

## Foreword

# Director's Message



**Mr. Yoshiyuki Takahashi**

*“The New JICA will provide both technical assistance, grant and loan assistance all ‘under one roof’ for the first time in the history of Japan’s Official Development Assistance”*

I was recently appointed as the Resident Representative of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Kenya and I arrived in the country on 15th October 2007. I am not new to Kenya having served at JICA Kenya between 1989 and 1992. I am very pleased to be back and assure you that I will do my best to support the efforts of Kenyan people towards poverty eradication.

The year 2007 saw a remarkable growth in Kenya’s economy and it has been predicted that 2008 will even be better, with a projected economic growth of 8%. The realization of this projection is, however, being threatened by the current political unrest. It is sad to see a country like Kenya, the envy of Africa tear itself apart. I urge all Kenyans to shun violence, and to engage in activities that will steer the country’s economy towards achieving the 8% growth mark if not better. We at JICA look forward to continuing our collaboration with the people of Kenya to accelerate economic development in the country.

This year shall see an important meeting for Africa. The fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) will be held in Japan in May 2008. This is the fourth such meeting, and is unique in that it will pave way to the 2008 G8 Summit (also scheduled to be held in Japan in July 2008). The outcomes of the TICAD IV meeting will therefore feed into the G8 process. Thus TICAD IV will play a very special role this year. It will emphasize on accelerating economic growth, human security, and addressing environmental issues such as climate change, among others.

In October this year, the grand merger between JICA and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) shall be completed effectively bringing into existence the New JICA – the world’s largest bilateral development agency with financial resources of one trillion yen (\$8.8 billion). The New JICA will provide both technical assistance, grant and loan assistance all “under one roof” for the first time in the history of Japan’s Official Development Assistance (ODA). The new JICA will ensure more effective and faster delivery of ODA and in a better coordinated manner.

This year also marks the halfway point towards the ambitious targets of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which Japan has pledged to honour in such fields as reducing poverty and improving education, health and maternal care for the world’s poorest population. A well known saying has it that “if you’re not part of the solution, you’re part of the problem”. I urge every Kenyan to be on the side of the solution and take part in the achievement of the MDGs.

In this issue, we summarize the activities of JICA in Kenya during 2007, with special emphasis on activities that we are involved in to push Kenya towards achieving the MDGs in general and improving the livelihood of Kenyans in particular.

**- Mr. Yoshiyuki Takahashi,  
Resident Representative, JICA Kenya.**

# JICA by Numbers

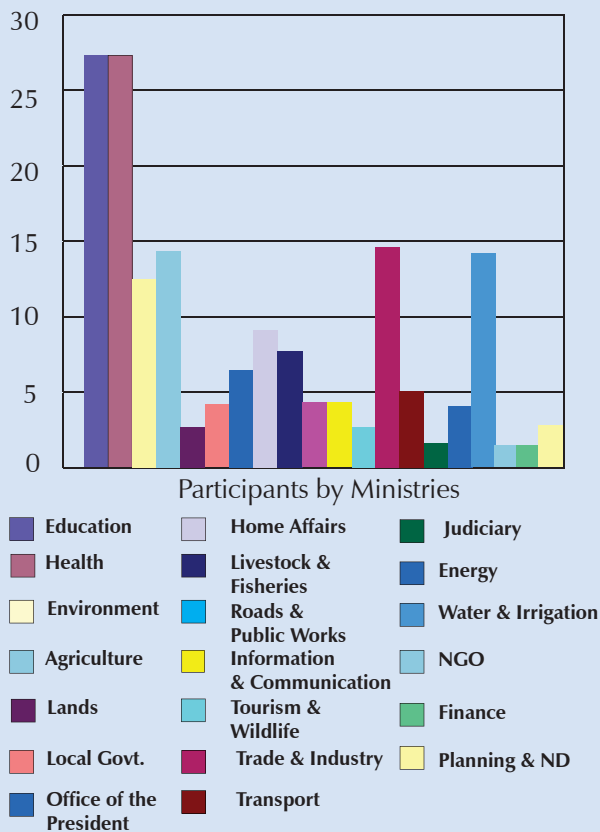
Japan's involvement in cooperation with Kenya has been extensive, and Kenya is the top recipient of Japanese technical cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa.

It is apparent from the various cooperation projects, which will be discussed in later chapters of this report, that Kenya remains a priority nation for Japanese cooperation in Africa.

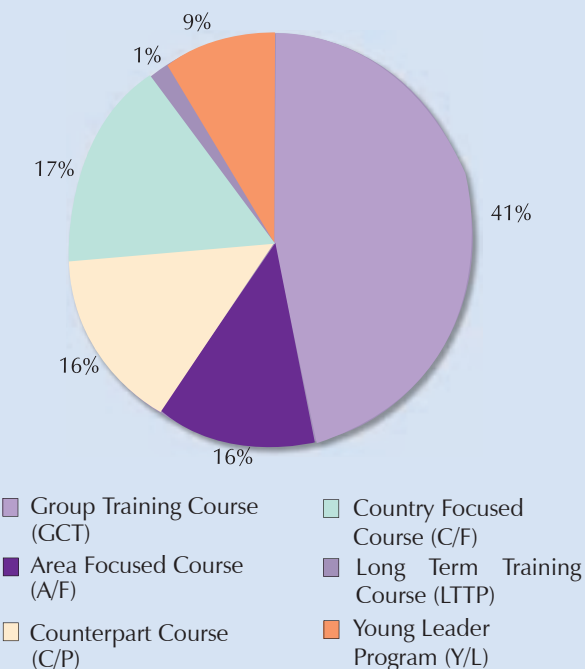
Below are figures of Official Development Assistance that Kenya has received from Japan in the Period covering 2004 to 2006

	2004	2005	2006
Technical Cooperation (in US\$ million)	27.9	26.2	26.2
Grant Aid (in US\$ million)	14.4	23.	39
Kenyan Trained	236	212	337
Japanese Experts Dispatched to Kenya	47	60	36
Japanese Volunteers Dispatched to Kenya	47	27	52

## Training Summary 2007



## Types of Training Programs



## Dispatch of Volunteers

Table showing distribution of JOCVs in some of the Government of Kenya Ministries in Year 2007.

Ministry	Total Number of Volunteers
Agriculture	1
Education	10
Finance	1
Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Service	9
Health	9
Home Affairs	11
Local Government	1
Labour and Human Resource Development	1
National Heritage	13
Office of the President	1
Tourism and Wildlife	19
Trade and Industry	1
Water and Irrigation	2
Youth Affairs	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>



*Farmers participate in a Stakeholder Forum organised by SHEP in Kitale.*

# Helping to Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger in Kenya

*“JICA has supported smallholder farmers who constitute most of the farmers in rural areas in the field of horticulture production, smallholder irrigation and community development”*

Majority of Kenyans (about 80 %) depend on crop, livestock and fisheries production related activities for their livelihood. Efforts to promote food security (food availability, food access and utilization), poverty reduction and national economic growth are directly related to agriculture related initiatives. To significantly reduce the high levels of poverty (46 %) and unemployment in Kenya, a “Green Revolution” type of action is necessary. For Africa, the Green Revolution has to include various interventions due to differences in the ecological conditions. For Kenya, interventions may include promotion of horticulture for smallholder farmers in the high rainfall areas, support for smallholder irrigation in the medium and low rainfall areas, support for livestock production and promotion of drought tolerant and drought ‘escaping’ crops varieties in the Arid and Semi Arid areas.

JICA has supported smallholder farmers who constitute most of the farmers in rural areas in the fields of horticulture production, smallholder irrigation and community development. The interventions by JICA under Agriculture sector address the No. 1 Millennium Development Goal of “Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger” and others like No. 3 (Gender equality and the empowerment of women) and No. 7 (Ensuring environmental sustainability). It is against this backdrop that JICA has been supporting various initiatives in the country, as follows:

## Progress of the On-Going Projects

### 1. Community Agricultural Development Project in Semi-Arid Lands (CADSAL)

CADSAL is a 5-year project, which was started in October 2005 as a joint Technical Cooperation project between as the Ministry of Agriculture and JICA. CADSAL aims at livelihood support for communities in the Semi-Arid lands i.e. food self-sufficiency and economic empowerment. Hence, the project addresses progress towards achievement of MDG No. 1 (The eradication of extreme poverty and hunger). The project target area is Keiyo and

Marakwet districts, in Kerio Valley. The expected project outputs include:-

- Strengthening participatory project planning and implementation;
- Promoting pluralistic extension service delivery system;
- Verifying appropriate technologies to increase crop and livestock production; and
- Preparing guidelines for community agricultural development.

In order to achieve the above outputs effectively, CADSAL uses the following 2 approaches:

- (i) Community Initiative Project (CIP) - CADSAL assists community groups to formulate and implement a plan; and
- (ii) Community Participatory Technology Development - CADSAL implements trials and demonstrations with communities to introduce better techniques, varieties and breeds (e.g. NERICA and dairy goats).

Under CIP, CADSAL supports about 80% of the project inputs, while the beneficiaries provide 20%. CADSAL assists the CIP groups with sums of money of up to Ksh. 120,000. The assistance is given in form of non-funding basis such as material procurement, technical fee and transportation costs.



***The community project: A Kenyan counterpart explains how to utilize Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method under a tree in order to modify the Community Action Plan (CAP) made by a CIP group.***

The main activities under CIP are crop and livestock production including irrigation and environmental issues requiring the groups' efforts for implementation. Also the CIP emphasizes on improvement of the group management skills and inculcates the sense of ownership for the group's sustainability. About 30 CIP groups have been selected since the CADSAL project started. Various cropping trials in farmers' fields and demonstrations through the field days for farmers and school

children are also important activities by CADSAL in the target area. Not only the CIP groups are given opportunities of training through these activities but also other people in Kerio Valley.

Additionally, the Kerio Valley Dairy Goats Association (KVDGA) was formed in 2007 in order to improve dairy goat rearing technology and utilize advantages of collective activities of dairy goat owners including the CIP groups such as disease control and buck service.

## **2. Project for Sustainable Smallholder Irrigation Development and Management in Central and Southern Kenya (SIDEMAN)**

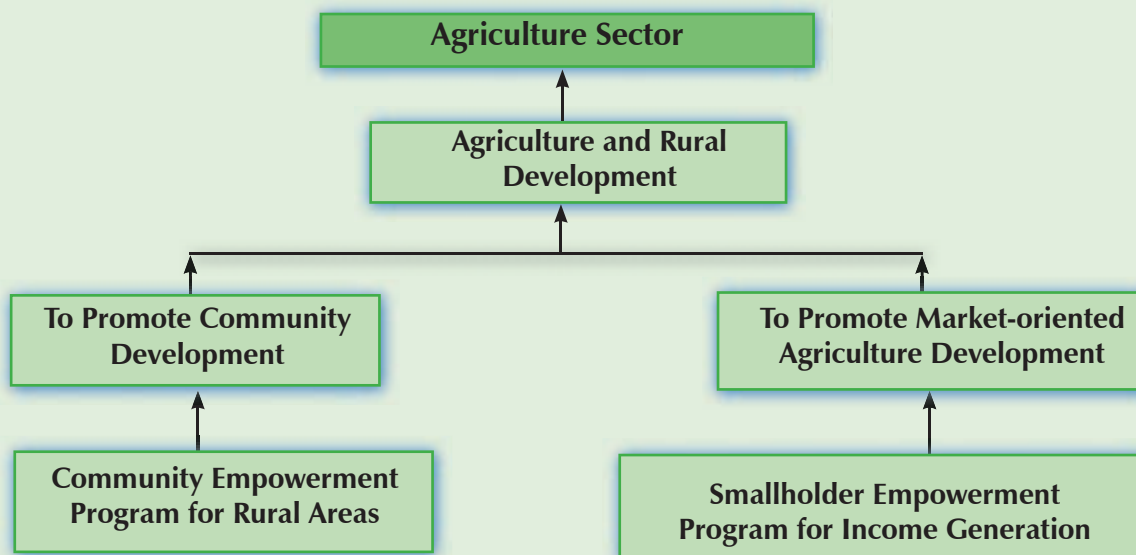
SIDEMAN is a 5-year project which was started in December 2005 as a joint technical cooperation project between the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) and JICA. MWI in collaboration with JICA have recognized the importance of sustainable smallholder irrigation development in order to make progress in irrigation development and to improve food security and livelihood of the rural poor. Towards this end, the MWI and JICA are verifying the methodology for smallholder irrigation development earlier developed through MWI/JICA collaboration and are encouraging the use of the methodology nationally. SIDEMAN is a pilot as well as national project as reflected by its overall goal. The methodology established through the Project will be utilized for development of other smallholder irrigation schemes.

The pilot irrigation schemes of SIDEMAN are Kiambu in Mbeere district, Kiarukungu in Kirinyaga district, Kyeekolo in Makueni district, Kisioki in Loitokitok district and Koseka and Kanunka both in Narok South district. The project components are:

- (i) Strengthening of Irrigation Water Users' Association (IWUAs);



***Farmers harvesting tomatoes at the JICA supported Kisioki Irrigation Scheme in Loitokitok district.***



- (ii) Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities in 6 schemes with communities participation such as supplying construction materials, labour and part of construction cost; and
- (iii) Training of farmers across the country and staff of irrigation and drainage department of MWI to extend the achievement identified in the pilot schemes.

### 3. Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP)

SHEP is a 3-year project, which was started in November 2006, as a joint technical cooperation project between the Ministry of Agriculture, Horticultural Crops Development Authority (HCDA) and JICA. Horticulture is one of the most powerful driving forces for Kenya's economic growth in recent years, and its production is predominantly on small-scale basis. However, poverty and hunger are still persistent among the majority of those small-scale producers.

SHEP aims to empower smallholder horticulture farmer groups in medium-high potential areas such as Trans-Nzoia East, Trans-Nzoia West, Bungoma North, Bungoma South, Bungoma East, Bungoma West, Kisii Central, Kisii South, Masaba, Nyandarua North and Nyandarua South. The project is comprised of 3 major components of technical support:

- (i) Farmer group formation and management;
- (ii) Production technology and quality control; and
- (iii) Rural infrastructure development.

SHEP addresses the issue of poverty and hunger incorporating gender-equitable approaches into every support activity. Hence, the project ensures both female and male farmers reap the benefits from

increased production and income as it empowers the rural population. This will eventually contribute to achieving MDG No. 1 (The eradication of extreme poverty and hunger) and No. 3 (Gender equality and the empowerment of women).

### 4. NERICA (New Rice for Africa) Related Activities Through AICAD

Since 2003, JICA has been supporting adaptability trials of upland NERICA in different parts of Kenya such as Kwale, Kilifi and Taita Taveta in the Coast, Bungoma and Busia in Western, Kibos and Maseno in Nyanza, Mwea in Eastern, Juja in Central and Kerio Valley in the Rift Valley Provinces (The trial in Kerio Valley has been supported through CADSAL, the aforesaid JICA project). Currently, those activities are handled by NERICA Technical Committee which is the official body for the NERICA related activity in Kenya under the coordination and support of AICAD (African Institute for Capacity Development) under the auspices of JICA.

Preliminary results indicate that NERICA 1, 4, 10 and 11 varieties are suitable for various agro-ecological zones in Kenya under rain-fed conditions. Higher yields and earlier maturity are its two major comparative advantages. NERICA has a big potential to in future support the lives of small-scale farmers through its advantageous nature.

The NERICA Technical Committee is making efforts to register these new varieties for dissemination to farmers. Currently National Performance Trials (NPTs) and Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) tests are going on under the collaboration with Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) in various parts of the country.

## Highlights of Important Events

### (i) Pre-Program in Kenya for Rural Community Development by Livelihood Improvement Approach (training in Japan) Songa Mbele Community Development Initiative (SoMCoDi)

From 4<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> November 2007, 12 participants were trained on the SoMCoDi approach of Rural Development. The participants were three from each of the participating countries - Ethiopia, Malawi, Zambia and Kenya. The training was part of JICA's Rural Community Development by Livelihood Improvement Approach to be conducted in Tsukuba, Japan.

The initiative was started by Sister Veronica Thiga, who is an extension officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and a participant of the above mentioned training in Japan in February 2007. Since her activity has become a model for other African countries, JICA has decided to conduct pre-programs in Kenya. Sister Veronica aims to address the challenges of improving the living standards of poor communities through mobilizing and utilizing the locally available community resources, without reliance on external support or handouts. The initiative uses a group approach. It started with 10 groups in 1989, but to date there are 330 groups with a membership of about 9,000 women and men. The groups are involved in income-generating activities including production, processing, value addition and marketing.

### (ii) SHEP Stakeholder Forum

In September 2007, SHEP held stakeholder forums in all the districts where the project is being implemented (see picture on page3). The forums, whose theme was 'Establishing Vital Linkages Between Smallholder Horticultural Farmer Groups and Stakeholders for Mutual Business Growth', involved farmer group representatives, farm input suppliers, agrochemical companies, transporters, exporters, processors and financial institutions. Officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and HCDA were also present. The smallholder horticulture farmers shared useful information with other stakeholders in the industry. This information exchange is expected to facilitate vital business linkages between horticulture farmers and all other stakeholders.

## Highlight



*A farmer inspects a NERICA crop on trial in Kerio valley.*

## ONE FARMER'S STORY: CADSAL

One young man in Kerio Valley started farming about three years ago after receiving 1.5 acre land from his father.

The farmer grows maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, millet, water melon, mangoes and bananas. He has been facing a number of challenges to feed his family of six and to provide them with decent clothing, proper shelter, adequate medical care and education. Therefore unless he engages in innovative crop production technologies, it is difficult for him to provide for his family. In his quest for additional knowledge and skills on farming, he attended a 3-day training on NERICA (New Rice for Africa) trials by CADSAL. At the end of the training, all the participants received 1 kg of NERICA seeds to carry out trials on their farms. So far, he has been able to realize a yield of 3 tons/ha. Through similar training, CADSAL has introduced drought tolerant maize varieties i.e. H513 and DH04. The project has also introduced Mosaic Virus tolerant cassava varieties and promising results have been realized. His farming efforts have provided him with enough food for his family and he is even left with a surplus. Such an effort directly contributes towards the Millennium Development Goal 1 (Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger).

On 7<sup>th</sup> of June, a field day organized by CADSAL in collaboration with the divisional agricultural extension officers was held on his farm. Over 50 farmers and secondary school students from nearby schools visited his farm to learn new farming techniques introduced through CADSAL. What amused everyone most was the NERICA rice. Mr. Bunyatta, who had participated in the NERICA farming technology course in Japan last year, explained about NERICA in detail, to the farmers. The NERICA trial plot impressed most of the participants.

The collaboration between farmers and CADSAL is progressing well and creating various possibilities towards a better tomorrow for the people in Kerio Valley.

# Developing a Global Partnership for Trade and Financial Development

*“Currently, JICA’s support to Kenya in the economic sector focuses on areas relating to Trade & Investment, Private Sector Development & Capacity Development for Administrative Governance. ”*

**K**enya’s Vision 2030 aims to achieve a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life. The economic pillar of Vision 2030 states that Kenya will maintain a sustained economic growth of 10% per annum over the next 25 years. A stable fiscal and financial management system is therefore critical if Kenya is to achieve economic development and maximize the benefits of various forms of international cooperation.

JICA fully recognizes the importance of the economic sector and is working with the Kenyan government to strengthen the country’s fiscal and financial structures through assistance in such areas as the improvement of fiscal and financial systems and the development of macro-economic management infrastructure. On trade and investment, JICA aims to impart stability to developing countries’ responses to the global economy and to their economic partnership with other nations.

Currently, JICA’s support to Kenya in the economic sector focuses on areas relating to Trade and Investment, Private Sector Development and Capacity Development for Administrative Governance.

Projects implemented in the past include the Study on the Master Plan on Trade Promotion, National Tourism Master Plan, among others.

## Progress of On-Going Projects

### 1. Strengthening Fiscal and Monetary System in Kenya

This is a 3-year project which started in 2005. The overall goal of the project is to strengthen the Kenya School of Monetary Studies (KSMS) to train competent practitioners in Fiscal and Monetary Policies with the aim of strengthening the financial system in Kenya.



*Some of the participants who took part in the Strengthening Fiscal and Monetary Systems training in Kenya at the KSMS.*

A total of five courses have so far been conducted covering the following areas: International Finance, Monetary Policy Operations and Measuring Inflation, Financial Management and Corporate Finance and Empirical International Economics, Banking Risks and its Management and Financial Sector Stability, and Applied Econometrics and Finance Macroeconomics. A total of 99 participants have been trained in these courses. The training has targeted officials dealing with fiscal and monetary policies from Central Bank of Kenya (CBK), government ministries and state corporations, and affiliated policy research institutions as well as public universities.

### 2. Trade Training Program for SME Exporters

This is a 3-year project which started in 2006. The overall objective of this project is to increase Kenyan exports through trade training of small and medium scale exporters. It is expected that through this project, SME exporters will be equipped through training with sufficient knowledge and skills in the fields of export trade.

The following activities have so far been implemented:

- (i) Development of 11 training modules covering the export process; and
- (ii) Implementation of 7 training modules.

For all these seven modules, the training has been very successful and has generated a lot of interest from SME exporters. The demand for the training

has been overwhelming. Close to 1300 SME exporters have so far attended the training.

### 3. Master Plan Study for Kenyan Industrial Development (MAPSKID)

This study was conducted from March 2006 to November 2007. The objective of the Master Plan is to promote capacity development and institutional building to formulate a comprehensive Master Plan for industrial development in the country. This will facilitate achievement of Kenya's industrialization goal by the year 2020. The study team has undertaken the following tasks since commencement of the study:

- Three target sub-sectors were selected based on potentialities for contributing to industrial transformation which leads to poverty reduction especially in rural areas. These include Agro-processing; Agro-machinery and Electrical, Electronics Equipment/ICT;
- The first stage of the study (Feb – Oct, 2006) covered: the review of current situations and issues of the industry; formulation of industrial development framework; data collection, analysis and development of methodologies for selecting the target sub-sectors and identifying the stakeholders of the selected stakeholders;
- The second stage (Jan - Oct, 2007) covered: policy and investment analysis; in-depth analysis on the target sub-sectors; formulation of a Master Plan and action plans and holding workshops and forums;
- The workshops and forums held covered areas such as: technology transfer on methodology of selecting target sub-sectors; presentations on

analysis and progress made on the studies done on agro-processing/machinery and electrical, electronics/ICT forum and presentation on tear down (reverse engineering) forum on electric, electronic equipment; and

- The national stakeholders workshop that brought in all stakeholders was held in November 2007, to discuss the draft final report of the MAPSKID study.

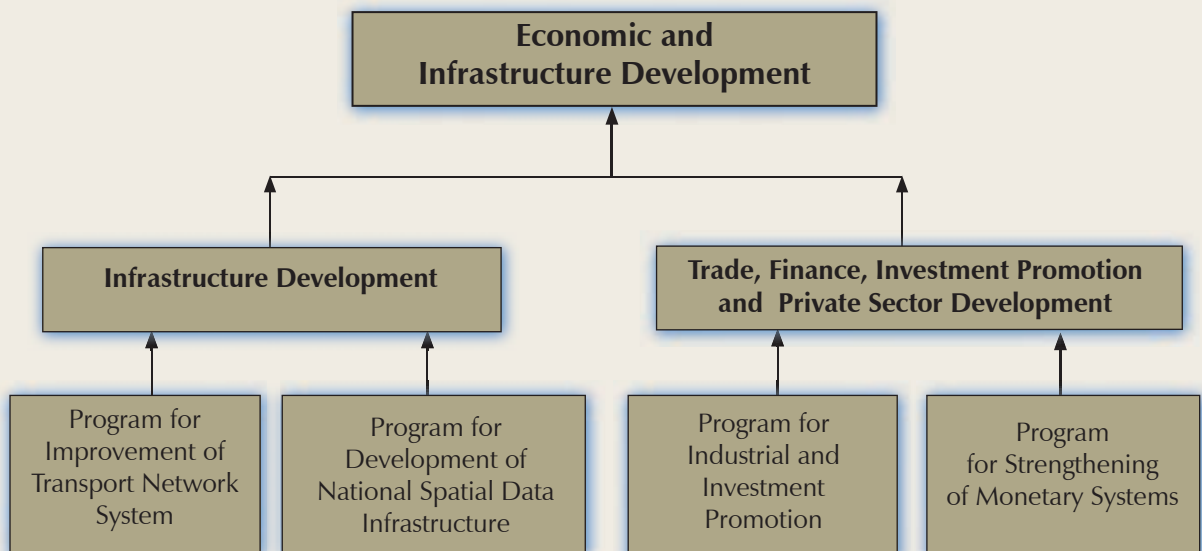
### Newly Initiated Projects

This project started in 2007 and will run for 3 years. The objective of the project is to enhance the capacity of the Kenya Revenue Authority to operate a One Stop Border Project (OSBP) system in cooperation with the Revenue Authorities of Tanzania and Uganda. It is expected that through this project, custom officers and concerned stakeholders will obtain appropriate knowledge to manage the OSBP system and that they will be able to provide effective and efficient services under this system. The program has just commenced and the first seminar on Intelligence and Profiling was conducted in November 2007. Participants from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania took part in the seminar.

The seminar covered topics relating to intelligence theory and techniques, risk assessment and management. It was facilitated by two Japanese experts from Osaka and Tokyo Customs respectively.

### Highlights of Important Events

A seminar on Applied Econometrics and Finance Macro-Economics held at the Kenya School of





Monetary Studies (KSMS) on 7th to 17th August, 2007 under the Strengthening of Fiscal and Monetary System in Kenya project

The seminar was opened by former Resident Representative of JICA, Mr. Yoshiaki Kano, while the Executive Director, KSMS, Ms. Elizabeth Omolo, gave the remarks on behalf of KSMS. Eighteen participants from the Central Bank of Kenya, Finance and Planning ministries, research institutions and universities attended this seminar.



*Some of the participants of the Customs Staff Capacity Building Seminar held in Nairobi.*

Two professors from Japan, Prof. Iwaisako and Prof. Maki, together with a team of local experts delivered the lectures on Applied Econometrics and Finance Macro-Economics. The seminar was intended to expose participants to the theory of econometrics and finance econometrics and give them the opportunity to explore their applications in policy formulation. The workshop was rated highly successful by the participants and officially closed by the Deputy Governor of Central Bank of Kenya, Ms. Jacinta Mwatela.

## Calendar of Events in the Sector

- (i) March 2008 – Seminar on Economic and Monetary Integration under the Strengthening Fiscal and Monetary System in Kenya project at Kenya School of Monetary Studies; and
- (ii) January – March 2008 – Seminar for SME Exporters under the JICA/EPC Trade Training Program on four modules.

## Infrastructure

The provision of a well maintained physical infrastructure is key to economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction.

Production costs, competitiveness and access to markets depend upon the quality of infrastructure. The current poor state of all infrastructures acts as a major constraint on economic performance and is a major factor in the rising levels of poverty. Japan's strategic support through JICA for Kenya's infrastructural development is therefore defined to include such sub-sectors such as energy, roads, transportation and land.

## Progress of On-Going Projects

### 1. Specialized Roads Maintenance Management Unit

The Government of Kenya's Economic Recovery Strategy Policy considers road transport development as the highest priority amongst the infrastructure sub-sectors since 80% of transportation is by road. It is an important pre-requisite in creating and supporting business environment that facilitates private sector investment, growth and job creation.

JICA's support in this sub-sector has focused mainly on the development of an efficient national roads maintenance system. The main counterpart agency is the Ministry of Roads and Public Works. The current project for cooperation is entitled Specialized Road Maintenance Management Unit in Kenya which started in December 2005. It is scheduled to end in December 2008, after three years.

Experts (long-term and short-term) were dispatched and have been assisting the Roads Department of the Ministry of Roads and Public Works (MORPW) in enhancing their knowledge and techniques regarding pavement repairs. This has been possible through the establishment of the training of staff in the Specialized Road Maintenance Management Unit (SRMMU) at the Wilson Depot. A limited



*Repair works on Waiyaki way under the SRMMU project.*

number of equipment for the specialized road works were also procured through JICA to implement project activities.

## **2. Strengthening Survey of Kenya (SoK) for Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Promotion in the Republic of Kenya**

The Kenya National Spatial Data Infrastructure (KNSDI) is important in providing better access to essential information about the national resources for all Kenyans. The aim of the NSDI initiative is to ensure that users of this information will be able to acquire consistent datasets to meet their requirements, even though the data is collected and maintained by different stakeholders.

Implementation of KNSDI, however, requires a solid infrastructure based on policy and administrative arrangements, people and technology, and a means by which spatial data is made accessible to the users.

The concept of KNSDI is to establish a clearing house for geo-information and to ensure that the distributed network of databases managed by individual stakeholders is accessible. Since the year 2006, JICA has been assisting SOK to increase its technological level to implement GIS as the base for developing a National Spatial Data Infrastructure, is still inadequate. This is a 2-year project to be completed in 2008. Technical cooperation on the Third Country Training Program (TCTP) on GIS and Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) is also on-going at the KISM.

# Highlight

## **‘Made in Kenya’ Trade Fair Attracts Many Visitors**

JICA in collaboration with the Embassy of Japan, JETRO and the Ministry of Trade and Industry organized a successful trade fair dubbed ‘Made in Kenya Fair’ on 26th and 27th March 2007 at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre, Nairobi.

The fair was officially opened by the then Minister for Trade and Industry, Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi, in a colourful ceremony that was attended by representatives from government ministries, development partners, private sector, NGO’s, exhibitors, and ordinary Kenyans.

The main objective of the fair was to promote the concept of the One Village One Product Movement. This movement originated from Oita Prefecture in Japan in 1979 and has since been introduced to other parts of the world. The movement is a strategic effort designed to assist local communities in identifying local products which they are proud of and to raise the value of those products so that they can be exported to the global market. This is expected to in turn stimulate the local economy. One key aspect of the movement is the utilization of local raw materials.

About 70 exhibitors from various regions in Kenya participated and exhibited a wide range of products that included carvings, metal products, pottery, woven, coconut and honey products.

The fair attracted over 2,000 visitors who termed it a great effort to promote local product’s that would positively impact on Kenya’s economy.

A group called Kikopey Nyama Choma Centre from Gilgil exhibited how they utilize their local resource - meat - to create an enterprise that has benefited many people. They displayed



*Hon. Mukhisa Kituyi, former Minister for Trade and Industry, signs the visitors book when he visited one of the stands of a curio trader during the fair.*

a high level of hygiene in handling their products. Dignitaries who visited the stand sampled their sumptuous meat and praised them for their efforts.

During the exhibition, Pure Health Products (offering health products), ICIPE (offering natural pharmaceutical products, pesticides and honey) and Kiesta Ltd (offering moldings and engine parts) emerged the best three stands respectively and were awarded trophies during a cocktail held in honour of the exhibitors on the evening of the first day of the fair. The Made in Kenya Fair proved to be very exciting and appealing to all those who participated.



*Women farmers participate in a social forestry training session in Kitui District.*

# Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

*“JICA has assisted in intensifying social forestry practices among individual farmers, farmer groups and other stakeholders in semi-arid areas. So far, 122 farmer groups have graduated from FFS with social forestry skills and knowledge”*

JICA's support through the Environment Sector targets environmental conservation and management and the development and management of water resources which are the concerns of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Goal 7 (ensuring environmental sustainability, in line with goals Nos. 9 and 10). In the same vein, the Government of Kenya has been implementing major reforms in both the water sector and forestry sub-sector. Early this year, the Forests Act, 2005 came into effect and transformed the Forests Department in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources into a parastatal, the Kenya Forest Service (KFS). The decentralization of water service provision for greater efficiency through the

formation of various institutions in line with the Water Act 2002 (operational from March 2003) is also actively continuing. It is envisaged that in view of these developments, there will be increased demand for JICA's assistance in the sector.

## Progress of On-Going Projects

### 1. Intensified Social Forestry Projects (ISFP)

This is a 4-year project that started in 2004 and ends in 2009. It aims at enhancing sustainable environmental conservation through social forestry. Since its inception the project has introduced Farm Forestry Farmer Field School (FFS) for intensifying social forestry practices among individual farmers, farmer groups and other stakeholders in semi-arid areas, 122 farmer groups have graduated from FFS with social forestry skills and knowledge. Currently there are 111 FFS groups run by forestry extension officers and farmer facilitators both under this project which is being implemented by the Forest Service (KFS) in collaboration with the Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI).

At the field level, one of the challenges facing KFS

is how farmers who have graduated can strengthen their networks and sustain their activities after graduation. In view of this, KFS has been consulting with the World Bank to further support farmer network groups to be able to continue sustainable social forestry as well as to improve their livelihood. This is expected to reinforce the achievements of ISFP through the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) with the support of FAO, ISFP and JICA.

A new and interesting development was the dispatch of ISFP Project Manager and Assistant Project Manager in August, 2007 as Third - Country Experts to give technical advice for adapting Farm Forestry FFS in JICA's Technical Cooperation project in Ethiopia called Belete-Gera Participatory Forest Management Project. This is an indication that the success of Farmer Forestry FFS in Kenya can spread not only in Kenya but even outside the country.

## 2. Strengthening of Wildlife Conservation Education (SOWCE)

The overall goal of this project is to strengthen the institutional capacity of KWS for effective implementation of wildlife conservation education. In 2007, JICA, Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, and the Kenya Wildlife Service conducted a Joint Terminal Evaluation in the final year of the Project Period in order to evaluate accomplishments, make recommendations for activities of the remaining period, and note lessons learned from the Project.

As a result of the exercise, it was found that the Project Purpose, i.e. Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of KWS for Effective Implementation of Wildlife Conservation Education, has been well achieved with the:-

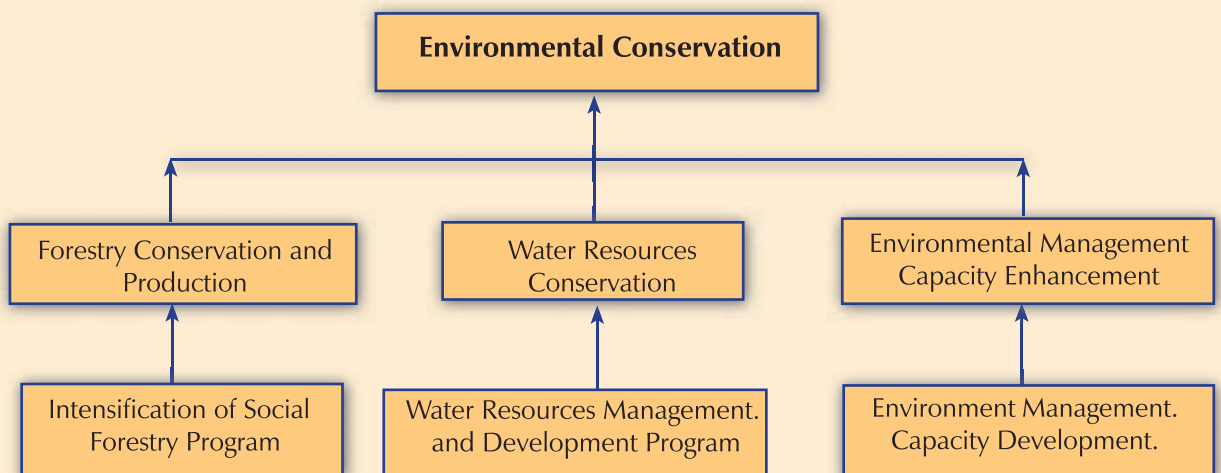
- (i) Formulation of conservation education strategy, education manual and its monitoring plan; and

- (ii) Tangible capacity building of education related officers through a series of trainings (in total 314 staff trained in 13 training sessions) and development of education materials such as hands-on materials, teacher's guide for Nairobi Safari Walk and Nature Calendars, to name a few. One of the substantial achievements was the re-opening of the Children's Museum at the Nairobi Safari Walk with a more attractive exhibition. This resulted from improvements made by staff after undergoing training conducted by the project.

The Project will be terminated as scheduled in February 2008, with high prospects of achieving the Project Purpose. In addition, volunteers in the fields of Environment Education, Audio Visual Material Production and others will continue to be dispatched to the National Parks. It is expected that they will promote the implementation of Conservation Education on the ground with KWS staff and their activities will contribute to Enhancing Awareness and Participation in Wildlife Conservation by Kenya Citizens, which is the overall goal of the Project.



*A KWS official gives a presentation to community members on how to co-exist with wildlife.*



### 3. Nakuru Environment Management Project (NEMP)

The NEMP project started in 2005 and runs up to 2009. Its purpose is to improve the environmental management capacity in water related areas of the Municipal Council of Nakuru. Significant progress made by the NEMP in 2007 was the conclusion of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Municipal Council of Nakuru (MCN), which is the implementing agency of the project, and the main collaborating agencies i.e. Nakuru Water and Sanitation Services Company Ltd (NAWASSCO) and Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), regarding cooperation in water quality monitoring and control in Lake Nakuru Watershed. The project promoted the establishment of a collaboration mechanism among concerned agencies.

Another achievement with regard to water quality monitoring is that reliable data has been compiled as a result of regular monitoring conducted by Water Quality Testing Laboratory (WQTL)/NAWASSCO. Besides that, special monitoring conducted during the rainy season was resumed after temporary suspension and the data is being utilized for preliminary examination of pollution mechanism in the region. Presently NAWASSCO is awaiting NEMA's approval for its accreditation of the WQTL.

Regarding the development of environmental management tools, the Department of Environment (DOE) MCN, together with experts, developed a database and manual for environmental factory inspection. Utilization and further improvement of

the tools for better environment management by MCN staff is expected.

Notable progress was made with regard to environmental awareness on water quality for school children. This was done in collaboration with the Department of Education, MCN and the Department of Environment with the help of teachers. Early exposure of children to environmental conservation is essential for a better future.

### 4. TCTP Regional Training Course on Adoption of Social Forestry in Africa

The Regional Training Course (RTC) on Adoption of Social Forestry is implemented by the Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) with assistance from JICA. The course which started in 2005 is held once every year and will run until 2008. It draws participants from 18 countries including Kenya. These are Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In 2007 year, the third RTC was held from 17th September to 19th October. The course attracted a record 24 participants representing all the participating countries except Angola and Zambia and included two additional participants from Ethiopia sponsored by the Forestry Research Centre in Ethiopia and the Belete-Gera Participatory Forest Management Project also in Ethiopia that is being implemented with assistance from JICA.

The course is intensive and focuses on participatory learning and field visits across the country. Participants are expected to:-

- (i) Enhance their knowledge for technical development and adoption of social forestry;
- (ii) Acquire facilitation skills to work with farmers and other resource stakeholders;
- (iii) Apply institutional strategies and develop guidelines; and
- (iv) Understand the process of linkages and information sharing with stakeholders.

This will in turn lead to the development of institutional capacity in the respective countries to reverse the unsustainable use of forest resources by a majority of the populations in rural areas whose major source of energy is wood-fuel. So far, Kenya has taken two very significant steps towards addressing this concern through revising legislation concerning development and sustainable



**Dr. Hiroyuki Goto, a JICA expert who was until recently attached to the Nakuru Environment Management Project (NEMP) addresses guests during the opening of the Resource Centre. Inset: Inside the centre.**