROBLEMS	HOW LONG	CONSEQUENCES	ATTEMPTED SOLUTION
1	Water	Short period	Epidemics & Death	Water wells
2	Hunger	Short period	Poor health	Improve agriculture
3	In security	Long time	Loss of property	Security collaboration
4	Diseases	Long time	Epidemics & Death	Improving hospitals
5	Gender based violence	Long time	Broken families	Guiding and counselling
6	Drug abuse	Long time	Gender based violence	Reporting and arresting
7	Illiteracy	Along time	Un informed society	Capacity building
8	Poverty	Long time		Initiating IGAs
9	Malnutrition	Long time	Diseases	Introduction of balanced diet
10	Poor farming activities	Long time	Poor yields	Introduction of modern farming techniques
11	Drought	Long time	Poor yields	Morden farming techniques

Some of the problems identified were inter-linked with the consequences. However, five of them stood out to be of great concern to the communities. They were ranked using pairwise ranking matrix and the results were;

- 1) Water
- 2) Poor farming methods
- 3) Diseases (Diarrhoeal diseases and malaria)
- 4) Gender based violence
- 5) Drug Abuse

The table below illustrates how the ranking was done in plenary.

1	Water	Water	water	water	water	xxxxx
2	Poor farming Technics	Poor farming tech.	Poor farming tech	Poor farming tech.	xxxxx	Water
3	Diseases	Diseases	Diseases	xxxxx	Poor farming tech.	Water
4	Gender Based Violence	GBV	xxxxx	Diseases	Poor farming tech	Water
5	Drug Abuse	Xxxxx	GBV	Diseases	Poor farming tech	Water
		Drug Abuse	GBV	Diseases	Poor farming Tech.	Water.

It is noted that the concerns of households' members of Kimaet and Bumula wards, forms the basis of KUMEA's intervention in the area. Being a felt need, it is assumed that the communities will participate actively and own the project. During problem identification exercise, it was revealed that some action was done to alleviate the problems. KUMEA will take the lessons learned from the past events with community and make appropriate approaches in supporting the community with sustainable water for drinking, and use for irrigation.

ACTIVITY 9: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Purpose: To enable community members visualise the task ahead of them and start putting in place plans to mobilise the resources needed.

Resource Management Plan				
#	PROBLEM	PRIORITY	REQUIREMENTS	RESPONSIBILITY
1	Water	Hand Dug wells	Cement	KUMEA
			Sand	Community
			Ballast	Community
			Hard-core	Community
			Land	Community
			Digging up to water level	Community
			Skilled Artisans	KUMEA
			Upkeep of Artisans	Community
			Unskilled labour	Community
			Water	Community
			Solar Pumping kit	KUMEA
			Drip irrigation kit	KUMEA
			Fencing poles	Community
			Barbed wire	KUMEA

		Nails	KUMEA	
		Culverts	KUMEA	
		Start kit of seeds	KUMEA	
		maintenance	Community	
	Spring	Cement	KUMEA	
		Sand	Community	
		Ballast	Community	
		Hard-core	Community	
		Land	Community	
		Skilled Artisans	KUMEA	
		Upkeep of Artisans	Community	
		Unskilled labour	Community	
		Solar Pumping kit	KUMEA	
		Drip irrigation kit	KUMEA	
		Fencing poles	Community	
		Barbed wire	KUMEA	
		Nails	KUMEA	
		Start kit of seeds	KUMEA	
		Maintenance	Community	
		Ferro-Cement Water Tanks	Cement	KUMEA
	Sand		Community	
	Ballast		Community	
	hard-core		Community	
	Skilled Artisans		KUMEA	
	Upkeep of Artisans		Community	
	Unskilled labour		Community	
	Solar plumbing kit		KUMEA	
	Drip irrigation kit		KUMEA	
	Gunny Bags		Community	
	Poles		Community	
	BRC wire		KUMEA	
	Gutters		KUMEA	
	Water proof Cement		KUMEA	
	Chicken wire		KUMEA	
	Mosquito wire Gauze		KUMEA	
	start kit of seeds	KUMEA		
2	Diseases	VIP Latrines in school	Digging of pit	Community
			Bricks	Community
			Cement	KUMEA
			Sand	Community
			Ballast	Community
			GI Sheets	KUMEA
			Nails	KUMEA
			Timber	KUMEA

		Door shutters	KUMEA
		Hinges and bolts	KUMEA
		Skilled Artisans	KUMEA
		Upkeep of Artisans	Community
		Unskilled labour	Community
		Water	Community
		Y- 10 Reinforcement	KUMEA
		Wire mesh	KUMEA
	SANPLAT for household latrines	Cement	KUMEA
		Sand	Community
		Ballast	Community
		Water	Community
		Reinforcement Bars	KUMEA
		Superstructure	Community
		Training on slab production	KUMEA

The contribution from the community side was based on the available resources from within. This process was seen as a replication potential for the community after the project phase out. Unskilled labour contribution will enhance technological transfer to the community.

It was outlined that the quantities of community contribution per facility will be as shown below;

TYPE OF FACILITY	MATERIALS/ CONTRIBUTION REQUIRED	QUANTITY
1. Hand Dug Well	Sand	7 Tons
	Ballast	7Tons
	Hard-core	7Tons
	Unskilled labour	3 People
2. Spring	Hard core	28 Tons
	Sand	7 Tons
	Ballast	
	Unskilled labour	3 People
3. Ferro cement water tank	Hard-core	7 Tons
	Sand	28 Tons
	Ballast	7 Tons
	Unskilled labour	4 People
	Poles	30 pcs
	Gunny Bags	30 pcs
4. VIP Latrine	Dig pit	
	Bricks	1200 pcs
	Sand	7 Tons
	Ballast	7 Tons
	Unskilled labour	3 People

ACTIVITY 10: CONCLUSION AND MAIN FINDINGS

The results of PRA exercises in Kimaet and Bumula wards identified issues and opportunities for the program to support households improve their health and livelihoods and facilitate participatory planning processes.

- Mapping and Transect walk exercises demonstrated that communities in Kimaet and Bumula wards have poor access to portable water. Hand dug wells and springs noticed in use were unprotected and the water is not treated before use. This provides an opportunity for the program to assess and ascertain viable water points for construction and development.
- The exercise also revealed availability of local resources like hard-core, sand, trees while gender task analysis revealed that youth are available and have little roles to play in the community. Involvement of youth in the planning and implementation processes will not only success to the project, but will enhance their capacity as well in terms of skill transfer.
- During rain seasons both communities have access to water. This resource diminishes during the dry seasons. The program will therefore work with community to provide storage tanks on site to support in drip irrigation.
- The community members of this project area grow mostly maize and tobacco. They have a liking for diversification of farming. The wish to increase vegetable planting as addition to

Results the PRA exercises in Kimaet and Bumula wards have provided a foundation for understanding local resources and water use. PRA exercises will continue to be under taken and used for evaluation and monitoring assessment by KUMEA.

ANNEX 1: PHOTOS OF PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL PROCESS PHOTOS FOR BUMULA SUBCOUNTY



1. Presentation of PRA findings and exercise outcomes



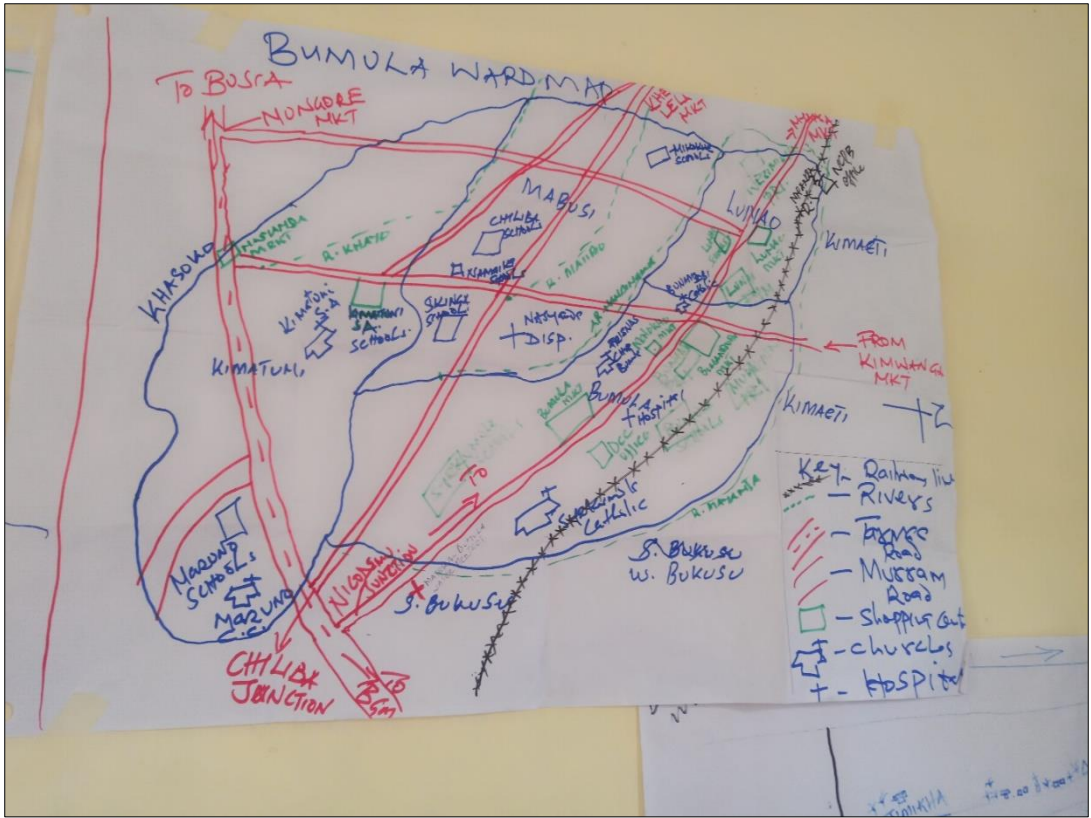
2. Participatory Mapping for Bumula wards being carried out at Myanga market



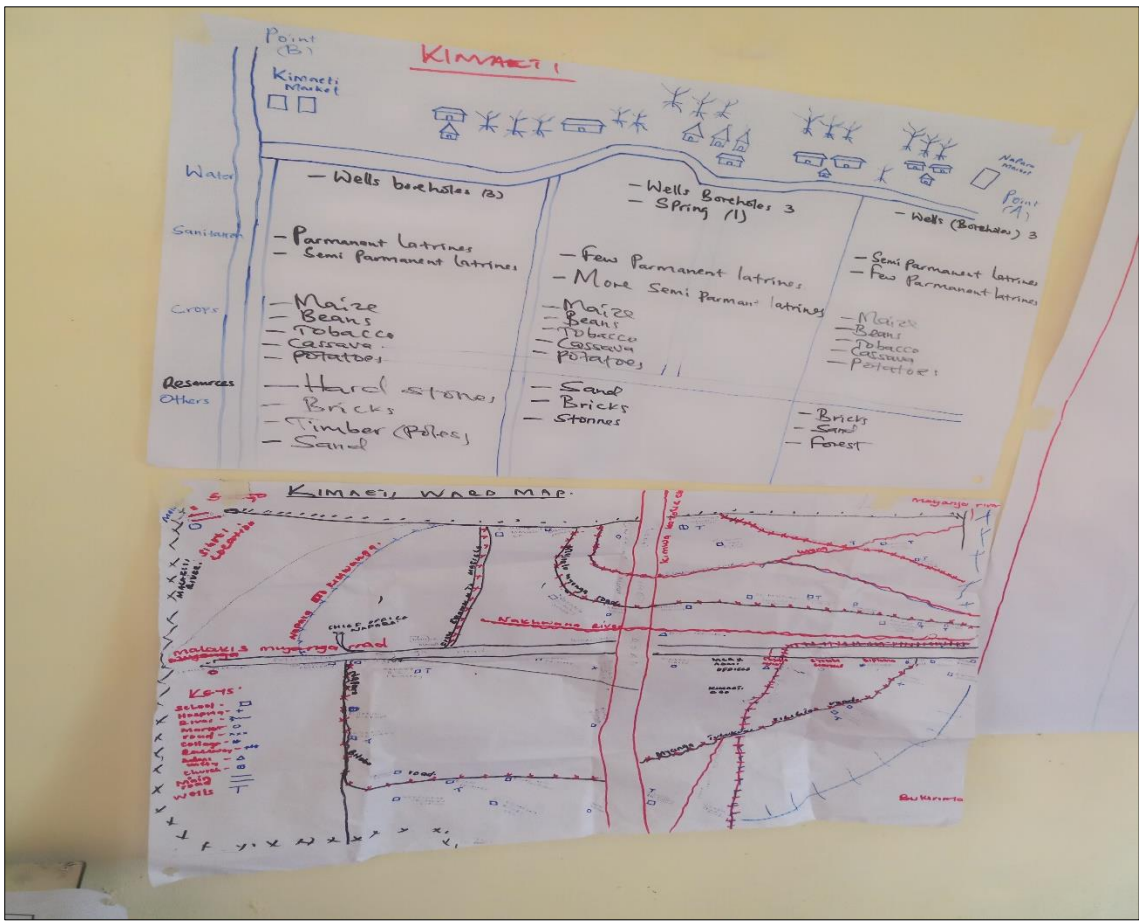
3. Participatory Mapping exercise being carried out by participants



4. Presentation of transect walk findings and profiles



5. Presentation of mapping exercise-Kimaeti Ward Map



6. Presentation of Maps –Kimaeti Ward



7. Presentation of PRA Activities findings for Bumula Sub county



8. Community dialogue and discussions during PRA activities presentations



9. Assessment for suitability of identified & proposed spring water points



10. Checking & assessment of proposed spring water points for suitability



11. Assessment of schools material contribution for water and sanitation facilities development for schools



12. Checking community material contribution for schools i.e. Bukirimo Mixed Secondary school



13. Assessment of identified & proposed water points for suitability



14. Assessment of hand dug well water points in Nakhwana sub location



15. Assessment of spring water points for development & improvement in Nakhwana sub location

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS DURING THE PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL EXERCISE

NAME	GROUP	TELEPHONE NO.
1. BERNARD VUHASIO KEYA	PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANT-KEYDEV	0701009530
2. STEPHEN WASIKE	KANAKANA	0701757920
3. JOSEPHINE WANYAMA	SISIMUKHA GROUP	0715097322
4. PRISCA MAYENDE	BAFMA	0728988312
5. DAVID MULIRO	BUKIRIMO SECONDARY SCHOOL	0702645640
6. SHADRACK MASIKA	KIMAETI CBO	0703336587
7. CHRISTOPHER KHISA	KIMAETI CBO	0705094659
8. MARTIN BARAZA	IMANI BORA	0728031877
9. MAURICE WEKESA	LUNAO VISONARY YOUTHGROUP	0712568003
10. CELESTINE WANYONYI	BAFMA	0720727446
11. GODFREY LUCHO	VILLAGE ELDER	0724238048
12. ROBERT WEKESA FRED	BAFMA	0724995152
13. GEORGE WANYONYI	KIMAETI CBO	0723284540
14. PHOSTINE JUMA	MIYENGA SECONDARY SCHOOL	0713081767
15. THOMAS WANJALA WENANI	ST. KIZITO MASIELO SECONDARY SCHOOL	0723284008
16. HENRY BARAZA	ZINGATATIA WOMEN GROUP	0708212998
17. BOAZ SIFUNA MAYENDE	MABUSI SUBLOCATION	0726853950
18. MARY NAFUNA WAFULA	MABUSI SUBLOCATION	0115641981
19. ERICK MASINDE	KITABISI SUPPORT	07229277428
20. BENIRETA N. WEKESA	IMALI TABALA	0748612077
21. EGLAY N. ERIMA	KIMAETI FARMERS GROUP	0707726061
22. JANET NAMASAKA	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	029977360
23. LINET AKINYI MARANJE	VOLUNTEER	0706336623
24. EVERLYN WEKESA	PROJECT OFFICER-KUMEA07	0703872673