

**B. DONOR ACTIVITIES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN
ASAL AREA**

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B.1 Donor Activities in Rural Development in Asal Areas

In the ASAL areas, the major donors have been Netherlands, Denmark (DANIDA), Germany (GTZ), and the World Bank. In addition, there are two strong Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), namely, World Vision Kenya (WVK) and Christian Children's Fund (CCF). Further, there is a strong presence of religious organizations. To date, Japan has not been too active in ASAL area, particularly in Baringo and its neighboring districts. Details of the major donors in the ASAL areas are given below:

1) Netherlands.

The ASAL policy which was introduced by the Government of Kenya in 1979, has been assisted by the Government of the Netherlands (GON) in four areas, i.e. West Pokot, Kajiodo, Laukipia, and Keio/Marakwet. In the Keiyo and Marakwet Districts, the ASAL program was first launched in 1982, and it has been sponsored ever since by GON in four phases: ASAL I: 1982-1987, ASAL II: 1990-1995, ASAL III: 1995-1999, and SARDEP: 1999-2001.

ASAL I was implemented through DFRD by the district bureaucracy, with little input or feedback from the target communities themselves. The impact of the Program was modest and its full potential was never realized. In 1990, a new Program Advisor was appointed and the Program was re-launched as ASAL II under the auspices of SNV (Netherlands Development Organization), which was an NGO. Learning from the mistakes of the previous phase, ASAL II was implemented by the Government with the community and it was more successful than the previous phase but it neglected environmental considerations.

ASAL III, which started in 1995, adopted a new strategy called "the Transect Area Approach", which was to focus the development on an area demarcated on a hydraulic basis taking account of administrative boundaries as much as possible. Unlike the previous phases, ASAL III involved the local communities from the outset in its planning process. A new organizational structure was developed to allow more decentralized planning and brought stakeholders together from both the highlands and the valley. The use of awareness raising campaign (theater entertainment and lectures) and participatory planning tools (PRA and RRA) produced well-structured planning documents, while the new organizational structure helped to shift responsibilities from the government to community based organizations. Assignments like technical surveys, system designs and training facilitation were increasingly contracted out. The new contract management (Implementation Schedule, Project Management Committee, Financial Control System, etc.) has proven effective mechanisms for increasing efficiency and controlling costs. More than 400 Project Management Committees are now in operation.

I July 1999, the Dutch-assisted ASAL programs in three areas (Keiyo/Marakwet, Kajioli and Laukipia) merged into a Semi-Arid Rural Development Program (SARDEP) under the auspices of SNV. Despite the virtual withdrawal of the Netherlands aid from Kenya, this program will continue for another three years.

The Study Team considers that SARDEP is an excellent model for Baringo. Their involvement of local communities in a participatory manner, organizational structure, and especially the project approval process, can be imported with some minor adjustments to fit the specific needs of the Baringo Master Plan.

2) DANIDA.

Danish supported interventions in the ASAL area go back to 1981 when the Mutomo Soil and Water Conservation Project was first approved. Until recently, DANIDA had been the main donor for the DFRD initiative. It contributed heavily to the Rural Development Fund, the major source of financing the implementation of the DFRD strategy. However, DANIDA withdrew from financing it in 1995 due mainly to what they considered to be the mismanagement of the fund by GOK. DANIDA still continues support to Kenya but in a more modest manner: in 1998, the original budget for the DANIDA assistance to Kenya was Kr. 200 million but the actual delivery was only Kr. 55 million.

There are, however, some new movements in planning another assistance to ASAL area. DANIDA sent a review mission in June 1998 to the ASAL area and concluded that the DANIA-assisted ASAL project was successful and recommended another initiative. As a result, GOK and DANIDA signed in June 1999 a Project Document for Agricultural Support Project, which covers ASAL districts of Kitui, Makueni and Taita Taveta. The target beneficiaries are low-income farmers, majority of whom were women. The new project is designed to follow the strategies of both ASIP in terms of the unified extension service, and DFRD in its decentralization drive. Cost sharing, including substantial contributions from communities was also an important element of the project strategy. The main areas of attention were agriculture, health and infrastructure.

3) GTZ.

In the agriculture/rural development area, Germany has been providing the following assistance:

- Agricultural Sector Adjustment Program II	Since	1991
- Extension of ICRAF (Inter'l Center for Res. In Agro-Forest.)		1994
- Settlement Program		1997
- Promotion of the Soya Bean Sector		1993
- Fertilizer Extension Project		1993
- Integrated Small Livestock Project		1991
- Integration of Tree Crops into Farming Systems		1994
- Marsabit Development Program		1994

- Samburu District Development Program 1992
- Kilifi Development Program 1994
- Integrated Food Security Program Eastern 1994
- Promotion of Agricultural Extension Services planned
- Information Management in the Agricultural Sector planned

Of the above, the Samburu District Development Program appears to provide an excellent example to Baringo. The program started in 1992 as a food security program, but four years later, the Program was expanded into a rural development program. Compared with Baringo, the project area is dryer and higher, and is affected more climatically by Mt. Kenya. What is comparable are the same pressures that Baringo faces such as lack of water, political/tribal conflicts (in Samburu's case, with Turkanas), lack of health and education facilities, and market access, etc. Grazing capacity of the lands is reaching a critical point but the local community does not seem to realize it yet. They experienced catastrophic results of drought in 1991/92, and 1995/96 when many livestock died.

There are about 50 local communities in the program area, and in all these communities, PRA has been undertaken. Based on such bottom-up participatory approach, the program has been financing various rural development activities in the tune of about DM 1 million a year (US\$ 600,000) from GTZ and about the same amount from CDTF (EU). The Program is to complete by the end of 2000.

The German aid to Kenya is likely to be reduced. Presently, the German government is waiting for the outcome of the IMF/Kenya negotiations. If no agreement is reached, there will be no German aid.

4) The World Bank.

The World Bank considers that Kenya has under-performed its economic potential, and its main cause is the weak economic governance. Consequently, the main focus of the World Bank's 1998 Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) to Kenya was to restore more responsive and effective public sector. To realize such objective, the World Bank's assistance puts more emphasis on non-lending rather than lending activities. In the overall CAS, rural development as such is being given relatively low priority.

For the agricultural sector, the World Bank took a leading role in introducing ASIP, but given the slow progress in it as well as the governance issue, it has withdrawn from playing a lead role (see the section on DANIDA).

In the ASAL area, the World Bank is assisting the Arid Land Resource Management Project. The project was approved in November 1995 and expected to complete in September 2001. The amount of the IDA credit is \$22 million. The objectives of the Project are to:

- Reduce the widespread poverty and enhance food security in the arid districts of Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Isiolo, Samburu, and the arid divisions of Baringo District; and
- Conserve the natural resource base in the arid lands through: (i) improving crop and livestock resilience to drought; (ii) increasing economic linkages with the rest of the economy; and (iii) improving basic health services, water supply and other social services.

During the GOK/World Bank joint Kenya Portfolio Review which took place in August 1999, the implementation of this project was rated as “satisfactory” by the Government, but by the World Bank as “satisfactory but with potential of becoming a problem project”.

5) World Vision – Kenya (WVK).

Most of the WVK projects are located in the ASAL areas. In identifying projects, focus groups and key informants, WVK uses essentially a Logframe approach together with PRA and RRA. They also conduct baseline surveys. In the Marigat-Nginyan area, they completed a baseline survey in 1997 and a PAR process is underway. So far, some prototype projects have been found such as education of children who cannot go to school, domestic and livestock water supply, women’s group support (resource mobilization and training), and demonstration gardens so that the target group can eat more vegetables.

Examples of WVK projects in ASAL area include:

- Kabarnet Area Development Program: based on a baseline survey conducted in 1990, it has assisted the Chesongo community with a water project;
- Gifts in Kind Program: distributes books and pharmaceutical items to various learning and medical institutions sponsored by churches and government; and
- Tana River/Kaloleni Flood Relief Program: with funding from CIDA, distributed food to the victims of 1997/98 flood caused by El Nino.

In 1998, WVK disbursed US\$ 10 million worth of assistance, of which health, education, and relief and rehabilitation accounted for the majority.

6) Christian Children’s Fund (CCF)

CCF provides:

- boarding school facilities to children who cannot attend school under the normal circumstances
- primary and secondary school buildings
- “family packages” (shelter)
- “family projects” (bee-keeping, small enterprise development, etc.)

In Marigat, currently there are 927 sponsored children and 1,208 children who are in the CCF program. According to CCF-Marigat, the cost of sponsoring a child is KSh200 per month.¹ A portion of this amount would go to the administrative costs, and the rest would be used for boarding the child, buying three goats per child, text books, medical bills, etc. CCF periodically reports to each sponsor how the contribution has been used for the sponsored child. The total budget of the CCF Marigat is about KSh10 million.

In Marigat, CCF's activities are supervised by a Management Committee, which includes the Marigat Division's Agricultural Extension Officer, Health and Nutrition Officer, and Social Services Officer.

¹ In the United States, each sponsor is asked to contribute US\$24 a month to support a child.

Figure B.1-1 Institutional Framework for Semi-Arid Rural Development Program (SARDEP)

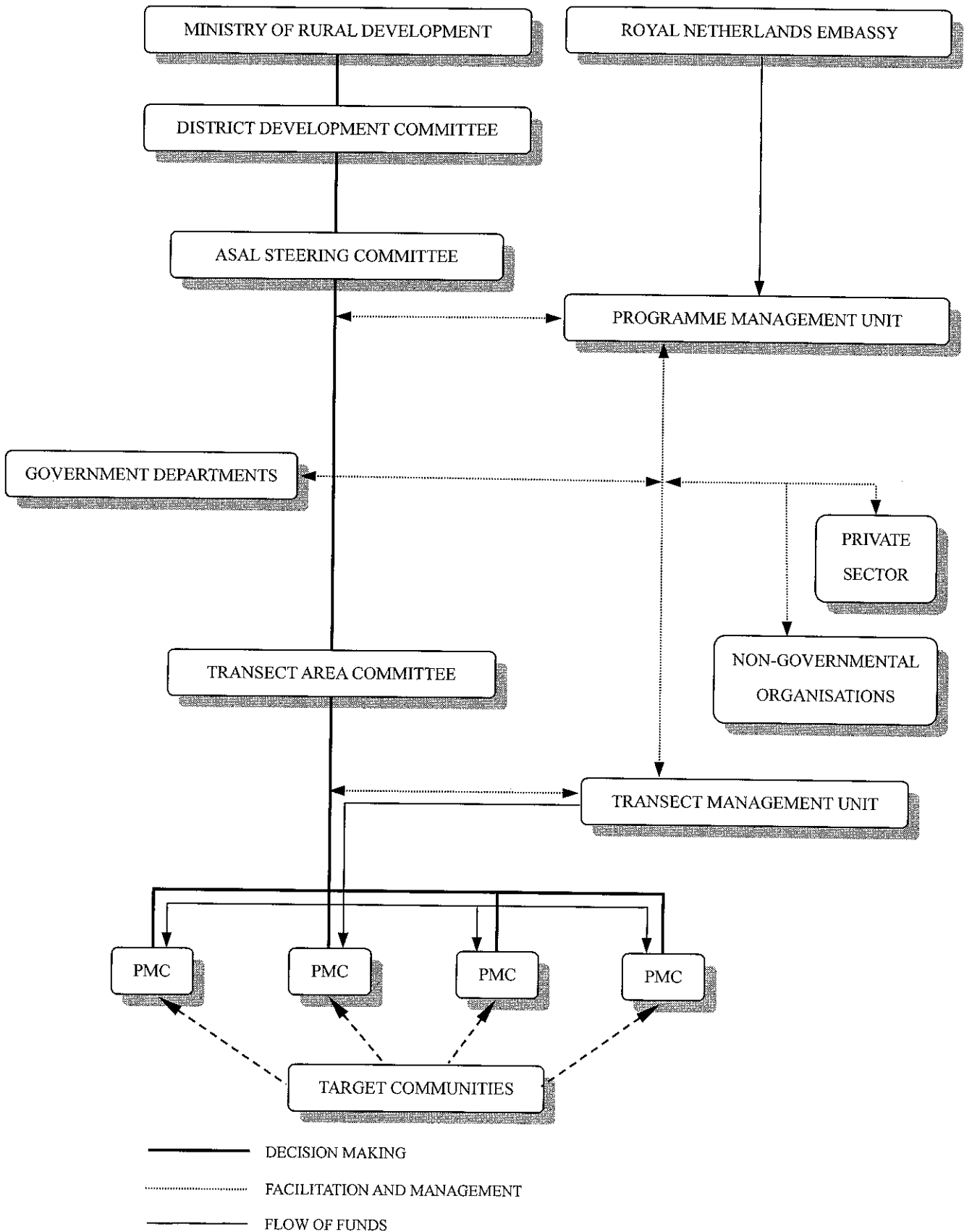
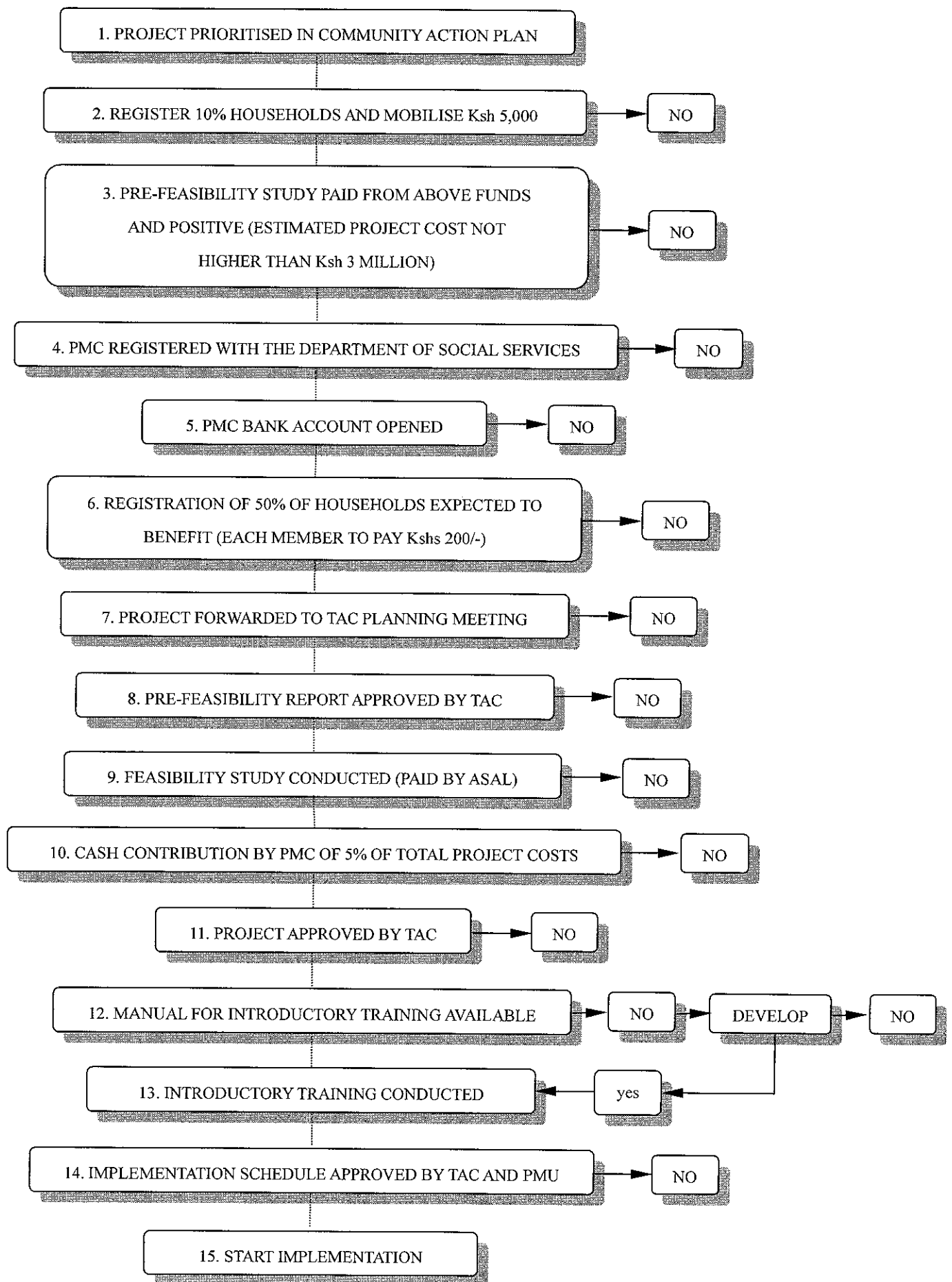


Figure B.1-2 SARDEP Flowchart for Project Approval (Case: Water Project)



C. COLLECTED DATA

C. Collected Data

In the courses of the phase-I field work, following data are collected by Study Team;

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