



NAK-
karitativ

KUJENGA MAISHA EAST AFRICA-KUMEA



Participatory Rural Appraisal exercise was conducted with effect from 29th March, 2023 to 4th April, 2023 in Teso south sub-county, Busia 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.

Participatory Rural Appraisal Exercise

Report for Teso south
Subcounty

The PRA Process carried out as from 29th March, 2023 To 4th April, 2023. Report prepared by Bernard Keya, Participatory Facilitator & Edited by Peter M. Okaka-Programs Coordinator, KUMEA

Contents

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
2.0 INTRODUCTION & PARTICIPANTS EXPECTATIONS	3
3.0 PRA PROCESS OBJECTIVES & WORK PLAN	3
4.PRA TOOLS AND METHODOLOGY	4
ACTIVITY 1: PARTICIPATORY WARD MAPPING	4
ACTIVITY 2: TRANSECT WALKS & PROFILES.....	5
Site Identification:	5
ACTIVITY 3: RANKING OF PROBLEMS & OPPURTUNITY SYNTHESIS.....	6
ACTIVITY 4: INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS	6
ACTIVITY 5: SEASONAL CALENDAR.....	7
ACTIVTIY 6: WEALTH RANKING & POVERTY ASSESSMENT.....	7
ACTIVITY 7: GENDER TASK ANALYSIS & WOMEN TIME MANAGEMENT	8
ACTIVITY 8: GENDER RESOURCES ANALYSIS	8
ACTIVTY 9: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN	9
ACITIVITY 10: CONCLUSION AND MAIN FINDINGS	11

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Participatory Rural Appraisal exercise was conducted with effect from 29th to 4th April, 2023 in Teso south sub-county, Busia 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 protected 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 as a coping mechanism. The program will carry out detailed data collection to ascertain feasible water points to support the community with protection to improve the quality 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 the program to include vegetable and tree planting through the drip irrigation.
- There are enough natural resources available for use during the implementation of the program to provide safe drinking water, and sanitation. These include sand, bricks, stones, 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 SanPlat to improve on safe excreta disposal and best practices in hygiene. This will be followed by key hygiene messages that will support the use and maintenance.
- Seasonal calendar exercise revealed that during long rain season, diseases such as malaria and diarrhoea are high. In order to foster a health community, the program will need to undertake a preference survey to determine the scope of diseases and design an appropriate intervention.
- Irrigation as a technology exists in Chakol. This is an opportunity for the program to scale up to enhance vegetable and tree planting in the sub- County.
- Wealth ranking exercise rated most of the households as poor. This perception is likely going to promote high dependence syndrome among the community. The capacity building sessions going to be under taken by the program should stress the water as an economic resource.

The PRA exercise has provided a foundation for KUMEA to facilitate the application of 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 go a long way in involving the community in monitoring and evaluation of their activities.

During the feedback Thirty-four people (12 females and 22 males) participated and endorsed the findings as the true picture in Teso south.

2.0 INTRODUCTION & PARTICIPANTS EXPECTATIONS

Participatory rural appraisal was done at chief camp in Asinge market from 29th to 4th April, 2023. Participants who constituted the PRA team were drawn from Amkura west, Ang'orom, Chakol south, and Chakol north wards. There were four members from each ward making a total sixteen participants. The four wards form the larger south Teso sub-county, in Busia County. During introduction, participants had a chance to express their hopes and fears, which were outlined as below;

#	Hopes	Fears
1	How to sensitize people to eradicate poverty	Political influence to the project
2	Come up with a work plan	Un implemented program
3	Know the benefits to the community	The community might have a negative attitude towards the project
4	Get knowledge on KUMEA	Fear of not getting allowances
5	Get networks and collaboration	Failure to read well
6	Get Transport reimbursement	The project may not be sustainable
7	To get good information	Meeting will interfere with the program
8	Combat issues of climate change and increase food production	Farms activities will be delayed.

3.0 PRA PROCESS OBJECTIVES & WORK PLAN

The main objective of this workshop was to engage community members of Teso south to participate, in the project planning processes.

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 Four	Presentation of PRA Findings for community approval	
Day Five	Assessment of identified sites for project suitability & development	

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

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, hygiene behaviours conservation agriculture.

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)

4.PRA TOOLS AND METHODOLOGY

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

ACTIVITY 1: PARTICIPATORY 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. Four such maps were drawn for Amkura west ward, Ang'orom, Chakol south and Chakol north.

The maps revealed the following;

	Chakol North	Ang'orom	Chakol south	Amkura west
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The western part of the ward does flood during rainy season. When siting pit latrines, focus should be higher grounds. • There are no shallow wells in this ward. The community collect water from the existing nine unprotected springs, boreholes in the schools and Aludeka stream for domestic purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost surrounded with two streams. The stream provides a good source of sand that can be used to support the program's construction works. • Latrine coverage is fair. Hygienic floor slab and privacy for convenience is an issue to be addressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ward is the most heavily populated among the four wards. Of the two locations that make the ward, Ochol location is well supplied with water for domestic use. There 60 protected springs and eighteen boreholes. • At least every home stead has a latrine. The status varies. In some homes, they use only a pit and slab for excreta disposal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ward has river Machakus separating it from north Teso Sub County. This river provides opportunity for sand harvesting. The ward has a good number of shallow wells and boreholes. The wells are covered but not fully developed. • There are springs both perennial and seasonal.

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 four wards of Teso south also, 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 walk revealed that;

- Resources like stones, sand, ballast, Bricks and blocks are locally found in three wards. Only Chakol south stood alone with no ballast and stones. During construction works, the program will have to source ballast and stones from out.
- The four wards are fairly covered in terms of latrines. However, most of them lacks privacy and have slabs that pose occupational hazards. The slabs are temporary and weak.
- The community depend wholly on rain fed agriculture. During dry seasons they experience food shortage.
- Most of the community members get water from shallow wells and unprotected springs during rain seasons. It was established that most of the wells and springs dry up in dry weather. There is need therefor to carryout detailed data collection on the water points to verify their viability.

Site Identification:

The following sites were proposed for program activities;

	AMKURA NORTH	CHAKOL NORTH	CHAKOL SOUTH	ANG'OROM
S/WELLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aderema – 3 ▪ Odios – 1 ▪ Akoret – 2 ▪ Okok - 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aludeka – 1 ▪ Ong'elechom – 1 ▪ Adit – 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alomodoi – 2 ▪ Oluchun – 6 ▪ Ong'ariama – 4 ▪ Adungosi – 3 ▪ Ang'oroi – 3 ▪ Amaase – 2 ▪ Okilidu – 1 ▪ Olepito – 2 ▪ Olimomng - 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alupe – 2 ▪ Amerikwai – 2 ▪ Agolot - 2
SPRINGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aderema – 1 ▪ Akoret – 2 ▪ Okok - 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Akifes – 3 ▪ Aciit – 1 ▪ Aterait – 1 ▪ Karisal – 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alomodoi – 5 ▪ Oluchun – 7 ▪ Ongariama – 7 ▪ Adungosi -4 ▪ Ong'oroi – 3 ▪ Amase – 6 ▪ Okilidu – 2 ▪ Olepifo – 2 ▪ Olimong - 1 	
SCHOOLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Odeno p/s ▪ Aderema p/s ▪ Odioi p/s ▪ Fr. Eropu sec ▪ Akatagoroitp/s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gorla p/s ▪ Aburil p/s ▪ Omoloi p/s ▪ Osipata p/s ▪ Okiporo p/s ▪ Osasamet p/s ▪ Irukana p/s ▪ Asine p/s ▪ Akites p/s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Among'ura p/s ▪ Amo p/s ▪ Okerebwa p/s ▪ Palamo p/s ▪ Akiriame p/s ▪ Alomodu p/s ▪ Okokokur p/ ▪ Ochudo p/s ▪ Chakol boys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alupe special sch. ▪ Ang'orom p/s ▪ Amerikwai p/s

ACTIVITY 3: RANKING OF PROBLEMS & OPPURTUNITY SYNTHESIS

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	ATTEMPTED SOLUTION
1	Financial constraints	Proposed investor for industry.
2	Water scarcity	Digging of shallow wells, Drilled bore holes.
3	Shortage of food	Continued farming
4	Low education level	Sensitizing the community
5	Direct employment	Petty tread, transport(motorcycles)
6	Lack of reliable market for farm produce	Relying government support
7	Lack of dependable cash crop	Relying government support
8	Poor communication network	Relying government support
9	Poor services in health institutions (No drugs)	Rely on community health workers
10	Family conflicts	Sensitizing the community
11	Drugs and substance abuse	Sensitizing the community

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) Financial constraints
- 2) Water scarcity
- 3) Food shortage
- 4) Low education level
- 5) Low direct employment

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

	Problem	Ranking				
1	Financial constraints	F C	FC	FC	FC	XXXXXXXX
2	Water scarcity	WS	WS	WS	XXXXXXXX	FC
3	Food shortage	FS	FS	XXXXXX	WS	FC
4	Low education level	LEL	XXXXXXXX	FS	WS	FC
5	Low direct employment	XXXXXXXX	LEL	FS	WS	FC
		Low direct employment	Low education level	Food shortage	Water scarcity	Financial constraints

ACTIVITY 4: INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

Purpose: To find out which organizations or agencies that are working in Teso south 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.

The findings were;

That very few organizations work in the area which included Government institutions, Churches, Schools, and one CBO Akukuranut. The community members appreciate the services of the provincial administration in mobilizing the community towards education and health. The team

recognized the outstanding work done by the administration to increase the latrine coverage in the area. To that effect, the issue is on the use. The program will take the advantage of the existence of this institution to mobilize the community to participate in planning, implementation and evaluation of the activities.

ACTIVITY 5: 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.

It was revealed that;

There two may seasons in the community namely the short and long rains. The long rains starts in the month March and end in the month of July. Short rain season starts in the month of September and ends in November.

Male labour demand is high in the month of January to March due to land preparation and planting; June and July due to harvesting. Female labour demand is high in the months of January to march as they are involved in land preparation, planting and cultivation; June and July during harvesting time.

Food availability is high in the months of July to October

Diseases affecting the community are high during the rain seasons. They include diarrhoea and malaria. It can be postulated to mean that the shallow wells and unprotected springs become contaminated at this time.

The program will take advantage of the less labour demand months in the community to facilitate the implementation of its activities. The program will add value to the community by improving their health through disease reduction and improved nutrition through conservative agriculture. The opportunity cost gained will be put on other economic aspects.

ACTIVIY 6: WEALTH RANKING & POVERTY ASSESSMENT

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

The group came up with criteria of wealth as shown below;

	Rich	Average	Poor
	Able to meet basic needs	Able to meet some basic needs	Unable to meet basic needs
	Own more than an acre of land	Land at least one acre	Has no land
	Can afford three meals in a day	Can afford two meals in a day	Gets one meal per day
	Have access to good medication	Have access to medication	No access to education
	Access to high education level	Is educated	No security
	Has assets	Has security own some assets	No assets
	Has security		
	Has authority		

This exercise demonstrated that majority of people in Teso south about 60% are poor. During discussions, it was noted that out of ten households in the area, six to seven are poor. They cannot

afford two meals in a day, illiteracy level is high and that, there are few economic activities. Most of the land in the Teso south is not demarcated and therefore the community does not have land ownership and feel unsafe.

The fact that most the people have low education levels, the program will have to tailor make hygiene messages and disseminate through friendly participatory tools.

ACTIVITY 7: GENDER TASK ANALYSIS & WOMEN 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.

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 than 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.

The tables below illustrate how the communities perceived their roles;

TWENTY-FOUR ACTIVITIES FOR WOMEN		TWENTY-FOUR HOUR ACTIVITIES FOR MEN	
Time	Activities	Time	Activities
5:30 – 5:40am	Morning prayers	4:00am	Home assessment
5:40 – 5:45am	Brushing teeth	5:00 – 6:00am	Allocate duties/ roles
5:45 – 6:00am	Cleaning and preparing family break fast	6:00 - 12:00 am	Farm work
6:00- 6:20	Preparing kids to go to school	12:00 – 2:00pm	Lunch and resting
6:20 – 6:40am	Breakfast for the rest of the family	2:00 – 5:00pm	Attending to animals and meetings
6:40 – 7:00am	Reporting to duties	5:00 – 7:00pm	Inspection of the works and compound and evaluation
7:00 – 11:00am	Performing the duties	7:00 – 9:00pm	Family interactions 9 Supper time) and sleep
11:00 – 1:00pm	Preparing lunch		
1:00 – 3:00pm	Resting		
3:00 – 6:00pm	Preparing supper		
6:00 – 7:30pm	Taking supper		
7:30 – 9:00pm	Assisting children to do their school home work		
9:00 – 9:30pm	Taking kids to bed		
9:30 – 10:00pm	Going to bed.		

ACTIVITY 8: 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.

The results from this exercise revealed that in Teso south, the community take women into consideration in terms of resource management at household level. There seem to be equal access and control of resources. During program implementation on construction of facilities, care will be taken to ensure that both men and female are consulted on land easements to avoid conflicts.

The table below illustrates the access and control of resources as perceived in the two communities.

Resources	Access		Control		Benefits	Access		Control	
	male	Female	male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Land	X	X	X		Sales, Maize, beans, millet, cassava, soya beans	X	x	x	X
Cattle	X	X	X	X	Milk	X	x	X	X
Poultry	X	X	X	X	Eggs	X	x	x	X
Trees	X	X	X	X	Timber, fire wood, fruits, shade and money	X	x	x	X
Water	X	X	X	X	IGA, drinking	X	X	x	X
Pigs	X	X	X	X	Meat, Manure, money	X	X	X	X
Human	X	X	X	X	Manpower, planning	X	x	X	x

ACTIVITY 9: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

#	TECHNOLOGICAL OPTION	REQUIREMENTS	RESPONSIBILITY
1	Hand Dug wells	Cement	KUMEA
		River washed 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
		Bricks	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
2	Spring	Cement	KUMEA
		Sand	Community
		Ballast	Community
		Hard-core	Community
		Land	Community
		Skilled Artisans	KUMEA
		Upkeep of Artisans	Community
		Unskilled labour	Community

		PVC and GI pipes (draw-off)	KUMEA
		Tiles	Community
		Drip irrigation kit	KUMEA
		Fencing poles	Community
		DPC	KUMEA
		Barbed wire	KUMEA
		Nails	KUMEA
		Start kit of seeds	KUMEA
		Maintenance	Community
3	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
4	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 with accessories	KUMEA
		Skilled Artisans	KUMEA
		Upkeep of Artisans	Community
		Unskilled labour	Community
		Water	Community
		Y- 10 Reinforcement	KUMEA
		Wire mesh	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 which go a long way in enhancing the multiplier effect.

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

FACILITY	Materials/ contribution required	QUANTITY
Hand Dug Well	Sand	7 Tons
	Ballast	7 Tons
	Hard-core	7 Tons
	Unskilled labour	3 People
Spring	Hard core	28 Tons
	Sand	7 Tons
	Ballast	
	Unskilled labour	3 People
Ferro cement water tank	Hard-core	7 Tons
	Sand	21 - 28 Tons
	Ballast	7 Tons
	Unskilled labour	4 People
	Poles	30 pcs
	Gunny Bags	30 pcs
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 Teso south 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 Teso south 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 and protect.
- 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 be a 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. They wish to increase vegetable planting to expand their agricultural produce and income.
- Latrine coverage in the project area is fairly high. The attributing factor is the force used by the administration to make people have toilets. Experience has it that such systems are not effectively

used. The program will need to conduct a survey to ascertain the use of latrines as a safe excreta disposal method.

- Insecurity came out as an issue during wealth ranking exercise. This serves as an early warning to the safety of the program facilities. There is need to sensitize the community to be able to own and take care of the facilities.
- Low level of education was seen to be retarding the development in the society. The program during hygiene promotion will need to identify an appropriate media to accommodate all community members.

Results the PRA exercises in Teso south sub-county have provided a foundation for understanding local resources and water use. The exercise will continue to be under taken and used during evaluation and monitoring tool by the program.

ANNEX 1: PHOTOS OF PARTICIPATORY APPRAISAL PROCESS



1. Teso South Participatory Rural Appraisal team



2. Participatory Mapping process being undertaken by PRA team members



3. Dilapidated latrines at Omoloi Primary school



4. Discussions on community contribution towards project activities at Omoloi primary school



5. Presentation PRA process findings



6. Participants in plenary during PRA Findings presentation



7. Participants reaction to issues presented during PRA Findings



8. Participants providing & sharing comments during PRA findings presentation



9. School children preparing land for agroforestry



10. Discussions on project site for Ferro-cement water tank construction at Omoloi Primary school

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR PARTICIPATORY APPRAISAL PROCESS –TESO SOUTH SUBCOUNTY

NAME	GROUP/INSTITUTION	PHONE
1. HENRY OPANGA	HEADTEACHER-GORIA PRI. SCHOOL	072441969
2. EKISA BERNARD	HEADTEACHER-OMOLOI PRI. SCHOOL	0710564450
3. ELIJAH OCHOM ORUTE	CHAIRPERSON GORIA SCHOOL COMMITTEE	0716171446
4. RASMO WAFULA	OSARO SPRING WATER POINT	0729332897
5. ABRAHAM OTIENO	LEGIO MARIA CHURCH	0708565916
6. SHIMIM MINENO ENGURAT	AKOPRU SELF HELP GROUP	0716939043
7. MARY AWALA	ASINGE PRI. SCHOOL	0726194951
8. CHARLES ONGALA	NGELECHOM SELF HELP GROUP	0711511534
9. MOSES ODWALI	KETISISIATA SELF HELP GROUP	0724933670
10. CHRISPINUS ABUKOSI	KOKOTO WOMEN GROUP	0745889210
11. HENDRIKA EMURUDU	POLEPOLE WOMEN GROUP	0724816528
12. MANZA ATWANI	ASINGE WIDOWS	0794297730
13. MARTIN IKAPA	KALEMUTU	0712278723
14. WALTER OWARET	KAKEDI CENTER	0722865618
15. NYAKASI STEPHEN	BOARD MEMBER FR. ERAPU GIRLS SCHOOL	0727493052
16. BERNARD KEYA	PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMET FACILITATOR	0701009530
17. OMALALU FELIX	HEAD TEACHER-ANGOROM PRI. SCHOOL	0714918336
18. BENEDICT ORUMA	SPRING WATER POINT ARTISAN	0724569027
19. EVERLYNN WEKESA	PROJECT OFFICER-KUMEA	0703872673
20. ONGAMO EMMANUEL	COMMUNITY POLICING	0715525064
21. SAMSON MUCHEBI	WEYETA WELFARE GROUP	0729390230
22. VINCENT OMOIT	ONGARIAM ACK CHURCH	0702743817
23. OKUMULAT RIBINA	AKORU SELF HELP GROUP	0705887265
24. WAORE JOHN	VILLAGE ELDER	0707194597
25. PAMELA TATA EKODI	ALKARA OSIPATA	0720311513
26. SELESTINE AMUNYELET	SOROMIT	0724698136
27. JUSTUS OMUSUGU	AGRICULTURE OFFICER-DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	0791297518
28. JUSTUS BARASA	NGAA	0729610433
29. SARAH AWUOR	ACUT YOUTH GROUP	0713241661
30. GLADYS WESONGA	CHAKOL WOMEN GROUP	0713137960
31. OKIRO BARASA	ACUT HEALTH GROUP	0712761550
32. FREDRICK EBWAPIT	IMOGOLA DEVELOPMENT	0719120455
33. VINCENT EMOITE	CHAKOL SOUTH	0720448753
34. LINET AKINYI MARANJE	COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER	0706336623