



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

QUARTERLY REPORT

**Feed the Future Livestock Market Systems:
Expanding Economic Opportunities**

Quarter 3: 1st April – 30th June 2018

Date: 10th July 2018



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BOMA
PROJECT

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Expanding Opportunities Worldwide

FEED THE FUTURE LIVESTOCK MARKET SYSTEMS: EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

DATE RANGE FOR PROJECT: NOVEMBER 10, 2017 – SEPT 30, 2020

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ACRONYM LIST

AA	Associate Award
AMEL	Activity, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
BGs	Business Groups
CLA	Collaboration, Learning and Adaptation
FO	Field Officer
GFSS	Global Food Security Strategy
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
HQ	Headquarters
IT	Information Technology
KLMS	Kenya Livestock Market Systems
LMS	Livestock Market System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PREG	Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth
REAP	Rural Entrepreneur Access Project
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SRC	Smart Regional Consultants
TA	Technical Assistance
VSLA	Village Loan and Saving Association

I. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Under the five-year Feed the Future – Kenya Livestock Market Systems (KLMS) Leader with Associates, The BOMA Project is implementing activities under Associate Award 1 – Expanding and Diversifying Viable Economic Opportunities. The overall goal of this associate award is to assist individuals, households and communities in Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir counties to more sustainably escape poverty through new economic opportunities in a more commercialized livestock market system. The BOMA Project directly implements the Rural Entrepreneur Access Project (REAP), a two-year poverty graduation model in Isiolo and Marsabit counties and provides technical assistance to Mercy Corps to implement the model in Turkana, Wajir and Garissa counties under Objective 1.2.

REAP provides participants training, mentorship in financial, businesses and life skills, the opportunity to join a savings group and asset transfers to jumpstart small businesses and income-generating activities. Higher and more regular incomes, access to savings and credit, increased awareness and agency empower participants to escape extreme poverty and build their resilience to shocks. The BOMA Project and Mercy Corps will engage a total of 5,460 poor women in 24-month REAP cohorts. Participants will be divided into 10 cohorts with two in each project county. In Marsabit and Isiolo counties, BOMA will directly implement four REAP cohorts with a total of 2,220 participants. In Turkana, Wajir and Garissa counties, BOMA with dedicated Technical Assistance of Graduation Advisors will support Mercy Corps to deliver REAP in six cohorts with a total of 3,240 participants.

This report provides an update on the activities, achievements and lessons learned during quarter three of the project period; April 1st, 2018 – June 30th, 2018. During this period, BOMA focused primarily on REAP start up activities: community entries and targeting in Isiolo county, and mentoring of business groups (BG's) in Marsabit county, in addition to offering technical assistance to Mercy Corps on the same in Garissa, Turkana and Wajir. Besides the direct implementation, BOMA also participated in all consortium level collaboration activities including those of Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG). BOMA hosted the Leader Award and USAID delegation for a field visit in Marsabit. There was severe weather, including heavy rainfall leading to flash floods in all the project locations, leading to delays in implementation of activities in certain areas. Nevertheless, and despite the Holy month of Ramadhan, BOMA delivered on all the planned outputs for the quarter and remains on course to meet the targets set for year one.

2. KEY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

At the management and consortium level, BOMA engaged in the following activities:

- BOMA Quarterly Program meeting
- LMS Data Integration and Leap Workshop
- LMS Tender Committee on Motorcycles and Vehicles
- LMS Program Management Committee Meeting (PMC)
- AA1 Business Modelling Canvas (BMC) Workshop
- LMS Leader Award and USAID Field Visit in Marsabit

Details of these activities are provided below.

2.1. BOMA Quarterly Program Meeting

At the beginning of the quarter, BOMA convened a quarterly program meeting for all its staff to promote learning and provide targeted support to all project staff. The one-week workshop held in Nanyuki included BOMA LMS staff and enabled them to evaluate the progress of program implementation, analyze challenges and risks and develop work plans for the quarter. This meeting provided an opportunity for the BOMA LMS staff to deepen their understanding of the REAP model, cultivate

relationships with other BOMA program staff and develop their implementation plans with a focus on performance and learning towards achievement of the program objectives.

2.2. Data Integration and LEAP Workshop

During the month of April, the LMS MEL Director convened the LMS Data Integration and LEAP Workshop in Nairobi. This one-day meeting brought together all the LMS partners and focused on understanding the data collection and management platforms used by the different partners. This included the various options for integrating data into the centralized LEAP system. BOMA presented its system, Performance Insights, a custom M&E database built on Salesforce cloud platform, and Taroworks' mobile data collection tool. LMS partners found Performance Insights robust, with well-structured data fields that meet the needs for data capture and sharing via integration. BOMA asked the partners to seriously consider a platform like Performance Insights that would allow data exports from Salesforce, which would significantly streamline data reporting. BOMA was represented in this meeting by the BOMA's LMS Program Manager, M&E Manager and the Systems Administrator. Over the quarter, BOMA and AA1 IT specialists tested various data integration options and settled on Jitterbit cloud data loader, which meets the data sharing requirements. Test data with specific required fields has been successfully exported from Salesforce to LEAP. Further discussions on refinement of this integration are ongoing and will be concluded in quarter four, followed by full activation of monthly data transmission between the two platforms.

2.3. LMS Tender Committee on Motorcycles

As part of collaboration and joint coordination within the LMS consortium, BOMA was incorporated into the LMS Procurement Committee on motorcycles. Led by the Director for Procurement and Logistics, the committee is comprised of the LMS Chief Operating Officer, LMS Procurement Specialist, Mercy Corps Manager for Operations, LMS Director for Human Resource and Operations and one driver. BOMA was represented in the committee by the BOMA LMS Program Manager. The committee evaluated bids for procurement of 35 motorcycles, 10 of which were for BOMA, and the remaining 25 for Mercy Corps. BOMA submitted recommendations on specifications for preferred motorbike to the committee. These recommendations were based on BOMA's experience in Marsabit and Samburu counties, and guided by the required operations and maintenance costs. Following this, the committee agreed to purchase Yamaha Crux 110 Model, and from four bids selected Toyota Kenya as the supplier. Ten motorbikes with accompanying accessories, helmet, gloves and boots have since been delivered to BOMA and are currently being processed for hand over to the mentors. Each mentor receiving a motorcycle will undergo training on motorcycle riding and obtain licenses before they begin using the motorcycles.

2.4. LMS Program Management Committee (PMC) Meeting

In May, BOMA joined other LMS partners on a 'Pause and Reflection' meeting. Convened by the Leader Award and held at the LMS Headquarters in Nairobi, the meeting provided an opportunity for LMS partners to assess progress of their Year 1 workplans, review work to integrate activities, reflect on best practices and timelines for follow-on activities. BOMA was represented at this meeting by the BOMA LMS Program Manager and the Kenya Programs Director. During this meeting, BOMA presented on the progress of REAP implementation across the five counties and reported on the schedule of the subsequent REAP activities. While BOMA has made steady progress in program implementation, there is a possibility of some activities stretching beyond the current program contract period. This is largely due to the unprecedented challenges such as the prolonged rainy period resulting in flash floods leading to delays in implementation of activities. In addition to the timelines, BOMA used this meeting to express its intention of carrying out a Market Assessment in Isiolo and Marsabit counties. Led by the BOMA Livelihoods and Markets Manager, the market assessment will focus identifying viable, sustainable and scalable micro-enterprise opportunities for REAP groups, as well as defining the types of linkages relevant to LMS grant opportunities, and/or other PREG investments across the two counties. The outcome of this survey is expected to provide a list of business options to inform the choice of businesses by the REAP groups. The assessments commenced in Isiolo towards the end of quarter three and the report is expected to be released within July, to inform the choice of businesses of the first REAP cohorts planned to be launched in August. The meeting agreed to hold the PMC quarterly under the leadership of the Leader Award.

2.5. AA1 Business Modelling Canvas (BMC) Workshop

During the first week of June, AA1 convened a one-week workshop in Nairobi to discuss the Business Model Canvas (BMC), a proposed new approach for Business Development for businesses/grants. Led by Smart Regional Consultants (SRC), the

facilitators took the participants through the BMC process with a step by step guide on the Value and Revenue elements of the BMC. BOMA was represented by the LMS Program Manager and the Livelihoods and Markets Manager. Overall, the BMC is a valuable approach in establishing the viability of business ideas – a very critical step in business development. Under guidance from SRC, the technical officers will be expected to use the BMC approach in offering business support to selected grantees, as well as monitoring business performance and growth during the life of the project.

2.6. LMS Leader Award and USAID Field Visit in Marsabit

During the last week of the quarter, BOMA hosted a delegation from USAID accompanied by the Leader Award to LMS Business Groups in Marsabit county. The Leader Award team comprised of the Chief of Party Leader Award, ACDI/VOCA Chief Operations Officer, Director for Technical Coordination, Director of Grants, Grants Officer and Director of Communication. The USAID delegation comprised of the Regional and Kenya Resilience Team Leader and the AoR AA1. During the half day event, the delegation visited three Business Groups (BG's): Daima, Hossana and Mulika, and one Savings Group in Loglogo. The BG's were all launched between April and March 2018 and trade in butchery, grocery and kiosk/duka respectively. The team utilized this opportunity to understand the businesses and learn on the progress made by the participants since their inception. In addition, BOMA represented by the Regional Manager for Marsabit county, the Field Officer and mentor for Loglogo and the LMS Program Manager explained to the team the REAP model, emphasizing on the trainings offered to the participants and the support to the mentors. including the remote mentor management and back office data support system. The delegation was impressed by the progress made by the groups, with all the BG's groups having recorded a growth in business value by at least 20%.

USAID indicated it was impressed by the impact the program was making in the lives of the ultra-poor. It asked BOMA about plans for nutrition training, potential expansion of the program to Moyale, and the extent of BOMA's engagement with the county government. BOMA is currently working in collaboration with Mercy Corps on the aspects of Nutrition, Numeracy and WASH which shall be supported by Mercy Corps as part of layering between REAP and AA2, with trainings on the components done to all REAP groups across the 5 counties. In addition, BOMA continues to engage the respective county governments; leveraging their expertise in training of the business and savings groups including identification of target locations and recruitment of participants under the RLC. With regards to the potential expansion of REAP to Moyale, BOMA plans to extend its operations to this region beginning early 2019. It plans to discuss with the Leader Award the potential to expand activities under LMS. Support through mentorship will continue to be offered to these groups coupled with market and financial linkages as they progress towards graduation.

3. COUNTY LEVEL ACTIVITIES

In Isiolo and Marsabit, BOMA will provide REAP directly to 2,220 women organized in 740 Business Groups (BGs). In Turkana, Garissa and Wajir, BOMA provides technical assistance to Mercy Corps to provide REAP to 3,240 participants organized into 1,080 BGs. Key activities in the five counties over the quarter are as detailed below.

3.1. Isiolo County

In Isiolo County, BOMA directly provides REAP to 1,620 participants organized into 540 BGs. During the quarter under review, BOMA focused its activities in Isiolo county on **Community Entries** and **Participants Targeting**. **Community Entry** is part of the REAP startup activities used to introduce the program, and to create awareness and buy in from the local communities in new target locations. Following the selection of the treatment locations in Isiolo county and commencement of community entries in Chari and Ngaremara wards the previous quarter, BOMA proceeded to conduct community entries in the remaining 5 wards in quarter three. These include; Oldonyiro, Kinna, Garbatula, Sericho and Cherab wards. As in the previous locations, the community entries were conducted by way of community barazas that were mobilized by the respective village mentor and convened by the local chief. As is the tradition, BOMA used these community entries to explain to the communities the LMS program, the REAP model and specific activities that they will be undertaking. In all the locations, the communities were particularly excited by the program's focus on women and the unique approach in targeting the ultra-poor. The community

leadership, members and government representatives in these locations re-affirmed their commitment to the activities of BOMA and the LMS program, and pledged their support in ensuring the success of the intended interventions in their respective locations. In each of these locations, the communities selected REAP Locational Committees (RLC's) consisting of 10 community volunteers who will oversee the implementation of the program on behalf of their community.

Participants Targeting is a follow-on activity after community entries. This is an elaborate two-step and sequenced process for identification and selection of program participants. The two processes involved include Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and the Participant Targeting Tool (PTT). Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is a participatory process facilitated by the Program Livelihoods Officer (Field Officer) and supported by the Village REAP Mentor (Reporter) and community volunteers. It involves all community members (women, men, youth, people with disability and their leaders).

During PRA, the participants delineate the community's physical features/boundaries, mapping, siting and recording of all the households, main occupation of head of household, drawing of social maps and wealth ranking. The output of the PRA is the wealth ranking table that categorizes the households into ranks, with rank one considered the poorest. Out of this, rank 1 and 2 are nominated for further evaluation through the PTT. Participant Targeting Tool is a structured scoring tool used to further filter the nominated participants from PRA. Administered by independent enumerators, PTT targets each household nominated under rank 1 and 2 from PRA. The enumerators visit each one of these households, administer the tool and generate scores that determine the validity of the household to participate in the REAP program. All participant who score 50% and below become eligible for enrollment into REAP.



Photo 1: PRA on process

Between May and June, BOMA conducted PRA's in Ngaremara, Kinna, Oldonyiro, Chari, Cherab and Sericho wards. In Garbatula ward, the PRA began but could not be completed in time mainly due to insecurity around the border with Garissa county, and will be finalized within the first week of quarter 4. During the same time, BOMA conducted PTT in Ngaremara, Kinna, Oldonyiro and Chari wards. PTT in Cherab, Sericho and Garbatula wards will be conducted between the first and third week of quarter 4. Below is a summary of the PRA and PTT process in each of the listed wards:

3.1.1 Ngaremara Ward

In Ngaremara ward, BOMA conducted 8 PRA's in 8 sub-manyattas targeting 689 households across the entire ward. Out of these, 462 households representing 67% of all the households in the ward were nominated (Rank 1 &2) for PTT. Out of the 462 households nominated, the PTT process reached 416 households. The remaining 46 households were not available for PTT administration as they had either migrated, travelled or were out of the village. From the PTT, 365 households out of the 416 surveyed in Ngaremara ward qualified for REAP enrolment. The qualified households represent 53% of households in Ngaremara Ward and represent a sufficient population for formation of REAP groups in this location.

3.1.2 Kinna Ward

In Kinna ward, BOMA conducted 9 PRA's in 9 sub-manyattas targeting 903 households. Out of these, 702 households were nominated (Ranks 1 &2) for PTT, representing 78% of households in the entire ward. Out of the 702 nominated households, PTT reached 571 households. A total of 131 nominated households could not be reached due to absence from home, displacement by floods, and others lacked a female member. Following the PTT process, 157 households out of 571 households qualified for enrolment into REAP program. The low rate of qualification (15%) from this location is largely attributed to the proximity of the most populated sub -manyatta (Kulamawe) to major town, Garbatula, as well as the pre-dominant agro -pastoral livelihood in this ward. In the next quarter BOMA will revisit this ward to further review the targeting process and adapt the PTT tool to align to the uniqueness of this ward. All the unavailable households during PTT will also be revisited by the mentor and PTT administered on them.

3.1.3 Oldonyiro Ward

In Oldonyiro ward, 9 PRA's were conducted in 9 sub-manyattas targeting 858 households. Out of this, 539 households representing 63% of the total households were nominated for PTT. The PTT was administered to 494 of the PRA nominated

households. From the PTT, 394 households representing about 46% of the households qualified for enrollment in REAP. The remaining 45 households nominated from PRA could not be reached at the time of PTT. The village mentor will be following up to reach them in the next quarter. This is expected to shore up the number of qualified participants for enrollment.

3.1.4 Chari Ward

In Chari ward, BOMA conducted 13 PRA's targeting 1,188 households in 13 sub-manyattas, with 688 households representing 58% of the total households being nominated. The PTT was administered to 609 of the nominated households, with 271 households representing about 23% of households in Chari qualifying for enrollment in REAP. The remaining 79 households that could not be reached at the time of PTT will be followed up by the mentor for survey in the next quarter. Like in Kinna ward, the number of participants qualifying from PTT is significantly low, and BOMA will be revisiting these two wards in the next quarter to triangulate the results.

3.1.5 Sericho, Cherab and Garbatula Wards

In these three wards, participants targeting is still on going and is expected to be completed by end of July. In Sericho BOMA conducted 5 PRA's in 5 sub-manyattas targeting 489 households, with 338 households being nominated for PTT. More PRA's will be conducted in this ward with additional locations/sub-manyattas targeted. In Cherab, 9 PRA's have so far been conducted targeting 773 households, with 455 households nominated for PTT which will be administered in July. In Garbatula, the PRA's are still on going and the data will be reported in the next quarterly report.

A summary of the results from the targeting is illustrated below:

Number of Households with PRA Scores Received by Location

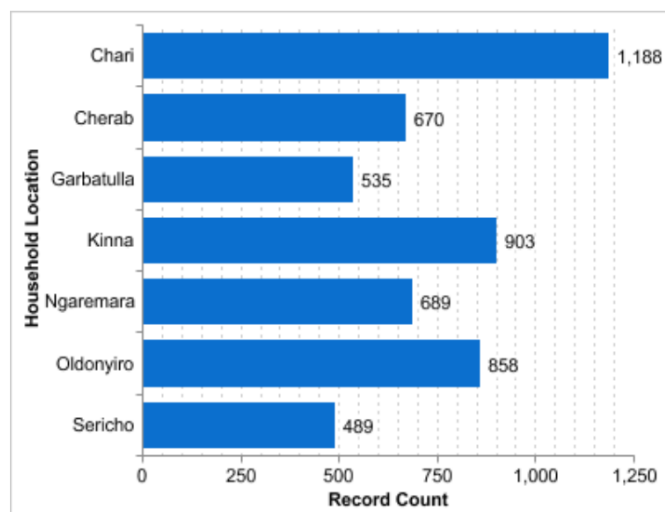


Figure 1: PRA scores by Location

Number of Nominated Households by Location

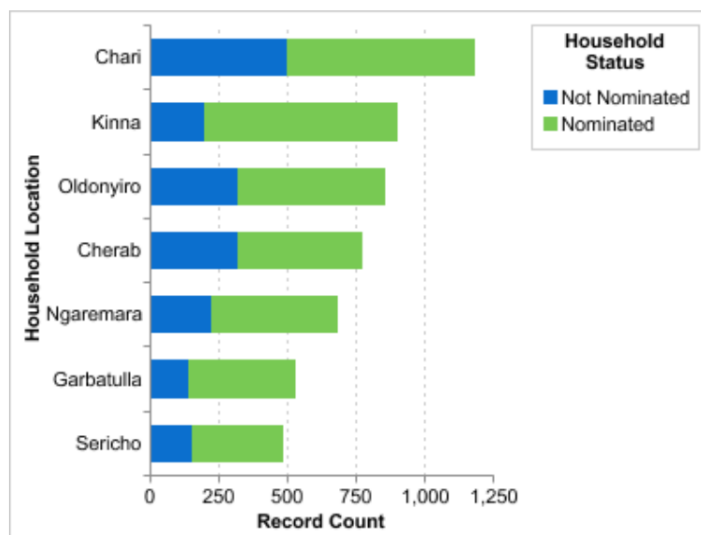


Figure 2: PRA Nominated Households by Location

Distribution of Household PRA Scores by Location

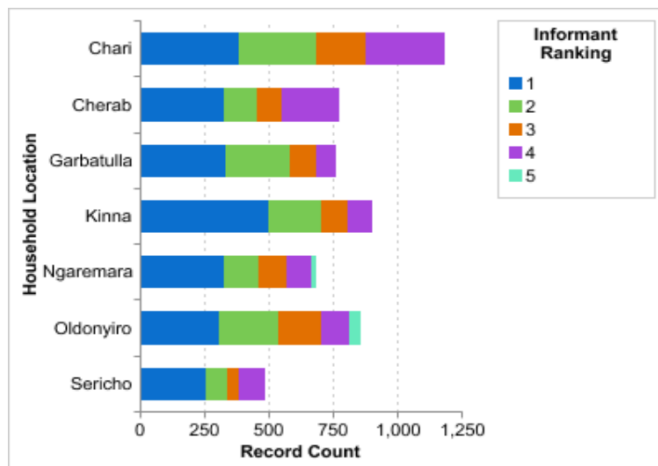


Figure 3: Distribution of PRA scores by Location

Percent of Participants Qualifying by Location From PTT

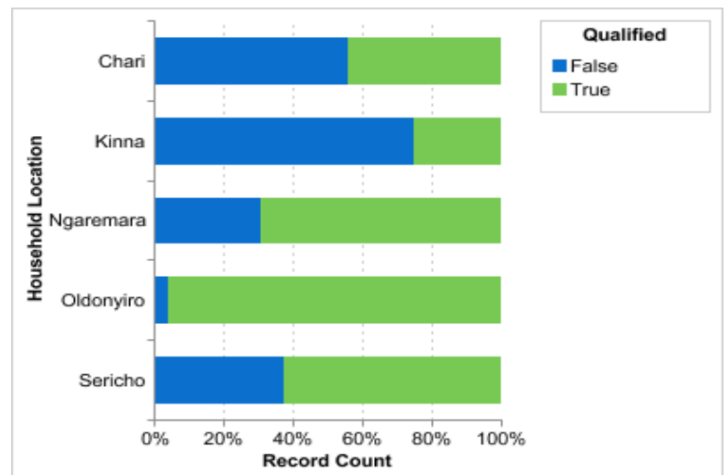


Figure 4: Ratio of participants qualifying from PTT

Participant targeting has been the main field activity over the last quarter. Targeting is a very critical and an elaborate step in ensuring that the program reaches the ultra-poor women in these communities. In all the locations, BOMA ensured full participation of the communities (men, women, youth) and their leaders in the PRA's, followed by individual visit to each nominated household during PTT. So far, the average qualification rate for enrollment in the four locations with complete targeting is 34.25%, with Kinna and Chari wards recording the lowest qualification rates. In the next quarter, BOMA will triangulate the results and review the PTT tool if needed, considering the contextual disparities between the locations. From the targeting results obtained so far, BOMA will be proceeding to Business Group Formation with subsequent launching of the BG's over the next quarter.

3.2. Marsabit County

In Marsabit county, BOMA, as part of its cost share to the LMS program, will provide REAP to a total of 600 participants organized in 200 BGs. The intervention has been divided into two cohorts, with cohort one targeting 130 BG's spread across 6 locations and six wards in Marsabit county launched in March and April 2018. Cohort two will be launched in September 2018, and will target at least 210 participants organized into 70 BG's.

During the quarter, BOMA finalized the disbursement of Jump Transfers to 130 Business Groups. Jump Transfer is the process of distributing the initial capital (asset transfer) given to the Business Groups to start their business. The asset transfer totaling to Kes 20,000.00 is usually preceded by development of a Business Plan by the BG' and training on Business Skills. The disbursement of the Jump Transfer is conducted publicly with the involvement of not only the enrolled participants, but also other community leaders such as the chief and village elders as a way of promoting transparency. The total allocated amount (Kes 20,000.00) is used as seed capital for starting joint business by the three participants in a Business Group as equal partners. At least two participants from each BG must be present during the disbursement of the Jump Transfer, which is given in cash. In addition to the cash, each of the participants is issued with a mobile phone with a registered SIM card and M-Pesa. The phone facilitates business communication and financial transactions through M-Pesa. Each of the Business Groups also receives a Record Book for recording business transactions.

In addition to the Jump Transfers, BOMA continued with the Mentorship and Business Monitoring of the 130 BG's in May and June. The REAP Village mentor visits each of the BG's at least once every month, spending a minimum of 40 minutes with each group per mentoring session. Each mentoring session must have at least two members of the Business Group and covers coaching on business management, life skills training, nutrition and WASH messaging, business skills and growth opportunities. Data from each mentorship session is synced into the Salesforce platform.

From the data recorded over the quarter, 70% of the BG's are engaged in kiosk/duka business, 20% in livestock trading, 5% in butchery, 3% in grocery and 2% in selling clothes as primary businesses. The data recorded as of the end of June represents a similar pattern for the primary business types as recorded in May and April, with no shift/movement of groups from one primary business type to another. Between April and June, data recorded for the 130 BG's shows that the Business Value of the BG's

has grown by an average of 42.7% of the asset transfer value over the three-month period, with livestock related businesses, butchery and livestock trading recording the highest growth rates in Business Values, at 45.1% and 48.3% respectively. This growth rate represents a 9.7% increase in Business Value compared to the average growth rates recorded in May which was at 33%. Benchmarked on the value of the Jump Transfer, the Business Value is a critical measure of the performance of the businesses and a key indicator of the progress made by the BG's from their inception. The rapid growth in business value of livestock related business types is attributed to the predominant nature of livestock as a key livelihood asset and main consumption commodity in this community, as well as the proximity of the majority of BG's to major livestock markets such as Ilaut and Merille. This further underscores the importance of linking the REAP businesses with commercial hubs for the 'pull' effect.

Regarding business income, participants took an average of Kes 837 in cash as income and Kes 1,670 as credit from the businesses. Participants appear to prefer taking credit from the businesses than cash income to meet their household needs. This practice aligns to the findings of the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2015/16, which established merchants/shops as primary source of credit at 28%, followed by self-help groups/chamas at 19%. This trend underscores the importance of micro-enterprises not only as a source of livelihood, but also as a medium of financial inclusion where participants and communities run 'goods on credit' accounts. Based on trends observed in quarter 3, BOMA will continue to monitor the business performance parameters, and projects a further growth in Business Value of between 4-10% over the next quarter. A summary of the business type, locations, performance indicator and participants income are presented in figures and tables below:

Distribution of Business Type By Location

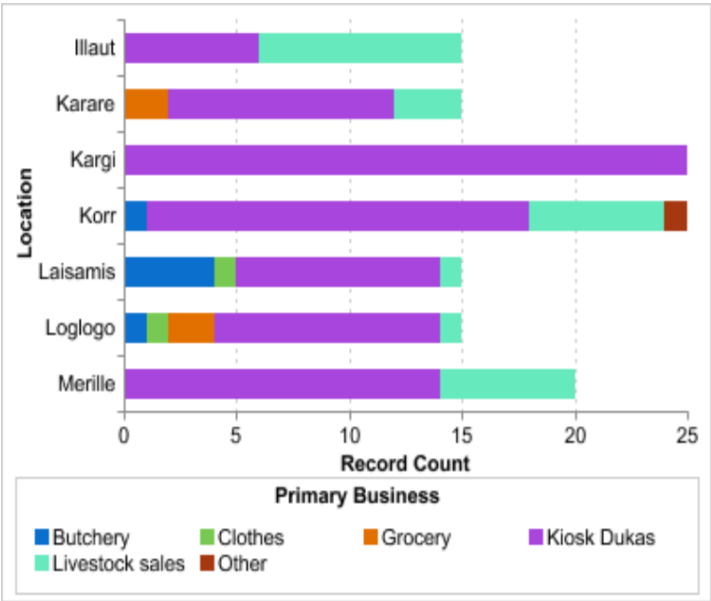


Figure 5: Distribution of Business type by Location

Type of Primary Business

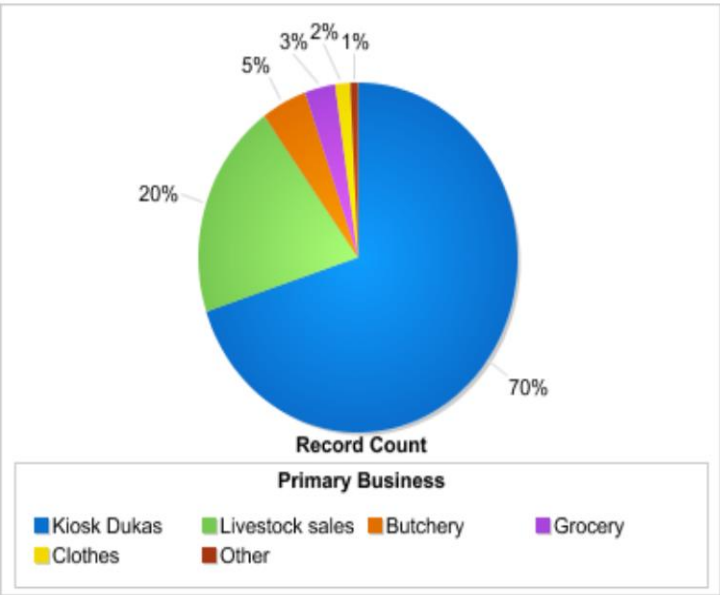
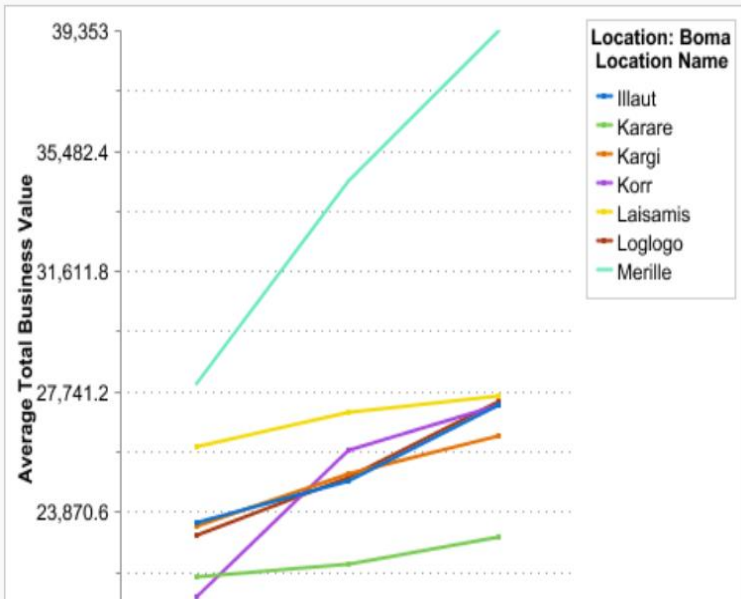
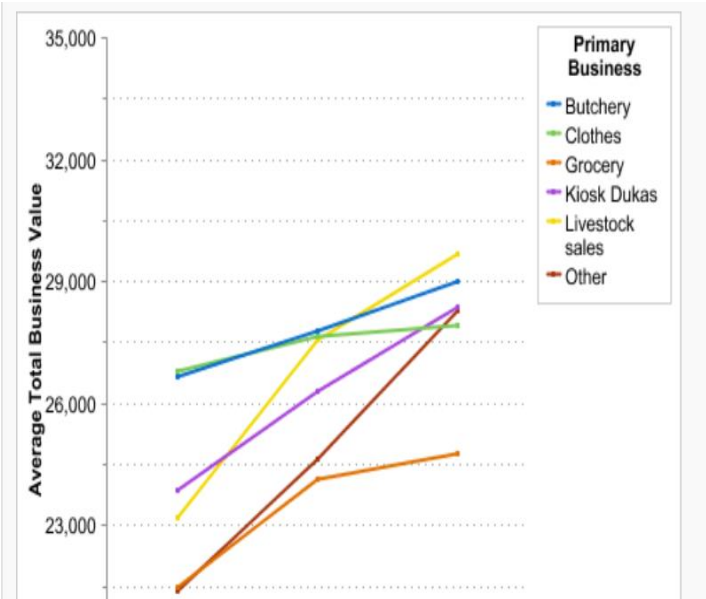


Figure 6: Types of Primary Businesses



	Average Total Business Value	Date			Grand Total
	Primary Business	April 2018	May 2018	June 2018	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Butchery	26,687	27,809	29,014	27,836
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clothes	26,800	27,650	27,925	27,458
<input type="checkbox"/>	Grocery	21,505	24,123	24,755	23,461
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kiosk Dukas	23,861	26,294	28,362	26,189
<input type="checkbox"/>	Livestock sales	23,188	27,576	29,669	26,811
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	21,400	24,650	28,300	24,783
Grand Total		23,810	26,561	28,535	26,315

Table 1: Average Business Values over the quarter by Business Type

	Primary Business		Date			Grand Total
			April 2018	May 2018	June 2018	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Butchery	Average Amount of Cash Taken as Income	500	688	250	479
		Average Amount of Cash Taken as Credit	417	1,833	1,483	1,244
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clothes	Average Amount of Cash Taken as Income	0	0	900	300
		Average Amount of Cash Taken as Credit	1,500	550	2,800	1,617
<input type="checkbox"/>	Grocery	Average Amount of Cash Taken as Income	150	150	600	300
		Average Amount of Cash Taken as Credit	1,250	1,675	1,425	1,450
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kiosk Dukas	Average Amount of Cash Taken as Income	217	362	488	357
		Average Amount of Cash Taken as Credit	565	626	984	726
<input type="checkbox"/>	Livestock sales	Average Amount of Cash Taken as Income	504	865	867	746
		Average Amount of Cash Taken as Credit	785	731	795	770
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	Average Amount of Cash Taken as Income	0	0	0	0
		Average Amount of Cash Taken as Credit	0	250	500	250
Grand Total		Average Amount of Cash Taken as Income	281	463	559	435
		Average Amount of Cash Taken as Credit	634	731	1,007	792

Table 2: Average amount of cash taken as income and Credit by Business Type

	Primary Business		Date			Grand Total
			April 2018	May 2018	June 2018	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Butchery	Average Amt of Food and Goods Taken as Income	0	145	550	232
		Average Amt of Food and Goods Taken as Credit	0	687	714	467
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clothes	Average Amt of Food and Goods Taken as Income	0	300	300	200
		Average Amt of Food and Goods Taken as Credit	0	300	500	267
<input type="checkbox"/>	Grocery	Average Amt of Food and Goods Taken as Income	75	713	450	413
		Average Amt of Food and Goods Taken as Credit	530	450	1,263	748
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kiosk Dukas	Average Amt of Food and Goods Taken as Income	269	486	625	461
		Average Amt of Food and Goods Taken as Credit	570	1,140	1,367	1,029
<input type="checkbox"/>	Livestock sales	Average Amt of Food and Goods Taken as Income	179	292	252	241
		Average Amt of Food and Goods Taken as Credit	280	662	611	518
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	Average Amt of Food and Goods Taken as Income	0	900	900	600
		Average Amt of Food and Goods Taken as Credit	0	400	2,000	800
Grand Total		Average Amt of Food and Goods Taken as Income	225	439	538	402
		Average Amt of Food and Goods Taken as Credit	469	983	1,174	878

Table 3: Average Value of Goods taken as Income and Credit by Business Type

3.3. Garissa, Turkana and Wajir Counties

In Garissa, Turkana and Wajir, BOMA provides technical assistance (TA) to Mercy Corps to provide REAP to 3,240 participants organized into 1,080 BG's across the three counties. During the quarter under review, BOMA supported Mercy Corps in two main activities:

- Training on REAP
- Participants Targeting

Carried out in April, the trainings on REAP took place for one week in both Turkana and Garissa. The trainings included sessions on REAP (community entry, Participant Targeting, Mentor roles, business skills training, group mentorship, jump transfers) and Taroworks. The trainings were followed by a Field Immersion exercise, which involves pairing of new Mentors with experienced Mentors to visit and support REAP Business and Savings Groups for experiential learning. On Participant Targeting, BOMA through the Graduation Advisors, supported the REAP Field Officers and mentors in planning, preparation and execution of PRA's and PTT. This included organized training on PTT for the mentors and system support for hosting the PRA and PTT data. The PRA's are ongoing in all the counties and PTT commenced with continued support from BOMA.



Photo 2: PRA Simulation in Garissa



Photo 3: Community Entry Practicum in Lodwar

4. KEY LESSONS, CHALLENGES AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Quarter three was characterized by widespread long heavy rains and flash floods across the five counties. This rendered most roads impassable, affecting travel and logistics and consequently delaying program delivery. In addition, the holy month of Ramadhan kicked off in mid-May, with a large section of participants observing full day fasting and prayers. This slowed down activities over the month fasting period, with expected marginal extension of some timelines. To address these challenges and recover the time, BOMA revised its activity and operational plans, merging/synchronizing some activities, engaged additional personnel (enumerators) and redeployed mentors accordingly. With these adjustments, BOMA does not anticipate a significant shift in meeting the expected outputs and remains on course to meet the Year 1 deliverables.

BOMA has benefitted through learning and collaboration among the LMS partners. The regular engagement with the Leader Award has ensured that the team remain focused and actively involved in the consortium activities. The bi-weekly updates to the Leader Award has ensured that the program leadership is constantly and regularly updated on the progress of the program activities and plans. Joint learning and reflection sessions between BOMA and Mercy Corps have been instrumental in defining the adaptability of the REAP program especially the nexus between REAP and the nutrition, numeracy and WASH components. This is in addition to providing opportunities for reflection and re-thinking of approaches that meet the different contexts in which REAP is implemented. The reflection sessions include analyzing assumptions, knowledge gaps and generating learning questions for improved implementation and adaptability of the program. The LMS REAP team have agreed on a complementary working plan to ensure that nutrition, numeracy and WASH components are integrated in REAP delivery and measured at midline and endline as indicators for success.

Key activities for the next quarter (July–Sept) include:

- Formation of Business Groups in Isiolo
- Standard of Living Index (SOLI) survey
- Training on Business Skills and Development of Business Plans
- Distribution of Jump Asset Transfers in Isiolo
- Business Group Mentoring and Business monitoring in Isiolo and Marsabit
- Technical Assistance to Mercy Corps in Garissa, Turkana and Wajir



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