

**MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS
ON
THE PRELIMINARY STUDY
ON
THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
IN THE BARINGO ASAL AREA
IN THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

In response to the request of the Government of Kenya, the Preliminary Study Team headed by Dr. TOKIDA Kunihiro (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), was sent to Kenya by the Government of Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the technical cooperation programs of the Government of Japan, from 20 September to 12 October 1998 for the Development Study on the Integrated Rural Development Project in the Baringo ASAL area (hereinafter referred to as "the Study").

The Team carried out a field survey and held a series of discussions with the authorities concerned of the Government of Kenya represented by Mr. Simeon S. LESRIMA, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development (hereinafter referred to as "the Kenyan Side"). Prominent issues discussed between the two parties are shown in the ATTACHED DOCUMENT hereto. The Team will convey the result of the discussions to the Government of Japan for its further examination and consideration.

Nairobi, 30 September 1998



Mr. Simeon S. LESRIMA
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Rural Development
The Republic of Kenya



Dr. TOKIDA Kunihiro
Team Leader
Preliminary Study Team
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Japan



Mr. Joseph K. KINYUA
Financial Secretary
Ministry of Finance
The Republic of Kenya

ATTACHED DOCUMENT

A. Field Observation and PCM Workshop

The presentation of findings during field observation in Baringo ASAL (Arid and Semi-arid Land) area and the results of the Project Cycle Management (PCM) workshop in Marigat was given by the Team to the Kenyan side as shown in ANNEX 1.

B. Framework of the Study

The Team and the Kenyan Side discussed and agreed upon the followings:

1. Target beneficiaries

The Study targets smallholder farmers practicing mainly crop production and mixed farming (mostly subsistence crop production and livestock production). Special attention shall be paid to improving social and economic status of rural women in the target households. Pastoralists may be targeted only where practical resource management systems are organized with target group farmers.

2. Title of the Study

According to the target beneficiaries of the Study, the title is proposed to be "The Integrated Rural Development Project in Baringo Semi-Arid Land Area in the Republic of Kenya."

3. Objectives of the Study

The Study focuses on the improvement of the target beneficiaries' standard of living in the Baringo semi-arid land area. To achieve this, the beneficiaries of the Study should participate in any development planning and implementing processes positively and effectively as though it were their own affair and responsibility.

Hence, the objective of the Study is to assist and encourage beneficiaries' participation in the formulation of the Master Plan on the integrated rural development in the Study area (hereinafter referred to as "the M/P") in line with District Focus for Rural Development strategy.

The M/P should contain aspects which would:

- (1) Increase the capacity & capability of beneficiaries to meet their basic needs by self-reliance
 - (2) Consolidate service delivery capacity (such as extension service, legal provisions, etc.) of relevant institutions to make their delivery more effective and efficient for the beneficiaries.
- And (1), (2) will apply to development activities undertaken in the Study area such as food production, food security, water-supply, sanitation, health care, education, rural infrastructure, income-generation, environmental conservation, etc.

The objectives of the Study also include transfer of relevant technologies to the counterpart personnel through the Study.

4. Study Area

In the Terms of Reference, the Study area is defined as follows: "the Study area is on the western side bordered by Tugen and Ilkamasha Hills and on the eastern side by Laikipia escarpment and adjoining hills up to the northern district boundary. The southern side is bordered by the catchment boundary of the Lake Baringo." and "it comprises a major part of Mogotio, Marigat, Nginyang and Tangelbei divisions and covers approximately 6,200 sq.km."

Despite this, the Koibatek district was established in August 1995 as a separate district from the Baringo district, and since then the Mogotio division has been in the former. For this reason, Mogotio division has been excluded from the Study area.

The Study area should be defined with administrative divisions to clarify the boundary. The

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Mikutani division has also been carved out of the Marigat division. According to the target beneficiaries of the Study and the objectives of the Study, it is preferable to have smaller area with agriculturally high potentials and relatively settled communities such as the Marigat and Mukutani divisions. In addition, security of the Study team will be the first priority when the divisions of the Study area are selected. Besides the Study area, special attention should be paid to towns as markets of the products and supply sources of materials. This will be done during preparation of the Scope of Work (herein after referred to as "the S/W"). For this reason, the Kenyan Side promised to provide the latest information on the administrative boundaries at divisional, locational and sub-locational levels as soon as possible.

As a part of the Study, a verification study area(s) will be selected where some development activities are going to be implemented, and the results of the verification study will be used for completing the M/P.

The Team proposed that the verification study area(s) should be in one division which represents the semi-arid land area. The Study emphasizes capacity building and institutional development of district departments through technology transfer and participatory approaches during the Study, and it is preferable to concentrate on a representative division and the context of the Study should be replicable to other districts or divisions in semi-arid land area.

5. Counterpart Agency for the Study

The Department of Land Reclamation, Ministry of Rural Development (hereinafter referred to as "DLR/MRD") and the District Planning Unit of Baringo district (hereinafter referred to as "DPU Baringo") will be the counterpart agency for the Japanese Study team during the Study.

It may, therefore, be necessary for the Kenyan Side to organize an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee and a District Working Committee for this Study to reflect the related organizations' views and inputs. In other words, this implies that the District is the implementing organ, while overall responsibility lies with DLR/MRD.

DLR/MRD will act as the coordinating body at the national level in relation to other governmental agencies, donors, international agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGO) for smooth implementation of the Study. The participating ministries as cooperating organizations are Ministry of Planning and National Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Home affairs, National Heritage and Social Services, Ministry of Cooperatives, Ministry of Environmental Conservation, and Ministry of Finance.

It is, therefore, important that activities of the Study should be linked to the district administration. Therefore, a District Working Committee should be also organized to make necessary decisions through communication with the beneficiaries. The steering committee will be composed of administration at district, local NGOs, and representative of the beneficiaries.

The coordination between the central and the district levels will be enhanced by the District Development Officer.

6. Undertaking of the Government of Kenya

Kenyan Side agreed in principle to undertake the following responsibilities in order to facilitate and efficient conduct of the Study.

- (1) to secure the safety of the Japanese study team,
- (2) to permit the Japanese study team members to enter, leave and sojourn in the Republic of Kenya for the duration of their assignment therein, and exempt them from foreign registration requirements and consular fees,
- (3) to exempt the members of the Japanese study team members from taxes, duties, fees and any other charges on equipment, machinery and other materials brought into the Republic of Kenya for the conduct of the Study,
- (4) to exempt the Japanese study team members from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowances paid to the members of the

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- Japanese study team for their services in connection with the implementation of the Study,
- (5) to provide necessary facilities to the Japanese study team for the remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into the Republic of Kenya from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Study,
 - (6) to secure permission for entry into private properties or restricted areas for the implementation of the Study,
 - (7) to secure permission for the Japanese study team to take all data and documents (including photographs and maps) related to the Study out of the Republic of Kenya to Japan.
 - (8) to provide medical services as needed. Such expense will be chargeable to the Study team members.
 - (9) to deal with any claims against the Study
 - (10) to provide necessary counterpart
 - (11) to provide suitable office space and necessary equipment for the Japanese study team for the period of the field survey.
 - (12) to make the necessary budgetary provisions for (1)-(11) above.

The Government of Kenya took note that it would provide the Study team with desks, chairs and the exclusive use of one telephone line, a telephone with facsimile function, a photocopy machine and two secretaries in suitable office space in Nairobi and Kabarnet. However, the Kenyan Side expressed concern regarding the resultant running cost of the Study such as international calls and transport expenses.

Final decision on the responsibilities of the Kenyan Side will be made when discussing and finalizing the Scope of Work of the Study.

7. Process of the Study

To achieve the objectives set out in B-1, the following issues shall be implemented in the course of the Study.

(1) Baseline survey including social analysis

The purpose of the baseline survey is to collect information on the potential and constraints for determination and ensuring the specific needs of beneficiaries and to provide further background information on the Study justification and the M/P formulation.

The baseline survey consists of economic-social analysis and socio-gender analysis besides the items described in the Terms of Reference.

In addition, special attention should be paid for all items especially in regard to the following:

- the customary practices and social structure of the community within which the groups are developed
- indigenous knowledge of beneficiaries in the semi-arid lands
- reviewing and assessing past or on-going development efforts undertaken by the Kenyan government ministries, NGOs, local communities and foreign donors.

(2) Beneficiaries' participation survey

It is indispensable that a beneficiaries' participation survey such as "Participatory Rural Appraisal" and "Project Cycle Management workshop" shall be conducted as mentioned in the Terms of Reference to formulate a M/P. These surveys will take place in two phases, one for formulating a tentative M/P and the other for confirming verification study components.

(3) Tentative M/P

The tentative M/P will be formulated from the results of the baseline survey and beneficiaries' participation survey.

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(4) Verification Study

Some development activities will be implemented in a selected area(s). The purpose of the verification study is to modify the tentative M/P, and finalize the M/P by analyzing, monitoring and evaluating those activities' and their social impacts.

The decision as to which development activities will be implemented during the verification study period will be done through consultations with beneficiaries based on the results of the baseline survey(s), PRA and PCM workshop(s).

8. Contents of the Study

Based on B-7, the process of the Study, the contents of the Study are summarized as shown in ANNEX 2

9. Time Frame of the Study

The duration of the Study will be approximately 20 months. The baseline survey, beneficiaries' participation survey, formulation of the tentative M/P, and selection of a verification study area(s) will be carried out during the first year. The verification study and finalizing the M/P will be carried out after the completion of a tentative M/P.

The commencement of the Study will be determined when discussing and finalizing the S/W of the Study.

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ANNEX 1

Field Observation and PCM Workshop

Capacity of Stakeholders

All participants were very seriously involved in the two-day PCM workshop. The potential of collaboration among stakeholders was observed, which would be very important for further participatory approaches.

Dry Land Farming

In this area, the most important thing is scarce water resources for agriculture. However, farmers are managing farming practices with limited rainfall by using indigenous technology. In irrigated areas, farmers are producing profitable crops with a business mind.

Some women groups are working actively to contribute to the community in various fields. The sellers in the market are dominated by women. It is noted that women have a key role in the market activity.

An extension service to a contact farmer was observed in Mogotio division and the farmer is fully benefited from the service. However, it is necessary to have a system to disseminate obtained skills from the technical assistant to the other farmers. In Mogotio division, most lands are titled and this facilitates the farmers to receive credit from some financial institutions.

The Arid Land Resource Management Programme has been implemented in the Baringo district since 1996. This programme focuses on draught management, community development and marketing & infrastructure in pastoral area. It is necessary to monitor the programme to obtain lessons from their activities in arid areas.

Irrigation

In regard to the irrigation through the field survey and the PCM workshop, the community members require more water even though they have irrigation facilities. It was clarified that they need financial supports because most of the farmers are poor and the cost is too much for them.

In some projects in the Marigat division, farmers' organization for irrigation was formed and irrigation canals were constructed by their own capital. This indicates that the farmers' commitment towards group activity is significant, where fund is available.

Generally speaking, water source is far from their land, and it may cost too much for them to construct irrigation facilities. If irrigation is considered as one of improvement approaches, we must analyze poverty structure to find an appropriate technology not only from technical and economic aspects but also socio-cultural aspects.

Social Infrastructure

Road conditions of class B and C are fairly good with some exception. The maintenance cost may be too high for some districts to cover with their budget. One of the difficulties faced by farmers is access to the market. The transportation cost is very high in rural areas and market information is very limited. Therefore, farmers have disadvantages when they sell their products in the market.

The most important issue is daily drinking water supply. Women and children are involved in fetching water from a remote water source and wasting most of their time. A small reservoir project done by Ministry of Health with assistance of Sida was observed, and this can be one of the introductory approaches to improve their standard of living in the settled area.

Human Resource Development

The PCM workshop participants in the workshop indicated that lack of education (opportunities) and awareness are directly and indirectly attributed to their core problem, "Low Standard of Living". The participants expressed their interest to gain education from literacy to technical knowledge, management skill, collaborative attitude, and leadership. They gave examples as learning situation: formal education, workshops, seminars, training, and on-job-training. The

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stakeholders, especially beneficiaries, might have geological, physical and financial constraints. However, when people are willing to learn and they can access to flexible learning opportunities responding to their needs, it would be catalysis for sustainable development.

Officer at the district level, NGOs, and representatives of community based organization would be personals for baseline survey, social analysis, and community mobilization. They can be trainers for actual interviewers, mobilizers, and facilitators. Information about human resource, including potential trainees, will be given by the end of this study mission.

Environment

Site observation indicated severe soil erosion especially around Kerio valley Nginyang areas. It is observed that some community members in ASAL parts of Baringo are aware of environmental conservation..

Inadequate water resources is a major constraint in most parts of ASAL area in Baringo. In some areas limited amounts of water is available but the quality is poor resulting in water related diseases e.g. typhoid and amoeba.

It is necessary to pay attention to environmental effect of use of irrigation on Lake Baringo and surrounding areas. It is important to note that in many parts of the district, salt and fluorine contents are high.

PCM Workshop

The PCM workshop was held at the Family Life Training Centre of Marigat, Baringo district on 24 and 25 September 1998. The total number of participants was 42 including 5 officers and 12 farmers from Baringo, 5 officers and 11 farmers from Koibatek, and 9 from Japanese team while 7 officers at the central level attended the workshop as observers.

At the workshop, Problem Analysis and Objective Analysis were focused on. The purpose of Problem Analysis was to identify cause-effect relations among problems that participants were facing on. The analysis was started from "Core Problem" that was "Low standard of living" through discussion by all participants. The Core Problem has 9 direct causes such as "Difficult working conditions", "Low job opportunity", "Low labour wages", "Low income", "Development projects are poorly managed", "Lack of food security", "Poor medical and health care", "Resistance in adopting new changes", and "Insecurity". Each problem has various causes. The purpose of Objective Analysis was to find out means to "improve living standard" that is desirable condition once "Core problem" is resolved. On order to achieve this, various means were identified from several point of views.

Most of participants made positive comments such as educative, useful, easy method as PCM Workshop. The problem tree and objective tree as a result of the workshop is submitted to the meeting.

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ANNEX 2

Contents of the Study

To achieve the objectives set out in B-1, the following issues among others, shall be highlighted in the course of the Study.

The Team agreed with study components mentioned in the Terms of Reference. In addition to those components, the Team proposed the following:

- (a) Improving primary health care education including nutrition, sanitation, family planning for beneficiaries to prevent diseases.
- (b) Consolidation of the human resource development system, including primary, secondary, vocational, part time schools, etc. in order for the beneficiaries to improve literacy and acquire a variety of appropriate technologies.

The Study will consist of two phases and will cover the following items:

1. Phase 1: Formulation of a tentative M/P

1-1. To collect and review :

- relevant data and information
- relevant plan(s)

1-2. To conduct a field survey and investigation of the following items:

(1) natural conditions

- location, area and topography
- meteorology
- geology
- soil
- vegetation
- others

(2) socio-economic and socio-cultural conditions

- customary practices and social structure
- economic indices (community level, household level)
- demographics
- socio-economic and institutional setting and structure (vertical, horizontal)
- development needs
- present conditions and readiness of beneficiaries for participation in development processes
- land tenure
- gender related issue
- others

(3) agricultural conditions

- agricultural economy
- land use
- farming practices (cropping system, livestock, etc.)
- agricultural infrastructure
- post-harvest system
- marketing system including farm-input distribution system
- supporting services (research, extension services and training, and rural credit)
- farmers' organization
- indigenous knowledge related to agriculture
- development needs related to agriculture
- relevant NGOs
- others

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- (4) general health care
 - common disease
 - sanitation
 - nutrition
 - family planning and maternal care
 - supporting services (research, extension services and training)
 - group associations related to health care
 - Indigenous knowledge related to health care
 - development needs related to health care
 - relevant infrastructure (water supply, etc.)
 - relevant NGOs' approaches and activities
 - others
- (5) human resource development
 - formal education
 - non-formal education(including indigenous system)
 - income generation
 - awareness raising, training etc.
 - relevant NGOs' approaches and activities
 - others
- (6) social infrastructures, and their operation and maintenance
 - rural road networks
 - domestic energy
 - waste management
 - community facilities
 - relevant NGOs
 - others
- (7) environmental conditions
 - natural (climatic and physical) aspects
 - social, economic and cultural aspects
 - relevant NGOs
 - others

1-3. To assess and analyze collected data and information.

1-4. To identify major constraints, development needs, and development potential.

1-5. To prepare the tentative M/P.

To set macro-level strategies in the following:

- agriculture (crop diversification, animal husbandry, agricultural support system, marketing, farmers organization, agro-infrastructure, road network, etc.)
- general health care
- human resource development
- social infrastructure
- environmental condition
- relevant institutions, that is, an integrated system to implement a M/P
- to enhance networking of related organizations

1-6. To select pilot project area(s) considered to have development potential.

Development activities could consist of various components, including income generation, non-formal education such as general health care, nutrition, sanitation, alternative schools and vocational training.

In addition, expected activities to be verified are the following:

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(a) Role of relevant government departments

The Study shall seek to define and delineate appropriate roles to be played by the relevant government departments, e.g., DLR/MRD, other related ministries, DPU Baringo including substructures such as division, location and sub-location, for enhancing beneficiaries activities and participation in development under the existing administrative system. Hence, it is important to verify the proposed role of the relevant government departments which is from the tentative M/P to determine if it functions well.

(b) Strengthen the linkage among beneficiaries, relevant government departments, NGOs, etc.

Closer linkage among beneficiaries, administrative sector, NGOs, etc. is expected, to lead to a smooth flow of information and inputs, and to maximize any activity benefits, e.g. local resource utilization.

Hence, it is important to verify the proposed linkage which is from the tentative M/P to determine if it functions well.

(c) Promote the beneficiaries' participation

By maximizing the beneficiaries' participation, it is expected to enhance their capacity to problem solving

2. Phase 2: Finalizing the M/P

2-1. To conduct baseline survey in the selected area(s), (which would be useful to identify the beneficiaries' needs and to utilize the results as indices of impacts after the verification study.

2-2. To conduct verification study which includes preparation of prepare action plans through appropriate participatory approaches such as PRA, beneficiaries' participation survey, PCM workshop and some others. This will be followed by implementation of action plans, evaluation of the results and impacts, and their application to the tentative M/P.

2-3. To estimate and analyze the project cost and benefits.

2-4. To formulate a M/P for appropriate intervention.

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ANNEX 3

The List of the Participants

Kenyan Side:

Ministry of Rural development

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Mr. Simeon S. LESRIMA | Permanent Secretary |
| 2) Mr. Wilfred. A. ONONO | Deputy Secretary |
| 3) Mr. E. C. CHESIYNA | Director, DLR |
| 4) Mr. D. N. OSIEMO | Deputy Director, DLR |
| 5) Mr. J. M. MWANGI | Public Relation Officer |
| 6) Mr. P. E. OCHIENG | Economist |
| 7) Mr. G. K. LAGAT | Economist |
| 8) Mr. S. K. KORIR | Economist |

Ministry of Agriculture

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1) Mr. Cyrus M. MBOGO | Economist |
| 2) Mr. Julius KONES | Economist |

Ministry of Finance

Mr. J. M. NYANUMBA Deputy Desk Officer of Japan

Ministry of Planning and National Development

Mr. J. E. ECHESSA Deputy Chief Economist

Ministry of Natural Resources

Mr. A. M. OCHINO Assistant Director of Forestry

Ministry of Public Works & Housing

Ms. R. AJWANG Senior Planner, Roads Dept.

Baringo district

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Mr. H. DADO | District Commissioner |
| 2) Mr. G. M. MAILU | District Development Officer |
| 3) Mr. J. M. MUTUKU | District Programme Officer |

Koibatek district

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|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Mr. Peter. L. ERIPETE | District Commissioner |
| 2) Mr. Justus. N. WAMBUA | District Development Officer |

Japanese Side:

The Preliminary Study Team

Dr. TOKIDA Kunihiro	Leader / Rural Development
Mr. FUKUDA Shyoujirou	Dry-Land Farming
Mr. MABUCHI Seiji	Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure Improvement
Mr. MINATO Naonobu	PCM
Mr. ISHIHARA Hiroei	Social Infrastructure
Ms. TANAKA Chisato	Human Resource Development
Mr. HIHARA Kazutomo	Coordinator
Mr. Jiddah CHOKE	Environment

JICA Kenya Office

Mr. MIYAGAWA Masaaki Assistant Resident Representative

JICA Expert

Mr. KITA Kiyoshi Ministry of Agriculture

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