

ケニア共和国
ジェンダー視点に立った農業普及推進
プロジェクト
終了時評価調査報告書

平成 29 年 7 月
(2017 年)

独立行政法人国際協力機構
社会基盤・平和構築部

基盤
J R
17-075

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序 文

ケニア共和国（以下、「ケニア」と記す）では、女性が農業生産労働の70%を担っています。それにもかかわらず、女性農民の生産性は、土地、資本、技術、資本等への限定的なアクセスに起因して、男性農民と比較した場合2～3割程度も低いといわれています。

こうしたジェンダーの不平等にかかる課題に取り組むため、JICAはケニア国「小規模園芸農民組織強化計画プロジェクト（Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project : SHEP）（2006～2009年）」において、市場志向型農家経営の推進に取り組み、事業におけるジェンダー主流化を推進してきました。その結果、同プロジェクトでは農家経営における男女共同参画が促進され、農家の生計向上に寄与したことが終了時評価調査時に確認されました。しかし、SHEPにおけるジェンダー主流化の取り組みを省内に定着させ、園芸農家のみならず、他の作物生産に携わる農家に対しても普及していくためには、農業・畜産・水産省の能力強化が必要であり、ケニア政府の要請を受け、2014年9月から2017年8月までの3年間の予定で「ジェンダー視点に立った農業普及推進プロジェクト」を展開しています。

今般、同プロジェクトの終了時評価調査を行うことを目的として、2017年5月に調査団を派遣し、ケニア政府及び関係機関との間で、これまでの活動実績の確認、プロジェクトの目標達成度評価と今後の方向性にかかる一連の協議を行いました。本報告書は、この調査結果を取りまとめたものであり、今後のプロジェクトの展開、更には類似のプロジェクトに活用されることを願うものです。

最後に、これまでプロジェクトにご協力をいただきました内外関係者の方々に深い謝意を表すとともに、引き続き一層のご支援をお願いする次第です。

平成29年7月

独立行政法人国際協力機構
社会基盤平和構築部長 安達 一

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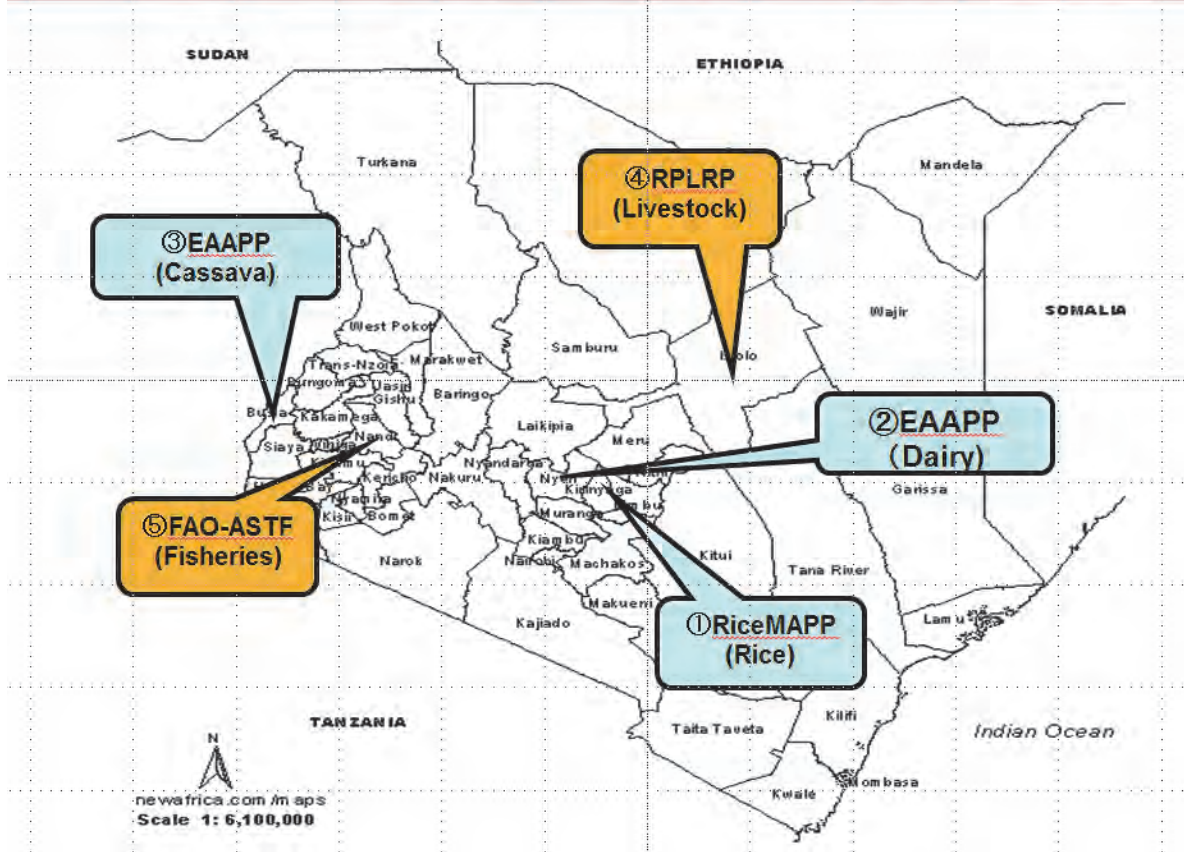
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地 図

ケニア国地図及び連携プロジェクトサイト



出典：プロジェクト作成

前期連携プロジェクト

- ① RiceMAPP (Rice-based and Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion Project) Rice (JICA)
- ② EAAPP (Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Project) Dairy (世界銀行)
- ③ EAAPP (Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Project) Cassava (世界銀行)

後期連携プロジェクト

- ④ RPLRP (Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project) Livestock (世界銀行)
- ⑤ FAO-ASTF (Promoting Nutrition Sensitive Agricultural Diversification to Fight Malnutrition and Enhance Youth Employment Opportunities in Eastern Africa) Fisheries (FAO)

写



写真-1：ニエリ・カウンティ表敬

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写真-2：農業学校（KSA）での聞き取り



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写真-4：導入された改良かまど



写真-5：普及員へのインタビュー（Mwea）



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写真-7：プロジェクト調整委員会の様子



写真-8：協議議事録署名

略 語 表

略語	英語	和訳
APCU	Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit	農業プロジェクト調整ユニット
ASDS	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy	農業セクター開発戦略
ASTF	African Solidarity Trust Fund	アフリカ連帯信託基金
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre	農業研修校
CDA	County Director of Agriculture	カウンティ（郡）農業事務所長
CDLP	County Director of Livestock Production	カウンティ（郡）畜産事務所長
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan	カウンティ・統合開発計画（レポート）
C/P	Counterpart	カウンターパート
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	開発援助委員会
DPs	Development Partners	開発パートナー
EAAPP	Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Project	東アフリカ農業生産性向上プロジェクト （世銀による融資広域案件）
ECAATP	Eastern and Central Africa Agriculture Transformation Project	上記 EAAPP の後継案件（まだ計画段階）
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	国際連合食糧農業機関
FAO-ASTF	Promoting Nutrition Sensitive Agricultural Diversification to Fight Malnutrition and Enhance Youth Employment Opportunities in Eastern Africa	FAO 支援の MOALF 水産部門下の広域案件
FEO	Frontline Extension Officer	区農業普及員
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions	フォーカス・グループ・ディスカッション
FTC	Fisheries Training Centre	水産研修センター
FY	Female Youth	青年女性
GM	Gender Mainstreaming	ジェンダー主流化
GMP	Gender Mainstreaming Package	ジェンダー主流化パッケージ
GOJ	Government of Japan	日本政府
GOK	Government of Kenya	ケニア政府
IEC	Information, Education and Communication	情報・教育・コミュニケーション
JFY	Japanese Fiscal Year	日本の予算年度
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	国際協力機構
KSA	Kenya School of Agriculture	ケニア農業学校
Ksh	Kenyan Shilling	ケニアシリング

LR	Long Rain	裏作期
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	モニタリング・評価
M/M	Minutes of Meeting	協議議事録（ミニッツ）
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture	農業省
MOALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	農業・畜産・水産省
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	覚書
MPSY&GA	Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs	公共サービス・青年・ジェンダー省
MY	Male Youth	青年男性
ODA	Official Development Assistance	政府開発援助
OJT	On the Job Training	オン・ザ・ジョブ・トレーニング
PDM	Project Design Matrix	プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス
PEGRES	Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya	ジェンダー視点に立った農業普及推進プロジェクト
PIU	Project Implementation Unit	プロジェクト実施ユニット
PMC	Project Management Committee	プロジェクト管理委員会
PO	Plan of Operation	活動計画表
PS	Principal Secretary	次官
PSC	Project Steering Committee	プロジェクト調整委員会
PTC	Pastoralist Training Centre	牧畜研修センター
R/D	Record of Discussion	討議議事録
RiceMAPP	Rice-based and Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion Project	稲作を中心とした市場志向農業振興プロジェクト
RIPP	Rice Promotion Program	稲作振興プログラム
RPLRP	Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project	牧畜民生計支援プロジェクト（世銀融資広域案件）
SCAO	Sub County Agricultural Officer	サブ・カウンティ（県）農業担当官
SCLPO	Sub County Livestock Production Officer	サブ・カウンティ（県）畜産担当官
SDA	State Department of Agriculture	農業・畜産・水産省 MOALF の農業部門
SHEP	Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project	小規模園芸農民組織強化計画プロジェクト
SHEP UP	Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project	小規模園芸農民組織強化・振興ユニットプロジェクト
SR	Short Rain	主作期
TIMPs	Technology, Innovations and Management Practices	EAAPP が導入した改良技術群

TOT	Training of Trainers	研修講師向け研修
USAID	United States Agency for International Development	アメリカ合衆国国際開発庁
WAO	Ward Agricultural Extension Officer	区農業普及官
WB	World Bank	世界銀行
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	女性のエンパワーメントにかかる農業指標（インデックス）
WSRC	Water Saving Rice Culture	節水稻栽培

評価調査結果要約表

1. 案件の概要		
国名：ケニア共和国		案件名：ケニア国ジェンダー視点に立った農業普及推進プロジェクト
分野：ジェンダーと開発		援助形態：技術協力プロジェクト
所轄部署：社会基盤・平和構築部		協力金額（評価時点）：3.3 億円
協力期間	(R/D)：2014年9月1日～ 2017年8月31日 (3年間)	先方実施機関：ケニア農業・畜産・水産省（MOALF）
		日本側協力機関：
		他の関連協力：
<p>1-1 協力の背景と概要</p> <p>ケニアでは、女性が農業生産労働の70%を担っている。それにもかかわらず、女性農民の生産性は、土地、資本、技術、資本等への限定的なアクセスに起因して、男性農民と比較した場合 2～3割程度も低い。こうしたなか、ケニア農業・畜産・水産省（Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries：MOALF）は、2010年に「ジェンダー主流化戦略書」（Gender Mainstreaming Strategy）を策定し、「農業の持続的な生産性と生活の改善のために、ジェンダー視点に立った政策、プログラム、プロジェクトの実施を推進することを通じて、ジェンダー平等及び男女共同参画を促進していく」こととしている。</p> <p>JICA は、ケニア国「小規模園芸農民組織強化計画プロジェクト（Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project：SHEP）（2006～2009年）」において、市場志向型農家経営の推進に取り組み、事業におけるジェンダー主流化を推進してきた。その結果、同プロジェクトでは農家経営における男女共同参画が促進され、農家の生計向上に寄与したことが終了時評価調査時に確認された。</p> <p>こうした取り組みを MOALF は高く評価し、SHEP におけるジェンダー主流化の取り組みを省内に定着させ、園芸農家のみならず、他の作物生産に携わる農家に対しても普及していくために「ジェンダー視点に立った農業普及推進プロジェクト（PEGRES）」（以下、「本プロジェクト」と記す）を JICA に要請した。本プロジェクトは、2014年9月から2017年8月の3年間の予定で実施されている。</p> <p>本プロジェクトでは、プロジェクト期間を前期（2年間）と後期（1年間）に分け、前期で「ジェンダー主流化パッケージ」* の案を作成し、後期で同案の実証を通じてパッケージを完成させ、MOALF を含む関係機関への頒布を行う計画である。より効果・効率的なパッケージ開発のために、MOALF が実施する複数の小規模農家支援事業と連携し、それぞれの支援事業の対象地域を本プロジェクトのパイロット・サイトとして各種活動を展開している。これまでに、2件の小規模農家支援事業を前期連携プロジェクトとして選定し、計3カ所のパイロット・サイト（ニエリ郡：酪農事業、ブシア郡：キャッサバ事業、ムエア灌漑地区：稲作）で、「ジェンダー主流化パッケージ」案開発に向けての活動を進めているほか、新たに2件の小規模農家支援事業を後期連携プロジェクトとして選定し、これらのプロジェクトの対象地域でパッケージ案の実証活動を行っている。また、2017年1月から前期連携プロジェクトに導入した「ジェンダー主流化パッケージ」案の活用状況を</p>		

確認し、エンドライン調査によりモニタリング・評価を行い、現在調査結果を取りまとめ中である。

*「ジェンダー主流化パッケージ」とは、男女共同参画型の農家経営を推進していくために、小規模農家支援事業において、ジェンダーの視点から実施していくべき一連の活動群、及びそれらの活動の実践にあたって必要な研修モジュール、チェックリスト、マニュアル、ガイドライン等の実践ツールを取りまとめたものを想定。SHEP で整備された園芸農家支援事業向けの各種ジェンダー関連研修プログラムや教材・ツールをベースとし、より広範な農家を対象とし適用可能なコンテンツを整備する。完成したパッケージは、ケニア MOALF の事業・研修の中で活用されることを目指す。

1-2 協力内容

(1) 上位目標

ジェンダー視点に立った農業普及サービスによって小規模農業・牧畜・漁業に従事する男女世帯の生計が向上する。

(2) プロジェクト目標

農業・畜産・水産省 (MOALF) 及びカウンティ政府のジェンダー視点に立った農業普及サービスを実施する能力が向上する。

(3) 成果

- ① プロジェクトの管理・実施体制が確立される。
- ② ジェンダー主流化パッケージが開発される。
- ③ 小規模農家支援事業によってジェンダー主流化パッケージが適切に活用される際に必要な支援を行うための MOALF 及びカウンティ政府の指導能力・技能及び知識が向上する。
- ④ ジェンダー主流化パッケージが、連携パートナー以外の小規模農家支援事業、カウンティ政府及び農業研修校に導入される。

(4) 投入 (評価時点)

2017年3月31日実績

1Ksh=1.04円 (2017年5月8日為替レート)

日本側：総投入額 3.3 億円

専門家派遣：長期専門家 2 名、短期専門家 3 名

以下の 4 分野、累計 5 名が派遣されている。

①総括／業普及におけるジェンダー主流化、②農業普及／モニタリング・評価、③業務調整／研修管理 (累計 2 名)、④情報教育・コミュニケーション (IEC)

機材供与：9,783,504Ksh (9,407,215 円)

ローカルコスト負担：35,224,851Ksh (33,870,049 円)

研修員受入れ：8 名

<p>相手国側：</p> <p>カウンターパートの配置：11名</p> <p>ローカルコスト負担：14,609,082 Ksh (14,047,194 円)</p> <p>その他：プロジェクト事務所スペース、事務所維持管理費</p>
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2. 評価調査団の概要

調査者	<p>総括 宮崎 桂</p> <p>ジェンダーと開発 久保田真紀子</p> <p>評価分析 松本 彰</p> <p>協力企画／農業・農林開発 桑垣 隆一</p>	<p>社会基盤・平和構築部ジェンダー平等・貧困削減推進室 室長</p> <p>国際協力人材部 国際協力専門員</p> <p>A&Mコンサルタント有限会社 代表取締役</p> <p>社会基盤・平和構築部ジェンダー平等・貧困削減推進室 専門嘱託</p>
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調査期間	2017年4月30日～2017年5月19日	評価種類：終了時評価
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3. 評価結果の概要

3-1 実績の確認

(1) プロジェクト目標の達成度

プロジェクト目標「農業・畜産・水産省 (MOALF) 及びカウンティ政府のジェンダー視点に立った農業普及サービスを実施する能力が向上する」については、事業の適切な運営及び調整 (成果1) が行われ、「ジェンダー主流化パッケージ (GMP)」が開発 (成果2) されている。また、GMP 実施に必要な連携ドナー事業の対象ケニア職員の技能・知識が向上した (成果3)。なお、成果4の「GMP が連携パートナー以外の小規模農家支援事業、カウンティ政府及び農業研修校に導入される」については、GMP 研修講師育成の研修講師向け研修 (TOT) や GMP の検証ワークショップといったプロジェクト終了までに残された活動を完了することで達成が期待できる。以上からプロジェクト目標は、達成される見込みが高いと判断される。

(2) 成果の達成度

本プロジェクトの4つの成果の達成状況は以下のとおりである。

【成果1】プロジェクトの管理・実施体制が確立される。

成果1は、(指標 1-1) PSC 及び PMC 会合が少なくとも年2回開催される、(指標 1-2) 2015年2月までに前期連携プロジェクトとして2案件のパートナーシップが結ばれる、(指標 1-3) 2016年8月までに中央並びにカウンティレベルでの小規模農家農業プロジェクトとの間の協力関係とネットワークが少なくとも15案件結ばれる、の3つの指標から成り立っており、すべての指標が達成されているため、成果1は「達成されている」と判断される。

【成果2】 ジェンダー主流化パッケージ（GMP）が開発される。

成果2は、(指標 2-1) 2016年8月までに前期連携プロジェクトの協力のもとに、GMPにかかる実施ガイドライン及び参考マニュアルが開発される、(指標 2-2) 2017年8月までに、GMPにかかる実施ガイドライン及び参考マニュアルが検証のうえ最終化される、の2つの指標から成り立っており、GMPドラフト及び参考マニュアル並びにガイドライン（TOT マニュアル）の改訂・修正が進行中で、GMPは2017年6月に開催予定の検証ワークショップで、ケニア側のコメントを反映し、最終化予定である。既にドラフトも存在し、最終化までのスケジュールも明確であることから、成果2は「ほぼ達成されている」と判断される。

【成果3】 小規模農家支援事業によってジェンダー主流化パッケージが適切に活用される際に必要な支援を行うためのMOALF及びカウンティ政府の指導能力・技能及び知識が向上する。

成果3は、(指標 3-1) 対象サブ・カウンティの職員のうち少なくとも60%が、2017年8月までにジェンダー主流化にかかる能力強化研修を受ける、(指標 3-2) TOTのうち、少なくとも80%の受講生が2017年8月までに連携パートナープロジェクトによってドラフトGMPの中から1つ以上のコンポーネントを活用する、の2つの指標から成り立っており、研修参加者は研修の内容を理解しているだけではなく、「ニエリのマデラ東」や「ブシアのテソ北」においては、近隣サブ・カウンティにおいて、TOT参加者が研修講師として農家研修を行っている。したがって、成果3は「達成されている」と判断される。

【成果4】 ジェンダー主流化パッケージが、連携パートナー以外の小規模農家支援事業、カウンティ政府及び農業研修校に導入される。

成果4は、(指標 4-1) 少なくとも15件の小規模農家支援事業と3つのカウンティ政府が、2017年7月までにGMPの実行戦略の策定に参画する、(指標 4-2) 農業研修校（ATC）2校、牧畜研修センター（PTC）1校、水産研修センター（FTC）1校、さらにケニア農業学校（KSA）において、2017年8月までに研修カリキュラムにGMPが内包されるように働きかける、の2つの指標から成り立っている。GMP最終化後には、GMP実施にかかるマスター講師育成のTOTを予定しており、同TOTにはKSAをはじめ研修校からの参加を想定している。終了時評価において、①カウンティ政府にはジェンダー・フォーカル・ポイントの設置が検討されるなどGMP実行戦略の策定準備が進められており、②GMPが内包されるような働きかけは既に行われているため、終了時評価時点で成果4は達成していないが、プロジェクト完了までに達成する可能性が高いことから成果4については「部分的に達成されている」と判断される。

3-2 評価結果の要約

(1) 妥当性（極めて高い）

本件は、ケニア政府の国家政策、戦略方針に沿ったもので、またJICAの援助方針にも合致している。また、本プロジェクトでは、すべての人々の社会的背景を考慮し、プロジェクト活動に参画させるとともに、エンパワーメントや生計向上を目的にジェンダー分析調査を行い、男性のみならず女性、更には壮年、青年層の様々な関心、課題を計画に組み入れている。

以上から、本プロジェクトの妥当性は維持されており、「極めて高い」と判断される。

(2) 有効性（比較的高い）

本プロジェクトの関与によって、①GMPのドラフトは既に作成されており、②プロジェクト関係者の認識変化（思考態度）をもたらし、③TOTによって、小規模農家支援事業にかかわっている中央並びにカウンティ政府の職員はノウハウや意欲を高め、ジェンダー視点に立ったやり方で業務が遂行されている。さらに、④MOALFは、関連する農業案件をはじめ、関連職員、中央、カウンティ政府の関係者に対し、GMPのドラフトを普及している。

以上から、ジェンダー視点に立った農業普及の推進を行ううえでの能力構築が向上しつづけると判断され、本プロジェクトの有効性は、「比較的高い」と判断される。

(3) 効率性（比較的高い）

本プロジェクトに対する日本側、ケニア側の投入はおおむね適正であった。MOALFは本プロジェクト活動にかかる適切な規模の予算を支出している。しかし、プロジェクト期間の制約のため、GMPの波及や拡張は制約があった。なお、プロジェクト初年度は、日本とケニアとの予算年度の相違もあり、ケニア政府予算を確保するのは容易ではなく、プロジェクト活動の一部が遅れたが、その後は計画通りに執行された。また、ケニア側カウンターパートの日当宿泊交通費に関する調整に時間を取られた結果、プロジェクト前半におけるプロジェクトの進捗状況は芳しくなかった。しかし、ケニア側カウンターパートの日当宿泊交通費の問題が解決したのちプロジェクトは順調に進んだ。

本プロジェクトの投入は、量及び質も適正で、すべての投入は円滑なプロジェクト実施にかかり十分に活用されており、投入量に見合う成果を有していると思われ、本プロジェクトの効率性は「比較的高い」と判断される。

(4) インパクト（ポジティブ）

本プロジェクトのインパクトは、以下の理由や観察のとおり、「ポジティブ」と判断される。

1) 上位目標への貢献

終了時評価調査時には、上位目標の達成につながると思われる「変化」の兆候が表れつつあった。終了時調査の時点では上位目標達成への貢献度合いを正確に把握できてはいないものの、ベンチマークとなるベースライン調査の結果とエンドライン調査の結果を比較してみると、対象農家の生産量や生計の面での変化がいくつかみられる。

2) 正の開発効果（波及効果）

プロジェクトでまとめられた評価シートをはじめ、プロジェクト作成資料、評価調査中に実施された質問票結果、さらにインタビューや現場視察の結果、下記のとおり、さまざまな正の変化が生じていることが確認された。

- ① 家庭内労働への変化・影響
- ② 意思決定への変化・影響
- ③ 異なるジェンダーグループ間の資源や便益へのアクセスやコントロールへの変化・影響
- ④ コミュニティレベルでの女性の代表への変化・影響
- ⑤ その他、本プロジェクト関与による変化・影響
 - ・ジェンダー主流化に向けた意欲やアクションの拡大

・家計収入、生計向上、児童の就学アクセス向上、家庭内やグループレベルでのリスク軽減

(5) 持続性（中程度）

本プロジェクトの持続性は、以下の面から、「中程度」と判断される。

1) 政策面

ケニア政府は、農業の持続的な生産性向上と農民の生活改善のために、農業におけるジェンダー間の平等、女性の社会参加促進を高い優先順位としている。また MOALF が策定した「農業セクター開発戦略」や「ジェンダー主流化戦略書」では、農業セクターにおいて取り組むべき課題の 1 つとして、ジェンダー不平等を掲げている。

2) 組織面

MOALF は、ジェンダー平等を本質的価値と位置づけ、ジェンダー主流化の推進を行っている。さらに、同省が管轄する零細農家向け農業事業のほとんどの公文書に、ジェンダーの観点を明記しており、ジェンダー視点に立った普及サービスの推進が同省で継続される期待は大きい。なお、GMP の実施にかかり、今後プロジェクト関係者が重要な役割を果たすことが期待されるが、カウンティ政府（農業部門）の多くがまだジェンダー担当職員を配置できていないため、GMP に基づくジェンダー主流化を効果的に進めることができるかどうかは未知数である。

3) 技術面

サブ・カウンティレベルの普及員の中には、本プロジェクトの TOT で学んだ「ジェンダー研修」をプロジェクトが支援対象とする農家以外のグループや隣接する他の普及員たちに対して自発的に実施している者もいた。したがって、サブ・カウンティレベルの普及員は、プロジェクトの支援なしでもジェンダー研修を実施する能力を有していると判断される。

4) 予算面

農業において、すべてのジェンダーグループの平等化と参画を促進することが国家政策として掲げられていることから、中央レベルでの国家予算計上・配分の加速化は今後も期待される。一方、地方（カウンティ）への権限委譲から、農家への普及サービスを提供する責務はカウンティ政府が負っているものの、カウンティレベルで GMP を有効活用し、十分な予算を計上するのはいまだ困難である。

3-3 効果発現に貢献した要因

(1) 計画内容に関すること（ジェンダー主流化に対する関係者の留意と強固なコミット）

ジェンダー平等の推進はケニアの憲法上のアジェンダの 1 つでもあり、すべての政府機関と開発パートナーは、ジェンダー主流化に注意を払っている。そうしたなか、中央及びカウンティ政府の関係者は、本プロジェクトの必要性を理解し、積極的に参加する強い意志を有していた。インタビューの際にも、関係者がプロジェクトのジェンダー主流化アプローチに共感しており、連携活動プロジェクトも非常に協力的で、シナジー効果がもたらされたことが確認された。

(2) 実施プロセスに関すること (GMP のツールの有効性)

本プロジェクト実施の過程で、さまざまな活動が行われ、プロジェクトの成果品は有効に活用されている。とりわけ、GMP のコンポーネントのうち、「ジェンダー分析調査」や、「ジェンダー研修 (TOT 並びに農家研修) は実践的かつ有益であった。

3-4 問題点及び問題を惹起した要因

ケニア側カウンターパートの日当宿泊交通費に関する調整に時間を取られた結果、プロジェクト前半におけるプロジェクトの進捗状況は芳しくなかったが、ケニア側カウンターパートの日当宿泊交通費の問題が解決したあとプロジェクトは順調に進み、予定通りプロジェクト目標は達成できる見込みである。したがって、プロジェクト目標の達成を阻害する顕著な要因は特段見当たらない。

3-5 結論

評価調査の結果、プロジェクト目標は「達成見込み」であり、本プロジェクトの総合評価は「比較的高い」と判断される。

評価 5 項目については、妥当性、有効性、効率性については高い評価 (特に妥当性は非常に高い)、上位目標達成への可能性にかかるインパクトについては達成可能の見込み (Positive)、案件終了後の持続性については中程度 (Moderate) と評価された。

フィールドにおける聞き取り調査の結果、3 年間という限られた期間に満たない今の段階で、カウンティレベルの普及担当者の能力が強化されてきていることが確認できた。また、本プロジェクトの活動として開催されたジェンダー関連研修を受講した農村部の男女に役割分担や意思決定に関する物事の考え方や態度に変化がみられ、生計向上に資する新しい取り組みを始めている具体例も確認できた。

GMP はジェンダー主流化のツールでありながら、農業の活動効果を高める有用なツールでもある。現在、本プロジェクト (PEGRES) チームは 2017 年 8 月末のプロジェクト終了に向けて、ジェンダー主流化を理念的なものではなく、実際に使えるツールとするため、GMP の見直しや修正を急ピッチで進めているところである。

プロジェクト終了期間までに GMP の MOALF 内の承認手続きと最終化等、いくつか残された活動があるが、評価調査団としてはそれら残された活動を期日通り進めることに特段大きな問題があるとは認識していない。よって、プロジェクト目標の達成見込みは高いと評価し、討議議事録 (R/D) で定められたとおりの内容・期間で終了することで問題ないとの結論とした。

3-6 提言

MOALF 内、あるいは同国政府機関における GMP の普及戦略を策定する。

例：ケニア農業学校 (KSA) 等を含む同省内の研修機関における正式採用、バリューチェーンの生産面以外のサイクルで活用可能とするための取り組み、ジェンダー担当省 (Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs) を巻き込んだケニア内における他セクターにおけるジェンダー主流化アプローチの推進、MOALF における GMP 活用拡大に向けた予算化等。

3-7 教訓

- ・本プロジェクトは他の連携プロジェクトと組んで実施するユニークなプロジェクト設計を採用した。この方法により、農業技術の普及にかかる資源や労力の投入は省きつつも、ジェンダー主流化に向けた行政能力の向上が効率的に支援された。また、結果的にケニア国内における多面的なジェンダー主流化の普及につながった。しかし、本案件と他の連携案件とはそれぞれのプロジェクト期間や時期、さらに目的が相違しているため、連携は容易ではない。類似案件において同様の方法を選択する場合には、事前の調整を専門家のみには依存するのではなく、JICA 在外事務所と本部が協力して支援をする必要がある。
- ・農家自身の気づきのプロセスを重視するとともに、身の丈にあった改善方法を考えさせていくといった、参加型の手法を用いたジェンダー研修が、農家レベルにおける実質的な男女の役割分担の見直しや意識変容に結び付いた。また、この変化を確認し、研修の有用性を理解した研修担当者の能力強化にも有益であった。

なお、ケニア側カウンターパートと日本人専門家の関係は、本プロジェクトが連携するカウンティ等におけるフィールドでの普及・研修活動が中心であり、日当、宿泊、交通費が多く必要となる案件であったがゆえに、この経費の負担にかかる調整等を発端に非常に難しいものであったことが確認された。今回の評価調査で確認されたもっとも顕著なプロジェクト目標達成の阻害要因が実はこの件であった。小規模農家向けの普及・研修活動に関する類似案件を実施する際に、予算措置や支出基準にかかる事前の慎重な調整を先方実施機関と行う必要がある。

第1章 評価調査の概要

1-1 調査団派遣の経緯と目的

ケニアでは、女性が農業生産労働の70%を担っている。それにもかかわらず、女性農民の生産性は、土地、資本、技術、資本等への限定的なアクセスに起因して、男性農民と比較した場合2~3割程度も低い。こうしたなか、ケニア農業・畜産・水産省（Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries : MOALF）は、2010年に「ジェンダー主流化戦略書」（Gender Mainstreaming Strategy）を策定し、「農業の持続的な生産性と生活の改善のために、ジェンダー視点に立った政策、プログラム、プロジェクトの実施を推進することを通じて、ジェンダー平等及び男女共同参画を促進していく」こととしている。

JICAは、ケニア国「小規模園芸農民組織強化計画プロジェクト（Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project : SHEP）（2006~2009年）」において、市場志向型農家経営の推進に取り組み、事業におけるジェンダー主流化を推進してきた。その結果、同プロジェクトでは、農家経営における男女共同参画が促進され、農家の生計向上に寄与したことが終了時評価調査時に確認された。

こうした取り組みをMOALFは高く評価し、SHEPにおけるジェンダー主流化の取り組みを省内に定着させ、園芸農家のみならず、他の作物生産に携わる農家に対しても普及していくために「ジェンダー視点に立った農業普及推進プロジェクト（Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya : PEGRES）」（以下、「本プロジェクト」と記す）をJICAに要請した。本プロジェクトは、2014年9月から2017年8月の3年間の予定で実施されている。

本プロジェクトでは、プロジェクト期間を前期（2年間）と後期（1年間）に分け、前期で「ジェンダー主流化パッケージ（Gender Mainstreaming Package : GMP）」*の案を作成し、後期で同案の実証を通じて、パッケージを完成させ、MOALFを含む関係機関への頒布を行う計画である。より効果・効率的なパッケージ開発のために、MOALFが実施する複数の小規模農家支援事業と連携し、それぞれの支援事業の対象地域を本プロジェクトのパイロット・サイトとして各種活動を展開している。これまでに、2件の小規模農家支援事業を前期連携プロジェクトとして選定し、計3カ所のパイロット・サイト（ニエリ（Nyeri）郡：酪農事業、ブシア郡（Busia）：キャッサバ事業、ムエア（Mwea）灌漑地区：稲作）で、「ジェンダー主流化パッケージ」案開発に向けての活動を進めているほか、新たに2件程度の小規模農家支援事業を後期連携プロジェクトとして選定し、これらのプロジェクトの対象地域でパッケージ案の実証活動を行っている。また、2017年1月から前期連携プロジェクトに導入した「ジェンダー主流化パッケージ」案の活用状況を確認し、エンドライン調査によりモニタリング評価を行う予定である。

今回実施する終了時評価調査は、2017年8月のプロジェクト終了を控え、プロジェクト活動の実績、成果を評価、確認するとともに、今後のプロジェクト活動に対する提言及び今後の類似事業の実施にあたっての教訓を導くことを目的として実施された。

*「ジェンダー主流化パッケージ」とは、男女共同参画型の農家経営を推進していくために、小規模農家支援事業において、ジェンダーの視点から実施していくべき一連の活動群、及びそれらの活動の実践にあたって必要な研修モジュール、チェックリスト、マニュアル、ガイドライン等の実践ツールを取りまとめたものを想定。SHEPで整備された園芸農家支援事業向けの各種ジェンダー関連研修プログラムや教材・ツールをベースとし、より広範な農家を対象とし適用可能なコンテンツを整備する。完成したパッケージは、ケニアMOALFの事業・研修の中で活用されることを目指す。

1-2 調査団の構成と調査期間

1-2-1 調査団の構成

本調査団の構成は、以下のとおりである。

宮崎 桂	総括	社会基盤・平和構築部ジェンダー平等・貧困削減推進室 室長
久保田真紀子	ジェンダーと開発	国際協力人材部 国際協力専門員
松本 彰	評価分析	A&M コンサルタント有限公司 取締役社長
桑垣 隆一	協力企画／ 農業・農村開発	社会基盤・平和構築部ジェンダー平等・貧困削減推進室 専門嘱託

1-2-2 調査期間

本調査は、2017年5月1日から5月19日までの19日間で実施された。

1-3 プロジェクトの概要

名称	ジェンダー視点に立った農業普及推進プロジェクト
協力期間	2014年9月1日～2017年8月31日
相手国実施機関	農業・畜産・水産省（MOALF）
上位目標	ジェンダー視点に立った農業普及サービスによって小規模農業・牧畜・漁業に従事する男女世帯の生計が向上する。
プロジェクト目標	農業・畜産・水産省（MOALF）及びカウンティ政府のジェンダー視点に立った農業普及サービスを実施する能力が向上する。
成果	① プロジェクトの管理・実施体制が確立される。 ② ジェンダー主流化パッケージが開発される。 ③ 小規模農家支援事業によってジェンダー主流化パッケージが適切に活用される際に必要な支援を行うための MOALF 及びカウンティ政府の指導能力・技能及び知識が向上する。 ④ ジェンダー主流化パッケージが、連携パートナー以外の小規模農家支援事業、カウンティ政府及び農業研修校に導入される。

第2章 終了時評価の方法

本評価調査は、新「JICA 事業評価ガイドライン第1版」(2010年6月)に基づき、評価の手法としてプロジェクト・サイクル・マネジメント (Project Cycle Management : PCM) の評価手法を採用した。PCM 手法を用いた評価は、プロジェクト運営管理のための要約表である、①プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (Project Design Matrix : PDM) に基づいた計画達成度の把握 (投入実績、活動状況、成果の達成度、プロジェクト目標の達成見込み)、②評価5項目 (妥当性、有効性、効率性、インパクト、持続性) の観点に基づいた収集データの分析、③分析結果からの教訓、提言のまとめの3点で構成されている。

なお、本評価調査は、日本国側調査団及びケニア側調査団による合同評価チームを形成して実施し、プロジェクト残りの協力期間並びに本件終了後における対応方針についても検討し、両国政府関係当局に提言した。

2-1 評価手順

2-1-1 資料レビュー、評価グリッドの作成

本評価にあたっては、プロジェクト PDM の内容を確認したうえで、2015年10月にケニア側と日本側で協議し合意した PDM (Version 2) を、評価用 PDM として利用することとした。そして、それに基づいて、本調査を実施するに先立ち、評価項目に沿った評価設問を設定した。それぞれの評価設問に対して、必要な情報・データ、その情報源や収集方法について検討し、「評価グリッド」として整理、取りまとめ、合同評価調査報告書英文 (Joint Evaluation Report) にも ANNEX として添付した。本調査のための情報・データの収集は、作成した評価グリッドに沿って実施した。具体的な情報・データの収集方法は、以下のとおり。

(1) 既存資料のレビューと分析

当該事業に関する以下の資料をレビューし、分析に活用した。

- ・「ケニア共和国男女共同参画型農家経営推進プロジェクト詳細計画策定調査報告書 (2013年12月) 及び事業事前評価表
- ・運営指導調査時作成資料 (“A note on the findings of the JICA Mission” 並びに団長・団員所感 : 2016年5月)
- ・プロジェクト実績表 (プロジェクト投入実績表、C/P 配置表等)
- ・専門家業務完了報告書並びに現地業務結果報告書
- ・プロジェクト関連資料 (R/D、PDM、PO)
- ・その他プロジェクト作成資料 (ベースライン/エンドライン調査データ、フォーカス・グループ・ディスカッション (FGD) メモ、プロジェクト調整委員会 (PSC) /プロジェクト管理委員会 (PMC) 議事録、プロジェクト冊子、研修教材、マニュアルをはじめプロジェクトの成果品)
- ・「ジェンダー主流化パッケージ」最終版 (GMP)
- ・プロジェクト関係組織・機関図
- ・PEGRES ウェブサイト (JICA ホームページ上)
- ・プロジェクト関係者 (専門家、C/P) 作成による終了時評価用作成資料

- ・ケニア国ジェンダー関連政策文書（“Gender Mainstreaming Strategy”、“Gender Policy 2013” ほか）
- ・「対ケニア国国別援助方針」（2012年4月）
- ・「対ケニア共和国事業展開計画」（2015年4月現在）
- ・対象カウンティ政府関係資料 [カウンティ・統合開発計画（County Integrated Development Plan : CIDP）、年次計画書、予算レビュー及び概要ペーパーほか]
- ・連携プロジェクト関係資料 [事業概要、東アフリカ農業生産性向上プロジェクト（EAAPP）、並びに稲作を中心とした市場志向農業振興プロジェクト（RiceMAPP）後継案件のコンセプトノートやプロジェクトフレームワーク案、さらに各連携プロジェクトから共有されたレポート：EAAPP完了結果報告書等]

(2) 事業関係者への質問票（アンケート）調査

現地調査に先立ち、評価分析を担当する団員が、カウンターパート（Counterpart : C/P）に対して、プロジェクトの実績、実施プロセス、評価5項目に関する質問票を作成した（プロジェクト実施機関のマネージャークラス2名、及び日常的にプロジェクト業務に従事しているC/P4名に対する質問票作成）。評価分析団員の派遣直前に現地に送付したこともあり、同団員の現地調査開始前に回答を得ることは難しく、訪問時に回収ないしインタビューを行った。

また日本人専門家に対しては、専門家が取りまとめた投入実績や終了時評価用資料はじめ、プロジェクト作成資料をもとに、メールを用いたプロジェクト活動内容の確認や不明な点などの質疑応答を行うとともに、質問票（和文）を作成し、専門家3名に別々に回答を依頼した。

(3) プロジェクト関係者との面談、インタビュー

現地調査中は、C/P及び日本人専門家、さらにプロジェクト関係者に面会し、事前入手資料や上記質問票、メールからは得られない補完的な情報を収集した。

また、本プロジェクトの達成度や成果を捉えるうえで、プロジェクト側からプロジェクト活動進捗にかかる詳細な報告を受けるとともに、相手国関係機関、日本人専門家、その他受益者（対象カウンティ職員、対象地域の零細規模農家等）、さらにさまざまなプロジェクト関係者（連携プロジェクトのマネージャーや担当者等）に対し、インタビューを実施するとともに、プロジェクトで支援した対象地域の現場もいくつか訪問し視察を行った。

(4) 合同調整委員会への報告

上記の調査結果を日本・ケニア双方の合同評価チーム内で評価5項目に沿って詳細に検討し、合同評価調査報告書英文として取りまとめた。最終的に、2017年5月18日に開催された合同調整委員会に提出し、結果報告、協議を行い、協議議事録（Minutes of Meeting : M/M）として日本国側（JICA調査団長）とケニア側（MOALF次官）との間で署名を行った。

2-2 評価5項目

評価5項目の定義は以下のとおり。

項目	定義
妥当性 (Relevance)	プロジェクトの目指している効果（事業目標や上位目標）がターゲットグループのニーズに合致しているか、問題や課題の解決策として適切か、ケニア国及び日本側の政策との整合性はあるか、プロジェクトの戦略・アプローチは妥当か、公的資金である ODA で実施する必要があるかなどといった「援助事業の正当性・必要性」を問う視点。
有効性 (Effectiveness)	事業の実施によりターゲットグループもしくは社会への便益がもたらされているのか（あるいは、もたらされる見込み）を問う視点。事業目標は達成される見込みか、それは当該事業のアウトプットの結果もたらされる見込みか、目標に至るまでの外部条件の影響はあるか、有効性を貢献・阻害する要因は何かなどを分析する。
効率性 (Efficiency)	主に事業コストと効果の関係に着目し、資源が有効に活用されているか（あるいは、されるか）を問う視点。プロジェクト目標の達成度はコスト（投入）に見合うか、より低いコストで達成する代替手段はなかったか、実施プロセスの効率性を阻害・促進する要因は何かなどを分析する。
インパクト (Impact)	当該事業の実施によりもたらされる、より長期的、間接的効果や波及効果（上位目標の達成度を含む）をみる視点。予期していなかった正・負の効果・影響を含む。
持続性 (Sustainability)	政策・制度面、組織・財政面、技術面、社会・文化・環境面、総合的自立発展性等において、援助が終了しても当該事業で発現した効果が持続しているか（あるいは、持続の見込みはあるか）を問う視点。

2-3 日本・ケニア双方の合同評価チームメンバー構成

<JICA 側評価調査メンバー>

日本側評価調査メンバーに関しては、「1-2-1 調査団の構成」を参照のこと。

<ケニア側評価調査メンバー>

氏名	所属
Mr. Joseph Komu	農業・畜産・水産省（Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries : MOALF）農業局中央計画&モニタリング課・農業担当主任官
Ms. Beatrice Kataka	公共サービス・青年・ジェンダー省（Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs : MPSY&GA）ジェンダー担当局・ジェンダー担当主任官

2-4 調査の制約・限界

本終了時評価では、可能な限り客観的かつ包括的な情報・データの入手に努めたが、限られた時間内での調査と分析のため、以下に示すような制約があった。

- (1) 本件プロジェクトに C/P としてアサインされている MOALF 職員全員に個別並びにグループインタビューを実施したが、時間の制約があった。

- (2) 調査期間中に連携パートナー・プロジェクトとの対象サイトを3カ所〔ブシア、ニエリ、キリニヤガ〕訪問した。プロジェクトのアレンジにより、日程や訪問先を調整いただき、活動に参加した多くの最終受益者（農家グループ）の中から、女性、男性、青年など、バランスを取り、できるだけ多くの情報を得るよう努めたものの、直接インタビューを行うことができたのは、ごく一部の「グループ」（一部、インタビュー後半には個別インタビューも実施）であり、受益者へのインタビューには限りがあった。
- (3) 受益者のうち、農家との面談では、一部、通訳（英語－現地語）を通してのコミュニケーションを行った。かつ参加人数が多い場合には各人からの説明ないし回答は限られ、短い時間でのインタビューから得られる情報は常に限られていた。なお、できるだけ参加者全員から回答してもらうため、全員に挙手を促し、異なる意見、追加意見をもらえるよう質問の簡素化、深堀りを行った。
- (4) 対象地域の概要や特徴、さらに農家の生計ないし活動状況については、面談の際に工夫を加えるなど、できる限り定量的、客観的な分析ができるよう努力をした。残念ながら、まだエンドライン調査結果の集計中でもあり、またフォーカス・グループ・ディスカッション（Focus Group Discussions : FGDs）で面談を行った農家とは必ずしも同じ農家ではないことから、質・量的なデータが入手できないケースも多々あった。そのような場合には、関連資料や FGD メモ回答、専門家や C/P からの追加情報、面談者の証言を終了時評価団が可能な限り、客観的な視点から検証し、定性的な情報として調査結果に含めた。
- (5) 今回、合同評価調査報告書英文（Joint Evaluation Report）の「提言」の1つとして残せるよう、PDM の修正の提案を行った。事後評価を実施する際に参考となるよう、とりわけ、上位目標の記載をはじめ、指標について、可能な限り、具体的かつ、調査が容易なものを調査団から示したものの、残念ながら最終合意が得られず、記載は最低限にとどまった。なお、今回の調査団からの提案に基づき、プロジェクトチームによって PDM の改訂版が準備され、最終 PSC 会合に提出のうえ、承認を得ることは同報告書に明記されている。

第3章 プロジェクトの実績

3-1 投入実績

3-1-1 日本側

(1) 専門家派遣

本プロジェクトには次の各分野（4分野）の累計5名が派遣されている。

- ① 総括／農業普及におけるジェンダー主流化
- ② 農業普及／モニタリング・評価
- ③ 業務調整／研修管理（累計2名）
- ④ 情報教育・コミュニケーション（Information, Education and Communication：IEC）

なお、本プロジェクトでは①と②がシャトル型短期専門家、④が単発の短期派遣専門家で、③は長期専門家派遣である。

(2) 機材供与

本プロジェクトでは、業務用四駆車両2台をはじめ、プロジェクト事務所にパソコン、プリンター等の事務用品やパソコン、デジタルカメラなどを購入し、総額は約980万ケニア・シリングである。付属資料3. 協議議事録 ANNEX 6-3を参照。

(3) 現地業務費

現地業務費負担は、一般業務費、調査出張費として、これまで合計で約3,500万ケニア・シリングを支出した（表3-1参照）。

表3-1 日本側予算によるローカルコスト負担額推移

（単位：千 Ksh）

年度	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	総額
支出額	3,254	8,897	19,246	31,397

出典：PEGRES

(4) 本邦並びに第三国研修

本プロジェクトでは、これまで8名が本邦研修に参加している。さらに、タンザニアでの技術交換研修や、南アフリカ共和国での3日間のジェンダー研修を含め、第三国研修も実施されている（付属資料3のANNEX 8-3を参照）。

3-1-2 ケニア側

(1) プロジェクト要員

ケニア政府は、本プロジェクト専任の職員（C/P）として、プロジェクトディレクター、プロジェクトマネジャーに加えて、ナショナル・プロジェクト・コーディネーター、研修担当（ジェンダー）、モニタリング・評価担当等で、累計11名が配置されている（なお、プロジェクト期間中、人事異動による交代あり）。

(2) 施設・設備の提供

ケニア政府は首都ナイロビ市内の MOALF (Kilimo House)の 4 階の一角にプロジェクト・オフィスを専門家執務のため提供するとともに、電気、水道、電話等の費用を負担している。

(3) ローカルコスト

MOALF は表 3-2 のとおり、毎年、C/P 予算の申請を行い、プロジェクト活動費用の一部を配賦している。これまで合計で約 1,400 万ケニア・シリングを計上した。

表 3-2 ケニア政府予算によるローカルコスト負担額推移

(単位：Ksh)

年度	配布計画	支出額
2014/2015	3,000,000	1,351,326
2015/2016	8,000,000	8,015,000
2016/2017	8,000,000	5,242,756
総供与額	19,000,000	14,609,082

出典： PEGRES

3-2 活動及び成果の達成状況

プロジェクトの活動はほぼ活動計画表に沿って実施されており、その活動結果や実績は「プロジェクト実績」並びに「プロジェクト活動進捗表」としてまとめられている（付属資料 3 の ANNEX 8 並びに ANNEX 9 を参照）。

PDM Version 2 で示された指標に基づき評価された、本プロジェクトの 4 つの成果の達成状況は以下のとおりである。

成果 1 プロジェクトの管理・実施体制が確立される。	指標：
	1-1) プロジェクト調整委員会 (Project Steering Committee : PSC) 及びプロジェクト管理委員会 (Project Management Committee : PMC) 会合が少なくとも年 2 回開催される。
	PSC 会合及び PMC 会合ともに、これまで 3 回開催された。PMC 並びに PSC の最終会合はプロジェクト終了前にそれぞれ開催予定されている。よって、本活動は継続中である。
	1-2) 2015 年 2 月までに前期連携プロジェクトとして 2 案件のパートナーシップが結ばれる。
	ジェンダー主流化実施に向けて、世銀「東アフリカ農業生産性向上プロジェクト (Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Project : EAAPP) ¹ プロジェクトとの間で覚書 (Memorandum of Understanding : MOU) が締結された。また JICA「稲作を中心とした市場志向農業振興プロジェクト (Rice-based and Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion Project : RiceMAPP) プロジェクトとの間でも、ジェンダー主流化に向けての連携活動が合意された。よって、本指標

¹ EAAPP とは、酪農事業 (ニエリ郡マティラ西県) とキャッサバ事業 (ブシア郡テソ南県) を対象に連携活動を実施することで、2014 年 10 月に合意し、その後 MOU を締結。

	は既に達成済み。
	1-3) 2016年8月までに中央並びにカウンティレベルでの小規模農家農業プロジェクトとの間の協力関係とネットワークが、少なくとも15案件、結ばれる。
	合計16案件、協力関係とネットワークが結ばれており、本指標は既に達成済み。
(成果の達成状況) 成果1は達成されている。	

小規模農家農業プロジェクト16件のリストは以下のとおり(2015年1月にプロジェクトのジェンダー会合が開催され、参加並びに関係協力を構築)

(1) Initial Partner& Verification Partner Project : 5

1. RiceMAPP
2. EAAPP
3. FAO-ASTF
4. Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP)
5. Plantwise

(2) Other Smallholder Agricultural Projects : 11

1. Standards and Market Access Programme (SMAP)
2. Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Programme (SDCP)
3. Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Project (DRLSP)
4. National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access project (NAAIAP)
5. Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Project (UPAP)
6. Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme (KCEP)
7. Sustainable Land Management (SLM)
8. SHEP PLUS
9. Kenya Agricultural Value Chain Enterprises (KAVES) /USAID
10. Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project (KAPP)
11. Kenya Rural Development Programme (KRDP)

成果2: ジェンダー主流化パッケージ(GMP)が開発される。	指標:
	2-1) 2016年8月までに前期連携プロジェクトの協力のもとに、GMPにかかる実施ガイドライン及び参考マニュアルが開発される。
	GMPガイドライン及び参考マニュアルが既に開発されており、本指標は既に達成済み。
	2-2) 2017年8月までに、GMPにかかる実施ガイドライン及び参考マニュアルが検証の上、最終化される。
	参考マニュアルとともにGMPのドラフトは作成され、2016年9月の「GMP普及ワークショップ」で発表されている。
	現行、GMPドラフト、参考マニュアル並びにガイドライン(TOTマニュアル)の改訂・修正が進行中である。GMPは、2017年6月に開催予定の検

	証ワークショップにて、これまでの知見、教訓を反映し、最終化予定である。
(成果の達成状況)	成果 2 はほぼ達成されている。

成果 3 : 小規模農家支援事業によってジェンダー主流化パッケージが適切に活用される際に必要な支援を行うための MOALF 及びカウンティ政府の指導能力・技能及び知識が向上する。	指標 : 3-1) 対象サブ・カウンティの職員のうち少なくとも 60%が、2017 年 8 月までにジェンダー主流化にかかる能力強化研修を受ける
	研修参加者のうち、「78.4%」(37 人中 29 人) が、ジェンダーのコンセプトや農業におけるジェンダー主流化アプローチを理解した。さらに、農家グループに対するジェンダー研修を実施するうえでの知識や技能も向上していることから、同指標は既に達成している。
	3-2) TOT のうち、少なくとも 80%の受講生が 2017 年 8 月までに連携パートナー・プロジェクトによってドラフト GMP の中から 1 つ以上のコンポーネントを活用する。
	TOT 参加者のうち、「82.5%」(57 人中 47 人) は、前期連携パートナー・プロジェクトの対象サイトにて、ドラフト GMP の中から複数のコンポーネントを利活用している。事実、「ニエリのマティラ東」や「ブシアのテソ北」においては、TOT 参加者が研修講師となり、近隣サブ・カウンティにおいて農家研修を自主的に実施している。
(成果の達成状況)	成果 3 は既に達成されている。

成果 4 : ジェンダー主流化パッケージが、連携パートナー以外の小規模農家支援事業、カウンティ政府及び農業研修校に導入される。	指標 : 4-1) 少なくとも 15 件の小規模農家支援事業と 3 つのカウンティ政府が、2017 年 7 月までに GMP の実行戦略の策定に参画する。
	19 件の小規模農家支援事業 (3 件の連携パートナー・プロジェクトと 16 件のパートナー以外のプロジェクト) 及び 3 つのカウンティ政府が、2016 年 12 月と 2017 年 1 月のワークショップに参加し、それぞれのプロジェクトに GMP コンポーネントを内包することが討議された。その後、参加したプロジェクトの中にはドラフト GMP の活動を行い、ドラフト GMP で明記された「農家向けのジェンダー研修」が実施されている。 また、2017 年 6 月に開催予定の GMP 実証ワークショップにて、小規模農家支援事業及びカウンティ政府と GMP の実施戦略について更なる討議が行われる予定。 したがって、指標 4-1 は既に達成されている。
	4-2) 農業研修校 (Agricultural Training Centre : ATC) 2 校、牧畜研修センター (Pastoralist Training Centre : PTC) 1 校、水産研修センター (Fisheries Training Centre : FTC) 1 校、さらにケニア農業学校 (Kenya School of Agriculture : KSA) において、2017 年 8 月までに研修カリキュラムに GMP が内包されるように働きかける。
	ニエリ、ブシア、ムエア、イシオロ、マチャコ、ナンディ (Nyeri, Busia, Mwea, Isiolo, Machakos, Nandi) の ATC はじめ、イシオロの PTC、さらに KSA は、ドラフト GMP の波及ワークショップやコンサルテーション会合など、本プロジェクトのさまざまな活動に参加した。したがって、6 校の ATC、1 校の PTC、KSA において、研修カリキュラムに GMP を内包する働きかけ

	<p>は実施されている。 したがって、指標 4-2 は既に達成されている。</p> <p>GMP 最終化後には、GMP 実施にかかるマスター講師育成の TOT を予定しており、同 TOT には KSA はじめ研修校からの参加を想定。同 TOT と並行し、研修校開催のコースに GMP 内包の可能性について研修関係者と更なる討議の予定。</p>
<p>(成果の達成状況) 指標 4-1 と指標 4-2 は達成されているものの、成果 4 を達成するためには、小規模農家支援事業、カウンティ政府及び農業研修校に GMP が導入される必要がある。GMP が小規模農家支援事業、カウンティ政府及び農業研修所に GMP が導入されるかどうかは未定のため、成果 4 は部分的に達成されている。</p>	

3-3 プロジェクト目標の達成状況

本プロジェクト目標は「農業・畜産・水産省 (MOALF) 及びカウンティ政府のジェンダー視点に立った農業普及サービスを実施する能力が向上する」である。

指標に基づき、終了時評価時における本プロジェクト目標の達成状況は以下のとおりである。

<p>指標 1) プロジェクト終了までに GMP が MOALF 省内で採用される。</p>	<p>2016年8月の全体ワークショップでドラフトGMPが発表されて以降、GMP 利活用につき、討議や協議が複数回プロジェクトと本省、更にはプロジェクトと小規模農家支援事業との間で行われた。</p> <p>GMP 実証ワークショップが 2017 年 6 月に予定され、その際、関係者によって GMP 利活用の更なる議論が行われる予定である。</p> <p>したがって、指標 1 は達成される見込みである。</p>
<p>指標 2) プロジェクト終了までにGMP実施にかかる戦略が、連携パートナー・プロジェクト3案件、及びカウンティ3政府で策定される。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・連携パートナー・プロジェクトの 4 案件 [世銀支援の EAAPP 並びにその後継案件の Eastern and Central Africa Agriculture Transformation Project (ECAATP)、JICA 支援の RiceMAPP の後継案件、世銀支援の牧畜民生計支援プロジェクト (Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project : RPLRP)] では、事業計画や活動のなかに GMP のコンポーネントが含まれている。現在、事業計画段階にある RiceMAPP の後継案件では、PDM の欄外にジェンダー主流化が必要である旨が記載されている。また、世銀支援の ECAATP 案件では、ケニアでのプロジェクト実施の際には GMP を積極的に活用するとしている。世銀支援の RPLRP でも同案件の残り期間中、GMP を活用する計画を既に確約している (RPLRP は 5 年間の案件で、2019 年まで実施)。 ・終了時評価調査において、カウンティ 3 政府 (ブシア、ニエリ、ムエア/キリニャガ) は、GMP 活用をコミットしている。3 政府とも、次期カウンティ・統合開発計画 (County Integrated Development Plan : CIDP) で、農家に対するジェンダー主流化アプローチをもって農家研修を積極的に行う用意があると表明している。例えばブシア・カウンティの場合、カウンティ農業事務局長 (County Director of Agriculture : CDA) は、GMP を活用し、積極的に農家研修を実施したいと表明している。ニエリ・カウンティの場合、カウンティ農業事務所は、TOT 参加職員を同カウンティ農業分野のジェンダー・フォーカルポイントとして任命する用意があると表明している。またキリニャガ・カウンティの場合、カウンティ農業事務局はコメ地区での成功を模倣して、コーヒーや茶地区においても GMP を実施する準備が

	<p>あるとしている。なお、カウンティ各政府による GMP 実施にかかる戦略は、2017 年 6 月開催の GMP 実証ワークショップにて討議されることとなっている。</p> <p>連携パートナー・プロジェクト 4 案件は、既に GMP のコンポーネントを導入しており、カウンティ 3 政府については GMP のコンポーネント導入をコミットメントしているため、指標 2 は、終了時評価時点では達成されていないものの、達成される可能性が高い。</p>
<p>指標 3) プロジェクト終了までに 前期連携 2 案件で 対象の農家グループのうち、少なくとも 15%のジェンダー関係が改善される。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 意思決定方法について顕著な変化があるとのエンドライン調査結果が出ており、家族のより多くのメンバーが意思決定の過程に参加するようになった。とりわけ、エンドライン調査で、対象作物からの収入をどう使うかを配偶者と相談するとの回答者数が、ベースライン調査時と比べ、15%も増加している。 対象 3 サイトとも今も女性が再生産活動の主な担い手にとどまっている。再生産活動のほとんどは家族間での対話すらなく、日課として、女性によって行われている。再生産活動の主な担い手は女性であるとはいえ、プロジェクト対象地域中、テソ南やキリニャガでは、ベースライン調査時と比べ、他の家族メンバーによるサポートがあるとの結果も出ている。他の家族メンバーからのサポートがまったくなく、女性単独で再生産活動を行っているとの結果は、テソ南やキリニャガでは、10%も減少している。 <p>エンドライン調査で、対象作物からの収入をどう使うかを配偶者と相談するとの回答者数が、ベースライン調査時と比べ、15%も増加しているため、指標 3 に関しては達成されている²。</p>
<p>指標 4) プロジェクト終了までに 前期連携 2 案件で 対象の農家グループのうち、少なくとも 10%の生産活動への参加が促進される。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 対象作物栽培等、生産活動の労働配分は、ベースライン調査時と比べ、家族間でより公平に行ってきたとの結果が出ている。生産活動の労働貢献度合いとして、全体の「39～47%」がある特定のジェンダーグループにより行われているとの結果がベースライン調査時に出たのに対し、エンドライン調査では、「31～44%」に減少している（ニエリやブシアの場合は成人女性、キリニャガの場合は成人男性）。主な担い手は同じとはいえ、ニエリの若年層を除いて、今まで生産活動に参加していなかった家族からの労働貢献（参加）度合いは増加してきている。 対象作物栽培等、市場販売については、ブシアとキリニャガのサイトでは、以前より、夫と妻とが共同で決定しているようになったとの結果が出ている。とりわけ、これまでは一方的に決定していた多くの夫が意識や態度を改めて、妻と共同で決定するようになってきている。ニエリの場合、青年男性や女性が牛乳の販売にかかる意思決定に参加するようになってきている。 <p>以上から指標 4 は達成されている。</p>
<p>指標 5) プロジェクト終了までに 前期連携 2 案件で</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 連携プロジェクトが直接行った研修のみでの結果と比較し、導入された技術への適用度は、3 サイトとも、増加しており、本プロジェクトでのジェンダー研修への参加の結果、技術移転は、ベースラインと比べて 14～21% 高い結果が出ている。

2 指標 3 に関する調査は、ベースラインとエンドラインの双方とも世帯ベースで調査を実施した。

<p>対象の農家グループのうち、少なくとも 10%の者が、連携プロジェクトで導入された技術へのアクセスや適用が増加する。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ ベースラインとエンドライン調査のデータを比較すると、ブシヤにおいては、すべてのジェンダーグループで、導入された技術への適用（世銀支援の EAAPP 案件が導入した改良技術群 Technology, Innovations and Management Practices (TIMP)：技術・イノベーション・運営実践）が増加している。 ・ 以上から指標 5 は達成されている。 <p>なお、キリニャガの場合は、導入された技術への適用〔節水稻作技術 (Water Saving Rice Culture : WSRC)〕は女性のみ増加しているが、その理由はこれまで男性が行ってきた生産活動関連の技術を女性も適用したからといえる。一方、ニエリの場合、病害虫管理や通常の管理方法（駆虫や動物の角取り等）などの導入技術が、農家ではなく、サービスプロバイダーに適用されており、農家女性や青年への技術適用と相殺されてしまっている。</p>
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3-4 上位目標の達成見込み

本プロジェクトの上位目標は、「ジェンダー視点に立った農業普及サービスによって小規模農業・牧畜・漁業に従事する男女世帯の生計が向上する」であった。

女性は開発途上国の農業に重要な貢献をしているにもかかわらず、彼女たちが生産に要する資源と機会を手に入れる手段は男性よりも少ない。そのため、女性が男性と同じように生産に要する資源と機会を手に入れることができれば、女性の農業生産性は 20~30%増加するといわれている (FAO 2012)³。

本プロジェクトも FAO の仮定に基づき、ジェンダー主流化を農民へ促進する実施機関の能力が向上し、女性が男性と同じように生産に要する資源と機会を手に入れることができれば、女性の農業生産性が向上するという仮定に基づいてプロジェクトを実施した。

しかしながら、女性の農業生産性の向上には時間がかかり、干ばつなどの天候不順があれば、たとえ女性の農業生産性が向上したとしても生産量は減少してしまう。

したがって、終了時評価においては、「MOALF 省内で採用された GMP がプロジェクト終了後もケニア側によって継続的に使用され、ジェンダー視点に立った小規模農家向けの農業普及が実施されることが重要である」ことを指摘し、第 7 章「7-1」に記載されているとおり、「事後評価に向けて、現在の PDM の上位目標の達成に向けた道筋がより明らかになるよう、次回のプロジェクト調整委員会 (Project Steering Committee : PSC) において新たな指標を検討することを提言した。

なお、上位目標の指標に関する現時点での状況は以下に示すとおり。

3 国際連合食糧農業機関 (FAO)、2012、『世界農業書食料白書 2010-11 報告』
<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i2050o.pdf> (2017 年 8 月 3 日)

<p>指標 1) GMP を導入した小規模農家支援事業のうち、少なくとも 10% の対象農家の、対象作物の生産性が上がる。</p>	<p>2016 年の栽培期において、ケニア全土に襲った干ばつによって、対象作物の生産量は 3 サイトとも減少した。また現時点では、生産変化とプロジェクトの介入との相関関係を明らかにするのは困難と言わざるを得ない。</p>
<p>指標 2) GMP を導入した小規模農家支援事業のうち、少なくとも 10% の対象農家の、対象作物からの収入が向上する。</p>	<p>ベンチマーク指標とエンドライン調査のデータを比較すると多少変化はみられるものの、現時点では、プロジェクトの介入結果によって引き起こされた顕著な変化と断定するのは困難と言わざるを得ない。</p>
<p>指標 3) GMP を導入した小規模農家支援事業のうち、少なくとも 10% の対象農家の、家屋の資産が増える。</p>	<p>パイロット・サイトのすべてで、家屋資産の増加傾向がみられ、またマティラ西やテソ南では家屋資機材が増加傾向にある。例えば、終了時評価調査において、プロジェクトの研修受講後、浅井戸、給水タンク、改良かまど (“Jiko”⁴ストーブ) といった家屋資産を増やしたと、回答した対象受益者が多かった。</p>

4 燃料節約や調理時間短縮につながり、特に女性の労働時間節約（薪集めや調理時間にかかる労働）になる。

第4章 実施プロセス

4-1 プロジェクトの実施プロセス

本プロジェクトの実施プロセスとして、PDM 及び PO に記載されたスケジュールに沿って、いかに活動が遂行され、また適切に運営されたか、また、実施プロセスに影響を及ぼす促進あるいは阻害要因について確認を行った。なお、本プロジェクトにおける実施体制は、付属資料 3. 協議議事録 Annex 10 にも付記。

4-2 プロジェクトのモニタリングシステム

プロジェクトの運営体制は、以下のとおり、実施機関の上層部から現場レベルまで、3つの系統だったモニタリングシステムを確立している。それぞれの役割、機能は以下のとおり。

4-2-1 プロジェクト調整委員会

プロジェクト調整委員会（Project Steering Committee : PSC）は、有効かつ成功裏にプロジェクトを遂行するために設置されたプロジェクトの最高意思決定機関である。特に、政策面での決定やプロジェクトの業務活動計画や予算の承認を行う際の責任を有する。同 PSC は少なくとも年 2 回開催され、さらにケニア側と JICA 側とでほかに重大な課題、ないし事項が生じた際にも開催されると規定されていた。

PSC の開催は、当初、プロジェクト開始半年後の 2015 年 3 月頃を予定していた。しかし、MOALF 側から、2015 年 2 月に MOALF、JICA により署名された本プロジェクト実施にかかる討議議事録（Record of Discussion : R/D）に記載されている PSC 構成メンバーの変更にかかる申し入れが JICA 側になされたことにより、その開催が大幅に遅延し、2015 年 10 月までその開催は延期された。なお、MOALF 側からの PSC メンバー変更にかかる申し入れは本プロジェクトのみならず、MOALF で実施されているすべての JICA 技術協力プロジェクトを対象としたものであり、MOALF 側の強い要請により、本プロジェクトの PSC 第 1 回目は「地方分権化における小規模園芸農民組織強化・振興プロジェクト（SHEP PLUS）」との合同開催となった。

4-2-2 プロジェクト管理委員会

プロジェクト管理委員会（Project Management Committee : PMC）は PIU に技術的助言を行う役割を担う。プロジェクトの技術面、更にはプロジェクトの業務活動計画や予算、各種報告書の策定の際の助言を行うこととされ、定期的な開催が規定されていた。

PMC では、本プロジェクトが活動する 3 郡の代表、2 つの連携プロジェクト関係者、MOALF 各部門の代表等、様々な立場の関係者がメンバーとして招聘されるとともに、本プロジェクト活動の円滑な進捗を目的とした討議が交わされた。また、PIU により改訂された PDM についても協議が行われた。

なお、上記のように、PSC の開催が遅延したことを受け、第 1 回 PMC の開催も 2015 年 9 月にずれ込んだ。

4-2-3 プロジェクト実施ユニット

プロジェクト実施ユニット（Project Implementation Unit : PIU）は、プロジェクトのすべての活

動遂行に責任を有する。

4-3 プロジェクトの手法

4-3-1 プロジェクトの手法とプロセス：「ジェンダー主流化パッケージ（GMP）」の開発

本プロジェクト目標は「中央及びカウンティ政府のジェンダー視点に立った農業普及サービスを実施する能力が向上する」であった。この目標に沿って、本プロジェクトではケニアにおける小規模農家支援事業と連携し、実際にジェンダー主流化に向けた取り組みを行い、その内容や知見・教訓を「ジェンダー主流化パッケージ（Gender Mainstreaming Package：GMP）」として取りまとめている。同GMPは、小規模農家支援事業のプロジェクトサイクル（計画立案から評価まで）に応じて実施すべき、ジェンダー主流化の取り組み内容や手法がマニュアルやガイドラインの形で取りまとめられている。プロジェクトの最終成果品となる同「GMP」が示すジェンダー主流化の概要や手順は図4-1のとおり。

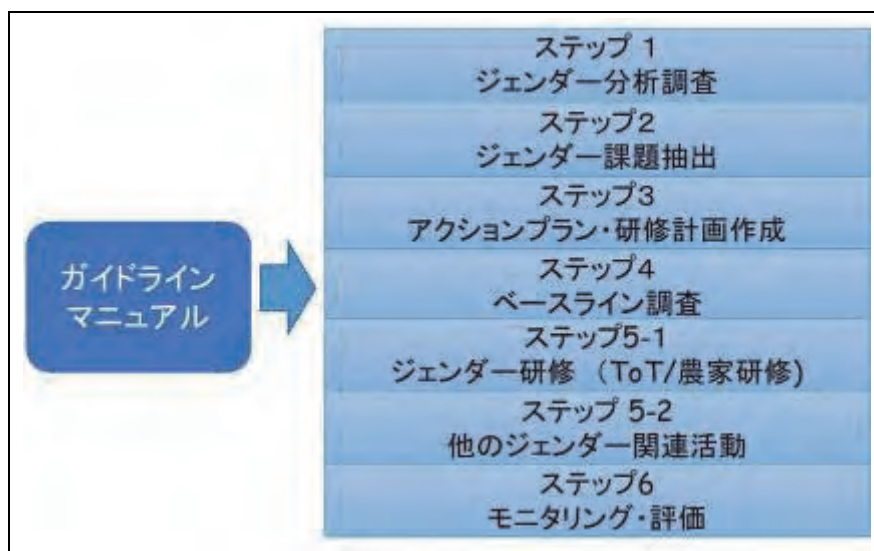


図4-1 同パッケージで示されているジェンダー主流化の概要図

GMPでは、小規模農家を対象とした開発イニシアティブの推進においてジェンダー主流化を推進することに重きを置いており、ケニアで小規模農家支援事業を担う技術職員の実務を支える資料となることを目指している。対象地域におけるジェンダー課題や格差の分析や抽出から始め、この課題や格差を解消するためのジェンダー・アクションプランの作成までを、最初のステップとし（図4-1でいえば、ステップ1～3）、プロジェクトの計画からモニタリング・評価の段階まで、一貫してジェンダー主流化を推進するよう設計されている。図4-2参照。

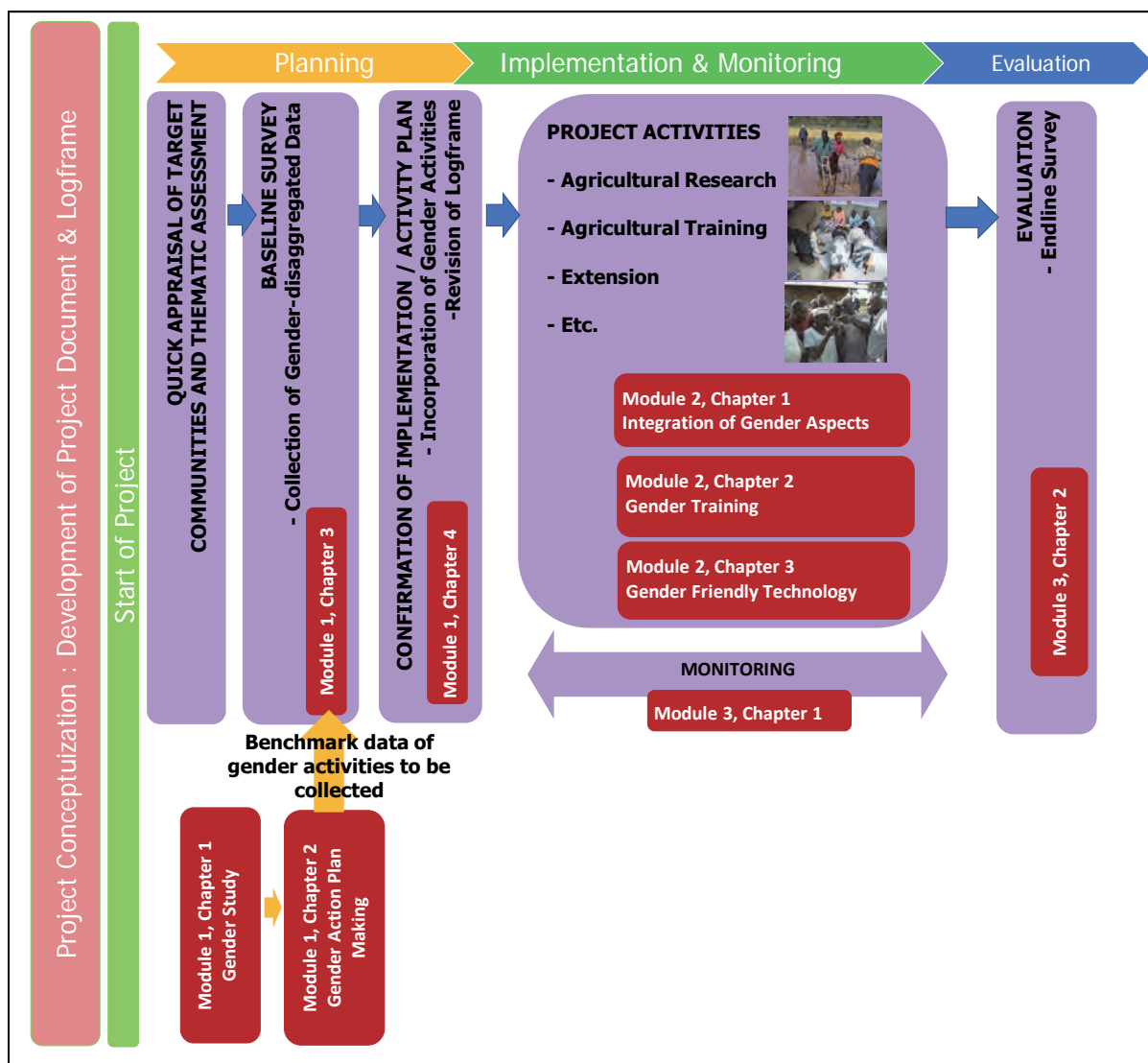


図 4-2 小規模農家支援事業向け GMP のプロセス

4-3-2 プロセスを重視したプロジェクトのアプローチ

本プロジェクトでは、すべての活動のプロセスを能力構築として捉え、カスケード方式を通じて、分析調査や実践的なトレーニングを行った。その結果、PIU メンバーはじめ、対象となったカウンティ政府の職員、連携パートナー事業の職員等のトレーナー、ファシリテーターとしての知識や技能が向上した。また、現場におけるジェンダー主流化の実践プロセスやその過程で得られた知見や教訓を GMP として取りまとめてきている。

第5章 評価結果（5項目ごとのレビュー結果）

5-1 妥当性

以下に述べるとおり、本プロジェクトとケニアの政策との整合性、受益者ニーズとの整合性、日本側の援助方針との整合性等を確認した結果、本プロジェクトの妥当性は維持されており、「極めて高い」と判断される。

5-1-1 ケニア国家政策・戦略との合致

MOALFでは、各種政策文書において、ジェンダー視点に立った政策、プログラム、プロジェクトの実施を強く打ち出し、農業におけるジェンダー間の平等、女性の社会参加促進を掲げている。ケニア政府の主な国家政策、戦略方針におけるジェンダー関係の記載は以下のとおり。

- (1) 2010年に公布された憲法では、ジェンダー間の平等と女性の人権を保障している。同憲法、第27条(2)では、ケニア人すべてが十分に、かつ等しく、すべての権利と基本的自由を享受することを規定しており、差別撤廃、個人並びに社会の尊厳の維持、社会的公正や国民すべての将来性の実現促進を謳っている。同憲法第43条、経済社会権利(1c)では、すべての国民に対し、飢えからの開放や質的にも容認できる適切な食糧の確保を謳っている。
- (2) 2008年に策定された長期国家開発政策である「ケニア・ビジョン2030」⁵では、女性の全面的で平等な社会参加を国家開発の点でも重要事項として掲げている。同ビジョンでは、労働市場や生産資源へのアクセスに関して女性のおかれている不平等な現状を指摘している。また、不適切な主導権、土地をはじめとする生産資源にかかるコントロールなど、農村での貧困に直結する課題の解決を呼び掛けている。
- (3) さらに、「ケニア・ビジョン2030」の理念を農業セクターにおいて具体化するために策定された「農業セクター開発戦略2010-2020 (Agricultural Sector Development Strategy : ASDS)」⁶では、農業セクターにおける年7%の平均成長率を達成するために取り組まなければならない課題の1つとして、ジェンダー不平等を掲げている。
- (4) またMOALFは、2010年に「ジェンダー主流化戦略書」(Gender Mainstreaming Strategy)を策定⁷し、「農業の持続的な生産性と生活の改善のために、ジェンダー視点に立った政策、プログラム、プロジェクト実施を推進することで、ジェンダー平等及び男女共同参画を促進していく」としている。さらに、2013年には「農業セクターにおけるジェンダー政策」⁸も策定し、生産性、食糧保障さらに成長と国家開発の推進並びに公平化のため、農業セクターにおけるジェンダー平等と女性のエンパワーメントを推進することを謳っている。
- (5) ジェンダー平等や女性・青年のエンパワーメントの推進と達成は、カウンティ政府の開発計画

5 「Kenya Vision 2030」で挙げられている4つの課題は、生産性、土地利用、マーケット、付加価値

6 ASDS=Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (農業セクター開発戦略)

7 2011年に改訂

8 Agricultural Sector Gender Policy (March 2013, MOALF)

(2012年のカウンティ政府法に基づき策定された5カ年計画：CIDP)にも必ず明記、言及されている⁹。

「ジェンダー主流化戦略書」(Gender Mainstreaming Strategy)

同戦略で謳われている使命は次のとおり(原文のまま)：

「To enhance equity and participation of all gender groups in agriculture through engendered policies, programs and projects for sustainable productivity and improved quality of life.」

上記の使命を達成するため、以下、9つの重要課題を設定している：

1. Gender gaps in Human Resource Management and Development
2. Unsuitable Working environment
3. Inadequate Gender Responsiveness in Research, Extension and Marketing linkages in Agriculture
4. Inadequate Information, Education and Communication on Gender Issues
5. Inadequate Gender Responsiveness in Programming
6. Inadequate Consideration of Gender Perspectives in Policy and Legislative Framework
7. Low Access to and Control over Agricultural Production Resources and Processes by Women and Youth
8. Weak Collaboration and Networking Mechanisms on Gender Mainstreaming
9. Mandate of Gender Office Not Aligned to its Placement

5-1-2 受益者¹⁰のニーズとの整合性

(1) 実施機関(カウンターパート機関)

まず、実施機関であるMOALFは、省独自のジェンダー主流化戦略を策定し、またジェンダーを担当する部署(ユニット)や省内のジェンダー職員(フォーカルポイント)の配置など体制を整えつつある。

本プロジェクトの「受益者」、特に中央並びにカウンティ政府の職員(農業普及担当)は、ジェンダー主流化を推進するにあたっての実践能力の更なる強化が必要であり、ジェンダー課題の理解のみならず、ジェンダー視点に立ったプロジェクトの計画作成やその実践能力が必要とされていた。

なお、中央並びにカウンティ政府の職員からは、本件実施以前には、「ジェンダー」は理論であり、実際の活動につながるものでは必ずしもなかったが、本件での活動、特にジェンダー分析調査後の実践研修(TOT)等への参加により、具体的な活動へとつなげることができるようになったと回答している。

9 ジェンダーの明記はあるものの、その記載はカウンティによってさまざま、かつ肝心の予算配分ははじめ事業年次計画となると、かなり限定的である。青年やスポーツ等への予算配分は明確に示されていることが多いが、農業普及(農家への技術研修等)、さらにジェンダー事業となると計画に明確に示されていないことが多い。一方、良い事例としては、横断的イシューとして、「貧困」「HIV/AIDS」とともに「ジェンダー」に触れ、女性を含む特別グループへの配慮の主流化に言及し、また飲酒や失業の要因等が原因のジェンダーDV(家庭内暴力)にも触れている年次計画もある(ニエリ・カウンティ政府)。

10 本プロジェクトの「受益者」は、「零細農家：稲作、牧畜、漁業。並びに関係政府職員：MOALF及び対象カウンティ政府」と幅広い。

(2) 対象となった零細農家

一般的に、農村女性や青年層（18～35歳）は各コミュニティにおいて発言権も少ないなど、弱い立場に置かれており、女性世帯主はじめ、特に「取り残された人々（marginalized people）」は非常に脆弱で、食糧確保の点でも高いリスクを負っている。本件では、こうした多様な年齢層の関心や課題について考慮し、プロジェクト活動への参画を推進し、エンパワーメントや生計の向上を図ってきた。

5-1-3 わが国の援助政策との整合性

外務省作成の「対ケニア国別援助方針（2012年4月）」に示された支援重点分野（中目標）の1つに「農業開発」が位置づけられている。同様に、JICAは『対ケニア事業展開計画（2015年4月公表）』で、開発課題「市場に対応した農業開発」を位置づけ、「小規模農民収入向上プログラム」を設定している。本プロジェクトも、そのプログラムに包括され、小農支援のためにジェンダー視点に立った普及の推進を行っている。

本プロジェクトの目的は、ジェンダー視点に立った普及を推進するのみならず、農民はじめ、牧畜民、漁民など小農の生計向上支援ともリンクさせ、農業分野におけるGMPの開発とその活用を目指していることから、日本側の政策、援助実施方針との整合性を保たれている。

5-1-4 プロジェクトのアプローチ・デザインの妥当性

本プロジェクトは、MOALF傘下の小規模農家支援事業と「連携事業」を行っているが、各ドナーの事業方針や活動計画等、本プロジェクトが直接コントロールすることができないことも多く、通常の自己完結型（自分たちの活動はすべて自分たちでコントロール）のプロジェクトと比較して、活動計画を立て実施に移すうえで、協議や活動調整など、事業展開上、多大な労力・時間を要している。しかし、このアプローチによって多様なプロジェクト（地域や作物の多様性など）に対するGMPアプローチの汎用性を高めることができ、かつフィールドでの成果を検証できたことから、プロジェクトの性質上、望ましいコンセプト・アプローチであったと判断される。

5-2 有効性

本プロジェクトの有効性は、「比較的高い」と判断される。

5-2-1 プロジェクト目標達成の見込み

本プロジェクトの関与によって、以下のことが観察される。

- ① GMPのドラフトは既に作成されている。
- ② 本プロジェクトの関与により、プロジェクト関係者の認識変化（思考態度）をもたらしたと評価団は評価した。
- ③ TOTによって、小規模農家支援事業にかかわっている中央並びにカウンティ政府の職員はノウハウや意欲を高め、ジェンダー視点に立ったやり方で業務を遂行できるようになった。
- ④ さらに、MOALFは、関連する農業案件はじめ、関連職員、中央並びにカウンティ政府の関係者に対して、GMPのドラフトの普及・波及を推進中である。

要約すると、事業の適切な運営並びに調整（成果1）が行われ、「ジェンダー主流化パッケージ：GMP」が開発（成果2）され、GMP実施につき連携ドナー事業の対象ケニア職員の技能・知識が

向上した（成果3）。なお、成果4はGMP研修講師育成のTOTやGMPの検証ワークショップといった、残された活動を完了することで、達成が期待できる。

上記のとおり、プロジェクトの4つの成果の達成により、プロジェクト目標である、「ジェンダー視点に立った農業普及の推進を行ううえでの能力構築」が著しく向上しつつあると判断される。

とりわけ、本プロジェクト目標である「関係者の能力強化」については、同プロジェクト目標の達成指標の1つであるGMPの農業省内での認知や採用、さらに連携ドナープロジェクトでのGMP活用など、指標を達成していることが確認できた。また、プロジェクトの4つの成果はお互い密接に関連しており、シナジー効果を生み出しているといえる。

5-2-2 本プロジェクト実施にかかる促進要因

終了時評価時に行った個人及びグループインタビューや質問票回答の結果などから、本プロジェクトの効果発現に貢献した要因（目標達成の促進要因）は以下のようなものである。

(1) ジェンダー主流化に対する関係者の認識と強固なコミットメント

ジェンダー平等はケニアの憲法上のアジェンダの1つでもあり、すべての政府機関並びに開発パートナーや国家事業では、ジェンダー主流化に注意を払ってきている。そうしたこともあり、中央及びカウンティ政府の関係者はジェンダー主流化の推進の必要性を理解し、本プロジェクトの活動に参加し、積極的に支援する強い意志を有していた。インタビューの際にも、関係者がプロジェクトのジェンダー主流化のアプローチに喜んで応じており、連携活動実施にも非常に協力的であった。

(2) GMPのツールの有効性

プロジェクト実施の過程で、さまざまな活動が行われ、プロジェクトの成果品は有効に活用されている。とりわけ、GMPのコンポーネントのうち、「ジェンダー分析調査」や、「ジェンダー研修（TOT並びに農家研修）」は実践的かつ有益であった（表5-1を参照）。

表 5-1 プロジェクトの核となる活動、有効なツールやその機能について

プロジェクトの核となる活動	意味合いと機能
ジェンダー分析調査 (Gender Analysis Study)	<p>「ジェンダー分析調査」は、ジェンダー格差の現状に関する情報収集のみならず、格差解消に向けて必要な取り組みや解決方法を協議し、明らかにすることを目的として実施されたものである。同調査に参加した小規模農家支援事業関係者が、ジェンダー主流化を一層、理解促進し、その推進能力を向上するうえで有効であった。</p>
TOT (Training of Trainers)	<p>「TOT」は、普及サービスを担うカウンティやサブ・カウンティの職員が、農家をはじめ、関係者に対してジェンダー研修を行う際に必要な実践的な知識や技能を身につけさせることを目的として実施される。</p> <p>同研修の実施に際しては、教授メモや事例研究も付記した一連のマニュアルも整えられていたことから、受講生が理解しやすく機能的で充実したものであった。</p>
農家研修 (ジェンダー理解)	<p>「農家研修」によって、現存するジェンダー格差や性別役割分担の現状が、農業生産や収益に負の影響を与えていることを受講農家は理解できるようになった。同農家研修中、特に「家計管理」や「アクション・プラン作成」がもっとも役に立ったと受講農家からの評価が高かった。</p> <p>「家計管理」セッションは、各家庭の収入や支出につき、オープンかつ透明性をもって協議がなされた。また、家計全体に対する男女双方の貢献につき、家族間の優先的支出項目に認識を促す機会でもあった。</p> <p>「アクション・プラン作成」は、参加者が自ら改善案を計画するものである。アクション・プランを作成することで、関係者のジェンダー主流化活動にかかる啓発にもつながり、具体的な行動を起こすきっかけとなった。</p>

以上のとおり、本プロジェクトの実施過程において、さまざまな効果が発現しているが、農家及び普及員がそれらを実感したことが、プロジェクトの対象サイトにおける農業普及事業へのジェンダー主流化の推進に貢献したものであったと評価できる。

5-2-3 問題点及び問題を惹起した要因 (阻害要因)

プロジェクト目標の達成を阻害する顕著な要因は特段見当たらない。

なお、プロジェクト前半、ケニア側の補正予算が承認されなかったため、C/P 予算が確保できず、連携パートナー・プロジェクトのサイトにおける現地活動が実施できず、宿泊・日当等の手当てを巡って¹¹、C/P がフィールドに行くのを拒むなど、活動の展開を妨げる要因は一部あった。

5-3 効率性

本プロジェクトの効率性は、「比較的高い」と判断される。

本プロジェクトに対する日本側、ケニア側の投入はおおむね適正であった。MOALF は本プロジェクト活動にかかる適切な規模の予算を支出している。しかし、プロジェクト期間の制約のため、GMP

¹¹ 2014 年 12 月にケニア政府職員に対する「日当・宿泊費」の見直しが行われた。それまでは、C/P の出張に際しては、JICA 側が JICA 規定に基づき、日当・宿泊費を支給していたが、見直しに伴い政府規定と JICA 規定に大幅な差異が生じることとなり、C/P が JICA 規定に基づく日当・宿泊費による出張を拒否する事態にまで発展した。

の波及や拡張は制約があった。なお、プロジェクト初年度は、日本とケニアとの予算年度の相違もあり、ケニア政府予算を確保するのは容易ではなく、プロジェクトの活動の一部の遅滞を生じたが¹²、その後は計画通りに執行された。

本プロジェクトの投入は、量及び質的にも適正であった。すべての投入は円滑なプロジェクト実施に向けて十分に活用され、投入量に見合う成果を有していると思われる。

本プロジェクト活動の達成状況や、進捗・結果は、付属資料3のANNEX 8及び9として、取りまとめられている。

5-4 インパクト

本プロジェクトのインパクトは、以下の理由や観察のとおり、「ポジティブ」と判断される。

5-4-1 上位目標への貢献

終了時評価調査時には、上位目標の達成につながると思われる「変化」の兆候が表れつつある。

現行で設定されている指標からは上位目標達成への貢献度合いを正確に把握できてはいないものの、女性の家庭菜園や青年の「ボダボダ（バイクタクシー）」といった新規ビジネスの創出、給水タンクの購入や生計向上に資する改良かまど“Jiko”の導入、将来のリスク軽減のためのグループ貯金等、対象農家の生計向上につながると思われる新しい試みが始まっている。

以上の新しい試みは、その成果が発現するまでに時間がかかるため、現時点での上位目標の貢献度合いを測ることはできないが、本プロジェクトでは事業の関与の結果を検証する目的で、エンドライン調査対象とした受益者グループと対象ではないグループ（「コントロール・グループ」と称す）双方から集められたデータをもとに、現在、本プロジェクトの効果を分析・取りまとめ中である。したがって、事後評価時には上位目標達成への貢献度合いを測ることができる可能性がある。

5-4-2 正の開発効果（波及効果）

プロジェクトでまとめられた評価シート（「本プロジェクト関与により得られたインパクト」：付属資料3のANNEX 13）はじめ、プロジェクト作成資料（例として、エンドライン調査データ）、終了時評価調査中に実施された質問票結果、さらにオフィスあるいは現場インタビューや現場視察の結果、下記のとおり、さまざまな正の変化が現場で生じていることが調査団によって確認された。

(1) 家庭内労働への変化・影響

生産及び再生産活動ともに青年メンバーの参画が拡大（ニエリ／マティラ西）するとともに、これまで女性メンバー中心で行われていたキャッサバ生産に男性メンバー（ブシア／テソ南）も関与するようになってきているなどの変容が生じている。その結果、女性の生産及び再生産活動における労働負荷の軽減（例：水汲み、薪集め、時間を要す調理、圃場での除草など）が見受けられる。

12 先方政府予算の確保ができなかったことに起因したプロジェクトの活動の遅れ、具体的にはベースライン調査実施時期の大幅な遅れがあった。C/Pの説明によれば、プロジェクト開始時期がケニア側会計年度開始後であり、初年度については当初予算が計上されていなかったため、補正予算の申請を行ったものの、補正予算の承認プロセスに時間を要し、最終的には配賦されなかったという経緯あり。

(2) 意思決定への変化・影響

FGDに参加した多くが、(付属資料3のANNEX 13)、プロジェクト関与後、特にジェンダー研修や家計管理の演習の影響により、家庭内の意思決定により多くの家族メンバーが参画し始めていると答えている。

例えば、図5-1で示されたとおり、エンドライン調査では、農家の男性、女性メンバー共に、圃場利用に関する意思決定に変化を生じているとの回答が増えている。ベースライン調査時と比べ、土地利用を一方的に決めていた男性の割合は62.7%から42.9%と約20%減少しているが、これは各農家やコミュニティレベルで男性メンバーの思考や行動がプロジェクト関与によって変化をもたらしたと評価できる。

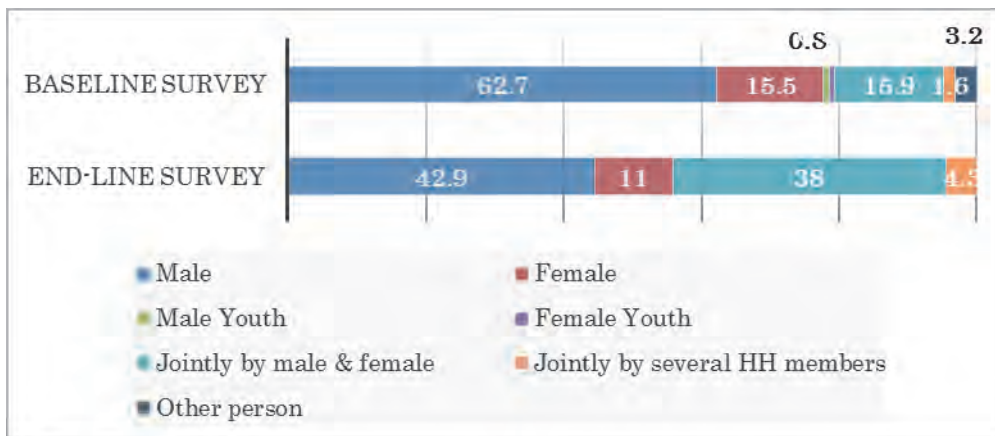


図5-1 ジェンダーグループによる土地コントロール(%)

(3) 異なるジェンダーグループ間の資源や便益へのアクセスやコントロールへの変化・影響

「IFPRI ベースラインレポート」¹³によると、ケニア女性のエンパワーメントを制約している要因の1つは、生産資源へのアクセスやコントロール、意思決定への制限である。

一方、本プロジェクトの関与によって、資源や便益の利用に関し、家族間の信頼が強まり、資源や便益を家族間で公平に分配するなどの変化がみれることから、本プロジェクトは女性や青年のエンパワーメントにも貢献があったと評価できる。

金銭的資源に関していえば、生産活動から得られた収入の分配に関して、プロジェクト実施による研修の効果が表われている。ベースライン調査時では、配偶者と銀行口座を共有しているとの回答が全体の16%のみであったが、エンドライン調査では10%増加(26%が銀行口座共有)しており、お互いに財務の透明性を確保する夫婦が増えていることがうかがえる(図5-2参照)。

13 IFPRI(International Food Policy Research Institute)と USAID 共同のレポート (“Measuring Progress toward Empowerment: Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI): Baseline Report”: p.18-19, 2014)

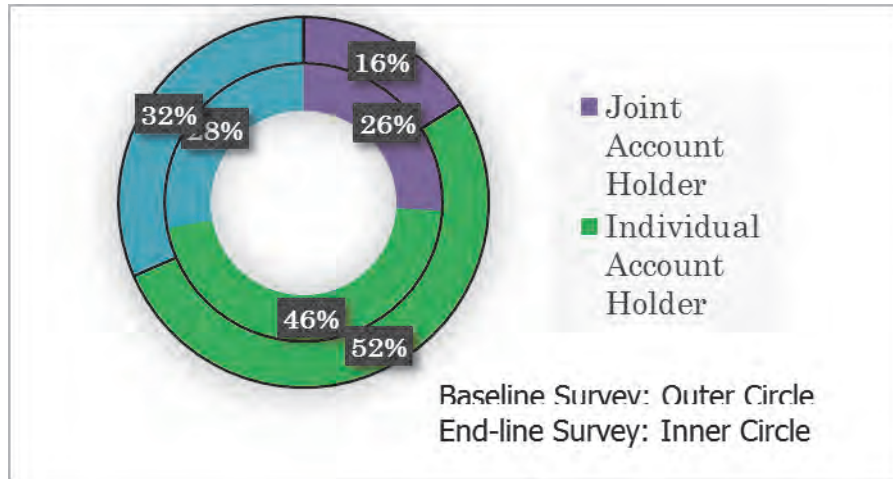


図 5 - 2 家計の銀行口座の種類

受講農家の多くは、男女双方、更には家族全員参加で各戸の収入や支出を共同で管理することへの重要性への気づきを促した「家計管理」演習を高く評価している。

ベースライン調査とエンドライン調査の結果を比較したところ、家計の金銭記録簿をつけていると回答した人の役割は 20%増加しており、多くの人が「家計管理」演習の内容を実践していることがわかる (図 5 - 3)。

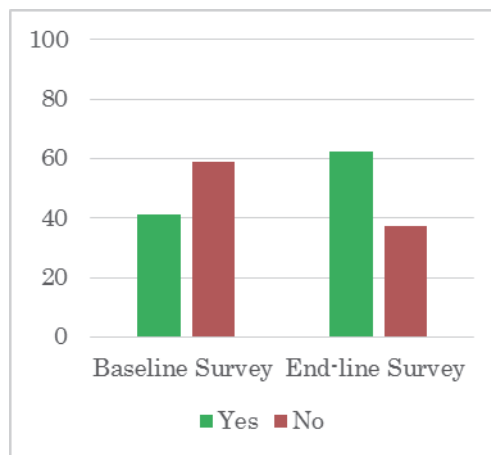


図 5 - 3 家計の金銭記録簿をつけている割合 (%)

(4) コミュニティレベルでの女性の代表への変化・影響

FGD によると、グループ運営に関し、さまざまなジェンダーグループにおいて、メンバーたちの積極的な参加や協力がみられると答えており、特にプロジェクトの研修参加後には、女性や青年の能力が認められてリーダーになるケースが増えている。事実、終了時評価の時点で、女性や青年のなかには、公的な会合 (“baraza” と称す) にも積極的に参加し、意見を述べるなどの事例も見受けられた。

(5) その他、本プロジェクト関与による変化・影響

下記のとおり、関連職員や農家にさまざまな正の変化が現場で生じていることが終了時評価

中に行った現地調査によって確認された。

1) ジェンダー主流化に向けた意欲やアクションの拡大

対象カウンティの普及員が農家研修を自力で他のサイトでも実施している。例えば、ニエリの場合、プロジェクト対象外地区でも、専門家やC/Pの支援を受けずに、研修を受講した区農業普及官（WAEO）が自発的に農家研修を計画、実施している。更には、カウンティ政府主導で、普及員が「タナ上流自然資源管理事業（非連携パートナー事業）」に対してもプロジェクト同様の農家研修を仲介している。

また、老若男女を含む多くの農家がプロジェクト研修で得た技術や知識を他の非対象農家にも共有をはじめており、なかには共有のため非公式な会合を開催するケースもある。

2) 家計収入、生計向上、児童の就学アクセス向上、家庭内やグループレベルでのリスク軽減

農家研修中にグループメンバーによって作成されたジェンダー・アクションプランをもとに、女性や青年達は、例えば女性の家庭菜園、青年の「ボダボダ（バイクタクシー）」といった新規ビジネスをはじめ、収入増加の機会を新たに得ていることも散見された。

また、給水タンクの購入や、生計向上に資する改良かまど“Jiko”の導入を行ったとする農家も多くある。また、農家の中には、子女を高等教育に通わせるようになったとの事例もある。更には、研修を受講したニエリの農家グループ（“self-help group”）では、メンバーへの健康管理への出費や将来のリスク軽減のために、グループメンバーから少額の金を集めてグループ貯金とするなどの新しい試みも始まっている。

一方、負のインパクトと看做されるものは、終了時評価時点では観察されていない。

5-5 持続性

本プロジェクトの持続性は、以下の面から、「中程度」と判断される。

5-5-1 政策面

ケニア政府は、引き続き、農業の持続的な生産性と生活の改善のために、農業におけるジェンダー間の平等、女性の社会参加促進に高い優先順位を挙げており、またMOALFが策定した「農業セクター開発戦略（ASDS）」や「ジェンダー主流化戦略書」では、農業セクターにおいて取り組まなければならない課題の一つとして、ジェンダー不平等を掲げている。

5-5-2 組織面

MOALFは、ジェンダー平等を本質的価値と位置づけ、省内でジェンダーを担当する部署（ユニット）やジェンダー職員（フォーカルポイント）の配置を含め、ジェンダー主流化の推進を行っている。さらに、同省が管轄する零細農家向け農業事業のほとんどの公文書に、ジェンダーの視点に立った取り組みについて明記している。以上のことから、ジェンダー視点に立った普及サービスの推進が同省で継続される期待は大きい。

5-5-3 技術面

GMPの実施においては、小規模農家支援事業の関係者が重要な役割を果たすことが期待される。一方、カウンティ政府（農業）の多くが、まだジェンダー担当職員（フォーカルポイント）を配置できていないため、カウンティレベルでは、GMPに基づくジェンダー主流化を効果的に進められ

るかどうかは未知数である。ただし、カウンティレベルでも、**GMP** は他の開発パートナーによって利活用される可能性は高い。

5-5-4 予算面

農業において、すべてのジェンダーグループの平等化と参画を促進することが国家政策として掲げられていることから、中央レベルでの国家予算の計上と配分の加速化が今後も期待される。一方、地方（カウンティ）への権限委譲から、現行では農家への普及サービスを提供する責務はカウンティ政府が担っているものの、カウンティレベルで **GMP** の有効活用し、十分な予算を計上するのはいまだ困難である。

第6章 結 論

本プロジェクト実施の結果、期待された成果がほぼ生み出されつつある。本プロジェクトの妥当性、有効性の点では高い結果が得られており、また効率性も概して適正である。さらに、本プロジェクト実施により、小規模農家支援事業においてジェンダー主流化を促進するための、関係者の能力も強化されてきている。

さらに生産及び再生産活動におけるジェンダー格差の解消に向けた男性及び女性農家の意識や行動の変容にも顕著な変化がみられる。また、プロジェクトの関与による農家の生計向上に関する兆候や成果も発現しつつある。

本プロジェクトは現在、現場でのジェンダー主流化に向けた活動から得られた知見や教訓を活かして、GMPの最終化に向けた取り組みを加速化させているところである。ケニアでの零細農家向け農業支援事業の実施サイクルに応じて、実践的にジェンダー主流化が図れるよう内容が整理されており、中央並びにカウンティレベルの職員にとって実践的で有用なツールとなることが期待される。

まだGMPの実証や最終化といった活動が残されてはいるものの、今後、残されたプロジェクト期間内で計画された活動を完了するにあたって特段の大きな障害はないものと本評価調査団は判断し、プロジェクト目標は成功裏に達成されるものと結論する。よって、本プロジェクトはR/D記載の期間をもって当初の予定通り終了するものとする。

第7章 提言と教訓

7-1 提言

終了時評価団は、プロジェクトに対し、以下の提言を行った。

7-1-1 プロジェクト期間内に向けた提言

- ① GMP の活用促進に向けて、ジェンダー主流化の取り組みによる効果を定量・定性両面で可視化させるとともに、政策担当者向けのリーフレットの作成
- ② GMP の MOALF の公式文書化に向けた努力
- ③ 事後評価に向けて、現在の PDM の上位目標の達成に向けた道筋がより明らかになるよう、次の PSC において新たな指標を検討

7-1-2 プロジェクト期間終了後に向けた提言

MOALF 内、あるいは同国政府機関における GMP の普及戦略を策定する。

例：ケニア農業学校（KSA）等を含む同省内の研修機関における正式採用、バリューチェーンの生産面以外のサイクルで活用可能とするための取り組み、ジェンダー担当省（Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs）を巻き込んだケニア内における他セクターにおけるジェンダー主流化アプローチの推進、MOALF における GMP 活用拡大に向けた予算化等。

7-2 教訓

本プロジェクトにおいては、ジェンダー主流化推進に向けて JICA 及び他の開発パートナーが事業を実施する際に参考になる方法が採用された。主に以下の2点である。

- ① PEGRES は他の連携プロジェクトと組んで実施するユニークなプロジェクト設計を採用した。この方法により、農業技術の普及にかかる資源や労力の投入は省きつつも、ジェンダー主流化に向けた行政能力の向上が効率的に支援された。また、結果的にケニア国内における多面的なジェンダー主流化の普及につながった。しかし、本案件と他の連携案件とはそれぞれのプロジェクト期間や時期、さらに目的が相違しているため、連携は容易ではない。類似案件において同様の方法を選択する場合には、事前の調整を専門家のみに依存するのではなく、JICA 在外事務所と本部が協力して支援をする必要がある。
- ② 農家自身の気づきのプロセスを重視するとともに、身の丈にあった改善方法を考えさせていくといった、参加型の手法を用いたジェンダー研修が農家レベルにおける実質的な男女の役割分担の見直しや意識変容に結び付いた。また、この変化を確認し、研修の有用性を理解した研修担当者の能力強化にも有益であった。

なお、ケニア側 C/P と日本人専門家の関係は、PEGRES が連携するカウンティ等におけるフィールドでの普及・研修活動が中心であり、日当宿泊交通費が多く必要となる案件であったがゆえに、この経費の負担にかかる調整等を発端に非常に難しいものであったことが確認された。今回の評価調査で確認されたもっとも顕著なプロジェクト目標達成の阻害要因が実はこの件であった。小規模農家向けの普及・研修活動に関する類似案件を実施する際に、予算措置や支出基準にかかる事前の慎重な調整を先方実施機関と行う必要がある。

付 属 資 料

1. 調査日程
2. 主要面談者
3. 協議議事録及び ANNEX
4. 評価グリッド
5. 質問票、質問項目

1. 調査日程

	日		時間	松本団員	久保田団員	桑垣団員	宮崎総括
	4月30日	日		東京-ナイロビ			
1	5月1日	月	10:00	PEGRES専門家との打ち合わせ			
2	5月2日	火	09:00 - 10:00	プロジェクト・ダイレクター表敬 (Ms. Charity Mariene)			
			10:30-11:30	前プロジェクト・ダイレクター表敬 (Mr. Philip Makheti)			
			12:00-13:00	PEGRESメンバーとの打ち合わせ			
			14:00	JICAケニア事務所との打ち合わせ			
			15:30	ケニア側評価団への終了時評価の説明			
3	5月3日	水	09:00-10:00	APCUとの面談			
			11:00-12:00	FAO-ASTFとの面談			
			午後	PEGRES メンバーへの個人インタビュー			
4	5月4日	木	9:30	RiceMAPPプロジェクトマネージャーとの面談			
			11:00	ケニア側評価団との打ち合わせ			
			15:40 - 16:30	ブシアへ移動			
			19:00	ブシア着			
5	5月5日	金	08:30-09:00	ブシアカウンティ表敬			
			09:00-10:00	ブシアカウンティ農業ダイレクターとの面談			
			10:00-10:45	テソ南サブ・カウンティへ移動			
			10:45-11:45	テソ南サブ・カウンティオフィサーとの面談			
			11:45-13:00	テソ南サブ・カウンティ普及員との面談			
			14:00-16:30	農民グループ訪問(3グループ)			
6	5月6日	土	10:50-11:40	ブシアからナイロビへ移動			
			午後	評価レポート作成			
7	5月7日	日		評価レポート作成		東京発	
8	5月8日	月	午前	10:00 EAAPP 表敬	東京-ナイロビ チーフアドバイザー、評価 分析団員との打ち合わせ	ナイロビ着 チーフアドバイザー、評価 分析団員との打ち合わせ	
			午後	PEGRES専門家面談、評価 レポート作成			
9	5月9日	火	09:00-10:00	RPLRP訪問			
			11:00	Dr. Irungu 表敬(Director, Crop Resources, Agribusiness and Market Development)			
			午後	PEGRESメンバー面談			
10	5月10日	水	10:00-13:00	ニエリへ移動			
			14:00-15:00	マティラ西サブ・カウンティ・オフィサーとの面談			
			15:00-16:00	農民グループ訪問(マティラ西サブ・カウンティ)			
			09:00-09:45	Kenya School of Agricultureとの打ち合わせ			
			09:45-10:00	ニエリカウンティへ移動			

	日		時間	松本団員	久保田団員	桑垣団員	宮崎総括
11	5月11日		10:00-11:00	ニエリ・カウンティ畜産部長との面談			
			11:00-11:30	マティラ西へ移動			
			11:30-13:00	マティラ西普及員との面談			
			14:00-16:30	農民グループ訪問(2グループ)			
			16:30-17:30	キリニヤガへ移動			
12	5月12日	金	08:30-09:00	キリニヤガ農業・畜産・水産局表敬			
			09:00-10:00	キリニヤガ農業部長との面談			
			10:00-10:30	ムエア東へ移動			
			10:30-11:30	ムエア東・西のサブ・カウンティ農業オフィサーとの面談			
			11:30-13:00	ムエア東・西のサブ・カウンティ農業普及員との面談			
			14:00-16:30	農民グループ訪問(2グループ)			
			16:30-19:00	ナイロビへ移動			
13	5月13日	土		団内打ち合わせ			
14	5月14日	日		評価レポート作成			東京-ナイロビ 評価団員との打ち合わせ
15	5月15日	月	11:00	合同評価団打ち合わせ		10:30 プロジェクト・ダイレクター表敬 11:00 合同評価団打ち合わせ	
			午後	評価レポート作成		日本人専門家面談	
16	5月16日	火		評価レポート作成		プロジェクトサイト訪問	
17	5月17日	水	午前	9:30 PEGRESメンバーとの打ち合わせ			
			午後	評価レポート最終化			
18	5月18日	木	10:00	PSC(Proejct Steering Committee)会合			
			午後	15:00 ミニッツ署名 17:00 JICAケニア事務所報告			
19	5月19日	金	10:00	大使館報告			
			午後	ナイロビ発	運営指導調査団員(IEC)との打ち合わせ		ナイロビ発
20	5月20日	土		東京着	報告書作成		東京着
21	5月21日	日			ナイロビ発-メキシコへ移動		

2. 主要面談者

1. ケニア側

(1) 農業・畜産・水産省 (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries: MOALF)

Dr. Jongson Irungu	Director of Crop, MOALF
Ms. Philomena Chege	Head of Unit, Agriculture Project Coordination Unit (APCU), MOALF

(2) 「ジェンダー視点に立った農業普及促進プロジェクト(PEGRES)」カウンターパート

Ms. Charity Mariene	Project Director
Ms. Mary Ambala	Project Manager
Mr. Philip Makheti	Former Project Director
Ms. Beatrice Mwaura	National Project Coordinator
Ms. Mary Kitheka	Gender Training Officer
Mr. Frankline Mwiti	Monitoring and Evaluation / Data Analyst
Mr. Paul J. Musyoka	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

(3) 連携パートナー案件

Ms. Betty Nyandat	National Project Coordinator, FAO-ASTF Project
Eng. David Njogu	Ex-Project Manager, 前 JICA RiceMAPP Project
Dr. Joseph Kamau	Deputy National Project Coordinator, EAAPP Project
Dr. Jedidah M. Maina	Researcher, Gender Focal Point, EAAPP Project
Mr. Boniface Mutua	M&E, EAAPP Project
Ms. Elizabeth Mutisya	Social Safeguards Officer, RPLRP Project

(4) ブシア・カウンティ事務所 (Busia County Agriculture Office)

Mr. Samson Khochina	County Director Agriculture, Busia County
Mr. Hudson Mugeudi	Deputy CDA (Agribusiness), Busia County

(5) テソ南サブ・カウンティ事務所 (Teso South Sub-county Office)

Mr. Vitalis Rono	Sub County Agricultural Officer (SCAO), Teso South, Busia County
Mr. Eluid Etyang	Deputy SCAO, Teso South, Busia County

(6) ニエリ・カウンティ事務所 (Nyeri County Agriculture Office)

Mr. Robert Thlio Mwangi	County Executive Secretary (CES), Nyeri County Head Quarters Agriculture
Ms. Ruth W. Muwangi	County Director of Livestock Production, Nyeri County Head Quarters Agriculture
Mr. Daniel K. Warungu	Sub County Livestock Production Officer (SCLPO), Mathira West, Nyeri County
Mr. John Maundu Nditangu	Sub-County Agriculture Officer (SCAO), Mathira West, Nyeri County

(7) マティラ西サブ・カウンティ事務所 (Mathira West Sub-county Office)

Mr. James Mwaniki	Extension Staff, Mathira West (Agriculture)
Mr. John G. Karuri	Extension Staff, Mathira West (Livestock)

Mr. Frangus G. Wambugu Extension Staff, Mathira West (Veterinary)
Ms. Charity Gachara Extension Staff, Mathira West (Agriculture)

(8) Kenya School of Agriculture (KSA)

Mr. Josphat Gathiru Muhunyu Principal of KSA, County Head Quarters Agriculture
Ms. Margaret W. Karuku Trainer of KSA, County Head Quarters Agriculture

(9) キリニャガ・カウンティ事務所 (Kirinyaga County Agriculture Office)

Mr. P. Ngundo Warui County Executive Secretary (CES), Kirinyaga County Head Quarters Agriculture
Mr. Charles Waweru Acting Director Agriculture (Acting CDA), Kirinyaga County Head Quarters Agriculture
Mr. Benson M. Mukungo Deputy County Director Agriculture, Kirinyaga County Head Quarters Agriculture

(10) ムエア東サブ・カウンティ事務所 (Mwea East Sub-county Office)

Mr. Patrick Gichuru SCAO of Mwea East, Mwea East Sub-county
Mr. Henry N. Kimathi SCAO of Mwea West, Mwea West Sub-county

(11) ムエア東、ムエア西サブ・カウンティの普及員

Mr. John Muroki Rukunga Extension Staff, Mwea West, Kirinyaga County
Ms. Prischilla Mwangi Extension Staff, Mwea West, Kirinyaga County
Mr. Iburahim Extension Staff, Mwea West, Kirinyaga County
Mr. Lawrence Magond Extension Staff, Mwea East, Kirinyaga County
Mr. Obadiah Mwangi Extension Staff, Mwea East, Kirinyaga County
Mr. John Kinyanjui Extension Staff, Mwea East, Kirinyaga County
Ms. Josephine Njuki Extension Staff, Mwea East, Kirinyaga County
Mr. John Njagi Extension Staff, Mwea East, Kirinyaga County
Ms. Mary Wainaina Extension Staff, Mwea East, Kirinyaga County

2. 日本側

(1) JICA ケニア事務所

佐野 景子 氏 所 長
丹原 一広 氏 次 長
糸山 大志 氏 所 員

(2) 在ケニア日本国大使館

高島 唯 氏 二等書記官

(3) 「ジェンダー視点に立った農業普及促進プロジェクト (PEGRES)」 専門家

原田 陽子 氏 チーフアドバイザー業務／農業普及におけるジェンダー主流化
板垣 啓子 氏 農業普及／モニタリング及び評価
菊地 壽晴 氏 業務調整・研修管理

3. 協議議事録及び ANNEX

**MINUTES OF MEETINGS
BETWEEN
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
AND
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES
ON
THE PROJECT ON ENHANCING GENDER RESPONSIVE EXTENSION SERVICES IN
KENYA**

The Japanese Terminal Evaluation Mission (hereinafter referred to as "the Mission" , organized by The Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") headed by Ms Katsura Miyazaki, visited the republic of Kenya from April 30th to May 19th , 2017 to conduct the Joint Terminal Evaluation for "the Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension service in Kenya" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

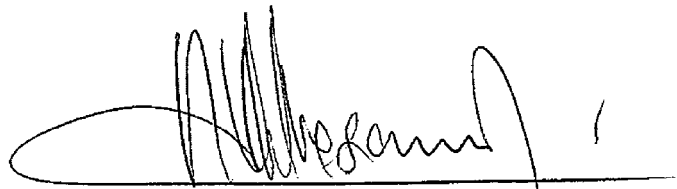
For this purpose Kenyan Terminal Evaluation Team headed by Mr. Joseph Komu and the JICA team formed the Joint Terminal Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"). The Team made an assessment on the achievements and performances of the Project through field visits and interviews, and had a series of discussions and exchange of views among the Team members.

As a result of joint evaluation, the Joint Terminal Evaluation Report was prepared and presented at the Project Steering Committee held in Nairobi on 18 May 2017. As a result of the discussions, both sides agreed upon the matters referred to in the Attached Document.

Nairobi, Republic of Kenya
18 May 2017

宮崎 佳

Ms. Katsura Miyazaki
Head
Japanese Terminal Evaluation Mission and
Senior Director, Office for Gender Equality
and Poverty Reduction, Infrastructure and
Peacebuilding Department, JICA



Dr. Richard Lesiyampe, PhD, CBS
Principal Secretary
State Department of Agriculture,
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and
Fisheries

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Joint Terminal Evaluation Report
for
the Government of Kenya/ Japanese Technical
Cooperation for
the “Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive
Extension Services in Kenya” (PEGRES)

Nairobi, Republic of Kenya

May 2017

The Joint Terminal Evaluation Team

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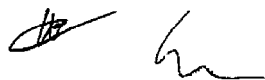
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ANNEXES

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List of Abbreviations

APCU	Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit
ASTF	African Solidarity Trust Fund
ASDS	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre
CDA	County Director of Agriculture
CDLP	County Director of Livestock Production
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
C/P	Counterpart
DPs	Development Partners
EAAPP	Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Project
ECAATP	Eastern and Central Africa Agriculture Transformation Project
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAO-ASTF	Promoting Aquaculture Diversification to Reduce Poverty, Fight Malnutrition and Enhance Youth Employment Opportunities in Eastern Africa
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FTC	Fisheries Training Centre
FY	Female Youth
GM	Gender Mainstreaming
GMP	Gender Mainstreaming Package
GOJ	Government of Japan
GOK	Government of Kenya
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
JFY	Japanese Fiscal Year
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KSA	Kenya School of Agriculture
Ksh	Kenyan Shilling
LR	Long Rain
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M/M	Minutes of Meeting
MOALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding



MPSY&GA	Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs
MY	Male Youth
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OJT	On the Job Training
PEGRES	Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya
PDM	Project Design Matrix
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMC	Project Management Committee
PO	Plan of Operation
PS	Principal Secretary
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTC	Pastoralist Training Centre
R/D	Record of Discussion
RiceMAPP	Rice-based and Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion Project
RIPP	Rice Promotion Program
RPLRP	Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project
SCAO	Sub County Agricultural Officer
SCLPO	Sub County Livestock Production Officer
SDA	State Department of Agriculture
SHEP	Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project
SHEP UP	Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project
SR	Short Rain
TIMPs	Technology, Innovations and Management Practices
TOT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAO	Ward Agricultural Extension Officer
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WB	World Bank
WSRC	Water Saving Rice Culture

CHAPTER 1. Outline of the Project

1.1 Background of the Project

The Ministry of Agriculture, with technical cooperation from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), had implemented Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP) during the period of 2006-2009 in order to improve production and productivity of smallholder horticulture farmers. SHEP introduced gender mainstreaming approach in the course of its project implementation, and has shown that the empowerment of both women and men in agriculture has a significant influence on effective gender-equal-farm management, agricultural profitability and livelihood improvement.

By acknowledging the achievement of SHEP gender mainstreaming approach, the Government of Kenya (GOK) through the Ministry of Agriculture requested the Government of Japan (GOJ) to support the Ministry to strengthen its institutional capacity to integrate gender in its agriculture extension services to increase agriculture profitability and livelihood improvement of the smallholder female and male farmers in Kenya.

The proposal for a new technical cooperation project named “Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya” (PEGRES) (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) was approved by the GOJ, and the Detailed Planning Survey team was dispatched to discuss the design of the Project and to work out the plan for the cooperation scheme of JICA.

The Project started in 2014, for the duration of 3 years. The Project aims at enhancing the institutional capacity of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (MOALF) to provide gender responsive extension services for smallholder farmers in the country.

The current organization chart of the MOALF is attached as Annex 1.

1.2 Summary of the Project

The Project started on 1 September 2014 and is planned to be completed on 31 August 2017. According to the Project Design Matrix ver.2 (PDM 2, refer to Annex 3), the summary of the Project is as follows:

Overall goals

Gender responsive agricultural extension services contribute to improvement of livelihood for smallholder female and male farmers, pastoralists and fisher folks.

Project Purpose

Institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF) and Counties to promote gender responsive agricultural extension services is enhanced.



Outputs

1. Project management and coordination is operationalized.
2. The “Gender Mainstreaming Package” is developed.
3. Advisory skills, techniques and knowledge of MOALF and target counties to implement the “Gender Mainstreaming Package” in partner smallholder agricultural projects, is improved.
4. The “Gender Mainstreaming Package” is introduced into other smallholder agricultural projects, Counties and agricultural training centres.

Beneficiaries

Smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and fisher folks in counties, officers of MOALF at both National and county levels, and other stakeholders involved in smallholder agricultural projects



CHAPTER 2. Evaluation of the Project

2.1. Objectives

The objectives of the Evaluation are as follows:

- (1) To review the achievement and implementation process of the Project according to the Project Design Matrix (hereinafter referred to as the “PDM”);
- (2) To evaluate the Project according to the five evaluation criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability);
- (3) To discuss the plan and issues for the remaining Project period from both Kenyan and Japanese sides;
- (4) To draw lessons learned from the Project by identifying the promoting and impeding factors of achievements of the Project; and
- (5) To present the evaluation result in a form of a joint evaluation report.

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Evaluation Method

The Kenyan and Japanese Evaluation Teams jointly evaluated the Project using the five evaluation criteria. The activities included in the Evaluation are report analysis, field surveys, a series of discussions, questionnaires and interviews with relevant officials, the Project staff, the target beneficiaries and relevant institutions.

2.2.2. Members of the Evaluation Team

The Kenyan Evaluation Team

Name	Title	Position in the Team
Mr. Joseph Komu	Principal Agriculture Officer, Central Planning and Project Monitoring Unit, State Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF)	Team Leader
Ms. Beatrice Kataka	Principal Gender Officer, State Department of Gender Affairs, Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs	Member

The Japanese Evaluation Team

Name	Title	Position in the Team
Ms. Katsura MIYAZAKI	Senior Director, Office for Gender Equality and Poverty Reduction, Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, JICA	Team Leader
Ms. Makiko KUBOTA	Senior Advisor (Gender and Development), JICA	Member (Gender and Development)
Mr. Ryuichi KUWAGAKI	Special Technical Advisor, Office for Gender Equality and Poverty Reduction, Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, JICA	Member (Planning Management/ Agriculture and Rural Development)

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Mr. Akira MATSUMOTO	President, A&M Consultant Co., Ltd.	Member (Evaluation & Analysis)
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2.3. Schedule of the Evaluation

The Joint Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as “the Team”) worked for 19 days from 1 May to 19 May 2017 in Kenya for carrying out the Evaluation. (See ANNEX 2)

2.4. Methodology of Evaluation

The Team reviewed related documents and information collected through questionnaires and interviews with Japanese experts, Kenyan Counterparts (C/Ps) and relevant stakeholders. The Team analyzed the Project from the viewpoints of 1) achievements of the Project, 2) implementation process, and 3) the five evaluation criteria.

2.4.1. Achievements of the Project

Achievements of the Project were measured in terms of Inputs, Outputs, Project Purpose, and Overall Goal in the light of the Objectively Verifiable Indicators of the PDM 2 and Plan of Operations (PO). (See ANNEX 3 and ANNEX 4)

2.4.2. Evaluation based on the Five Evaluation Criteria

The Project is evaluated with viewpoints of the Five Evaluation Criteria (see Table 1), which is the standard measurement used by JICA.

Table 1: Five Evaluation Criteria

1. Relevance	Relevance refers to the validity of the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal in connection with the development policy of Republic of Kenya as well as the needs of beneficiaries.
2. Effectiveness	Effectiveness refers to the extent to which the expected benefits of the Project have been achieved as planned. It also examines whether these benefits have been brought about as a result of the Project.
3. Efficiency	Efficiency refers to the productivity of the implementation process. It examines whether the inputs of the Project have been efficiently converted into Outputs.
4. Impact	Impact refers to direct and indirect, positive and negative impacts caused by the implementation of the Project, including the extent to which the Overall Goal has been attained.
5. Sustainability	Sustainability refers to the extent to which the Project can be further developed by Republic of Kenya, and the extent to which

	the benefits generated by the Project can be sustained under the national policies, technology, systems and financial state.
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Source: Translated 'the JICA Guideline for Project Evaluation (2010)' with partial editions by the Team

Before commencing the field study in Kenya, the Team collected and analyzed existing documents related to the Project. The Team then prepared an Evaluation Grid which summarized evaluation questions for the evaluation. The Grid is shown in ANNEX 5.

2.5. Utilization of the latest PDM

The original PDM Ver.1 which was attached to the agreed Record of Discussions (R/D) signed in 29th November, 2013 was revised, and the Ver.2¹ attached was officially agreed by the 1st Joint PSC meeting on 22th October 2015.

The main points of amendment on PDM Ver. 2 were 1) changes of description of Overall goal and Project purpose, 2) increase of Outputs from three to four, and 3) changes of Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI).

¹ The latest version of the Project PDM was mistakenly titled as "PDM Ver.1" upon its revision on 22th October 2015, which has been used without any correction. Therefore, it should correctly be "PDM Ver.2", which is thus referred to in this Report.



CHAPTER 3. Achievement of the Project

3.1. Inputs

(1) Inputs by the Japanese side

Both sides confirmed the Inputs by the Japanese side as shown in ANNEX 6.

- 1) Dispatch of the JICA experts: 5 Japanese experts were dispatched in total for the following 4 fields of expertise. Term and the number of expert assigned for each expertise are mentioned in the box below.

➤ Chief Advisor/Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture (Shuttle assignment) (1)
➤ Agricultural Extension/Monitoring & Evaluation(Shuttle assignment) (1)
➤ Project Coordinator / Training Management (Long-term assignment) (2)
➤ Information, Education & Communication (IEC) (1)

- 2) Provision of equipment: Total amount of equipment provided by the Japanese side was about 9.8 million Kenyan Shilling (Ksh). (the details are shown in Annex 6-3)
- 3) Operational Cost Expenditure: Total amount of cost expenditure borne by the Japanese side was shown in the Table 3-1 below (The detail of the operational cost is attached in Annex 6-4).

Table 3-1: Operational Cost (Unit: thousand Ksh)

Year	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Total
Expenditure	3,254	8,897	19,246	31,397

Source: PEGRES

- 4) C/P Trainings in Japan and third countries

The number of C/P who participated in trainings in Japan was eight (8) in total. Besides the trainings in Japan, third country trainings were also executed including technical exchange programme to Tanzania. The list of PEGRES trips to the third countries are shown in Annex 8-3.

(2) Inputs by the Kenyan side

- 1) Allocation of Counterpart (C/P) Personnel

Eleven (11) C/Ps have been allocated in total as shown in ANNEX 7.

- 2) Provision of Office Spaces and Facilities: Office space in MOALF HQ (Kilimo House), Nairobi, and basic expenses (such as electricity, water and telephone line) were provided by the Kenyan side.
- 3) Local Cost Expenditure: The Kenyan side provided part of the operational

expenses from budget allocated to the Project. The funds allocation and utilization is as shown in the Table 3-2 below.

Table 3-2: “PEGRES –GOK” funds allocation and utilization (Unit: Ksh)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2014/2015	3,000,000	1,351,326
2015/2016	8,000,000	8,015,000
2016/2017	8,000,000	5,242,756
Total amount	19,000,000	14,609,082

Source: PEGRES

3.2. Achievement of Outputs

Both sides confirmed the Project achievement of each Project Activity as shown in ANNEX 8 (“PEGRES Achievements”).

During the Project, most of the Activities have been implemented in accordance with the Project plan. The progress of the Activities is summarized as shown in ANNEX 9 (“Progress of the PEGRES Activities”).

The following are the achievements of the four (4) Outputs based on the Objectively Verifiable Indicators in the PDM 2 at the time of the Terminal Evaluation.

Output 1 has been achieved.	
Output 1. Project management and coordination is operationalized.	Indicators:
	1-1) PSC and PMC meetings are held at least twice per year. Three (3) PSC meetings and three (3) PMC meetings have so far been held. The final meetings for PMC and PSC is planned to be organized respectively before the termination of the Project, thus activities are still in progress.
	1-2) Partnerships are established with two (2) initial partner projects by February 2015.
	MOU was signed with the Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Project (EAAPP)/WB for collaboration towards gender mainstreaming. Implementation of Joint activities on gender mainstreaming were also agreed with the Rice-based and Market Oriented Agriculture Promotion Project (RiceMAPP)/JICA. Thus, this indicator has already been achieved.

	1-3) Collaboration and networks are established with at least 15 smallholder agricultural projects at national and county levels by August 2016.
	Collaboration and networks have been established with a total of 16 smallholder agricultural projects, thus this indicator has already been achieved.

Output 2 has almost been achieved.	
<u>Output 2:</u> The “Gender Mainstreaming Package” is developed	Indicators:
	2-1) Implementation guidelines and reference materials on GMP are developed with initial partner projects by August, 2016.
	Guidelines and reference materials on GMP were developed. Thus, this indicator has already been achieved.
	2-2) Implementation guidelines and reference materials on GMP are verified and finalized by August, 2017.
	Draft GMP with reference materials were prepared and presented in Draft GMP Dissemination Workshop in September 2016.
	Currently, revisions and modifications of GMP reference materials and guideline (TOT materials) are in progress. GMP will be finalized by incorporating knowledge and lessons learnt through the validation workshops scheduled in June 2017.

Output 3 has already been achieved.	
<u>Output 3:</u> Advisory skills, techniques and knowledge of MOALF and target counties to implement the “Gender Mainstreaming Package” in partner smallholder agricultural projects, is improved	Indicators:
	3-1) At least 60 % of implementing staff in target Sub-counties build capacity on gender mainstreaming by August, 2017.
	78.4% (29 out of 37) of the participating staff (who were interviewed during both baseline and end-line surveys) have enhanced their understanding on the concept of gender as well as gender mainstreaming approach in agriculture. They also enhanced their knowledge and skills to conduct gender training for farmers’ groups, thus this indicator has already been achieved.
	3-2) At least 80% of TOT participants implement more than one component of the draft “Gender Mainstreaming Package” in the initial partner projects by August, 2017.
	82.5% (47 out of 57) of total TOT participants have already implemented several components of the draft “GMP” in the pilot sites of the initial partner projects. In fact, they implemented Farmer’s trainings as trainers in their neighboring sub-counties namely Nyeri/Mathira East, Busia/ Teso North.

Output 4 has partially been achieved.	
<u>Output 4:</u> The “Gender Mainstreaming Package” is introduced into other smallholder agricultural projects, Counties and agricultural training centres.	Indicators: 4-1) At least 15 smallholder agricultural projects and three (3) counties participate in development of Implementation Strategies of GMP by July, 2017.
	*National Project Coordinators of 19 smallholder agricultural projects (3 partner projects and 16 non-partner projects) and Counties participated in the workshop in December 2016 and January 2017 to discuss about the inclusion of GMP components into their projects. Some projects have adopted the activities of the draft GMP and implemented gender training for farmers as was described in the draft GMP.
	In the GMP Validation Workshops scheduled in June 2017, further discussions will be held with smallholder agricultural projects and Counties to develop implementation strategies of GMP.
	4-2) Two (2) Agriculture Training Centres (ATC), one (1) Pastoralist Training Centre (PTC), one (1) Fisheries Training Centre (FTC) and Kenya School of Agriculture (KSA) are sensitized on inclusion of GMP into their training curricula by August, 2017. *ATCs in Nyeri, Busia, Mwea, Isiolo, Machakos and Nandi, and also PTC in Isiolo and KSA have participated in various PEGRES activities including the draft GMP dissemination workshops and consultation meetings. After the development of the final GMP, TOT for master trainers of GMP will be organized, and the participants of TOT will be selected from KSA and other training centers. Along with the TOT, further discussions will be held with relevant personnel of respective training centers on possible inclusion of GMP into their training activities.

3.3. Achievement of the Project Purpose

The Project Purpose:

Institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF) at national and county levels to promote gender responsive agricultural extension services is enhanced.

The achievement level of Indicators of the Project Purpose at the time of the Terminal Evaluation is shown below.

Considering the current levels and prospects of achievement on the defined four (4) Outputs as well as the below-described indicators, it is evaluated that the institutional

capacity of MOALF at national and county levels to promote gender responsive agricultural extension services has been enhanced.

<p>Indicator 1) “Gender Mainstreaming Package” is adopted by MOALF by the end of the project period.</p>	<p>*Discussions and consultations have been held between the Project and MOALF as well as the Project and smallholder agricultural projects on utilization of GMP since the draft GMP was developed and presented in the national workshop in August 2016.</p> <p>During the GMP validation workshops scheduled in June 2017, further discussion on the GMP utilization will be held with involvement of various stakeholders.</p>
<p>Indicator 2) Three (3) partner projects and three (3) counties develop strategies to implement GMP by the end of the project period.</p>	<p>*The partner projects (EAAPP and the succeeding project named ECAATP, succeeding project of RiceMAPP, and RPLRP) have included GMP components in their plans and activities. Introducing the GMP is currently stipulated in the PDM of the succeeding project of RiceMAPP. ECAATP in Kenya have states their willingness of GMP utilization in their project implementation. RPLRP also confirmed their plan to utilize GMP for the remaining period of the project.</p> <p>*Based on the interviews carried out, three County governments (Busia, Nyeri, Kirinyaga) showed their commitments to utilize the GMP. These County governments stated their willingness to include the plan of farmer training with the PEGRES gender mainstreaming approach for farmers in their next CIDPs. In Busia, the County Directorate of Agriculture showed their commitments to conduct farmer training by utilizing the GMP. In Nyeri, the County Directorate of Agriculture showed their commitment to designate an officer who received TOT of the Project to be a gender focal point in agriculture in the County. In Kirinyaga, the County department of agriculture expressed readiness to implement GMP in the coffee and tea zones to replicate the success being seen in the rice zone.</p> <p>The GMP implementation strategies by the respective counties will further be discussed during the GMP validation workshops to be held in June 2017.</p>
<p>Indicator 3) Gender relations in at least 15% of the target group members of initial</p>	<p>*According to the end-line survey, there have been notable changes in the patterns of decision making; more household members participate in household decision-making process. In particular, the</p>

<p>two partner projects is improved by the end of the project period.</p>	<p>number of the end-line survey respondents, who discuss with their spouses on how to spend income derived from the target commodity, has increased by more than 15% compared with the time of the baseline survey.</p> <p>*As for the reproductive activities, women remain as major doers in all three sites. Most reproductive activities are routinely carried out by women without much dialogue among household members on their daily chores. While main doers of reproductive activities are women, however, in the Project sites of Teso South and Kirinyaga, they have now been supported by other members of the household compared with the time of the baseline survey. The number of the cases in which reproductive activities is carried out by one person without help from other household members has decreased by 4% in Teso South and 10% in Kirinyaga.</p>
<p>Indicator 4) Participation in productive activities by at least 10% for all the gender groups of the target group members of initial partner projects is improved by the end of the project period.</p>	<p>*Distribution of workload in productive activities of the target commodities has become more equitable among household members compared to how they were at the time of the baseline survey. During the baseline survey, 39-47% of total labour contribution in productive activities was made by one particular gender group (i.e. female adults in Nyeri and Busia and the male adults in Kirinyaga), while the rates of those have reduced to 31-44% at End-line survey. Although the main actors remain the same, labour contribution from other gender groups has increased except for youth groups in Nyeri.</p> <p>*Decisions on marketing of the target commodities are now made more jointly with husband and wife in the Project sites of Busia and Kirinyaga. In particular, many husbands who used to make a decision unilaterally have changed their mindset and attitudes towards joint decision making with their wives. In the Project sites of Nyeri, more male youths and female youths are taking part in decision-making on milk marketing.</p>
<p>Indicator 5) Access to and adoption of technologies introduced by the initial partner projects is increased by at least 10% for all the gender groups of the target group members of initial partner projects by the</p>	<p>*Adoption of the introduced technologies by household members other than those directly trained by the Partner projects has increased in all three sites of the Project. These rates have increased by 14 to 21%, which indicates that technology transfer has been taking place among household members which are supported by the Project.</p> <p>* In comparison between baseline and end-line survey data, in Busia, all gender groups increased their adoption of introduced</p>

end of the project period.	<p>technologies (technology, innovations and management practices: TIMPs of EAAPP).</p> <p>In the case of Kirinyaga, only the women increased the adoption rate of technologies (Water Saving Rice Culture: WSRC). This may be because more women are engaged in productive activities using introduced technologies which used to be carried out by men.</p> <p>In the case of Nyeri, however, some of the introduced technologies such as pest control, routine management practice (deworming, dehorning) are mainly applied by service providers, not by members of household. Therefore, the application of such technologies may have somewhat offset the rate of technology application by female and youths.</p>
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3.4. Achievement of Overall Goal

Overall goal:

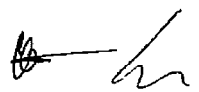
Gender responsive agricultural extension services contribute to improvement of livelihood for smallholder female and male farmers, pastoralists and fisher folks.

The current situation related to the indicators of the Over goal is summarized.

Indicator 1)	
Productivity of target commodities of the smallholder agricultural projects which introduce “Gender Mainstreaming Package” is increased among at least 10% of the target beneficiaries of the respective projects.	Due to the drought in 2016 crop season which hit most parts of Kenya, production of target commodities in the three sites was negatively affected. It is also difficult to identify causal relationship between the change in production and the intervention of the Project at this stage.
Indicator 2)	
Income from target commodities of the smallholder agricultural projects which introduce “Gender Mainstreaming Package” is increased among at least 10% of the target beneficiaries of the respective projects.	Although the comparison between benchmark and end-line survey data showed some change, it is difficult at this stage to identify any notable change that can be causally interpreted as the results of Project interventions.
Indicator 3)	
Household assets of at least 10% of the target beneficiaries of the smallholder agricultural projects, which introduce “Gender Mainstreaming Package”, is	There has been an increase in asset holding in all pilot sites and some changes in housing materials for Mathira West and Teso South. In fact, the interview survey confirmed that the target beneficiaries increased their household assets such as shallow wells, water tank,



improved.	energy saving device such as stoves (Jiko) after the gender training of the Project. However, as the impacts of the Project's interventions on production of and income from the target commodities have not yet be captured, changes in asset holding indicated in the end-line survey data may be attributed to factors other than the Project's contributions.
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CHAPTER 4. Implementation Process

4.1. Implementation Process

Implementation process of the Project was reviewed to see if the Activities have been implemented according to the schedule shown in the PO, and to see if the Project has properly been managed, as well as to identify contributing/hindering factors that have affected the implementation process.

The organization structure for the Project implementation is attached as ANNEX 10.

4.2. Project Monitoring System

The monitoring system of the Project has systematically been established by the following project management and coordinative structure; Project Steering Committee (PSC), Project Management Committee (PMC) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The main roles and function of each structure were as explained below.

4.2.1. PSC (Project Steering Committee)

To ensure effective and successful implementation of the Project, the PSC was established. The PSC was the highest decision-making organ of the Project, and has been responsible for policy direction and approval of project work plans and budgets. The PSC was held meetings at least twice a year to provide advisory support to the Project implementation, and The GOK and JICA consulted with each other on any issues that arose.

4.2.2. Project Management Committee (PMC)

The PMC was responsible for the technical matters of Project and for review of work plans, budgets and necessary reports. The PMC was held periodically.

4.2.3. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

The PIU was responsible for execution of all Project activities.

4.3. Methodology of the Project

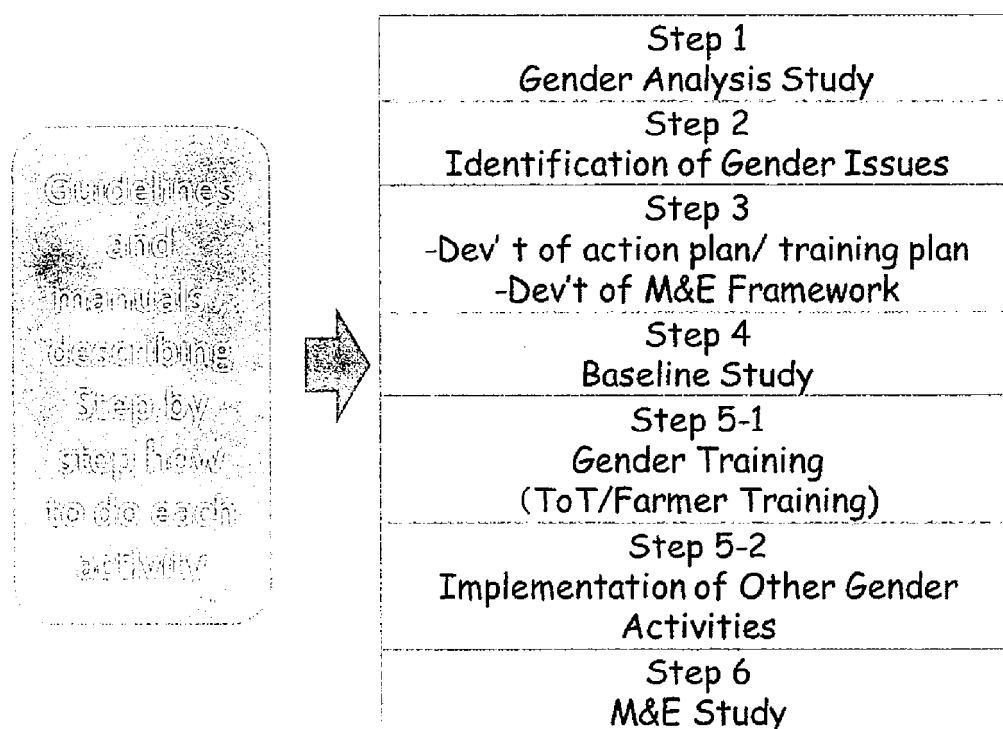
4.3.1. Methodology and process of the Project: "GMP" development

The objective of Project is to strengthen the institutional capacity of the agriculture sector at national and county levels to enhance gender responsive agricultural extension



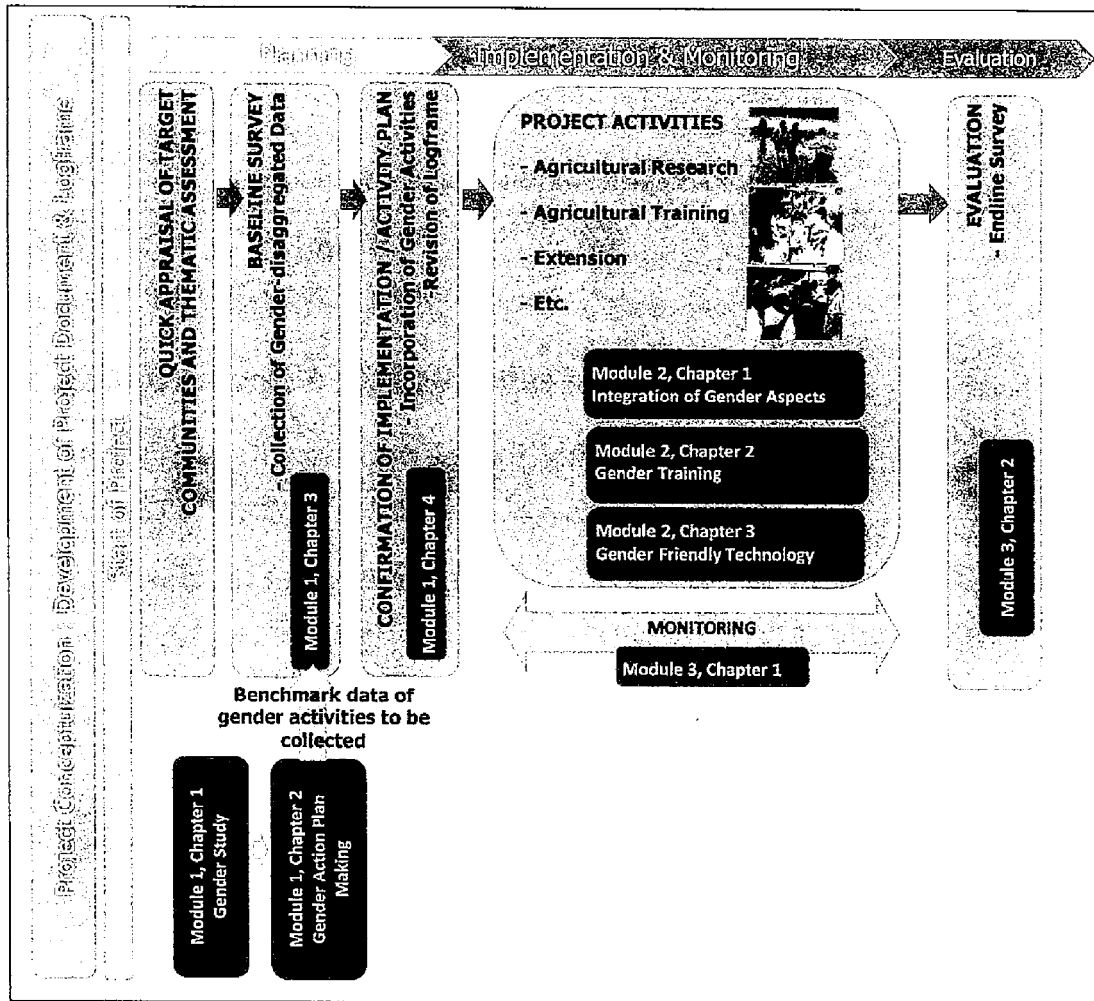
services. In light of this objective, PEGRES has developed the “GMP” which is composed of a series of manuals and guidelines which will guide the relevant technical officers to mainstream gender throughout the project cycle, from planning to evaluation, of smallholder agriculture projects in Kenya. (Refer to “Figure 4-1” below)

Figure 4-1: Steps forward to the PEGRES Project



The main feature of GMP is to enhance gender responsiveness of development initiatives targeting smallholder agricultural producers. It is expected to serve as a resource for technical officers of smallholder agriculture projects in Kenya. Starting from identification of existing gender gaps in the target community and development of gender action plan to mitigate such gaps at the preparation stage, GMP attempts to assist development practitioners to mainstream gender into their projects from project planning to monitoring/evaluation. (Refer to “Figure 4-2” below)

Figure 4-2: Process of Gender Mainstreaming in Smallholder Projects



4.3.2. Process oriented approach

The Project has intended to implement all the activities to serve as process of capacity development. Through a cascade system of analytical study and practical training, PIU members, target county officers and the partner project staff have strengthened their knowledge and skills as supervisors, trainers and/or facilitators to promote gender mainstreaming in their respective activities. Also, various insights and lessons learnt through regular monitoring and evaluation of the PEGRES activities have been incorporated in the process of finalization of the GMP.

CHAPTER 5. Evaluation of Five Evaluation Criteria

5.1. Relevance

The relevance of the Project was regarded very high when the Project was formulated, and continues to be high even at this terminal evaluation stage for the following reasons.

(1) Relevance in terms of consistency with Kenyan policies and strategies

The Project is consistent with the national policies and strategies of GOK as follows:

- 1) In 2010, Kenya adopted a Constitution that promotes gender equality and women's empowerment. Article 27 (2) of the Constitution provides for full and equal enjoyment of all rights and fundamental freedoms for all Kenyans and outlaws discrimination, preserves the dignity of individuals and communities, and promotes social justice and the realization of the potential of all human beings. Under Article 43 of the Constitution on the Economic and Social Rights (1c), every person has the right to be free from hunger and to have adequate food of acceptable quality.
- 2) The Kenya Vision 2030 adopted in 2008 stipulates that women's full and equal participation in all aspects of society is critically important for the national development. The vision indicates that women are disadvantaged in accessing labour markets and productive resources. Inadequate ownership and control over productive assets such as land by women is also a contributing factor of women's poverty in agriculture.
- 3) MOALF has integrated gender perspectives in the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) to address structural gender inequalities in the agriculture sector.
- 4) In 2010, MOALF developed the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy to enhance equity and participation of all gender groups in agriculture through engendered programmes and projects for sustainable productivity and improved quality of life. Furthermore, the Agricultural Sector Gender Policy was developed in March 2013. The goal of the Policy is to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in Kenya's agricultural sector to enhance equitable productivity, food security, growth and national development.

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5) With recognition of the importance of promotion of gender equality and empowerment of youth and women, the county governments have also integrated gender aspects in their County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), which have been formulated to guide the development of the county in fulfillment of the provision given by the County Government Act 2012.

(2) Relevance to the needs of related organizations and target groups

1) Implementation agency

MOALF has developed mechanisms for promoting gender mainstreaming including gender unit and gender focal points within the ministry, based on the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy in agriculture, livestock and fisheries. The practical capacity of MOALF at the national and also county levels for promoting gender mainstreaming needed to be improved not only to advocate gender issues, but also to take actions to address the issues by formulating gender responsive project plan and promoting its implementation.

2) Targeted farmers

In general, rural women and youth have had less voice and control in the community, and in particular, marginalized people such as female-headed households are vulnerable and are exposed to food insecurity.

The Project has taken into consideration and representation of all gender and age groups in all of its activities. It has also incorporated various concerns, issues and priorities of men, women, the elderly and youth, with the aim of empowering and capacitating them to improve their livelihood through the Gender analysis studies.

(3) ODA policies of the Government of Japan (GOJ)

“Country Assistance Policy for Kenya (April 2012)” prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of Japanese Government prioritizes the support for agriculture sector in its assistance program for Kenya. Similarly, the JICA Country Analytical Work (2015) for Kenya emphasizes the support for agriculture sector by focusing on the importance of “Increasing income on small scale farmers” which situated a cooperation program on “agricultural development in correspondence with market”. Furthermore, the ODA policy explicitly stipulates its commitment towards gender mainstreaming of its programs and projects.



Thus, relevance of the Project to the direction of the Japanese aid policy is assessed as high.

5.2. Effectiveness

The Team evaluated that the effectiveness of the Project implementation is relatively high as follows:

(1) Prospect of achievement of the Project purpose

Through the Project intervention, it has been observed as follows.

- 1) The draft GMP has been already developed.
- 2) The Evaluation Team also noted that the Project intervention has brought about a perception change (mind-set) among concerned stakeholders of the Project.
- 3) TOT Trainings provided by the Project have motivated the officers who engage in smallholder agriculture projects at the national and county level to take their duties in more gender responsive manner.
- 4) Further, MOALF has been actively engaged in dissemination of the draft GMP to relevant agriculture projects, concerned officers and stakeholders at the national and county level.

In summary, based on proper project management and coordination (Output 1), the draft “GMP” has been developed (Output 2). The skills, techniques and knowledge of relevant staff in partner smallholder agricultural projects to implement the “GMP” have been improved (Output 3). Output 4 shall be completed once the remaining activities are carried out such as TOTs on GMP for master trainers, and GMP Validation Workshops.

Successful achievement of four (4) outputs of the Project above, the institutional capacity of MOALF at national and county levels to promote gender responsive agricultural extension services has been remarkably enhanced. Furthermore, the Project outputs were closely related with each other and produced synergy effects.

(2) Contributing factors for achieving the Project Purpose

According to the individual/group interviews and results of the questionnaire survey conducted during the Evaluation, the following factors were observed to have



contributed to achievement of the Project Outputs and the Project Purpose.

1) Attention and strong commitment of the stakeholders towards gender mainstreaming

Since gender equality has been one of the constitutional agenda in Kenya, all government institutions, as well as sector programmes conducted by development partners and/or national programmes, pay high attention to gender mainstreaming in their initiatives. It has been observed that the relevant stakeholders of the Project both at national and county levels have had good understanding on the necessity of promoting gender mainstreaming, and shown their strong commitments to support to take part in the activities of the Project. During the interviews, it was noted that the stakeholders have embraced GM approach of the Project and were willing to cooperate in implementing the collaboration activities and bring synergy effects.

2) Effectiveness of the tools in the GMP

Through the process of Project operation, various activities were undertaken, and the Project documents were well utilized in an effective. In particular, some components of GMP such as Gender Analysis Study / Gender Training (both TOT and Training for Farmers) have been found as practical and useful tools. (Refer to “Table 5-1” below).

Those GMP components mentioned above covered a range of aspects including information-sharing regarding existing gender gaps, practical training which created awareness and change of mindset and so forth in the operational cycle of the Project.

The Project has fully taken into consideration the key objective of partner projects, to promote and strengthen the institutional capacity to provide gender-responsive extension services to reach the smallholders.

Table 5-1: Useful tools and operational functions of Core Project Activities

Core Project Activities	Means and Function
Gender Analysis Study	The Gender Analysis Study aims not only to collect information, but also to identify gender gaps and possible interventions in the respective areas. The Study covers a wide range of agricultural and social issues with broad perspectives. In addition, the Study contributes to build the capacity of officers who participated in the Study to deepen their understanding on gender mainstreaming.



Training of Trainers (TOT) training	The TOT training aims to equip county/sub-county officers in charge of extension services with practical knowledge and skills necessary to carry out gender training targeting farmers, stakeholders and other staff. The training was very practical and fruitful because it was easily understood by trainees through a series of manuals which were compiled including teaching notes and case studies on how to facilitate and carry out farmer trainings in practical way.
Gender Awareness training for farmers	The Farmer training was effective and benefitted the participating farmers by making them aware of existing gender gaps and its negative impacts on production & profits. Participants highly appreciated the Farmer training, especially the session of the session of “Family Budgeting,” which offered opportunities to discuss openly and transparently about household income and expenditure. Family budgeting session provided awareness on family expenditure on prioritized items by both male and female, which would contribute to the welfare of the household as a whole. “Development of action plans” in the training aims to develop mitigation measures to address existing gaps. The session was crucial as the participants planned monitoring of the implementation of their activities. This process itself also contributed to the commitment by group members. The sessions mentioned above have created awareness of the farmers on gender perspectives, and motivated them to take actions at their household level.

The Team observed that these features mentioned above have brought a range of effects through Project implementation processes, and that they have contributed to the integration and alignment of gender perspectives into the agricultural extension service in the respective target areas of the Project.

(2)Hindering factors to the achievement of the Project Purpose

There is no serious hindering factor to the achievement of the Project Purpose.

5.3. Efficiency

The efficiency of the Project is evaluated as relatively high.

The inputs from the Japanese and Kenyan sides have been appropriate. MOALF allocated a sizable budget to the Project-related activities. Due to the limited time of



the Project, the dissemination and the expansion of the GMP were restricted. In addition, there was a challenge of getting GOK budget allocation in the earlier parts of the first implementation year due to differences in the fiscal year of the two cooperating institutions. As a result, a number of project activities were delayed, but later fast tracked.

The Team evaluated that inputs of the Project were appropriate in terms of quantity and quality at most levels. All inputs allocated to the Project have been fully utilized for the smooth project implementation. The Project is efficient in terms of input supply leading to good results. The Project achievement of each activity as shown in ANNEX 8 (“PEGRES Achievements”) and the progress of activities are summarized as shown in ANNEX 9 (“Progress of the PEGRES Activities”).

5.4. Impacts

The impact of the Project is evaluated to be positive based on the following reasons and observations:

(1) Prospects of achieving the Overall Goal

Through the Evaluation study, the Team has found that there have been indications of changes that are likely to lead to the achievement of the Overall goal. It has also been noted that comparison between benchmark and end-line survey data showed some changes in the production and livelihood of farmers in the target areas, although the prospects of achievement of Overall goal as per the set indicators have not yet precisely captured at the time of this Evaluation.

The Project is currently compiling the data from end-line survey in which data is collected from both target and control group to assess the result of the project intervention. The processed data could be important for post evaluation of the Project.

(2) Positive Impact

As indicated in the Evaluation sheet named “Impact derived from the PEGRES Project intervention” (attached as Annex 13), project documents (such as End-line survey data), questionnaire, office/field interview and field observation, significant diverse impacts



are observed through the Project intervention. In particular, the Team observed that the Project brought several positive changes in the field as follows:

1) Changes in the division of labour at the household level

The results of the study shows increased participation of youth members in both productive and reproductive activities (Nyeri / Mathira West) as well as more involvement of male members of the household for cassava production (Busia / Teso South), in which female members were engaged disproportionately.

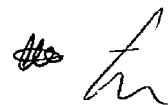
As a result, the gradual changes towards the reduction of women's reproductive and productive workload burden (e.g., water fetching, firewood collecting, time-consuming cooking, field weeding, etc.) has been observed.

2) Changes in the patterns of decision making

During the FGDs conducted (Annex 13), many participants expressed that more household members started to participate in decision-making of the household after the Project intervention in particular encouraged by Gender awareness training as well as Family budgeting exercises conducted by the Project.

For instance, as indicated in Figure 5-2 below, during the End-line survey, more respondents ensured that both male and female members of the household started to change their attitudes and behaviours for a joint decision making on how to utilize farmland compared with the time of the Baseline survey. The percentage of male who unilaterally made a decision on land utilization reduced from 62.7 % to 42.9 % by almost 20%.

It is assessed that the Project intervention in particular contributed to change the mind-set and attitudes of male members at the household and the community level.



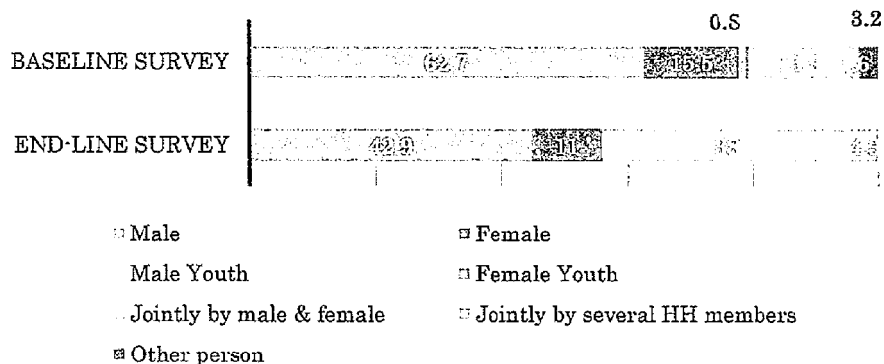


Figure 5-2: Control of Land by Gender Group (%)

3) Changes in access to and control over resources and benefits among different gender groups

Through the PEGRES intervention, there has been more trust among household members in utilization of resources and benefits, as well as more equitable sharing of resources and benefits among household members.

According to the baseline IFPRI report², one of the key issues and challenges which constraint women’s empowerment in Kenya is a lack of access and control over productive resources as well as the lack of decision making.

In this sense, the Project intervention seems very much contributed to the empowerment of women and youth.

In the case of concerns on financial resource, the Project training promoted sharing of income derived from productive activities. At the time of the Baseline survey, 16% of respondents stated that they had a joint bank account with their spouse. This figure increased by 10% in the End-line Survey (26 % of respondents stated joint account holder). The survey data indicates more couples have become financially transparent to each other. (Refer to Figure 5-3)

²“Measuring Progress toward Empowerment: Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index: Baseline Report”: WEAL, p.18-19, 2014, International Food Policy Research Institute/ USAID

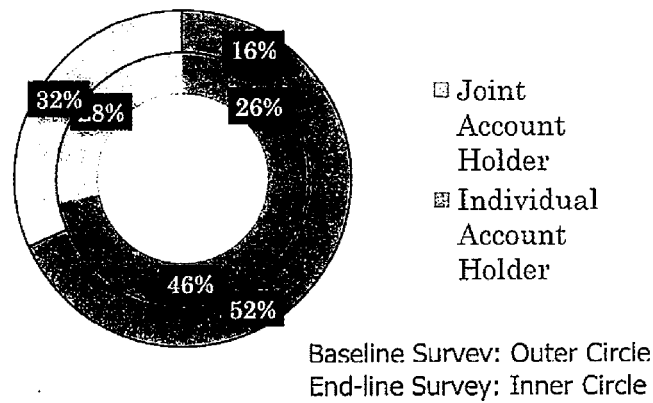


Figure 5-3: Types of Household Bank Account

A number of trained farmers appreciated the “Family budgeting” training, which aimed at raising their awareness of the importance of joint budgeting about household income and expenditure by both male and female, and participation of all household members. At the time of the End-line survey, the number of respondents who practice financial record keeping was increased by 20% compared with the time of the Baseline survey. (Refer to Figure 5-4)

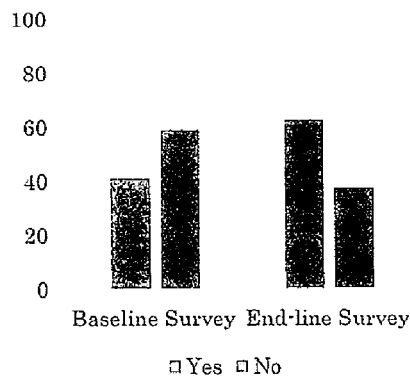


Figure 5-4: Households Practicing Financial Record Keeping (%)

4) Changes in representation of women at the community levels

Through the FGDs, the interviewees responded their observation of more proactive participation and cooperation among various gender groups in group management. In

particular, there has been an increased recognition on the capacity of women and youth as a leader after the Project training. In fact, at the time of Terminal evaluation, some women and youth expressed that they attended informal meeting such as women/ youth meeting and even participated in public baraza (council or assembly), and presented their views.

5) Other changes driven through the Project interventions

According to the field interview carried out by the Evaluation team, it is observed that the Project brought about several positive effects for the relevant officials and farmers at the County level as below:

a) Increased motivations and actions towards gender mainstreaming:

The Evaluation team confirmed that the extension officers in target counties expanded farmer training by themselves to other areas. For instance, in Nyeri, ward extension officers (WAEO) trained by the Project planned and conducted the farmer training even in non-project target sites without any assistance by experts and C/Ps of the Project. In addition, the trained extension officers facilitated the farmer training of the Project in the “Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project” (non-partner project) with an initiative of the county government.

It is also observed that many farmers including men, women, elder or youth, attempted to share the skills and knowledge learned from the training of the Project to other non-target farmers. Some of them even organized informal group meeting to share the skills and knowledge obtained from the Project.

b) Increase of household income, improvement of living standards; enhancement of children’s access to higher education, and risk mitigation in the household/group level:

It is observed that, based on the gender action plan making which was developed by the member group during the farmer training, many women and youth have gained new opportunities to increase their income, such as introducing kitchen garden cultivation, new business by youth like Boda-boda (motorbike taxi), etc.

Also, many farmers took in action to purchase water tank or Jiko which improved their living standards. Some farmers managed to send their children to go to school in higher education.

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In addition, a self-help group which received the training of the Project in Nyeri started new initiatives to collect money from group members for group savings to be spent for health care and future risk mitigation of the group members.

There has not been any serious negative impact of the Project reported or observed at the time of the Terminal evaluation.

5.5. Sustainability

The sustainability of this Project is assessed as moderate by the following aspects.

5.5.1. Policy Aspect

It is presumed that GOK continues to provide a high priority to enhance equity and participation of all gender groups in agriculture in order to ensure sustainable productivity and improved quality of life. In addition, Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) and the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy formulated by MOALF are likely to continue to address structural gender inequalities in the agriculture sector.

5.5.2. Institutional Aspect

MOALF recognizes gender equity as a core value, and is committed to promote gender mainstreaming including by posting gender unit and gender focal points within the ministry. Further, most agricultural smallholder projects in the ministry states that gender perspectives to be integrated in their project documents. Therefore it is high likely that MOALF will continue to promote gender responsive extension services.

5.5.3. Technical Aspect

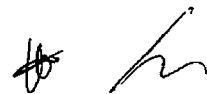
Judging from the technical capacity of the MOALF to promote gender mainstreaming both at the national and target County levels, it is likely to play an important role to back-stop and also to be master of trainers and facilitators to implement GMP.

On the other hand, a gender focal point has not been assigned in many county governments of agriculture. Therefore, it is not certain that the gender mainstreaming based on the GMP to be effectively promoted at the county level, although there is high possibility that the GMP to be utilized by other development partners at the County level.



5.5.4. Budget Aspect

As the national policy emphasizes on enhancing equity and participation of all gender groups in agriculture, it is ensured that the national budget for its acceleration to be allocated at the national level. On the other hand, due to the devolution of the county, it is the county governments that are now mandated to provide extension services to the farmers, and it is difficult to assess that the sufficient budget to be secured at the county level to utilize GMP.



CHAPTER 6. Conclusion

As a result of the Project implementation, the expected outputs have been almost achieved. The Project has high relevance and effectiveness. Also, the Project was efficiently and effectively implemented in general. Furthermore, the Project has achieved a number of positive impacts in terms of capacity building of other relevant technical officers at the Country level to promote gender mainstreaming in their normal agriculture extension services. There also has been observed a notable change in terms of mindset and attitude of male and female farmers to close gender gaps in productive and reproductive activities. The Team observed a number of good signs and results for the livelihood improvement of those farmers as a result of the Project intervention.

The Project is currently undertaking activities to finalize the Gender Mainstreaming Package (GMP) by utilizing knowledge, experience and lessons learnt of the Project. The current draft GMP includes a number of practical and operational tools which directly assist the relevant technical officers of MOALF and at the Country level to mainstream gender throughout the project cycle of smallholder agriculture projects in Kenya. The GMP will serve as useful resources for agriculture project in Kenya.

There are some remaining activities such as validation and finalization of GMP, but the Evaluation Team observed no major or critical issues to complete the activities by the end of the Project period. Prospect of achieving the Project purpose is evaluated as high, thus, it is concluded that the Project will be terminated as stipulated in the R/D.



CHAPTER 7. Recommendations & Lessons Learnt

7.1. Recommendations

7.1.1 Recommendations to be implemented by the end of the Project period

(1) Finalize Gender Mainstreaming Package

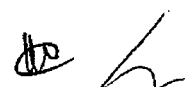
- The Project team is currently accelerating their efforts to finalize the GMP by reviewing and incorporating their experiences, knowledge and lessons learnt through the implementation of the Project.
- It is recommended that the Project reviews and analyses the interview notes of the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and the End-line survey, and includes their key findings in the package with quantitative and qualitative data which shows the validity and effects of GMP implementation, so that the GMP will be further enriched to attract relevant stakeholders of smallholder agriculture projects to utilize it.
- It is also desirable that the GMP contains a visual leaflet with simplified essential information to clearly explain the Gender Mainstreaming (GM) approach of the Project. Such leaflet will be useful to deepen the understanding of the policy/decision makers of the smallholder agriculture projects at the national and county level, and would further contribute to expand the GMP.
- It is also recommended that the GMP be produced in a visual and user-friendly way for the relevant officers in Kenya with a support of Information Education Communication (IEC) expert provided by JICA.

(2) Efforts towards GMP to be designated as an official document of MOALF

- The Project should officially present the finalized GMP at the final PSC meeting and make an effort to make finalized GMP an official/national document of MOALF.

(3) Modification of PDM

- It is recommended that new indicators be included in Overall Goal to reflect the utilization of the GMP.



- Furthermore, Important Assumptions for Over All Goal also should be additionally identified. For example, “*Commitment of county governments and cooperation of development partners into GMP utilization*” can be an important external factor to achieve the Overall Goal. In addition, “*No serious drought and climate change which affect farmers’ livelihood*” can also be an important assumption to achieve Over All Goal of the Project.
- It is recommended that the Project presents the modified PDM to the final PSC meeting for authorization.

7.1.2 Recommendations to be implemented after the completion of the Project

(1) Develop official strategies for internalization and dissemination of GMP

The MOALF should develop official strategies to internalize and disseminate the GMP nationwide. It is recommended, for example, to include actions in the strategy as follows:

- Implement a training program for the relevant officers in the training institutions under MOALF to expand the gender mainstreaming approach of the Project based on the GMP as well as integrate the GMP in their training curriculum.
- Upscale GMP to be utilized by small holder agriculture projects, which contributes to upscale the Project results nationwide.
- It is recommended that MOALF upscales GMP to be utilized in the value chain approach to agriculture extension.
- It is recommended that MOALF and County governments undertake continuous monitoring of beneficiary and control groups of the Project towards effective impact evaluation of the Project.
- MOALF needs to ensure adequate budget allocation for up-scaling the GMP.

7.2. Lessons Learnt

(1) Support the efforts of gender mainstreaming in partnership with other development projects is an effective and efficient approach.

The operational approach of the Project was unique in a way that the Project was implemented in close partnership with smallholder agriculture projects. At the initial



stage of the Project, it took some transactional costs to effectively network and partnered to implement joint activities in the field. However, once the concept of the Project was well understood among the relevant officers of the partner projects after some interventions by the Project, the actual gender mainstreaming started to be accelerated by involving a number of relevant technical officers and farmers in the field. Although the Project implemented pilot activities targeting 6 sub-counties only, the gender mainstreaming approach of the Project is now being expanded in other target area of the partner projects. There was also observed positive synergy effects in terms of the livelihood improvement and capacity building of the target farmers. The agriculture technologies demonstrated by the partner projects started to be smoothly introduced by the farmers who raised their awareness on the role of women in agriculture by receiving gender training of the Project.

(2) Expand the message that gender mainstreaming contributes to the livelihood improvement is key in agriculture.

The Project promoted the concept of gender mainstreaming as an effective way to increase income and improve livelihood. This approach particularly contributed to increase the motivation of male and female agriculture officers in rural areas to engage them in gender mainstreaming. This approach also worked greatly to influence changing the mind-set and attitude of male farmers towards the work and the capacity of women in agriculture.

(3) The participatory gender training is effective

The participatory gender training has contributed to bring the actual change in intra-household relations of the farmers. It also increased the understanding and the capacity of the relevant technical officers in agriculture to promote gender mainstreaming, which has been a key for the success of the Project

(4) A project needs to be strategically planned and designed

The duration of the project of 3 years was too short in terms of dissemination and expansion of the GMP.

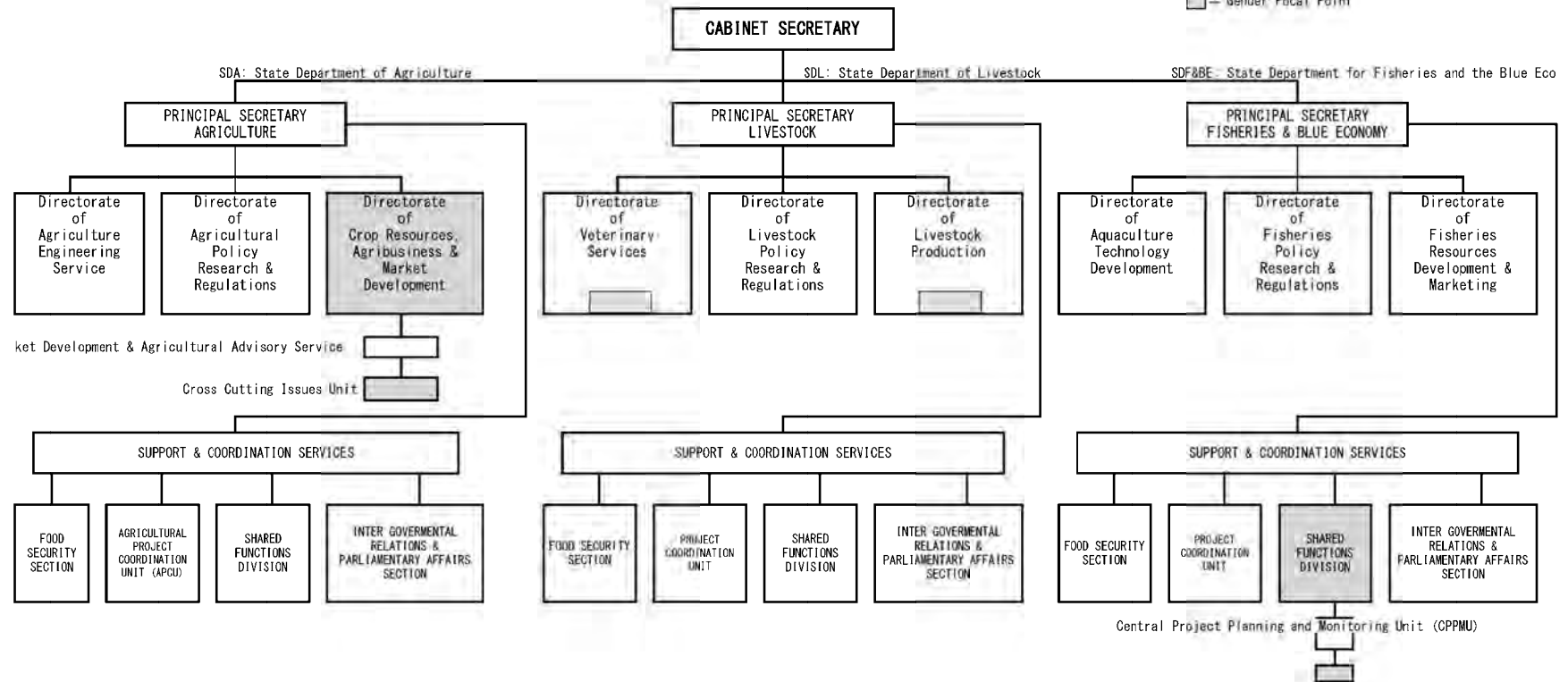
(5) It is important to exchange minutes of the meeting which clarify the rules and regulations of JICA, items for cost sharing before the commencement of the Project.

End

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Organization Chart of the MOALF



Schedule of the Evaluation
Mission for Terminal Evaluation for Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya

Day	Date	Time	Consultation	Mr. Kusano	Mr. Kuwagaki	Ms. Kubota (Miyazaki)	Accommodation
	30-Apr	Sun					Panathic Hotel NAIROBI
1	1-May	Mon	00:30 - 08:45 HANEDA - DUBAI(EK313); 10:15-14:15 DUBAI-NAIROBI-JOMO KENYATT (EK719)				NAIROBI
2	2-May	Tue	09:00 - 10:00	Meeting with Ms. Charity Mainene (Project Director)			NAIROBI
			10:30-11:30	Meeting with Mr. Philip Makheti (Former Project Director)			
			12:00-13:00	Meeting with PEGRES PIU members			
			14:00	Meeting with Mr. Itoyama of JICA			
3	3-May	Wed	15:30	Meeting with Kenyan mission member for explanation of terminal evaluation			NAIROBI
			09:00-10:00	Meeting with APCU at the Hill Plaza			
			11:00-12:00	Meeting with FAC-ASTF at MOALF			
4	4-May	Thu	PM	Individual interview with PEGRES PIU members			Quill Hotel Busia
			9:30	Meeting with Eng. Ngugi (RiceMAPP Project Manager) at MOALF			
			11:00	Meeting with Kenyan mission member for explanation of terminal evaluation			
5	5-May	Fri	15:40 - 16:30	Travel to Busia (KQ870 Nairobi - Kitumu by Air)			Quill Hotel Busia
			19:00	Arrival in Busia			
			08:30-09:00	Courtesy call to CEC Agriculture, Fisheries, livestock and Irrigation, Busia County			
			09:00-10:00	Meeting with County Director Agriculture, Busia County			
			10:00-10:45	Travel to Teso South Sub-county			
6	6-May	Sat	10:45-11:45	Meeting with SCAO Teso South			NAIROBI
			11:45-13:00	Meeting with Extension Staff, Teso South			
			14:00-16:30	Visit representatives of 3 gender groups			
			10:50-11:40	Coming back from Busia (KQ885: Kisumu- Nairobi)			
7	7-May	Sun	AM	Preparation of MM and Evaluation report			Panathic Hotel NAIROBI
			PM	Preparation of MM and Evaluation report	Mr. Kuwagaki 22:20-03:50 Narita-Doha QR807		
8	8-May	Mon	10:00	Meeting with EAAPP at their office			NAIROBI
			AM	Interview with PEGRES Experts			NAIROBI
			PM	Meeting/Preparation of MM and Evaluation Report	Ms. Kubota 00:30 - 05:45 HANEDA - DUBAI(EK313) 10:25-14:15 DUBAI-NAIROBI-JOMO KENYATT (EK719)	Mr. Kuwagaki 09:00 DOHA QRI335 14:25 NAIROBI/JOMO KENYATTA INTL JOMO KENYATT International Airport - NAIROBI CITY Reports from the consultant and Chief advisor	
9	9-May	Tue	09:00-10:00	Meeting with RTRLP at their office			NAIROBI
			11:00	Courtesy Call to Dr. Irungu (Director, Crop Resources, Agribusiness and Market Development)			
			PM	Meeting with PEGRES PIU members			
10	10-May	Wed	10:00-13:00	Travel to Nyeri			NYERI
			14:00-15:00	Meeting with Sub-county Livestock Production Officer, Mathira West			
11	11-May	Thu	15:00-16:00	Visit 2 groups in Mathira West			KERUGOYA
			06:30-09:00	Courtesy call to CEC Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Nyeri County			
			09:00-09:45	Meeting with Kenya School of Agriculture			
			09:45-10:00	Travel to Nyeri County Offices			
			10:00-11:00	Meeting with County Director of Livestock Production, Nyeri County			
			11:00-11:30	Travel to Mathira West			
			11:30-13:00	Meeting with Extension Staff, Mathira West			
12	12-May	Fri	14:00-16:30	Visit 2 groups			NAIROBI
			16:30-17:30	Travel to Kirinyaga			
			08:30-09:00	Courtesy call to CEC Agriculture, livestock, Veterinary and Fisheries, Kirinyaga County			
			09:00-10:00	Meeting with County Director of Agriculture Kirinyaga			
			10:00-10:30	Travel to Mwea East			
			10:30-11:30	Meeting Sub-county Agriculture Officer, Mwea East and Mwea West			
13	13-May	Sat	11:30-13:00	Meeting with Extension Staff, Mwea East and Mwea West			NAIROBI
			14:00-16:30	Visit 2 groups			
			16:30-19:00	Travel back to Nairobi			
			AM	Internal Discussion			
14	14-May	Sun	PM	Preparation of Evaluation Report			NAIROBI
			AM	Preparation of Evaluation Report			
15	15-May	Mon	10:25-14:15 DUBAI-NAIROBI-JOMO KENYATT (EK719) JOMO KENYATT International Airport - NAIROBI CITY Reports from Ms Kubota and Kuwagaki	11:00 Joint Evaluation Team Internal Meeting	10:30 Courtesy call to Director		NAIROBI
			PM	Preparation of Evaluation Report	Interview to Japanese experts		
16	16-May	Tue	AM	Preparation of Evaluation Report	Travel to Kirinyaga (Visit the project site)		NAIROBI
			PM	Preparation of Evaluation Report			
17	17-May	Wed	AM	9:30 Pre-Meeting with PIU Members in Kilimo for confirmation of Evaluation Report			NAIROBI
			PM	Revise & Finalize the Evaluation Report			
18	18-May	Thu	AM	10:00 PSC Meeting			NAIROBI
			PM	15:00 Signing of M/M on the Evaluation Report 17:00 Report to JICA Office			
19	19-May	Fri	AM	Report to the Embassy of Japan			NAIROBI(Kuwagaki)
			PM	Depart from Kenya (22:45-04:50 NAIROBI -DUBAI)	Meeting with Mr. Nakamura	Depart from Kenya (22:45-04:50 NAIROBI - DUBAI: EK 722)	
20	20-May	Sat	AM	Arrival in Japan (08:00 - 22:45 DUBAI - HANEDA)	Meeting with Mr. Nakamura Preparation of report	Arrival in Japan (08:00 - 22:45 DUBAI - HANEDA: EK312)	NAIROBI(Kuwagaki)
			PM	Preparation of Report NAIROBI CITY - JOMO KENYATT International Airport 23:15(BA64) to London			
21	21-May	Sun					

Project Design Matrix (PDM) for the Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya

Ver.2(e): May, 2017

Project Title: The Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya

Duration: 3 years from 1st September 2014

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF)

Beneficiaries: Smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and fisher folks in counties, officers of MOALF at both National and county levels, and other stakeholders involved in smallholder agricultural projects.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal Gender responsive agricultural extension services contribute to improvement of livelihood for smallholder female and male farmers, pastoralists and fisher folks.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Productivity of target commodities of the smallholder agricultural projects which introduce “Gender Mainstreaming Package” is increased among at least 10% of the target beneficiaries of the respective projects. 2. Income from target commodities of the smallholder agricultural projects which introduce “Gender Mainstreaming Package” is increased among at least 10% of the target beneficiaries of the respective projects. 3. Household assets of at least 10% of the target beneficiaries of the smallholder agricultural projects, which introduce “Gender Mainstreaming Package”, is improved. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sample data survey during the Post-project Evaluation. 2. Sample data survey during the Post-project Evaluation. 3. Sample data survey during the Post-project Evaluation. 	
<p>Project Purpose Institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF) at national and county levels to promote gender responsive agricultural extension services is enhanced.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Gender Mainstreaming Package (GMP)” is adopted by MoALF by the end of the project period. 2. Three (3) partner projects and three (3) counties develop strategies to implement GMP by the end of the project period. 3. Gender relations¹ in at least 15% of the target group members of initial two partner projects is improved by the end of the project period. 4. Participation in productive activities² by at least 10% for all the gender groups of the target group members of initial partner projects is improved by the end of the project period. 5. Access to and adoption of technologies introduced by the initial partner projects is increased by at least 10% for all the gender groups of the target group members of initial partner projects by the end of the project period. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Signed GMP 2. GMP implementation strategies of respective projects and counties 3. Baseline & end line data, M&E results and periodic reports 4. Baseline & end line data, M&E results and periodic reports 5. Baseline & end line data, M&E results and periodic reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no drastic change in the Ministry’s Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Strategy. - There is no obstacle for implementation of the smallholder agricultural projects that introduce GMP in their respective target areas. - There is no excessive inflation to erode gains made on income.

¹ Changes in gender relations will be captured by looking into changes in division labour, patterns of decision making, access to and control over resources among different gender groups, details of which are stipulated in the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Project.

² Changes in participation in productive activities will be measured by looking into the degree of involvement in various activities for agricultural production among the different gender groups, details of which are stipulated in the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Project.

Definition of Terms:

Initial partner projects: The partner projects with which PEGRES will conduct activities to formulate a draft GMP in the first half of the Project period.

Verification partner projects: The partner projects with which verification of the draft GMP will be conducted in the latter half of the Project period.

Initial pilot counties / sub-counties: The selected counties / sub-counties among the target areas of the initial partner projects where PEGRES will conduct activities to formulate a draft GMP in the first half of the Project period.

Verification counties/ sub-counties: The selected counties / sub-counties among the target areas of the verification partner projects where PEGRES will conduct verification of the draft GMP in the latter half of the Project period.

Target counties / sub-counties: Both of the initial pilot counties and verification counties.

Partner projects: Both of the initial partner projects and verification partner projects.

Gender Mainstreaming Package (GMP): Series of manuals and guidelines on gender mainstreaming at all the stages of project cycle.

Capacity building: Improving skills, techniques and knowledge in gender mainstreaming.

<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Project management and coordination is operationalized.</p> <p>2. The "Gender Mainstreaming Package (GMP)" is developed</p> <p>3. Advisory skills, techniques and knowledge of MOALF and target counties to implement the "Gender Mainstreaming Package" in partner smallholder agricultural projects, is improved</p> <p>4. The "Gender Mainstreaming Package" is introduced into other smallholder agricultural projects, Counties and agricultural training centres.</p>	<p>1-1 PSC and PMC meetings are held at least twice per year.</p> <p>1-2 Partnerships are established with two (2) initial partner projects by February 2015.</p> <p>1-3 Collaboration and network are established with at least 15 smallholder agricultural projects at national and county levels by August 2016.</p> <p>2-1 Implementation guidelines and reference materials on GMP are developed with initial partner projects by August, 2016.</p> <p>2-2 Implementation guidelines and reference materials on GMP are verified and finalized by August, 2017.</p> <p>3-1 At least 60 % of implementing staff in target Sub-counties build capacity on gender mainstreaming by August, 2017.</p> <p>3-2 At least 80% of TOT participants implement more than one component of the draft "Gender Mainstreaming Package" in the initial partner projects by August, 2017.</p> <p>4-1 At least 15 smallholder agricultural projects and three (3) counties participate in development of Implementation Strategies of GMP by July, 2017.</p> <p>4-2 Two (2) Agriculture Training Centre (ATC), one (1) Pastoralist Training Centre (PTC), one (1) Fisheries Training Centre (FTC) and Kenya School of Agriculture (KSA) are sensitized on inclusion of GMP into their training curricula by August, 2017.</p>	<p>1-1 Appointment letters, minutes of meetings, invitation letters</p> <p>1-2 Signed copies of MOU and minutes of meetings</p> <p>1-3 Minutes of meetings and workshop reports</p> <p>2-1 Draft GMP</p> <p>2-2 Final GMP</p> <p>3-1 Data from baseline and end line surveys</p> <p>3-2 Data from baseline and end line surveys</p> <p>4-1 Minutes of meetings and workshop reports</p> <p>4-2 Minutes of meetings and workshop reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counterpart Personnel are not to be transferred. - Change of government structure does not affect severely to the project activities. - Peace and order in the target counties are kept.
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<p>Activities</p> <p>1-1 Identify and appoint PIU, PSC and PMC members. 1-2 Hold regular PIU and periodic PMC meetings. 1-3 Hold PSC meetings at least twice in a year. 1-4 Conduct training for capacity development of PIU members including meetings and workshops to facilitate the understanding on concept and activities of the SHEP gender mainstreaming approach. 1-5 Prepare work plans, budgets and procurement plans. 1-6 Prepare quarterly, semi-annual and annual project reports. 1-7 Prepare quarterly, semi-annual and annual project reports. 1-8 Conduct project midterm review and terminal evaluation. 1-9 Identify the Partner Projects and agree with them on a working modality and detailed implementation plan for the development of "Gender Mainstreaming Package (GMP)". 1-10 Establish networks with stakeholders to inform and consult with them over issues related to PEGRES activities and partnerships.</p> <p>2-1 Organize workshops and meetings to inform and consult with stakeholders on GMP preparation. 2-2 In consultation with the initial partner projects, select at least three initial pilot sub-counties which work on different commodities. 2-3 Sensitize the initial pilot counties' and sub-counties' agricultural sector staff on the PEGRES activities. 2-4 Conduct gender study in the initial pilot sub-counties. 2-5 Share the gender study findings with stakeholders in the initial pilot counties and agree on the gender issues to be addressed. 2-6 Formulate an action plan as well as a training plan based on the result of the activities 2-4 and 2-5 above. 2-7 Develop a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework based on the result of the activities 2-5 and 2-6 above. 2-8 Conduct a baseline survey on target farmer groups in the initial pilot sub-counties for collection of M&E data (*Data collection on the non-target farmer group to be also undertaken). 2-9 Develop the gender training materials based on the training plan formulated through the activity 2-6 above. 2-10 Facilitate activities based on the training plan. 2-11 Conduct M&E on the activities implemented in the initial pilot counties. 2-12 Taking into account the outcomes of the M&E, prepare the draft GMP for smallholder agricultural projects and training materials and guidelines.</p>	<p>Input</p> <p><u>From Japan Side</u> <u>Assignment of Japanese Experts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Adviser • Project Coordinator/Training management • Monitoring & Evaluation • Other expert as necessary <p><u>Training in Japan &/or third countries</u></p> <p><u>Provision of Equipment</u></p> <p><u>Project Activity Cost</u></p> <p><u>From Kenya side</u> <u>Assignment of counterparts and administration staff</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Director • Project Manager • National Project Coordinator • Training expert • M/E expert • Administration staff <p><u>Arrangement of Office Space and equipment for the Project</u></p> <p><u>Operational cost for the Project Implementation Unit (PIU).</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of government structure does not affect severely to the project activities. - Trained staffs continue their services in target counties. - Peace and order in the target counties are kept. <p>Pre-Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The appropriate number of counterpart staff with relevant capacity and experiences are assigned.
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<p>2-13 Select other three (3) verification partner projects to apply and verify the draft GMP by going through activities 2-3 to 2-11.</p> <p>2-14 In collaboration with Gender Officers of verification counties as well as three verification partner project officers, implement a series of activities elaborated in the draft GMP.</p> <p>2-15 Conduct M&E and review the implementation processes and effects of activities of the draft GMP.</p> <p>2-16 Develop a guideline and manuals for smallholder agricultural projects and county governments to implement the GMP.</p> <p>2-17 Finalize the "Gender Mainstreaming Package".</p> <p>3-1 Support and guide the partner projects staff as well as target counties' and sub-counties' agricultural sector staff to work with PEGRES in implementation of activities 2-3 to 2-11.</p> <p>3-2 Conduct TOT on gender training for sub-county staff in partner projects.</p> <p>3-3 Support the partner projects to implement activities identified in the action plan of each county that are developed through the activities 2-3 and 2-11 above.</p> <p>3-4 Conduct TOT for concerned agricultural sector staff and Project Coordination Units on draft GMP with the materials developed through the activity 2-17.</p> <p>4-1 Organize workshops to share draft GMP with stakeholders.</p> <p>4-2 Develop strategies to implement the "Gender Mainstreaming Package" with counties and smallholder projects.</p> <p>4-3 Consult with ATC, PTC, FTC and KSA to incorporate the GMP in their training curricula.</p> <p>4-4 Organize workshops to launch the final GMP with stakeholders.</p>		
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Plan of Operations (PO)

		2014				2015				2016				2017											
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
1	Project management and coordination is operationalized.																								
1-1	Identify and appoint PIU, PSC and PMC members.	Plan: → (Sep 2014 - Mar 2015) Actual: → (Sep 2014 - Jun 2015)																							
1-2	Hold regular PIU and periodic PMC meetings.	Plan: → (Sep 2014 - Aug 2017) Actual: → (Sep 2014 - May 2017)																							
1-3	Hold PSC meetings at least twice in a year.	Plan: [] (Mar 2015), [] (Jul 2015), [] (Mar 2016), [] (Jul 2016), [] (Mar 2017), [] (Jul 2017) Actual: [] (Sep 2015), [] (Sep 2016), [] (Sep 2017)																							
1-4	Conduct training for capacity development of PIU members including meetings and workshops to facilitate the understanding on concept and activities of the SHEP gender mainstreaming approach.	Plan: → (Sep 2014 - Mar 2015) Actual: → (Sep 2014 - Mar 2015)																							
1-5	Prepare work plans, budgets and procurement plans.	Plan: → (Sep 2014 - May 2017) Actual: → (Sep 2014 - May 2017)																							
1-6	Prepare quarterly, semi-annual and annual project reports.	Plan: [] (Dec 2014), [] (Jun 2015), [] (Dec 2015), [] (Jun 2016), [] (Dec 2016), [] (Jun 2017), [] (Dec 2017) Actual: [] (Dec 2014), [] (Jun 2015), [] (Dec 2015), [] (Jun 2016), [] (Dec 2016), [] (Jun 2017)																							
1-7	Conduct project midterm review and terminal evaluation.	Plan: [] (May 2016) Actual: [] (May 2016)																							
1-8	Identify the Partner Projects and agree with them on a working modality and detailed implementation plan for the development of "Gender Mainstreaming Package (GMP)".	Plan: → (Sep 2014 - Mar 2015), → (Jan 2016 - Jul 2016) Actual: → (Sep 2014 - Mar 2015), → (Jan 2016 - Jul 2016)																							
1-9	Establish networks with stakeholders to inform and consult with them over issues related to PEGRES activities and partnerships.	Plan: → (Sep 2014 - Aug 2017) Actual: → (Sep 2014 - May 2017)																							
Mid-term Review		Plan: [] (May 2016) Actual: [] (May 2016)																							
Terminal Evaluation		Plan: [] (May 2017) Actual: [] (May 2017)																							
PSC		Plan: [] (Mar 2015), [] (Jul 2015), [] (Mar 2016), [] (Jul 2016), [] (Mar 2017), [] (Jul 2017) Actual: [] (Sep 2015), [] (Sep 2016), [] (Sep 2017)																							
PMC		Plan: [] (Mar 2015), [] (Jul 2015), [] (Mar 2016), [] (Jul 2016), [] (Mar 2017), [] (Jul 2017) Actual: [] (Sep 2015), [] (Sep 2016), [] (Sep 2017)																							

		2014				2015				2016				2017												
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
3 Advisory skills, techniques and knowledge of MOALF and target counties to implement the "Gender Mainstreaming Package" in partner smallholder agricultural projects, is improved																										
3-1	Support and guide the partner projects staff as well as target counties' and sub-counties' agricultural sector staff to work with PEGRES in implementation of activities 2-3 to 2-11.	Plan	→																							
	Actual	→																								
3-2	Conduct TOT on gender training for sub-county staff in partner projects.	Plan													→											
	Actual													→												
3-3	Support the partner projects to implement activities identified in the action plan of each county that are developed through the activities 2-4 and 2-5	Plan													→											
	Actual													→												
3-4	Conduct TOT for concerned agricultural sector staff and Project Coordination Units on draft GMP with the materials developed through the activity 2-16.	Plan													→											
	Actual													→												
Mid-term Review	Plan													→												
	Actual													→												
Terminal Evaluation	Plan													→												
	Actual													→												
PSC	Plan			■						■						■						■				
	Actual			■						■						■						■				
PMC	Plan			■						■						■						■				
	Actual			■						■						■						■				

Evaluation Grid (Terminal Evaluation)

"Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya (PEGRES)"

(This Grid was prepared and finalized by Japanese Evaluation Team.)

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question		Basis of judgment	Data needed	Data source	Data collection method
	Main question	Sub question				
Achievement	Were the Input made as planned?	Have the Japanese experts dispatched as planned?	Comparison with the planned figures	Records on Japanese experts	Project records and relevant documents, Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinions of experts & C/Ps	Document review, interviews
		Has the counterpart training conducted as planned?		Records on counterpart training		Document review, interviews
		Have the equipment and machinery provided as planned?		Records on equipment provision		Document review, interviews
		Have the counterpart personnel assigned as planned?		List of counterpart personnel		Document review, interviews
		Have the physical facilities provided as planned?		Information on the facilities		Interviews, field visit
		Have the budgets to cover operational costs allocated as planned?		Records on budgetary allocation		Document review, interviews
	Have the Outputs been produced properly?	Is the Project management and coordination operationalized?	Degree of achievement	Information on the progress & achievement of each Output	Project documents, Achievement of Outputs Sheet, opinions of C/Ps, PIU members	Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project experts, C/Ps and PIU members
		How about the development of the "Gender Mainstreaming Package" (GMP)?	ditto	ditto	Project documents, Achievement of Outputs Sheet, opinions of experts, C/Ps, MOALF and Development partners (DPs)	Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project experts, C/Ps, MOALF and Development partners
		How about the improvement of advisory skills, techniques and knowledge of MOALF and target counties to implement the "GMP" in partner smallholder agricultural projects?	ditto	ditto	Project documents, Achievement of Outputs Sheet, opinions of experts, C/Ps, target counties, DPs	Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		How about the introduction of the "GMP" into other smallholder agricultural projects, Counties and agricultural training centres?	ditto	ditto	Project documents, Achievement of Outputs Sheet, opinions of C/Ps, target counties, DPs	Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
Is the Project purpose likely to be achieved?	Is there any enhancement of institutional capacity of the MOALF at national and county levels to promote gender responsive agricultural extension services or not?	Levels of enhancement	Information related to the achievement & prospective of the Project purpose	Project documents, Achievement of Outputs Sheet, Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinions of experts & C/Ps, PIU members, target counties	Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project experts, C/Ps and PIU members, field visit	
	Indicators are below: 1. "GMP" is adopted by MOALF by the end of the project period. 2. Three (3) partner projects and three (3) counties develop strategies to implement GMP by the end of the project period. 3. Gender relations in at least 15% of the target group members of initial two partner projects is improved by the end of the project period. 4. Participation in productive activities by at least 10% for all the gender groups of the target group members of initial partner projects is improved by the end of the project period. 5. Access to and adoption of technologies introduced by the initial partner projects is increased by at least 10% for all the gender groups of the target group members of initial partner projects by the end of the project period.	Prospects of achievement, Levels of changes	Information related to the achievement & prospective of the indicators	End-line survey, Achievement of Outputs Sheet, Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinion of experts & C/Ps, PIU members, target counties, DPs	Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project experts, C/Ps and Project stakeholders	

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question		Basis of judgment	Data needed	Data source	Data collection method
	Main question	Sub question				
Implementation processes	Have the activities been implemented as scheduled?	Have the Project activities been timely implemented?	Comparison with the original PO	Actual implementation schedule	Project records (PSC/PMC minutes) and relevant documents, Self-Evaluation Sheet, PDM, PO	Document review, interviews
		Has there been any change in the activities and schedule of implementation from the original PO?		Information on the changes that took place		Document review, interviews
	Have there been any problem related to the management of the Project?	Have the Project activities been properly monitored?	Frequency and contents of monitoring	Monitoring mechanism, monitoring results	Project stakeholders, Project records, PSC/PMC minutes, opinion of experts & C/Ps,	Document review, interviews with Project experts, C/Ps
		Has the decision making mechanism of the Project been functional?	Existence of problems and countermeasures	Information on the PSC/PMC and other decision making mechanisms	Project stakeholders, Project documents, PSC/PMC minutes	Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Has the communication among JICA country Office, JICA HQ, the implementing agency and the Project been smooth?	ditto	Ways and contents of the regular transactions	Officers in charge at JICA Kenya Office and JICA HQ, PIU members, PSC/PMC minutes	Interview, discussion with JICA staff, Project experts, C/Ps
		Has the communication among the Project stakeholders been smooth?	ditto	Ways and contents of the daily and regular transactions among the Project stakeholders	Project stakeholders, PSC/PMC minutes, opinion of experts & C/Ps	Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Have there been any other problems encountered in the course of Project implementation so far?	ditto	Information on the managerial problems so far and countermeasures taken by the Project	ditto	Document review, interviews with Project experts, C/Ps
		What are special measures taken in terms of the managerial aspects of the Project?	ditto	Information on the managerial measures taken by the Project	ditto	Document review, interviews with Project experts, C/Ps
		Are the implementing agency committed and well aware of the Project?	Does the implementing agency understand the objectives and approaches of the Project?	Levels of understanding	Information on the understanding of the Project purpose, discussion & meeting records	Project stakeholders, Project documents, PSC/PMC minutes, opinion of experts & C/Ps
	Have appropriate counterpart personnel been assigned?		Suitability of their expertise	Information on the qualification / background / experiences of the assigned personnel	Document review, interviews with Project experts, C/Ps	
	Have the counterpart personnel been committed and involved actively in the Project activities?		Degree of participation	Examples of the Activities that were mainly conducted by the counterpart personnel	Document review, interviews with Project experts, C/Ps	
	Are the target groups well aware of the Project?	Have the beneficiaries well recognize the Project activities?	Levels of understanding	Information on their understanding of the Project, records of explanatory efforts made by the Project	Project documents, Project stakeholders, targeted beneficiaries	Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Have the beneficiaries participated actively in the Project activities?	Degree of participation	Information on their participation in the Project activities		Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
	Were there any special measures taken to ensure the smooth implementation of the Project?	Have there been any special measures taken in terms of implementation mechanism?	Existence of the consistent stipulation in the document	Information on the measures taken by the Project	Project stakeholders, Project documents, PSC/PMC minutes,	Document review, interviews with Project experts, C/Ps
		Have there been any special consideration given in terms of dealing with the target groups?				Document review, interviews with Project experts, C/Ps

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question		Basis of judgment	Data needed	Data source	Data collection method
	Main question	Sub question				
Relevance	Has the Project still been in line with the priorities in the development strategy and policy of the sector concerned in Kenya?	Is the Project still consistent with the development strategy and policy of Kenyan Government? (Meet the strategy of MOALF and Counties)	Existence of the consistent stipulation in the document	Development strategy and policy of Kenyan government	National Agri. Policy Papers(e.g., ASDS), Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, Gender Policy 2013, Self-Evaluation Sheet, PIU members	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview
	Does the Project address the needs of the target sites and the target groups?	Is the Project still in line with the needs of the target sites and community?	Confirmation on the current needs	Information related to the progress of activities, opinion of Project stakeholders	Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinions of PIU members, experts, C/Ps	Document review, interviews, Questionnaire, field visit
		Is the Project still in the line with the needs of the target groups?	Positive response from the target groups	Baseline/End-line information, Information on the willingness by the target beneficiaries	Project documents, opinion of Project stakeholders and target beneficiaries	Document review, interview, field visit
	Is the Project priority in the Japan's foreign assistance policy and JICA's country programs?	Is the Project relevant to the Japan's Aid Policies ?	Existence of the consistent stipulation in the document	Priority directions in Japan's Aid Program	Japan's Foreign Assistance Policy, Self-Evaluation Sheet	Document review
		Is the Project relevant to the JICA's Programs / Rolling Plan?	ditto	JICA's Programs / Rolling plan	JICA's Country Assistance Program / Rolling Plan	Document review, discussion with JICA staff
	Has the Project been adequate means to address the cross-cutting & development issues of the sector concerned in Kenya?	Does the Project appropriately address the issues of gender mainstream and agricultural extension services?	Existence of the consistent stipulation in the document	National policies & programs related to the gender issues and agricultural sectors	Policy documents, Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinions of PIU members, experts, C/Ps	Document review
		Does the Project properly address the needs and context of implementing agency?	ditto	Plans and program of implementing agency	Policy documents, Documents of MOALF, opinions of PIU members	Document review, interviews
		Has there been any synergy effects through cooperation with other programs with DPs and/or county programs?	Positive response from the target groups	Baseline/End-line information, opinion of stakeholders	Project documents, opinion of experts and C/Ps, DPs	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview
	Is the selection of target groups appropriate?	Have the size of the target groups been appropriate?	Existence of the size of the target group	Baseline/End-line information, No. and area of coverage, No. of beneficiaries	Project documents, Self-Evaluation Sheet	Document review, interviews
		Has the Project equitably brought about the benefit?	Distribution of the Project benefits	Project benefits enjoyed by different status of target groups	Opinion of Project stakeholders, Project documents	Document review, interviews
		Has the cost been equally shared by the stakeholders?	Cost sharing ratio	Expenditure and source of funds	Project records and personnel	Document review, interviews
	Has the Project applied appropriate approach & concept?	Is there any suitable of the Project approach & concept in local needs (Crop & Target site & Social diversification)?	Positive response from the target groups	Baseline/End-line information, opinion of stakeholders	ditto	Document review, interviews

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question		Basis of judgment	Data needed	Data source	Data collection method
	Main question	Sub question				
Effectiveness	Is the prospect of achieving the Project purpose considered to be high?	Has the Project purpose been specific enough?	Existence of commonly shared definitions of Project purpose, Comparison with the baseline	Definition, understanding on the Project purpose among the Project stakeholders	Project stakeholders, Project documents, Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinion of experts & C/Ps, target counties	Interview, discussion with Project experts and C/Ps
		Are the counterpart personnel & county staff capable of carrying out the GMP Activities?		Levels of competence, confidence, experiences and performance		Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project experts and C/Ps
		Will there be any potential obstacles that may hinder the achievement of the Project purpose?		Information on the potential risks and obstacles and possible countermeasures		Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project experts and C/Ps
	Have the Outputs been appropriate to achieve the Project purpose?	Has there been any factors contributing to the achievement of the Project purpose other than the Outputs?	Contributing factors of the Project	Information on the institutional change & related programs by other organizations in the target sites		Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project staff
		Is the logical sequences between Outputs and Project purpose still secured?	Confirmation on the logical sequence	Information on the results of activities that indicate the cause-effect relationship		Interview, discussion with Project experts and C/Ps
	Has there been any influence of important assumptions?	To implement the Project smoothly, are there any big influences by external factors?	Existing condition in the environment of the Project	Information on any related events, problems surrounding to the Project		Document review, Questionnaire/Interview
Has there been any other hindering or contributing factors?	What are the positive factors that encouraged the achievement of the Project purpose? What are the negative factors that inhibited the achievement of the Project purpose?	Current assumptions & important factors	Information on any relevant events in the course of Project implementation	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview		
Efficiency	Have the Project activities been appropriate to produce the Outputs?	Are the Project Activities contributing to achieve the Outputs?	Co-relation between the outcomes of the Activities and Outputs	Logical sequence between Activities and Outputs, progress of Activities and levels of achievements	Project stakeholders, Project documents	Document review, interviews
		Has there been any obstacle for the achievement of the Outputs?		Information on any relevant events in the course of Project implementation	ditto	Interview, discussion with Project staff
	Have the inputs been appropriate to produce the Outputs?	Have the timing, number, duration, and fields of Japanese experts dispatched been appropriate?	Comparison with the planned figures	Records on Japanese experts	Project records and relevant documents, Self-Evaluation Sheet	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview
		Have the timing, duration, contents of counterpart training been appropriate?	ditto	Records on counterpart training	ditto	ditto
		Have the timing, volume, and specification of provision of equipment been appropriate?	ditto	Records on equipment provision	ditto	ditto
		Have the timing, number, fields and competency of the counterpart personnel been appropriate?	ditto	List of counterpart personnel	ditto	ditto
		Were the physical facilities sufficient to implement the Project activities?	ditto	Information on the facilities	ditto	Interviews, field visit
		Has the scale of Project Output been appropriate for the planned inputs?	Comparison with the Input costs	Budget and expenditure, local cost by Kenyan side	Project records, opinions of experts and C/Ps	Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Is it expectable to obtain enough project achievements to compensate the Input costs?	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
	Have the project been managed and supported by the stakeholders?	Are there any Outputs that were realized by cooperation with other JICA schemes or other donors?	Cooperation with other JICA schemes or other donors	Information from the Project	Project record and personnel, JICA staff, related donor personnel	Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders and JICA staff
Have the project management and support been well functioned? Were the monitoring activities carried out efficiently?		Project management style and contents of monitoring	Information from the Project	Project record, PSG/PMC minutes, JICA staff	Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders and JICA staff	
Have there been any factors hindering or contributing to the efficiency of the Project?	Have there been any other factors affecting the efficiency?	External factors	Information on any relevant events in the course of project implementation	Project stakeholders, Project records	Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders	

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question		Basis of judgment	Data needed	Data source	Data collection method
	Main question	Sub question				
Impacts	Is the prospect of achieving the overall goal assumed to be high?	Do you prospect that the indicator of Overall goal after the end of the Project? Indicators are below: 1) Increasing productivity of target commodities of the smallholder agricultural projects which introduce "GMS" among at least 10% of the target beneficiaries of the respective projects. 2) Increasing income from target commodities 3) Improving household assets	Comparison with the baseline & End-line survey	Information from the Project	End-line survey, Achievement of Outputs Sheet, Self-Evaluation Sheet, Opinions of Project stakeholders	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview, field visit, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Will the achievement of the Overall goal contribute to the bring positive impacts to the policies of Kenyan government?	Organizational commitment, existence of relevant programs	Current program, future plan of the government, opinion of the Kenyan sides	PIU members, Self-Evaluation Sheet, Project documents	Document review, interviews, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Is there any possible factors that hinder or contribute to the achievement of the Overall goal?	External factors	Information on any relevant events in the course of Project implementation	Project stakeholders, Project documents	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with stakeholders
	Is the Project purpose still appropriated to achieve the Overall goal?	Is the logical sequences between the Project purpose and the Overall goal still secured?	Confirmation on the logical sequence	Information on the results of Activities that indicate the cause-effect relationship	Project stakeholders, Self-Evaluation Sheet, Project documents, PDM	Document review, interviews, discussion with Project stakeholders
	Have there been any other ripple effects? (expectation/forecasting)	Has there been any effects beyond the intended target groups?	Direct/indirect Influences through the Project implementation	Information on the sample cases in target and other sites	Project stakeholders, Project documents (e.g., Focus Group Discussion Results)	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview, field visit, discussion with stakeholders
		Has there been any unexpected effects on the policies, structure and programs of implementing agency?		Information on the relevant policies & programs in MOALF and target counties		
		Has there been any unexpected effect on environmental concerns in the target sites?		Information on the climate and natural disasters, and other factors		
Are the impacts brought by the Project?	What are the factors that brought about the above mentioned positive and negative effects?	Project's attributes to the effects	Information on the other interventions and events in the target areas	Project stakeholders, Relevant documents	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with stakeholders	

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question		Basis of judgment	Data needed	Data source	Data collection method
	Main question	Sub question				
Sustainability	Is it prospected any policy changes and improvement in promoting gender responsive agricultural extension services after the end of the Project?	Do you prospect that GMP will be adopted and utilized by MOALF and other stakeholders after the end of the Project?	Policy commitment	Current program, future plan of the government	Policy documents, Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinions of C/Ps, PIU members, DPs	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Are the relevant agencies (MOALF, target counties, Agri. training institutions) committed to continue the Activities?	Organizational commitment of the implementing agencies	ditto	PSC/PMC minutes, opinions of C/Ps, PIU members, Agri. training institutions	
	Are the implementing agency capable to continue or further expand relevant Activities of the Project?	Do you think that MOALF will continuously improve its ability in promoting gender responsive agricultural extension services after the end of the Project?	Organizational commitment of MOALF	Current program, future plan of the MOALF	Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinions of experts, C/Ps, PIU members	Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Do you prospect MOALF and Counties will be secured necessary fund in promoting gender responsive agricultural extension services after the end of the Project?	Budget allocation, planned volume	Budget plan of implementing agency	Relevant staff of implementing agency, budget documents	Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Do you prospect that trained staffs at MOALF and County levels will stay after the termination of the Project?	Staff allocation, institutional arrangement	Staff plan of implementing agency	ditto	ditto
	Are there any factors that may affect the sustainability of the Project?	Is there any negative influence on the political, social and cultural aspects that may become obstacles in carrying out the activities?	External assumption & Influence factors	Information on the cases of relevant events	Project stakeholders, staff of relevant institutions, organization structure	Questionnaire/Interview, Document review, field visit
Is there any potential supporting / hindering factor(s) for sustainability of the Project?		ditto		ditto	Questionnaire/Interview, Document review, field visit	
Identification of the Necessary measures to be taken	What are the possible measures to further facilitate the Project implementation?	Is there any necessary change in terms of Activities and Inputs of the Project for the reaming Project period?	Suggestion & opinion from Project stakeholders	Information related to the Project implementation	Project stakeholders, Self-Evaluation Sheet, PDM, PO, opinions of PIU members	Questionnaire/Interview, Discussion with Project stakeholders
		What are the other possible measures to further facilitate the Project implementation?			Project stakeholders, Policy documents, PSC/PMC minutes, pinions of experts, C/Ps, DPs	

Abbreviation: MOALF= Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, GMP= Gender Mainstreaming Package, PIU= Project Implementation Unit, DPs= Development Partners, ASDS= Agricultural Sector Development Strategy

Remarks: Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF)
Beneficiaries: Smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and fisher folks in counties, officers of MOALF at both National and county levels, and other stakeholders involved in smallholder agricultural projects

Project documents= Documentation described which the Project made with paper written during the Project period

Project records= Records and memo especially on the graphs and tables indicating the figure and progress on the Project activities

6. Inputs by the Japanese Side

Dispatched Japanese Experts

(As of 18 May 2017)

No	Name	Assignment	Period
【Short-term】			
1	Ms. Yoko HARADA	Chief Advisor/ Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture	2014.09.01 - 2014.10.30 2015.01.18 - 2015.03.14 2015.05.10 - 2015.06.28 2015.09.27 - 2015.11.05 2016.01.19 - 2016.03.12 2016.04.24 - 2016.06.23 2016.08.31 - 2016.10.15 2016.10.25 - 2016.11.17 2016.12.12 - 2016.12.18 2017.01.19 - 2017.03.13 2017.04.18 - 2017.05.27 (planned) 2017.06.12 - 2017.08.05 (planned) 2017.08.21 - 2017.08.30 (planned)
2	Ms. Keiko ITAGAKI	Agricultural Extension/ Monitoring & Evaluation	2015.04.05 - 2015.05.04 2015.08.09 - 2015.09.29 2015.11.08 - 2015.12.16 2016.04.10 - 2016.06.29 2016.10.16 - 2016.12.04 2017.01.19 - 2017.03.19 2017.05.07 - 2017.05.27 (planned) 2017.06.18 - 2017.07.30 (planned)
3	Mr. Hirotaka NAKAMURA	Information, Education & Communication	2017.05.13 - 2017.05.24 (planned)

【Long-term】

4	Ms. Kyoko MINAMI	Project Coordinator / Training Management	2014.09.08 - 2016.09.05
5	Mr. Toshiharu KIKUCHI	Project Coordinator / Training Management	2016.08.20 - 2017.08.31

List of Training in Japan for PEGRES C/P

No	Participant		Training Name	Course No	Duration	Venue
	Name	Title				
JFY2015						
1	Ms. Beatrice Mwaura	PEGRES National Project Coordinator	Agricultural Extension Planning and Management	J15-04023	5/July/2015 - 5/September/2015	JICA Tsukuba
2	Mr. Caleb Omondi	Sub-county Agriculture Officer, Teso South Sub-county, Busia county	Agribusiness Promotion and Rural Development in African Countries (A)	J15-04310	12/October/2015 - 28/November/2015	JICA Tsukuba
3	Mr. Frank Moturi	Deputy County Director in Charge of Crops, Busia County				
JFY2016						
1	Mr. Paul Musyoka	PEGRES Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Agricultural Statistics Planning and Designing	J16-04054	7/August/2016 - 24/September/2016	JICA Tsukuba
2	Mr. Joseph Gichomo Mwangi	Assistant Director, Nyeri County	Agricultural Extension Planning and Management	J16-04063	28/August/2016 - 29/October/2016	JICA Tsukuba
3	Ms. Mary Kitheka	PEGRES Gender Training Officer	Empowerment of Rural Women	J16-04056	25/September/2016 - 10/December/2016	JICA Tsukuba
4	Mr. Ndungu Obadiah Mwangi	Mwea East Sub-county, Kirinyaga County	Agribusiness Promotion and Rural Development in African Countries (A)	J16-04068	10/October/2016 - 26/November/2016	JICA Tsukuba
5	Mr. Frankline Mugambi Mwiti	PEGRES M & E / Data Analyst	Gender and Small Scale Fisheries Entrepreneurship for Fishing Community Development	J16-04201	12/February/2017 - 8/April /2017	JICA Yokohama

Equipment Provided by Japan

No	Item	Specification	Quantity	Price		Date	Management in charge	Remarks
1	Safe	Eagle Safes SS035	1	69,000.00	Ksh	25-Sep-14	PEGRES	
2	3-in-1 Printer	HP Laserjet 1536dnf MFP S/N: CNG8G5F8SY Product No: CE538A	1	30,000.00	Ksh	25-Sep-14	PEGRES	
3	Flip Chart Board	With white board, Metal	1	5,999.00	Ksh	30-Sep-14	PEGRES	
4	Mobile Phone	Samsung SM-B310E Serial No: 352403/06/390595/4 with Safaricom SIM Card	1	2,799.00	Ksh	8-Oct-14	PEGRES	
5	Digital Camera	Sony DSC-W810 S/N: S016878868 with 8GB SD Card & Camera Case	1	14,200.00	Ksh	17-Oct-14	PEGRES	
6	USB Modem	Huawei E3531 S/N: D7L7S14723008987 with Samaricom SIM Card	1	2,249.00	Ksh	17-Oct-14	PEGRES	
7	Desktop Switch	TP-Link TL-SF1016D 16 Port, 10/100Mbps S/N: 13868001886	1	3,712.00	Ksh	31-Oct-14	PEGRES	
8	Steel Cupboard	Metal Cupboard with 3-shelf and lock(91x183x46cm)	2	50,000.00	Ksh	4-Nov-14	PEGRES	
9	White Board	White Board 90x60cm	1	2,700.00	Ksh	4-Nov-14	PEGRES	
10	LCD Projector	Epson EB-S18 Model: H552B S/N: TUKK4702972 with a remote controller	1	45,820.00	Ksh	5-Nov-14	PEGRES	
11	Paper Cutter	Office Point Paper Cutter A4 10"X12" Wood Base	1	1,499.00	Ksh	20-Nov-14	PEGRES	
12	Big Stapler	KANGAROO Stapler HD-23S17	1	2,199.00	Ksh	20-Nov-14	PEGRES	
13	External Hard Disk Drive	My Passport Ultra 2TB S/N: WX41A947R0Z7	1	16,000.00	Ksh	4-Feb-15	PEGRES	
14	Paper Shredder	Fellowes PowerShred 75Cs Crosscut S/N: 75CS140507 AA0002733	1	39,500.00	Ksh	5-Feb-15	PEGRES	

15	Binding Machine	Atlas Bind Machine AS-BM-PB21 S/N: 0213572	1	6,400.00	Ksh	5-Feb-15	PEGRES	
16	Mobile Phone	Samsung Keystone 2 GT-E1207Y S/N: R21FB62H2PE	1	2,099.00	Ksh	11-Feb-15	PEGRES	
17	Portable 3-in-1 Printer	HP Deskjet 1515 S/N: CN44T17593	1	6,500.00	Ksh	11-Feb-15	PEGRES	
18	USB Modem	Huawei E3531 S/N: D7LBY14911005531 with Samaricom SIM Card	1	2,199.00	Ksh	16-Feb-15	PEGRES	
19	Portable Wifi Router	Orange ZTE MF65 S/N: 3284501100AC with Orange SIM Card	1	5,399.00	Ksh	16-Feb-15	PEGRES	
20	Portable Hard disk Drive	Transcend Storejet 25M3 500GB S/N: C01269-0557, 0548, 0551	3	19,500.00	Ksh	5-Mar-15	PEGRES	
21	Wireless Router	TP-Link TL-MR3420 3G/4G Wireless N Router S/N: 214A286004398	1	5,900.00	Ksh	5-Mar-15	PEGRES	
22	UPS	APC Back-UPS, 390watts/650VA, Input 230V S/N: 3B1418X19336	1	9,500.00	Ksh	5-Mar-15	PEGRES	
23	USB Modem	Huawei E3531 with SIM card S/N: D7L7S15119013647, D7L7S15119013568	2	4,598.00	Ksh	10-Mar-15	PEGRES	
24	Flip Chart Board	Office Point FC-333 90cm X 60cm	1	8,999.00	Ksh	12-Mar-15	PEGRES	
25	White Board	SIN White Board 4'X3'	1	3,999.00	Ksh	18-Mar-15	PEGRES	
26	SPSS Statistics Software for Baseline/Endline Survey	IBM SPSS Statistics Base Authorized User Version 22.0/Media Kit Pack, DVD Part No. C6803ML Authorization Code 6d39d85c15422160edbb Quantity 2. Allowed Activations 3	2	725,962.80	Ksh	3-Jun-15	PEGRES	
27	LED Computer Monitor	Samsung LED TV Monitor 24 inch with remote controller, T24D310MX S/N: 00C6HYAF600022	1	28,000.00	Ksh	22-Jun-15	PEGRES	
28	Digital Camera	Samsung WB1100F (EC-WB1100DPBZA) with 8GB SD card and case S/N: A9RDC9AG70060BW	1	26,100.00	Ksh	9-Sep-15	PEGRES	
29	USB Modem	Huawei E3531 S/N: 867010027605246, 867010027809137, 867010027809673, 867010027810069 with Safaricom SIM Card	4	8,796.00	Ksh	14-Apr-16	PEGRES	

30	USB Modem	Huawei E3531 S/N: 867010029730976, 867010029734804 with Safaricom SIM Card	2	4,398.00	Ksh	10-Jun-16	PEGRES	
31	Stock Plastic Box	TONT Box 13L with blue cover	2	3,990.00	Ksh	10-Jun-16	PEGRES	
32	Portable Hard disk Drive	Transcend Storejet 25M3 500GB S/N: D05212-1129	1	7,599.00	Ksh	11-Aug-16	PEGRES	
33	4WD Vehicle	Nissan Patrol Station Wagon-Y61 (KCA543L)	1	4,135,600.00	Ksh	13-Oct-2014	PEGRES	Purchased by JICA Kenya office
34	4WD Vehicle	Nissan Patrol Station Wagon-Y61 (KCA544L)	1	3,304,295.62	Ksh	3-Feb-2015	PEGRES	Purchased by JICA Kenya office The car in dollar denomination 36,659USD (8% USD=90,136Ksh)
35	Photo copy machine	KYOCERA TASKalfa 4551ci	1	746,117.75	Ksh	4-Mar-2015	PEGRES	
36	Laptop computer	HP Envy Notebook S/N: CND5485VD1	1	85,000.00	Ksh	3-Oct-2016	PEGRES	
37	Desktop computer	Dell OptiPlex GX 7020 S/N: HLDH322	1	86,500.00	Ksh	16-Jan-2015	MOALF	There equipments (No.37 to 44) have purchased by JICA Kenya office. These equipments have already been handed over to MOALF from JICA Kenya office.
38	Desktop computer Monitor	Dell E1914H S/N: CN-ONJVXM-72872-4A5-DEPB	1		Ksh	16-Jan-2015	MOALF	
39	Wireless Adapter for Desktop	D-Link Wireless N300 Dual Band PCI Express Desktop Adapter S/N: R32C18000679	1		Ksh	16-Jan-2015	MOALF	
40	UPS for Desktop Computer	APC Back-UPS, 390watts/650VA, Input 230V S/N: 3B1430X18728	1		7,900.00	Ksh	16-Jan-2015	
41	Antivirus Software License	ESET NOD32 S/N: EAV-0129702198	4	3,475.00	Ksh	16-Jan-2015	MOALF	
42	Microsoft Office Software	Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2013	4	44,000.00	Ksh	23-Jan-2015	MOALF	
43	Laptop computer	Toshiba Satellite L40 S/N: 9E044083S & 9E044139S	2	139,200.00	Ksh	3-Feb-2015	MOALF	
44	Laptop computer	HP 14 Notebook PC 14-r008TX S/N: CND4457ZB0	1	65,800.00	Ksh	17-Feb-2015	MOALF	
			Total	9,783,504.17	Ksh			

Annex 6-4

Operational Cost

(As of 31 March 2017)
(Unit: Kenyan Shilling)

(Japanese Side)

Items of Expenditure	JFY 2014 (H26)	JFY 2015 (H27)	JFY 2016 (H28)	Total (JFY2014 to
Miscellaneous	1,353,897.00	3,707,138.80	19,047,989.00	24,109,024.80
Air fare	14,505.00	567,108.00	31,915.00	613,528.00
Travel allowance	1,424,879.00	3,089,022.00	-	4,513,901.00
Honorarium	222,441.00	1,406,468.00	-	1,628,909.00
Refreshments	238,350.00	127,373.00	-	365,723.00
Construction	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Consultant, etc	-	-	166,250.00	166,250.00
Total	3,254,072.00	8,897,109.80	19,246,154.00	31,397,335.80

Note: Japanese Fiscal Year (JFY) starts in April and ends next year March.

There was a change in the items of expenditure classification in JFY2016.

7. Inputs by the Kenyan Side

PEGRES Counterpart Personnel

No	Name	Assignment Title	Assignment Period
1	Ms. Mary Kamau	Project Director	1 September 2014 to 30 June 2016
2	Mr. Philip Makheti	Project Director	1 July 2016 to 18 April 2017
3	Ms. Charity Mariene	Project Director	19 April 2017 to present
4	Ms. Mary Ambala	Project Manager	1 September 2014 to present
5	Ms. Beatrice Mwaura	National Project Coordinator	1 October 2014 to present
6	Ms. Rebecca Biegon	Gender Training Officer	1 October 2014 to 30 June 2016
7	Ms. Mary Kitheka	Gender Training Officer	9 May 2016 to present
8	Mr. Paul J. Musyoka	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	1 October 2014 to present
9	Mr. Frankline Mwiti	Monitoring and Evaluation / Data Analyst	25 July 2016 to present
10	Ms. Teresia Gathirwa	Secretary/Administrative Assistant	1 October, 2014 to present
11	Ms. Fridah Odour	Support Staff	1 October, 2014 to present

Operational Cost

〈Kenyan Side〉

PEGRES -GoK funds allocation and utilization (As of 31 March 2017)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2014/2015	3,000,000	1,351,326
2015/2016	8,000,000	8,015,000
2016/2017	8,000,000	5,242,756
Total	19,000,000	14,609,082

Note: The fiscal year of Kenya starts from July until June of the following year.

8. PEGRES Achievements

List of Training in Kenya organized by PEGRES

1. National

No	Training Name	Venue	Duration	No of	Remarks
				Total	
1	Gender Training Workshop for PEGRES Partner Projects and Management of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF) and Counties	Embu Town, Embu county	20-21-Jun-2016	26	Gender Training for policy makers
2	Training on Draft Gender Mainstreaming Package for Verification Partner Projects and Counties	Bethany Guest House in Sagana	11-12 - Oct-2016	16	RPLRP, FAO-ASTF, Machakos County, Isiolo County, Nandi County

2. Nyeri County

No	Training Name	Venue	Duration	No of	Remarks
				Total	
1	Gender Training of Trainers	Wambugu ATC and Kabiruini, Mathira West Sub-county, Nyeri County	14-18-Dec-2015	20	Nyeri County, KSA, ATC and Mathira West Sub-county staff
		Kabiruini, Mathira West Sub-county, Nyeri County	17-18-Dec-2015	37	(Field Practicum) Farmer Groups: Ruturu Progressive Dairy Farmers SHG
2	Gender Training of Trainers (Session for Completion: Field Practicum)	Kabiruini, Mathira West Sub-county, Nyeri County	28-29-Jan-2016	18	Nyeri County, KSA, ATC and Mathira West Sub-county staff
				26	Farmer Groups: Ruturu Progressive Dairy Farmers SHG
3	Gender Awareness and Family Budgeting Training for Farmer Groups (8 groups)	Mathira West Sub-county, Nyeri County	22-Feb-4-Mar-2016 27-Apr-6-May-2016	237	Kiawaihuro SG, Upendo, NGOPELWA SHG, Karuthi Ndathini SHG, Global Solution SHG, Hiriga Cattle Breeders, Kasa SHG, Ngorano Centre AI
4	Gender Awareness Training for Stakeholders	Wambugu ATC, Nyeri County	18-19-Aug-2016	23	Nyeri County, KSA, ATC, several Sub-county staff in Nyeri County (5 moderator/facilitators (4M/1F) excluded from the left)
5	Gender Awareness and Family Budgeting Training for Farmers in Mathira East	Hotel Starbucks	13-15Mar-2017	31	13-Mar-17
				32	14-Mar-17
				32	15-Mar-17

3. Busia County

No	Training Name	Venue	Duration	No of	Remarks
				Total	
1	Gender Training of Trainers	Busia ATC and Simba Chai, Busia County	3-5 and 8-10-Feb-2016	19	County and ATC staff in Busia, and Teso South Sub-county staff
			8-10-Feb-2016	41	(Field Practicum) Farmer Groups: Kwangamor Esenyi SG Ican WG, Kechatata Baba, Simba Chai New Dawn
2	Gender Awareness and Family Budgeting Training for Farmer Groups (18 groups)	Teso South Sub-county, Busia County	8-10-Mar-2016 20-22-Apr-2016 10-12-May-2016	709	Farmer Groups: Okalecheru Youth Group, Asopotoit WG, Apegei SG, Kechatata Baba, Ican WG, Tusaidiane WG, Paratere SHG, Lukatumnak, Okame Farmers, Kamarinyang Achamun SG, Ongariama Etop SHG, Kwangkmor Esseny SG, Akoret SHG, Kotur FADC, Kaujo Momm SG, Aremit Upendo WG, Gorja Commercial, Okame Education SHG ADC committee members/ manager (10), Administrators (7) and Teso South Sub-county Livestock Staff (6) (5 moderator/facilitators (5M) excluded from the left)
3	Gender Awareness Training of Cassava Agribusiness Development Centres (ADC) Committee Members and Ward Administrators	Busia ATC	30-31-May-2016	23	20-Feb-17
4	Gender Awareness and Family Budgeting Training for Farmers in Teso North	Werengeti Safari Village	20-22-Feb-2017	30	21-Feb-17
				30	22-Feb-17
				32	

4. Kirinyaga County

No	Training Name	Venue	Duration	No of	Remarks
				Total	
1	Gender Training of Trainers	Bethany Guest House in Sagana and ADS in Wanguru, Kirinyaga County	2-4 and 8-10-Mar-2016	17	Kirinyaga County, Mwea East and West Sub-county and RiceMAPP staff
			8-10-Mar-2016	40	(Field Practicum) RiceMAPP Core and Follower Farmers
2	Gender Awareness and Family Budgeting Training of Farmer Groups (16 Groups)	Mwea East Sub-county	3-5- 10-13, 17-20, 24-27, 31-Ma, 2, 3, 6-Jun-2016	393	N1, N2, N3, N4, T2, T3, T5-1, T5-2, T6, T7, T13 (11 groups)
		Mwea West Sub-county	4-6-May 12, 13, 16-May 2, 3, 6-Jun-2016	209	M1, M2, M5, M6, M9 (5 groups)
3	Gender Awareness Training for Stakeholders	Bethany Guest House in Sagana	8-9-Sep-2016	25	
4	Gender Awareness and Family Budgeting Training of Farmers in Mwea Irrigation Scheme	Anglican Development Services of Mt. Kenya East, Wanguru	14-16-Mar-2016	32	14-Mar-17
				32	15-Mar-17
				32	16-Mar-17

5. Isiolo County

No	Training Name	Venue	Duration	No of	Remarks
				Total	
1	Gender Training of Trainers	Al-Nusra Eating, Boarding and Lodging, Kinna Isiolo County	for Staff	17	Isiolo County Government staff, Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP) PIU Staff, Local Administration
			23 -27-Jan-2017 for Pastoralists		
			25 -27-Jan-2017	30	(Field practicum)

*PEGRES PIU and other facilitators are excluded from numbers

6. Nandi County

No	Training Name	Venue	Duration	No of	Remarks
				Total	
1	Gender Training of Trainers	Countryside Resort Kaimosi	for only Trainers	12	
			6-7-Mar-2017		
		St. Seraphim Kemeloi Orthodox Church	farmers	29	2017/3/8 (Field Practicum)
			8-10-Mar-2017	29	2017/3/9 (Field Practicum)
			30	2017/3/10 (Field Practicum)	

List of Surveys and Studies conducted by PEGRES

1. Nyeri County

No	Survey/Study Name	Venue	Duration	No of Participants			Remarks
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Gender Study	Mathira West Sub-County, Nyeri County	13-16-Oct-2014	37	34	71	County and Sub-county staff and farmers
2	Gender Baseline Survey	Mathira West and East Sub-counties, Nyeri County	14-16-Sep-2015	4	7	11	Sub-county Supervisors and Extension staff
			21-25-Sep-2015	84	124	208	Farmers
3	Training Needs Assessment	Nyeri County and Mathira West Sub-county	27-29-Oct-2015	21	9	30	County and Sub-county staff
4	Gender Endline Survey	Mathira West and East Sub-counties, Nyeri County	13-17-Feb-2017	12	4	16	Sub-county Supervisors and Extension staff
			14-17-Feb-2017	-	-	209	Farmers: Target: 158 / Control: 51
5	Focus Group Discussion	Hotel Starbucks	9-Mar-17	16	11	27	Representatives of beneficiary farmer groups

2. Busia County

No	Survey/Study Name	Venue	Duration	No of Participants			Remarks
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Gender Study	Mwea East and West Sub-counties, Kirinyaga County	14-15-Oct-2015	52	23	75	County and Sub-county staff and farmers
2	Gender Baseline Survey	Teso South and North Sub-counties, Busia County	11-13-Nov-2015	6	5	11	Sub-county Supervisors and Extension staff
			16-20-Nov-2015	87	120	207	Farmers
3	Training Needs Assessment	Busia County and Teso South Sub-county	13, 18-20-Nov-2015	21	9	30	County and Sub-county staff
4	Gender Endline Survey	Teso South and Teso North Sub-counties, Busia County	30-Jan to 3-Feb -2017	17	8	25	Sub-county Supervisors and Extension staff
			31-Jan to 3-Feb -2017	-	-	216	Farmers: Target: 163 / Control: 53
5	Focus Group Discussion	Anglican Development Services of Mt. Kenya East	23-Feb-17	17	16	33	Representatives of beneficiary farmer groups

3. Kirinyaga County

No	Survey/Study Name	Venue	Duration	No of Participants			Remarks
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Gender Study	Teso South Sub-County, Busia County	1-5-Dec-2014	50	70	120	County and Sub-county staff and farmers
2	Gender Baseline Survey	Mwea East and West Sub-counties, Kirinyaga County	7-8-Dec-2015	9	5	14	Sub-county Supervisors and Extension staff
			9-11-Dec-2015	140	42	182	Farmers
3	Training Needs Assessment	Mwea East and West Sub-counties, Kirinyaga County	1 and 10-Dec-2015	24	16	40	County and Sub-county staff
4	Gender Endline Survey	Mwea East and West Sub-counties, Kirinyaga County	27-Feb-2017 to 3-Mar-2017	8	5	13	Sub-county Supervisors and Extension staff
			28-Feb-2017 to 3-Mar-2017	-	-	202	Farmers; Target: 147/ Control: 55
5	Focus Group Discussion	Anglican Development Services of Mt. Kenya East, Wanguru	3-Mar-17	9	10	19	Representatives of beneficiary farmer groups

4. Nandi County

No	Survey/Study Name	Venue	Duration	No of Participants			Remarks
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Gender Study	Two sites -Tinderet and Aldai Sub-counties, Nandi County	8-10-Feb-2017	35	20	55	Gender Study with Promoting Aquaculture Diversification to Reduce Poverty, Fight Malnutrition and Enhance Youth Employment Opportunities in Eastern Africa (FAO-ASTF) Project

List of PEGRES Trips to the Third Countries

No	Training Name	Venue	Duration	Participant		Remarks
				Name	Title	
1	SHEP Gender Training in South Africa	Pretoria and Limpopo, South Africa	21/Feb/2016-27/Feb/2016	Ms. Mary Kamau	PEGRES Project Director	
				Ms. Mary Ambala	PEGRES Project Manager	
			22/Feb/2016-27/Feb/2016	Ms. Rebecca Biegon	PEGRES Gender Training Officer	
				Ms. Yoko Harada	PEGRES Chief Advisor	
2	United Nations the 60th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)	UN HQ, New York, USA	14/March/2016-26/March/2016	Ms. Beatrice Mwaura	PEGRES National Project Coordinator	
3	Tanzania Exchange programme	Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC) near Moshi Town and Lekitatu Irrigation Scheme, near Arusha, Tanzania	7-12/November/2016	Mr. Phillip Makheti	PEGRES Project Director	
				Ms. Beatrice Mwaura	PEGRES National Project Coordinator	
				Ms. Yoko Harada	PEGRES Chief Advisor	
				Mr. Paul Musyoka	PEGRES Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	
				Mr. Samuel Kungu	Project Steering Committee(PSC)	
				Mr. Samson Khachina	County Director of Agriculture	Busia County
				Mr. Vitalis Rono	Sub-County Agriculture Officer, Teso South	Busia County
				Mr. Joshua Oriama	Ward Extension Officer, Teso South	Busia County
				Mr. Gerald Kanyi	Monitoring and Evaluation Unit	Nyeri County
				Mr. Daniel K. Warungu	Sub-County Livestock Production Officer, Mathira West	Nyeri County
				Mr. James Mwaniki Mugo	Ward Extension Officer, Ruguru, Mathira West	Nyeri County
				Mr. Charles Waweru	Deputy County Director of Agriculture, Kirinyaga	Kirinyaga County
				Mr. Richard W. Kariuki	Deputy Sub-County Director Agriculture Office, Mwea West	Kirinyaga County
				Ms. Mary W Wainaina	Ward Extension Officer, Mwea East	Kirinyaga County
Ms. Margaret Wanjiku Karuku	Lecture, Kenya School of Agriculture					
Mr. Toshiharu Kikuchi	Project Coordinator					

List of PEGRES PMC and PSC

1. PROJECT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (PMC) MEETING

No	Meeting Name	Venue	Date	No of Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
1	1st PMC Meeting	Agricultural Information Resource Centre (AIRC), Nairobi	30-Sep-2015	16	7	23
2	2nd PMC Meeting	Agricultural Information Resource Centre (AIRC), Nairobi	27-Apr-2016	16	7	23
3	3rd PMC Meeting	Agricultural Information Resource Centre (AIRC), Nairobi	28-Oct-2016	16	6	22

2. PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC) MEETING

No	Meeting Name	Venue	Date	No of Participants (include. Secretariat)		
				Male	Female	Total
1	1st PSC Meeting (organized jointly with SHEP PLUS)	Board Room, 7th Floor, Kilimo House (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries), Nairobi	22-Oct-2015	13	6	19
2	2nd PSC Meeting (organized jointly with SHEP PLUS)	Green Hills Hotel, Nyeri Town (Site visit: Family Budgeting Training, Hiriga Cattel Breeders Self Help Group in Mathira West Sub-county on 4/May)	4-5-May-15	14	6	20
3	3rd PSC Meeting (organized jointly with SHEP PLUS)	Kilimo House, ASCU Board Room, 1st Floor (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries), Nairobi	2-Nov-2016	20	6	26

List of Visiting Mission from Japan

No	Training Name	Duration	Purpose
JFY2015			
1	JICA HQ Monitoring Mission	8-Jun-15 to 12-Jun-15	Project Progress Monitoring
2	JICA HQ Finance Department Monitoring Mission	26-Aug-15	Monitoring JICA Project Accounting Management
3	Japan Association for International Collaboration of Agriculture and Forestry (JAICAF)	30-Nov-15	Fact finding survey on agricultural mechanization in Kenya
JFY2016			
1	JICA HQ Mid-term Review Mission	23-May-16 to 27-May-16	Mid-term Review
2	JICA HQ Director for Gender Equality and Poverty Reduction with Senior Advisors	26-Aug-16	Assessing the Progress and Courtesy Call

List of Workshops/Meetings organized by PEGRES

1. National

No	Workshop/Meeting Name	Venue	Date	Purpose	No of Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
1	PEGRES Project Stakeholder Sensitization Workshop	Agricultural Information Resource Centre (AIRC), Nairobi	28-Oct-2014	Sensitization of stakeholders on PEGRES	20	18	38
2	Projects Gender Meeting	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) Nairobi	29-Jan-2015	Sharing information on gender mainstreaming by each project and find a way for collaboration	23	13	36
3	Draft Gender Mainstreaming Package (GMP) workshops	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) Nairobi	21-22-Aug-2016 26-27-Aug-2016 29-30-Aug-2016	Dissemination and sharing of the draft GMP with stakeholders in the agriculture sector	65	34	99

2. Nyeri County

No	Workshop/Meeting Name	Venue	Date	Purpose	No of Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
1	PEGRES Sensitization Workshop	Wambugu Agriculture Training Centre (ATC), Nyeri County	23-Feb-2015	Sensitization of Nyeri County and Mathira West Sub-county Staff on PEGRES	21	20	41
2	Gender Study Report Sharing Workshop with Staff	Wambugu Agriculture Training Centre (ATC), Nyeri County	24-Feb-2015	Presentation of draft Mathira West Gender Study Report and acquiring comments and feedbacks from County and Sub-County Staff	22	16	38
3	Gender Study Report Sharing Workshop with Stakeholders	Starbucks Hotel, Karatina, Nyeri County	25-Feb-2015	Presentation of draft Mathira West Gender Study Report and acquiring comments and feedbacks from representatives of farmer groups and NGOs	30	23	53
4	Explanatory meeting on Monitoring Activities and Gender Action Plan Development in Mathira West Sub-county, Nyeri County	Starbucks Hotel, Karatina, Nyeri County	5-Jul-2016	Explanation on Gender Action Plan Development, new monitoring forms and schedules	8	3	11

3. Busia County

No	Workshop/Meeting Name	Venue	Date	Purpose	No of Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
1	PEGRES Sensitization Workshop	Mulembe International Hotel, Busia	25-Jun-2015	Sensitization of Busia County and Teso South Sub-county staff on PEGRES	19	12	31
2	Gender Study Report Sharing Workshop with Staff	Mulembe International Hotel, Busia	26-Jun-2015	Sharing of draft Teso South Gender Study report and acquiring comments and feedbacks from County and Sub-County Staff	18	12	30
3	Gender Study Report Sharing Workshop with Stakeholders in Amukura Central Ward	Apokor Youth Polytechnic, Amukura Central, Busia County	29-Jun-2015	Sharing of draft Teso South Gender Study report and acquiring comments and feedbacks from representatives of farmer groups and NGOs	21	26	47
4	Gender Study Report Sharing Workshop with Stakeholders in Chakol North Ward	ADT, Chakol North Ward, Busia County	30-Jun-2015	Sharing of draft Teso South Gender Study report and acquiring comments and feedbacks from representatives of farmer groups and NGOs	30	21	51
5	Explanatory meeting on Monitoring Activities and Gender Action Plan Development in Teso South Sub-county	ADT, Chakol North Ward, Busia County	1-Jul-2016	Explanation on Gender Action Plan Development, new monitoring forms and schedules	12	5	17

4. Kirinyaga County

No	Workshop/Meeting Name	Venue	Date	Purpose	No of Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
1	PEGRES Sensitization Workshop	ADS, Wanguru, Kirinyaga County	30-Nov-15	Sensitization of Kirinyaga County, Mwea East and West Sub-county staff and RiceMAPP staff on PEGRES	29	12	41
2	Gender Study Report Sharing Workshop with Staff	ADS, Wanguru, Kirinyaga County	1-Dec-15	Sharing of draft Gender Study report and acquiring comments and feedbacks from County, Sub-County and RiceMAPP staff	24	12	36
3	Gender Study Report Sharing Workshop with Stakeholders	ADS, Wanguru, Kirinyaga County	2-Dec-15	Sharing of draft Gender Study report and acquiring comments and recommendations from representatives of farmer groups and stakeholders	39	18	57

5. Naivasha

No	Workshop/Meeting Name	Venue	Date	Purpose	No of Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
1	Gender Mainstreaming Package (GMP) for projects and other stakeholders from the ministry workshops	Dairy Training Institute (DTI), Naivasha	22-23-Dec-16, 10-11-Jan-17	Sharing of the draft GMP with the Ministry projects and programmes as well as compare the gender mainstreaming approaches they use with the draft GMP.	22	31	53

List of PEGRES Publications

No	Name	Quantity	Month/Year	Purpose
1	PEGRES Brochure-Introduction to PEGRES	1000	Mar-15	PEGRES Promotion
2	PEGRES Webpages (English and Japanese) under JICA Website	2	Continuous	PEGRES promotion
3	PEGRES Logo Designing and Printing Stickers	200	May-15	PEGRES promotion
		1000	Feb-16	
4	Gender Study Report on Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Project (EAAPP) Dairy Enterprise Interventions in Mathira West Sub-Count, Nyeri County	120	Aug-15	Dissemination of results of Gender Study in Mathira West Sub-county in Nyeri County
5	PEGRES Notebook	500	Oct-15	PEGRES promotion
		500	Jun-16	
6	Gender Awareness and Family Budgeting for Dairy Enterprise: Farmer Training Manual Ver.1	30	Jan-16	Reference material for trainers of farmer training
7	Gender Awareness and Family Budgeting for Cassava Enterprise: Farmer Training Manual Ver.1	30	Jan-16	Reference material for trainers of farmer training
8	Gender Awareness and Family Budgeting for Rice Enterprise: Farmer Training Manual Ver.1	30	Feb-16	Reference material for trainers of farmer training
9	Gender Study Report on Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Project (EAAPP) Cassava Enterprise Interventions in Teso South Sub-county, Busia County	100	Jun-16	Dissemination of results of Gender Study in Teso South Sub-county in Busia County
10	Gender Study Report on Rice-based Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion Project: Rice Enterprise Interventions in Mwea East and Mwea West Sub-Counties, Kirinyaga County	130	Sep-16	Dissemination of results of Gender Study in Mwea Irrigation Scheme in Kirinyaga County

List of PEGRES Service Supply Order

No	Name	Contractor Name	Amount (Gross)		Contract Period
1	Professional English Editing and Proof Reading of "PEGRES Mathira West Gender Study Report"	Mr. Griphase Vande Masinde	Ksh	69,975	April-May, 2015
2	Data Entry of PEGRES Gender Baseline Survey in Nyeri County	Mr. Martin Musembi Kasina	Ksh	95,000	September-October, 2015
3	Professional English Editing and Proof Reading of "PEGRES Teso South Gender Study Report"	Mr. Griphase Vande Masinde	Ksh	82,500	April-May, 2016
4	Consultant's services for the Gender Training Workshop for PEGRES Partner Projects and Management of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF) and Counties	Mr. Simon Okumba Miruk	Ksh	175,000	June, 2016
5	Data Entry of Monitoring Reports from four sub counties (Mathira West, Mwea East, Mwea West and Teso South)	Mr. Mohammed Abdullahi	Ksh	60,000	November- 2016 - (on)
6	Data Entry for Endline Survey (Mathira West, Mwea East, Mwea West and Teso South)	Mr. Mohammed Abdullahi	Ksh	64,000	

Progress of the PEGRES Activities

1	Project management and coordination is operationalized.	
1-1	Identify and appoint PIU, PSC and PMC members.	PIU, PMC and PSC members have been nominated by respective authorities.
1-2	Hold regular PIU and periodic PMC meetings.	PIU meetings have regularly held since start of the Project. PMC meetings have been held three times (September 2015 / April 2016 / October 2016).
1-3	Hold PSC meetings at least twice in a year.	The first PSC meeting was held in October 2015. Since then, it has been held every six month (May 2016 and November 2016).
1-4	Conduct training for capacity development of PIU members including meetings and workshops to facilitate the understanding on concept and activities of the SHEP gender mainstreaming approach.	The following activities were organized for PIU members to understand the SHEP gender mainstreaming approach: organization of the internal workshop (October 2014), participation in SHEP UP follow-up visits (October 2014 and December 2014), observation of SHEP UP gender awareness and family budgeting training (November 2014), and participation in South Africa SHEP gender training (February 2016).
1-5	Prepare work plans, budgets and procurement plans.	Annual work plans, budgets and procurement plans were prepared every year. Necessary revisions were made quarterly by reflecting actual progress of activities.
1-6	Prepare quarterly, semi-annual and annual project reports.	Semi-annual reports were submitted to JICA Kenya office.
1-7	Conduct project mid-term review and terminal evaluation.	The mid-term review was organized in May 2016.
1-8	Identify the Partner Projects and agree with them on a working modality and detailed implementation plan for the development of "Gender Mainstreaming Package (GMP)".	The initial partner projects were identified in consultation with relevant stakeholders in September 2014. A series of meetings were held with each partner project on a working modality and detailed implementation schedule. As per verification partner projects, their selection process started in January 2016 and all three projects were identified by July 2016 and a number of meetings with respective project were held to decide working modalities and implementation schedules.
1-9	Establish networks with stakeholders to inform and consult with them over issues related to PEGRES activities and partnerships.	The Kick-off Workshop for MOALF staff (October 2014) and the Stakeholder Workshop for smallholder agricultural projects under MOALF (January 2015) were respectively organized to inform stakeholders of PEGRES and, subsequently, to establish the network with them for GMP development.

2	The "Gender Mainstreaming Package" is developed	
2-1	Organize workshops and meetings to inform and consult with stakeholders on GMP preparation.	The following workshops were organized by inviting stakeholders: the Kick-off Workshop for MOALF staff (October 2014), the Stakeholder Workshop for smallholder agricultural projects under MOALF (January 2015), PEGRES Sensitization Workshops in the target Counties (February 2015, June 2015 and November 2015), draft GMP Dissemination Workshops (September 2016) and GMP consultative Workshops (December 2016 and January 2017).
2-2	In consultation with the initial partner projects, select at least three initial pilot sub-counties which work on different commodities.	In September and October 2014, PEGRES identified four pilot Sub-counties (Mathira West, Teso South, Mwea East and Mwea West) in consultation with EAAPP and RiceMAPP.
2-3	Sensitize the initial pilot counties' and sub-counties' agricultural sector staff on the PEGRES activities.	The sensitization workshops for County and Sub-county staff were organized in February 2015 in Nyeri, June 2015 in Busia and November 2015 in Kirinyaga.
2-4	Conduct gender study in the initial pilot sub-counties.	Gender Study was implemented in October 2014 in Mathira West, December 2014 in Teso South and October 2015 in Mwea East and Mwea West.
2-5	Share the gender study findings with stakeholders in the initial pilot counties and agree on the gender issues to be addressed.	The Gender Study Report Sharing Workshops were organized in February 2015 in Nyeri, June 2015 in Busia and November 2015 in Kirinyaga.
2-6	Formulate an action plan as well as a training plan based on the result of the activities 2.4 and 2.5 above.	The action plans and the training plans were developed for each pilot Sub-county. The action plans were incorporated into the Gender Study Reports.
2-7	Develop a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework based on the result of the activity 2-6 above.	Monitoring plan was developed for all three Sub-counties in 2015.
2-8	Conduct a baseline survey on PEGRES target farmer groups in the initial pilot sub-counties for collection of M&E data (*Data collection on the non-target farmer group to be also undertaken).	The Baseline Surveys were conducted both for target farmer groups and non-target farmer groups in September 2015 in Nyeri, November 2015 in Busia and December 2015 in Kirinyaga.
2-9	Develop the gender training materials based on the training plan formulated through the activity 2-6 above.	The gender training materials were developed for Training of Trainers and Farmer Training.
2-10	Facilitate activities based on the training plan.	The training of trainers was organized in December 2015 and January 2016 in Mathira West, February 2016 in Teso South and March 2016 in Mwea East and Mwea West. Subsequently, farmer training was organized in each Sub-county by those trained in TOT. Further, the gender training for senior management in both MOALF and the target Counties was organized in June 2016.
2-11	Conduct M&E on the activities implemented in the initial pilot counties.	Monitoring activities in three pilot Sub-counties were duly conducted from June 2016 to November 2016 to assess effects of gender training on target farmers. Further, the End-line Surveys were conducted in all three pilot Counties in February 2017. Along with the End-line Survey, focus group discussions were also organized by inviting representatives of beneficiary farmer groups.
2-12	Taking into account the outcomes of the M&E, prepare the draft GMP for smallholder agricultural projects and training materials and guidelines.	The draft GMP was prepared by September 2016 and shared with stakeholders in the dissemination workshop in September 2016. The Training materials for TOT on the draft GMP was developed by September 2016 and TOT was organized for the verification partner projects in October 2016.
2-13	Select other three (3) verification partner projects to apply and verify the draft GMP by going through activities 2-3 to 2-11.	Three verification partner projects were identified by respective State Department of MOALF by August 2016. They were Plantwise (State Department of Agriculture), RPLRP (State Department of Livestock) and FAO-ASTF (State Department of Fisheries). While most of collaboration activities with RPLRP and FAO-ASTF have been carried out as planned, those with Plantwise have been on hold since November 2017 because of tight schedule of their activities.
2-14	In collaboration with Gender Officers of verification counties as well as three verification partner project officers, implement a series of activities elaborated in the draft GMP.	The following activities were carried out in collaboration with respective verification partner projects: Plantwise: TOT on GMP, Participation in Gender Study RPLRP: TOT on GMP, Participation in RPLRP Baseline Survey, Development of Supplementary Baseline Survey Questionnaire, TOT on Farmer Training, Farmer Training FAO-ASTF: TOT on GMP, Gender Analysis, TOT on Farmer Training, Development of Baseline Questionnaires.
2-15	Conduct M&E and review the implementation processes and effects of activities of the draft GMP.	Monitoring activities in three pilot Sub-counties were duly conducted from June 2016 to November 2016 and the End-line Surveys were also carried out in all three Sub-counties in February 2017. Along with the End-line Survey, focus group discussions were also organized by inviting representatives of beneficiary farmer groups. Information collected through these activities have been compiled and analyzed to assess effects of the draft GMP for its finalization.
2-16	Develop a guideline and manuals for smallholder agricultural projects and county governments to implement the GMP.	The materials for the TOT on GMP has been developed and now in process of finalization.
2-17	Finalize the "Gender Mainstreaming Package (GMP)".	Since September 2016, a series of workshops have been organized with stakeholders for their comments and inputs on the draft GMP. Further, collaboration activities have been carried out with the verification partners in reference to the draft GMP. Incorporating these comments as well as lessons learned through various activities, finalization of draft GMP is currently in progress.

3 Advisory skills, techniques and knowledge of MOALF and target counties to implement the "Gender Mainstreaming Package" in partner smallholder agricultural projects, is improved		
3-1	Support and guide the partner projects staff as well as target counties' and sub-counties' agricultural sector staff to work with PEGRES in implementation of activities 2-3 to 2-11.	A number of consultations and meetings were organized with the initial partner projects (EAAPP and RiceMAPP) to facilitate their understanding on the PEGRES approach and activities. For the target Counties courtesy calls to the County management including CEC and Chief Officers were conducted to inform them of PEGRES gender activities. Further, the Sensitization Workshops on PEGRES were organized in all the target Counties. Consequently, all activities listed from 2-3 to 2-11 were duly conducted. As per the verification partner projects, various collaboration activities including TOT on GMP, gender study and TOT on farmer training have been implemented. RPLRP has been organizing TOT and pastoralist training, as part of their training programme, since March 2017.
3-2	Conduct TOT on gender training for sub-county staff in partner projects.	The TOT was organized in December 2015 and January 2016 in Mathira West, February 2016 in Teso South and March 2016 in Mwea East and Mwea West for the initial partner projects and in January 2017 in Isiolo and in March 2017 in Nandi for the verification partner projects.
3-3	Support the partner projects to implement activities identified in the action plan of each county that are developed through the activities 2-4 and 2-5 above.	A series of consultations and meetings were organized with the partner projects (EAAPP and RiceMAPP) to support gender mainstreaming of their activities, which include incorporation of gender sessions in the technical training (RiceMAPP), adoption of affirmative action in selection of beneficiary farmers (RiceMAPP) and organization of gender training for relevant stakeholders (RiceMAPP and EAAPP).
3-4	Conduct TOT for concerned agricultural sector staff and Project Coordination Units on draft GMP with the materials developed through the activity 2-16.	TOT on draft GMP was organized for the verification partner projects in October 2016. The next TOT is planned to be organized in June 2017, inviting concerned agricultural sector staff.

4 The "Gender Mainstreaming Package" is introduced into other smallholder agricultural projects, Counties and agricultural training centres.		
4-1	Organize workshops to share draft GMP with stakeholders.	The draft GMP Dissemination Workshops were held in September 2016 with participation of representatives from 28 organizations/institutions and smallholder agricultural projects.
4-2	Develop strategies to implement the "Gender Mainstreaming Package" with counties and smallholder projects.	The consultative meetings were organized in December 2016 and January 2017, inviting smallholder agricultural projects under MOALF, to discuss on implementation strategies of GMP. The technical exchange programme to Tanzania was carried out with participation of the staff from the three target Counties. After the programme, each County submitted the report on future implementation strategies of GMP/gender mainstreaming activities in their County and Sub-county agricultural activities.
4-3	Consult with ATC, PTC, FTC and KSA to incorporate the GMP in their training curricula.	ATC, PTC and KSA have been invited to participate in various PEGRES activities including TOT and the draft GMP dissemination workshops to facilitate their understanding on GMP. Further, consultation meetings have been held with KSA and some ATCs to discuss on possible incorporation of GMP into their curriculum.
4-4	Organize workshops to launch the final GMP with stakeholders.	The final GMP workshop is planned to be organized in July 2017.

Achievement based on the PDM indicators

<Achievement of Outputs, Project Purpose / Prospects of Achievement of Overall Goal>

PDM level	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievement of Indicators			Interpretations / Assessment on the achievement
		Target County / Sub-County (s)			
		Nyeri / Mathira West	Busia / Teso South	Kirinyaga / Mwea East & West	
Overall goal	1. Productivity of target commodities of the smallholder agricultural projects which introduce 'Gender Mainstreaming Package' is increased among at least 10% of the target beneficiaries of the respective projects.	Dairy production decreased by 0.9%	Fresh tuber production decreased by 1.9%, while processed cassava production increased by 16.4%	Rice production increased by 8.7% in SR, decreased by 21.2% in LR and increased by 31.3% in ratoon production.	Due to the drought in 2016 crop season which hit most parts of Kenya, production of target commodities in the three sites was negatively affected. It is also difficult to identify causal relationship between the change in production and the intervention of the Project at this stage.
	2. Income from target commodities of the smallholder agricultural projects which introduce 'Gender Mainstreaming Package' is increased among at least 10% of the target beneficiaries of the respective projects.	Gross income from dairy production decreased by 24.2%	Gross income from cassava production increased 0.9%	Gross income from rice production decreased by 19.4%	Although the comparison between benchmark and end-line survey data showed some change, it is difficult at this stage to identify any notable change that can be causally interpreted as the results of Project interventions.
	3. Household assets of at least 10% of the target beneficiaries of the smallholder agricultural projects, which introduce 'Gender Mainstreaming Package', is improved.	* Asset holding increased by 9.7% * Increase of iron sheet / tile roof by 6%	* Asset holding increased by 6.1% * Increase of iron sheet / tile roof by 13%	* Asset holding increased by 4.5% * No notable change in housing materials	There have been increase in asset holding in all pilot sites and some changes in housing materials for Mathira West and Teso South. In fact, the interview survey confirmed that the target beneficiaries increased their household assets such as wells, water tank, energy saving device such as jiko after the gender training of the Project. However, as the impacts of the Project's interventions on production of and income from the target commodities have not yet be captured, changes in asset holding indicated in the end-line survey data may be attributed to factors other than the Project's contributions.
Project Purpose	1. 'Gender Mainstreaming Package' is adopted by MOALF by the end of the project period.	Discussions and consultations have been held between PEGRES and MOALF as well as PEGRES and smallholder agricultural projects on utilization of a whole of or part of GMP since the draft GMP was developed and presented in the national workshops in September 2016.			(Activities are still in progress) During the GMP validation workshops scheduled in June 2017, further discussion on the GMP utilization will be held with involvement of various stakeholders.
	2. Three (3) partner projects and three (3) counties develop strategies to implement GMP by the end of the project period.	* EAAPP has included the GMP components in their draft project document of the 2nd phase (to be confirmed). * The Detailed Planning Survey mission of the RiceMAPP succeeding project has included the Matrix prepared in March 2017. * RPLRP has organized TOT in eight out of their 14 target Counties which will be followed by pastoralist training. * Three County governments (Busia, Nyeri, Kirinyaga) recognized the validity of GMP, in particular for effectiveness of farmer training, thus the governments implemented farmer trainings not only conduct PEGRES activities but also do training in other opportunities by themselves.			(Activities are still in progress) The GMP implementation strategies by the respective counties will further be discussed during the GMP validation workshops to be held in July 2017.
	3. Gender relations ¹ in at least 15% of the target group members of initial two partner projects is improved by the end of the project period.	* Increase in Joint decision on: (1) income from dairy produce: 15.5% (2) production expenses: 7.4% (3) living expenses: 2.9% (4) reproductive activities: 1.6% *The cases where reproductive activities are carried out without any assistance from other household members increased by 5.6%	* Increase in Joint decision on: (1) income from cassava: 18.2% (2) production expenses: 14.5% (3) living expenses: 16.0% (4) reproductive activities: -0.6% *The cases where reproductive activities are carried out without any assistance from other household members decreased by 4.1%.	* Increase in Joint decision on: (1) income from rice: 15.0% (2) production expenses: 9.1% (3) living expenses: 15.2% (4) reproductive activities: 5.2% * The cases where reproductive activities are carried out without any assistance from other household members decreased by 10.1%	*According to the End-line survey, there have been notable changes in the patterns of decision making, more household members participate in household decision-making process. In particular, the number of the end-line survey respondents, who discuss with their spouses on how to spend income derived from the target commodity, has increased by more than 15% compared with the time of the baseline survey. *As for the reproductive activities, women remain as major doers in all three sites. Most reproductive activities are routinely carried out by women without much dialogue among household members on their daily conducts. While main doers of reproductive activities are women, however, in the Project sites of Teso South and Kirinyaga, they have now been supported by other members of the household compared with the time of the baseline survey, the number of the cases in which reproductive activities is carried out by single woman without help from other household members has decreased by 4% in Teso South and 10% in Kirinyaga, respectively.
	4. Participation in productive activities ² by at least 10% for all the gender groups of the target group members of initial partner projects is improved by the end of the project period.	Increase in labor contribution in production: Male: 2.3%, Female: -2.0%, Male youth: -1.2%, Female youth: -0.2% Increase in decision making on marketing of the target commodity: Male: -1.6%, Female: -1.0%, Male youth: 1.5%, Female youth: 1.6%	Increase in labor contribution in production: Male: 4.6%, Female: -2.5%, Male youth: 2.9%, Female youth: 2.1% Increase in decision making on marketing of the target commodity: Male: 7.9%, Female: 28.1%, Male youth: -1.0%, Female youth: 0.0%	Increase in labor contribution in production: Male: -5.9%, Female: 7.2%, Male youth: 3.3%, Female youth: 1.8% Increase in decision making on marketing of the target commodity: Male: 6.2%, Female: 18.5%, Male youth: 0.0%, Female youth: 0.0%	*Distribution of workload in productive activities of the target commodities has become more equitable among household members compared with how they were at the time of the baseline survey. During the baseline survey, 39-47% of total labour contribution in productive activities was made by one particular gender group (i.e. female adults in Nyeri and Busia and the male adults in Kirinyaga), while the rates of those have reduced to 31-44% at End-line survey. Although the main actors remain the same, labour contribution from other gender groups has increased except for youth groups in Nyeri. *Decisions on marketing of the target commodities are now made more jointly with husband and wife in the Project sites of Busia and Kirinyaga. In particular, many husbands who used to make a decision unilaterally have changed their mindset and attitudes towards joint decision making with their wives. In the Project sites of Nyeri, more male youths and female youths have now taken part in decision-making on milk marketing.

PDM level	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievement of indicators			Interpretations / Assessment on the achievement
		Target County / Sub-County (s)			
		Nyeri / Mathira West	Busia / Teso South	Kirinyaga / Mwea East & West	
Project Purpose	5. Access to and adoption of technologies introduced by the initial partner projects is increased by at least 10% for all the gender groups of the target group members of initial partner projects by the end of the project period.	Increase of the case that the technology is applied by persons other than those trained: 18.2% Increase in adoption of technologies introduced: Male: 3.0%, Female: -8.9%, Male youth: -0.8%, Female youth: -1.1%	Increase of the case that the technology is applied by persons other than those trained: 13.6% Increase in adoption of technologies introduced: Male: 4.8%, Female: 5.9%, Male youth: 3.9%, Female youth: 3.5%	Increase of the case that the technology is applied by persons other than those trained: 21.4% Increase in adoption of technologies introduced: Male: -11.1%, Female: 8.1%, Male youth: -0.9%, Female youth: -0.6%	*Adoption of the introduced technologies by household members other than those directly trained by the Partner projects has increased in all three sites of the Project. These rates have increased by 14 to 21%, which indicates that technology transfer has been taking place among household members which are supported by the Project. * In comparison between baseline and end-line survey data, in Busia, all gender groups increased their adoption of introduced technologies (technology, innovations and management practices; TIMPs of EAAPP). In case of Kirinyaga, only the women increased the adoption rate of technologies (Water Saving Rice Culture -WSRC). This may be because more women are engaged in productive activities using introduced technologies which used to carry out by men. In case of Nyeri, however, some of the introduced technologies such as pest control, routine management practice (deworming, dehorning) are mainly applied by service providers, not by members of household. Therefore, the application of such technologies may have somewhat offset the rate of technology application by female and youths.
Output 1	1-1 PSC and PMC meetings are held at least twice per year.	Three (3) PSC meetings and three (3) PMC meetings have so far held.			Three (3) PSC meetings and three (3) PMC meetings have so far held. The final meetings for PMC and PSC is planned to be organized respectively before the termination of the Project, thus activities are still in progress.
	1-2 Partnerships are established with two (2) initial partner projects by February 2015.	* MOU with EAAPP/WB was signed in October 2014 * Activities on gender mainstreaming to be implemented jointly with RiceMAPP/JICA were agreed upon through discussions in October 2014.			MOU was signed with the Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Project (EAAPP)/WB for collaboration towards gender mainstreaming. Joint activities on gender mainstreaming were also agreed with the Rice-based and Market Oriented Agriculture Promotion Project (RiceMAPP/JICA). Thus, this indicator has already been achieved.
	1-3 Collaboration and network are established with at least 15 smallholder agricultural projects at national and county levels by August 2016.	* 4 smallholder agricultural projects participated in PEGRES Kick-off meeting in October 2014. * 16 smallholder agricultural projects participated in PEGRES Gender Meeting in January 2015.			Collaboration and network has been established with a total of 16 smallholder agricultural projects, thus this indicator has already been achieved.
Output 2	2-1 Implementation guidelines and reference materials on GMP are developed with initial partner projects by August, 2016.	Draft GMP with reference materials were prepared and presented in Draft GMP Workshop in September 2016.			Guidelines and reference materials on GMP are developed. Thus, this indicator has already been achieved.
	2-2 Implementation guidelines and reference materials on GMP are verified and finalized by August, 2017.	Currently, revisions and modifications of GMP reference materials and guideline (TOT materials) are in progress.			(Activities in progress) Currently, revisions and modifications of GMP reference materials and guideline (TOT materials) are in progress. GMP will be finalized by incorporating knowledge and lessons learnt through the validation workshops scheduled in June 2017.
Output 3	3-1 At least 60 % of implementing staff in target Sub-counties build capacity on gender mainstreaming by August, 2017.	* Sub-county staff participated in TOT: 20 (15 Male/ 5 Female) in Mathira West, 19 (14 M/ 5 F) in Teso South, 17 (12 M/ 5 F) in Mwea East and Mwea West * County and Sub-county staff participated in Tanzania Exchange Programme, a total of 9 (8 M/ 1 F) from 3 Counties. 60.0% of staff (6 out of 10) (Average increase: 0.77 points)	71.4% of staff (10 out of 14) (Average increase: 0.86 points)	100% (13 out of 13) (Average increase: 1.86 points)	78.4% (29 out of 37) of the participating staff (who were interviewed during both baseline and end-line surveys) have enhanced their understanding on the concept of gender as well as gender mainstreaming approach in agriculture. They also enhanced their knowledge and skills to conduct gender training for farmers group, thus this indicator has already been achieved.
	3-2 At least 80% of TOT participants implement more than one component of the draft "Gender Mainstreaming Package" in the initial partner projects by August, 2017.	* A total of 47 staff (32 field extension staff, 7 sub-county staff, including SCLPO and SCAOs, and 8 county staff i.e. 82.5% of a total 57 TOT participants) who have participated in the TOTs organized in December 2015, January, February and March 2016) have implemented baseline survey, farmers' training, monitoring activities, and end-line survey in the pilot sites of the initial partner projects. * A total 10 staff (6 field extension staff and 4 sub-county staff including SCLPO and SCAOs) facilitated the farmer training for representatives of farmer groups who participated in the baseline and end-line survey as control groups. * A total of 14 staff (9 field extension staff, 3 sub-county staff and 2 county staff) facilitated the gender training for stakeholders.			82.5% (47 out of 57) of total TOT participants have already implemented several components of the draft "GMP" in the pilot sites of the initial partner projects. In fact, extension officers in Mathira West who received TOT by the Project have implemented farmer training as trainers in Nyeri/Mathira East Sub-county. Also, subsequently, farmer training was organized in Busia/ Teso South Sub-county by those trained in TOT.
Output 4	4-1 At least 15 smallholder agricultural projects and three (3) counties participate in development of Implementation Strategies of GMP by July, 2017.	* National Project Coordinators of 19 smallholder agricultural projects (3 partner projects and 16 non-partner projects) participated in the workshop in December 2016 and January 2017 to discuss about inclusion of GMP components into their projects * Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Project adopted part of PEGRES gender training for farmers. * Drought Resistant and Sustainable Livelihood Project adopted the PEGRES gender training of trainers * Three Counties of verification partner projects (Isiolo for RPLRP, Nandi for ASTF and Machakos for Plantwise) participated in the draft GMP dissemination workshops in September 2016 to be sensitized on GMP.			(Activities in progress) In the GMP Validation Workshops scheduled in June 2017, further discussions will be held with smallholder agricultural projects and Counties in development of implementation strategies of GMP into their extension activities.
	4-2 Two (2) Agriculture Training Centre (ATC), one (1) Pastoralist Training Centre (PTC), one (1) Fisheries Training Centre (FTC) and Kenya School of Agriculture (KSA) are sensitized on inclusion of GMP into their training curricula by August, 2017.	*ATCs in Nyeri, Busia, Mwea, Isiolo, Machakos and Nandi, and also PTC in Isiolo participated in various PEGRES activities including the draft GMP dissemination workshops * ATC principal in Nandi, who participated in PEGRES TOT, conducted gender training for his ATC staff * KSA participated in various PEGRES activities including the draft GMP dissemination workshop and several consultation meetings were organized between PEGRES and KSA for inclusion of GMP components into their curriculum.			(Activities in progress.) After the development of the final draft of GMP, TOT for master trainers of GMP will be organized, and the participants of TOT will be selected from KSA and other training centers. Along with the TOT, further discussions will be held with relevant personnel of respective training centers on possible inclusion of GMP into their training activities.

Brief Summary Sheet of "Partner Smallholder Agricultural Projects"

Initial partner projects (RiceMAPP & EAAPP)

1 RiceMAPP/JICA

Summary Item	Description
1 Project Title	Rice-based and Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion Project (RiceMAPP)
2 Donor Agency	JICA
3 Project Period	January 2012 - January 2017 (for 5 years): Cooperation completed
4 Project Purpose	The agricultural profit of farmers in Mwea Irrigation Scheme is increased through the market-oriented approach.
5 Project Summary (Outputs)	Output 1: Potential rice-based and market-oriented farming systems are identified. Output 2: Capacity of irrigation water management is enhanced for improving rice-based and market-oriented farming systems. Output 3: Production and post-harvest technologies are enhanced for improving rice-based and market-oriented farming systems. Output 4: The rice-based and market-oriented farming systems are practiced by farmers in Mwea Irrigation Scheme. Output 5: The market-oriented approach is disseminated by development organizations.
6 Implementing Organization	MOALF
7 Project Site (Target Area)	Mwea Irrigation Scheme (MIS) and other irrigation schemes
8 PEGRES target county & target crop	Mwea in Kirinyaga County for Rice

2 EAAPP/WB

Summary Item	Description
1 Project Title	Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Project (EAAPP)
2 Donor Agency	World Bank
3 Project Period	5 years in its phase 1 (from 15 March 2010 to the end of December 2015); Preparation for phase 2 currently
4 Project Purpose	1. Facilitate development of the Regional Dairy Centre of Excellence (RDCoE) which will coordinate all the dairy improvement activities in the country; 2. Facilitate generation, validation and dissemination of appropriate dairy technologies in the country; 3. Facilitate of empowerment of stakeholders in the dairy industry (Farmers, Extension staff, researchers, private entrepreneurs and policymakers); 4. Facilitate improvement of availability and accessibility to livestock breeding stock and pasture seeds throughout the country; and 5. Facilitate formation of national and regional networks through which information can be shared and dairy development policies can be fostered
5 Project Summary	- Increase in adoption of new varieties, breeds and management practices - Increase in adoption of improved processing and handling methods by processors and other market intermediaries - Increase in productivity over control technology for all disseminated new technologies.
6 Implementing Organization	MOALF
7 Project Site (Target Area)	33 Cluster Sub Counties including four (4) Government farms (Oyani, Marimba, Mogotio and Ahiti Ndomba)
8 PEGRES target county & target crop	Busia in Teso South Sub County for Cassava. Nyeri in Mathira West Sub County for Dairy
9 Recipient Countries	Eastern Africa countries (Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda)

Verification partner projects (RPLRP & FAO-ASTF)

3 RPLRP (Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project)

Summary Item	Description
1 Project Title	Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP)
2 Donor Agency	World Bank
3 Project Period	5 years (2015-2019)
4 Project Purpose	1. Mitigating droughts impact at the national level by introducing regional interventions in complement to the existing national initiatives such as Kenya Government Sessional Paper No 2 of 2008 on National Livestock Policy, and the Kenya Vision 2030. 2. Building capacities in Kenya for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities from ASALs that will increase resilience to medium and long-term climate related vulnerabilities with a focus on livestock related livelihoods; 3. Building and strengthening linkages with Ethiopia and Ugandan Governments to better tackle issues that affect communities in the ASALs.
5 Project Summary	Component 1: Natural Water Resources Management: aims at enhancing the sustainable management and secures access of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities at natural resources (water and pasture) with trans-boundary significance Component 2: Market Access and Trade: aims at improving the market access of the agro-pastoralists and pastoralists to the intra-regional and international markets of livestock and livestock products. Component 3: Livelihoods Support: aims at enhancing the livelihoods of Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities Component 4: Pastoral Risk Management: aims at enhancing drought-related hazards and preparedness, prevention and response at the national and regional levels.
6 Implementing Organization	MOALF
7 Project Site (Target Area)	14 Counties: Lamu, Isiolo, Laikipia, Mandera, Marsabit, West Pokot, Turkana, Tana River, Garissa, Baringo, Samburu, Narok, Kajiado and Waiir
8 PEGRES target county & target crop	Isiolo County for <u>pastoral</u>

4 FAO-ASTF

Summary Item	Description
1 Project Title	Promoting Nutrition Sensitive Agricultural Diversification to Fight Malnutrition and Enhance Youth Employment Opportunities in Eastern Africa
2 Donor Agency	FAO, Resource Partner: African Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF)
3 Project Period	01/07/2014 - 30/06/2017
4 Strategic Objectives (SO)	- enhance decent rural employment opportunities for youth (SO-3 and RI-2); - promote Sustainable production intensification through climate-smart agriculture (SO-2 Main Areas of Work CSA and RI-2); - fight malnutrition in school age Children (SO-1).
5 Project Summary	Kenya Country Programming Framework (CPF): Youth empowerment in agriculture is prioritized under Outcome 2, and is reflected in CPF results matrix. Youth
6 Implementing Organization	MOALF
7 Project Site (Target Area)	Tharaka, Embu, Kirinyaga, Nandi, Kakamega, Homabay
8 PEGRES target county & target crop	<u>Nandi</u> County for fishery
9 Recipient Countries	Eastern Africa countries (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda)

Impact derived from the PEGRES Project intervention

No	Aspect/ Issues	Successful or Remarkable Cases/Stories in the Project Site		
		Nyeri / Mathira West	Busia / Teso South	Mwea East & Mwea West / Kirinyaga
1	Summary	<p>1. Increased participation of youth in household (HH) activities (productive and reproductive)</p> <p>2. Reduction of workload of women resulting from more involvement of other HH members in HH activities</p>	<p>1. More involvement of men in cassava activities</p> <p>2. More equitable sharing of workload among all household (HH) members</p> <p>3. More cooperation among HH members in execution of activities</p>	<p>1. More involvement of women and female youth in rice activities</p> <p>2. More involvement of men in reproductive activities / introduction of energy-saving devices</p> <p>3. Reduced expenses on hired labour</p>
	Productive activities	<p>1-1 Because now the youths are involved, work has become much easier. Even the costs for laborers has reduced, and we can trust family members better than we do the laborers. (M)</p> <p>1-2 Before the PEGRES training, I did not work in shamba or for animals unless being told by the parents. But now I am working seriously as I understand that these works are for our family. (MY)</p> <p>2-1 There is dialogue on productive activities which has led to more cooperation and less conflicts as there is more openness in sharing of dairy cow responsibilities and each partner knows what the other is doing. This has led to timely completion of tasks and increased milk production. (F)</p> <p>2-2 Working together in coordinated way leading to accomplishment of tasks in a shorter period. I used to leave my husband asleep as I went to milk cows, deliver the milk and later feed cows. This has since changed as both my husband and I wake up together, he milks while I prepares breakfast, and he also feeds the cows. This has helped the family increase the number of cows from 1 to 4 cows. Milk production has increased from 4 litres to 30 litres. (FY)</p>	<p>1-1 Initially, women and FY involved in preparation of seed and planting but now, males are assisting in the work. (FY)</p> <p>1-2 Now expanding the area of cassava from 0.25 acre to 1.5 acres because now works are done with spouses. (FY)</p> <p>2-1 Sharing workload reduces time spent for each activity. I run cereal business. In the past, I was able to spend only 1 hour for my business, but now I can open the business as early as 10 am and the business has expanded. (FY)</p> <p>2-2 Women's workload has reduced, so she can rest, can go to market earlier and spend more time there. (W)</p> <p>2-3 Male youth who wasted time in leisure (video) are now assisting in work at HH level. (FY)</p> <p>3-1 Better relations and communications have enabled exploitation of better markets for cassava. In the past, women were the ones who did cassava marketing. But they were not much good at looking for better market, because of limited mobility and heavy workload. Now all HH members are on board, so that all of members can work on it. In particular, youths are more mobile than adults. They can easily go around and identify better markets. (M)</p> <p>3-2 All gender groups voluntarily contribute to heavy works such as bush clearing in land preparation, which used to be done by men and MY. (FY)</p>	<p>1-1 & 3-1 In the past, I was the one working in the shamba. I hired labourers and paid them lots of money. But now my wife is with me in shamba, thus, the cost for hiring labourers significantly reduced. (M)</p> <p>1-2 Female youth now participate more in rice production, now like bird scaring, flooding and weeding without necessarily getting pay. (FY)</p> <p>1-3 Families are now together in the rice fields. Men are now weeding using push weeders. (FY)</p> <p>1-4 Harvesting is crucial in rice farming. I could not leave it to my wife. But now I can let her manage it and be part of rice farming. (M)</p> <p>1-5 & 3-2 With collaboration of my wife, I reduced the number of labourers. When she is helping me in the farm, the work is done well, thus, yield is better. (MY)</p>
	Reproductive activities	<p>1-3 & 2-3 Before, if mama went for safari and come back late, our son did not do anything but just wait for his mother to cook for him. Now son is helping her mother to prepare food in such cases. (M)</p> <p>2-4 Men are now able to appreciate the other gender groups and the role they play in reproductive activities, and they are willing to assist in cooking, fetching water & firewood and cleaning clothes. (F/FY)</p>	<p>2-4 More participation by all gender groups in reproductive activities, fetching water and splitting firewood. (M)</p> <p>2-5 Men today assists in washing children and in pruning trees for firewood. (FY)</p> <p>2-6 Initially, men thought planting trees was a waste of land, but today they have planted 60 seedlings for firewood. (FY)</p>	<p>2-1 Nowadays, I help her through buying firewood. Men have motorbike, it is not difficult for us to buy firewood in bulk with much cheaper prices. In the past, she was the one totally responsible for these works. She bought firewood in the neighborhood, which was much more expensive than what I am buying now. (M)</p> <p>2-2 Husband can be left and take care of the children when the wife is away. Earlier, children were taken to grandparents incurring other expenses. (FY)</p> <p>2-3 We have constructed jikos (cooking stove) after the training, which has made the work easy and reduced fuel consumptions. (M)</p> <p>2-4- Now we are facing water shortage. I am the one responsible to buy water using motorbike. In the past, when there was drought, she needed to go to the river for wash clothes and fetch water. She left the house at 8:00 in the morning and came back around 2:00 pm. So, she did not have time to come to shamba. At that time, I did not care at all how she got firewood and water. (M)</p> <p>2-5 My husband had started assisting in some reproductive roles and supported me in purchasing energy and labour savings devices. (F)</p>

II	Changes in "Patterns of decision making"	Summary	1. More equitable participation of all HH members in decision-making 2. More contribution of ideas and viewpoints of all HH members to HH activities	1. More equitable participation of all HH members in decision-making 2. More contribution of ideas and viewpoints of all HH members to HH activities	1. More equitable participation of all HH members in decision-making 2. More contribution of ideas and viewpoints of all HH members to HH activities
		Productive activities	1-1 All the decisions were made by men before the training. I used to decide how much milk to be sold even without knowing the amount actually required for the family. Now the decision is made through consultation with my wife. She even suggests to sell more than I propose, as she wants to have better income by saving the amount for home consumption. (M) 1-2 There is shared decision between male and female on money spent on the dairy cow like buying supplements/minerals. (F/FY) 1-3 In terms of artificial insemination (AI) service or treatment of sick animals, men used to make decisions alone. Now anybody in my family can make decisions anytime. It is important especially to address the sickness of animals. I am now relieved from the pressure to be always very alert on our animals. (M) 2-1 It is always good to have consultation among family members to make decisions regarding to family enterprise, as everybody has responsibility, and we will all be affected if the family enterprise fails. Sometimes mama and youths can suggest some good ideas / information which I did not know. (M)	1-1 In the past men decided exclusively on which portion of land to be used for cassava production although we did not do anything on cassava production. Now husband and wife sit and decide together. (M) 2-1 As for the marketing, HH members look for market together. Youth can get better information about market because they are more mobile. (M)	1-1 There is increased joint decision making on sale of rice by both husband and wife. (F) 1-2 Morale for youth has increased because they are now involved in discussions on income and they know the amount of income in the family and how it is distributed. (FY) 1-3 There is improvement in communication among family members. Planning, especially on rice production is now done together. (FY) 1-4 Planning together as a family led to enhance the performance of task in rice fields which they expect would contribute to increase rice yields and income. (FY)
		Reproductive activities	1-4 There is shared decision between male and female on expenses like buying food and paying school fees. (F)		1-5 After selling rice, one family budgeted for firewood and bought two oxcart of firewood. The father also planted tree seedlings. (FY)
		Other activities / general	1-5 I felt very proud when my dad asked me about my opinion on where our family would go for the Christmas holiday. I was very glad that he appreciates my idea on such an important issue. (MY)	1-2 In the past, men decided everything, then, others followed such decisions without challenging, but now we discuss together and men started thinking of needs and interests of others. (M) 1-3 Budgeting done together with my wife. Youths also participate there. I can say in my family joint decision making is done in budgeting. (M)	1-6 In the past, I never thought of consulting with her. For example, when I was going to buy even something expensive, I never told her because that is our culture. But now we discuss. I don't buy anything without consulting her in advance. (M) 1-7 I now include my children in discussion with my wife. (M) 2-1 The training taught me how to associate with my wife and I have learnt women are also good decision makers. My wife gave me a good suggestion, using profits from our yield to buy motorbike, which has contributed to our increased income (Ksh 300 per day). (MY)

III	Changes in "Access to and control over resources and benefits among different gender groups"	Summary	<p>1. Higher motivation of all HH members, especially youth, in engaging HH activities resulting from more equitable sharing of resources and benefits</p> <p>2. More trust among HH members in utilization of resources and benefits</p>	<p>1. More equitable sharing of resources and benefits among HH members</p>	<p>1. More equitable sharing of resources and benefits among HH members</p> <p>2. Higher motivation of all HH members in engaging HH activities resulting from more equitable sharing of resources and benefits</p> <p>3. More trust among HH members in utilization of resources and benefits</p>
		Resources (Some FY)	<p>I-1 My father gave me one of the cows. Since it belongs to me, I have to be very serious about taking care of that cow, while I am helping the other cows of my family (MY)</p> <p>I-2 Before, my son used to have desire to go to Nairobi to look for a job. After the training, I gave him a bush of coffee and involve him in our dairy enterprise. Now he is in full-time engagement with the work in shamba and for the animals and get his own income, so he does not talk about going to Nairobi anymore. (M)</p> <p>I-3 Youths were left out (from decisions) and could not ask for anything even if there is something we want. But now we are consulted on how to share the resources and we can share our ideas as well. (MY)</p> <p>I-4 I am currently involved in banking and management of use of bank account deposits from income from coffee and milk. Previously it was managed by husband alone. (FY)</p> <p>I-5 We share these technical information to our youths. After the PEGRES training, when I have chances to go any seminar or field day, I always ask my son to come with me. (M)</p>	<p>1-1 Sense of ownership on HH resources have been enhanced. Everyone feels responsible for HH resources. (MY)</p> <p>1-2 I requested my parents for small land less than 0.25 acres. Then, I planted cassava and sold the cutting at 1,500 Ksh. Now I have been allowed more area to expand the cassava farm. (FY)</p> <p>1-3 She would not be allowed to attend this FGD or training leaving the kids and animals at home without PEGRES training. Now he allows her to attend any training. (FY)</p>	<p>1-1 Before I did not share or expose my properties to my wife. I kept everything with myself. But after training, I started sharing them with her. She is happy now because she can access to my properties and documents. (M)</p> <p>1-2 I bought a motorbike for my son. When there is not much to do in the farm, he does boda boda business (motorbike taxi). (M)</p> <p>1-3 Since I am sharing with my wife properties, she is now feeling that she has more sense of ownership about them including farm. (M)</p> <p>1-4 I trained my wife on RiceMAPP technologies. She does good. Although she is not as good as me, she is catching up. I am satisfied with her performance. In the past, I did not tell her anything about RiceMAPP technologies. (M)</p>
		Benefits (Some FY)	<p>I-6 Now my wife and youth know how much we get from dairy and/or coffee. We discuss, agree and decide together how much to be spent on what. We also share the income. Mama and youths also have their shares, which have made them more interested in and committed to the family enterprise. (M)</p> <p>I-7 The youths are given a part of proceeds from dairy or crop activities, and they are willing to involve in work in shamba. (M)</p> <p>I-8 Now I am given a portion of income from milk as my share, so I am more interested in working / assisting the parents in dairy activities. (MY)</p> <p>I-9 I am given the proceeds based on the record of milk sales, and I can decide how to spend that money. I also contribute to family budget, and I share some of my proceeds with my sister who helps me. (MY)</p> <p>Z-1 I am involving my youths and even giving them some money out of coffee payments. Currently I am at peace as the youth are now able to deliver the coffee factories without stealing as they know they will get some money from the sales. (F)</p>	<p>1-4 In the past, decision on use of profits was done by men exclusively. Wife had no say. (M)</p> <p>1-5 HH does family budgeting. There is no wastage of finances. Husbands are now better about sharing HH finances. (F)</p> <p>1-6 In the past, men did not share income, therefore, we secretly removed money from his pocket while he was in toilet. (F)</p>	<p>1-5 Father bought an ox for fetching water for homestead. Earlier, they were buying water, but now male youth can sell water to neighbours after he fetches enough for the HH. Decision on income from the sales is made by HH members. (FY)</p> <p>2-1 In the past, the produce was all mine. My wife worked in the shamba, but her morale was low, thus the yield was bad. (M)</p> <p>2-2 In the past, I paid my children when they worked in the shamba. Otherwise they would have worked for somebody else. They used to demand a lot of things because he was thinking I was misusing him. But now they work with me, and I don't pay them like the past. They know I am going to take care of their needs. I buy them good shirts and shoes, and give them pocket money. We have become closer. (M)</p> <p>3-1 Because there is building of trust, my parents could allow me to sell rice if I am left alone, and I submit the cash when the parents come back home. (FY)</p> <p>3-2 I used to give my wife exact amount money for commodities which she was going to buy. Now she has even access to my ATM card and withdraw money at any time. She does not misuse money. (MY)</p>

	Summary	1. More proactive participation of various gender groups in group management and more recognition on capacity of women and youth as a leader	1. More proactive participation of various gender groups in group management and more recognition on capacity of women and youth as a leader. 2. More cooperation among group members in implementation of activities	
IV	Changes in "Representation among group levels"	1-1 Before the committee members of our group were all male. But we included female as the committee members to balance. We find these female committee members are also capable to make decisions and take leadership. (MY) 1-2 As PEGRES taught us about "unity at home", we also introduce it in our group. Now we are more transparent as all members are shared with ideas and take part in decision making as a group. (MY)	1-1 Now all gender groups are involved in group leadership. (FY) 1-2 In the past, man should be a leader because people were thinking women are for HH works and would not deliver much. But such perception has been changed, and FY now participate freely in group activities. Some FY said that they will seeking leadership position in the group in future. (FY) 1-3 Participation of MY and FY in women groups has reduced bickering and time wastage in group meetings, because MY and FY are better in management and streamlining of discussions. (M) 1-4 In the past, men dominated everything, FY only came to listen but nowadays they participate freely. (MY) 1-5 Women and FY now participate in public baraza (council or assembly) and present their views. (M) 2-1 In the past, there were numerous conflicts in carrying out group activities in cassava value chain, there used to be skewed allocation of duties for the different gender groups. Male youth could participate in land preparation, harvesting and carrying cassava to homesteads, then the FY could be left do the rest of the activities (peeling, chipping and drying), but after training, group members are willing to communicate and plan well as all gender groups participate equally in all the cassava value chain activities (FY)	Not applicable as the partner project had not organized the beneficiaries into groups.
V	Other Changes			- Most men were drunkard, but many stopped such habit after we told them about the training. Thus, quarrel in their house also reduced (M) - I started forming one group with participation of men, women, elders and youth to disseminate what I learned in RiceMAPP and PEGRES. Last meeting, we were around 35 (around 10 each of men, women and male youth plus a few female youth). I am planning to organize gender training with assistance from an extension staff. (MY)

Remarks: M=Men, F=Female, MY=Male Youth, FY=Female Youth

"Youth" basically means the young people who are dependent to the household, however, include the independents from the household at the time on FGD.

* **Resources:** Tangible and intangible assets that are to be used to get some benefits out of them. (e.g. land, animals, technology, etc.)

** **Benefits:** Gains derived from use of resources, activities, choices and changes taken place within household.

Source: Compiling and analysis by the Evaluation Team based on the "FGD Memo" (2017, PEFGD=Focus Group Discussion

Evaluation Grid (Terminal Evaluation)

“Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya (PEGRES)”

(This Grid was prepared and finalized by Japanese Evaluation Team.)

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question		Basis of judgment	Data needed	Data source	Data collection method
	Main question	Sub question				
Achievement	Were the Input made as planned?	Have the Japanese experts dispatched as planned?	Comparison with the planned figures	Records on Japanese experts	Project records and relevant documents, Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinions of experts & C/Ps	Document review, interviews
		Has the counterpart training conducted as planned?		Records on counterpart training		Document review, interviews
		Have the equipment and machinery provided as planned?		Records on equipment provision		Document review, interviews
		Have the counterpart personnel assigned as planned?		List of counterpart personnel		Document review, interviews
		Have the physical facilities provided as planned?		Information on the facilities		Interviews, field visit
		Have the budgets to cover operational costs allocated as planned?		Records on budgetary allocation		Document review, interviews
	Have the Outputs been produced properly?	Is the Project management and coordination operationalized?	Degree of achievement	Information on the progress & achievement of each Output	Project documents, Achievement of Outputs Sheet, opinions of C/Ps, PIU members	Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project experts, C/Ps and PIU members
		How about the development of the “Gender Mainstreaming Package” (GMP)?	ditto	ditto	Project documents, Achievement of Outputs Sheet, opinions of experts, C/Ps, MOALF and Development partners (DPs)	Questionnaire/Interview discussion with Project experts, C/Ps, MOALF and Development partners
		How about the improvement of advisory skills, techniques and knowledge of MOALF and target counties to implement the “GMP” in partner smallholder agricultural projects?	ditto	ditto	Project documents, Achievement of Outputs Sheet, opinions of experts, C/Ps, target counties, DPs	Questionnaire/Interview discussion with Project stakeholders
		How about the introduction of the “GMP” into other smallholder agricultural projects, Counties and agricultural training centres?	ditto	ditto	Project documents, Achievement of Outputs Sheet, opinions of C/Ps, target counties, DPs	Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
	Is the Project purpose likely to be achieved?	Is there any enhancement of institutional capacity of the MOALF at national and county levels to promote gender responsive agricultural extension services or not?	Levels of enhancement	Information related to the achievement & prospective of the Project purpose	Project documents, Achievement of Outputs Sheet, Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinions of experts & C/Ps, PIU members, target counties	Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project experts, C/Ps and PIU members, field visit
		Indicators are below: 1. “GMP” is adopted by MOALF by the end of the project period. 2. Three (3) partner projects and three (3) counties develop strategies to implement GMP by the end of the project period 3. Gender relations in at least 15% of the target group members of initial two partner projects is improved by the end of the project period. 4. Participation in productive activities by at least 10% for all the gender groups of the target group members of initial partner projects is improved by the end of the project period. 5. Access to and adoption of technologies introduced by the initial partner projects is increased by at least 10% for all the gender groups of the target group members of initial partner projects by the end of the project period.	Prospects of achievement, Levels of changes	Information related to the achievement & prospective of the indicators	End-line survey, Achievement of Outputs Sheet, Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinion of experts & C/Ps, PIU members, target counties, DPs	Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project experts, C/Ps and Project stakeholders

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question		Basis of judgment	Data needed	Data source	Data collection method
	Main question	Sub question				
Implementation processes	Have the activities been implemented as scheduled?	Have the Project activities been timely implemented?	Comparison with the original PO	Actual implementation schedule	Project records (PSC/PMC minutes) and relevant documents, Self-Evaluation Sheet, PDM, PO	Document review, interviews
		Has there been any change in the activities and schedule of implementation from the original PO?		Information on the changes that took place		Document review, interviews
	Have there been any problem related to the management of the Project?	Have the Project activities been properly monitored?	Frequency and contents of monitoring	Monitoring mechanism, monitoring results	Project stakeholders, Project records, PSC/PMC minutes, opinion of experts & C/Ps.	Document review, interviews with Project experts, C/Ps
		Has the decision making mechanism of the Project been functional?	Existence of problems and countermeasures	Information on the PSC/PMC and other decision making mechanisms	Project stakeholders, Project documents, PSC/PMC minutes	Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Has the communication among JICA country Office, JICA HQ, the implementing agency and the Project been smooth?	ditto	Ways and contents of the regular transactions	Officers in charge at JICA Kenya Office and JICA HQ, PIU members, PSC/PMC minutes	Interview, discussion with JICA staff, Project experts, C/Ps
		Has the communication among the Project stakeholders been smooth?	ditto	Ways and contents of the daily and regular transactions among the Project stakeholders	Project stakeholders, PSC/PMC minutes, opinion of experts & C/Ps	Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Have there been any other problems encountered in the course of Project implementation so far?	ditto	Information on the managerial problems so far and countermeasures taken by the Project	ditto	Document review, interviews with Project experts, C/Ps
		What are special measures taken in terms of the managerial aspects of the Project?	ditto	Information on the managerial measures taken by the Project	ditto	Document review, interviews with Project experts, C/Ps
		Are the implementing agency committed and well aware of the Project?	Does the implementing agency understand the objectives and approaches of the Project?	Levels of understanding	Information on the understanding of the Project purpose, discussion & meeting records	
	Have appropriate counterpart personnel been assigned?		Suitability of their expertise	Information on the qualification / background / experiences of the assigned personnel	Project stakeholders, Project documents, PSC/PMC minutes, opinion of experts & C/Ps	Document review, interviews with Project experts, C/Ps
	Have the counterpart personnel been committed and involved actively in the Project activities?		Degree of participation	Examples of the Activities that were mainly conducted by the counterpart personnel		Document review, interviews with Project experts, C/Ps
	Are the target groups well aware of the Project?	Have the beneficiaries well recognize the Project activities?	Levels of understanding	Information on their understanding of the Project, records of explanatory efforts made by the Project	Project documents, Project stakeholders, targeted beneficiaries	Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Have the beneficiaries participated actively in the Project activities?	Degree of participation	Information on their participation in the Project activities		Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
	Were there any special measures taken to ensure the smooth implementation of the Project?	Have there been any special measures taken in terms of implementation mechanism?	Existence of the consistent stipulation in the document	Information on the measures taken by the Project	Project stakeholders, Project documents, PSC/PMC minutes.	Document review, interviews with Project experts, C/Ps
		Have there been any special consideration given in terms of dealing with the target groups?				Document review, interviews with Project experts, C/Ps

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question		Basis of judgment	Data needed	Data source	Data collection method
	Main question	Sub question				
Relevance	Has the Project still been in line with the priorities in the development strategy and policy of the sector concerned in Kenya?	Is the Project still consistent with the development strategy and policy of Kenyan Government? (Meet the strategy of MOALF and Counties)	Existence of the consistent stipulation in the document	Development strategy and policy of Kenyan government	National Agri. Policy Paper (e.g. ASDS), Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Gender Policy 2013, Self-Evaluation Sheet, PIU members	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview
	Does the Project address the needs of the target sites and the target groups?	Is the Project still in line with the needs of the target sites and community?	Confirmation on the current needs	Information related to the progress of activities, opinion of Project stakeholders	Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinions of PIU members, experts, C/Ps	Document review, interviews, Questionnaire, field visit
		Is the Project still in the line with the needs of the target groups?	Positive response from the target groups	Baseline/End-line information, Information on the willingness by the target beneficiaries	Project documents, opinion of Project stakeholders and target beneficiaries	Document review, interview, field visit
	Is the Project priority in the Japan's foreign assistance policy and JICA's country programs?	Is the Project relevant to the Japan's Aid Policies?	Existence of the consistent stipulation in the document	Priority directions in Japan's Aid Program	Japan's Foreign Assistance Policy; Self-Evaluation Sheet	Document review
		Is the Project relevant to the JICA's Programs / Rolling Plan?	ditto	JICA's Programs / Rolling plan	JICA's Country Assistance Program / Rolling Plan	Document review, discussion with JICA staff
	Has the Project been adequate means to address the cross-cutting & development issues of the sector concerned in Kenya?	Does the Project appropriately address the issues of gender mainstream and agricultural extension services?	Existence of the consistent stipulation in the document	National policies & programs related to the gender issues and agricultural sectors	Policy documents, Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinions of PIU members, experts, C/Ps	Document review
		Does the Project properly address the needs and context of implementing agency?	ditto	Plans and program of implementing agency	Policy documents, Documents of MOALF, opinions of PIU members	Document review, interviews
		Has there been any synergy effects through cooperation with other programs with DPs and/or county programs?	Positive response from the target groups	Baseline/End-line information, opinion of stakeholders	Project documents, opinion of experts and C/Ps, DPs	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview
	Is the selection of target groups appropriate?	Have the size of the target groups been appropriate?	Existence of the size of the target group	Baseline/End-line information, No. and area of coverage, No. of beneficiaries	Project documents, Self-Evaluation Sheet	Document review, interviews
		Has the Project equitably brought about the benefit?	Distribution of the Project benefits	Project benefits enjoyed by different status of target groups	Opinion of Project stakeholders, Project documents	Document review, interviews
		Has the cost been equally shared by the stakeholders?	Cost sharing ratio	Expenditure and source of funds	Project records and personnel	Document review, interviews
	Has the Project applied appropriate approach & concept?	Is there any suitable of the Project approach & concept in local needs (Crop & Target site & Social diversification)?	Positive response from the target groups	Baseline/End-line information, opinion of stakeholders	ditto	Document review, interviews

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question		Basis of judgment	Data needed	Data source	Data collection method
	Main question	Sub question				
Effectiveness	Is the prospect of achieving the Project purpose considered to be high?	Has the Project purpose been specific enough?	Existence of commonly shared definitions of Project purpose, Comparison with the baseline	Definition, understanding on the Project purpose among the Project stakeholders	Project stakeholders, Project documents, Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinion of experts & C/Ps, target countries	Interview, discussion with Project experts and C/Ps
		Are the counterpart personnel & county staff capable of carrying out the GMP Activities?		Levels of competence, confidence, experiences and performance		Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project experts and C/Ps
		Will there be any potential obstacles that may hinder the achievement of the Project purpose?		Information on the potential risks and obstacles and possible countermeasures		Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project experts and C/Ps
	Have the Outputs been appropriate to achieve the Project purpose?	Has there been any factors contributing to the achievement of the Project purpose other than the Outputs?	Contributing factors of the Project	Information on the institutional change & related programs by other organizations in the target sites		Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project staff
		Is the logical sequences between Outputs and Project purpose still secured?	Confirmation on the logical sequence	Information on the results of activities that indicate the cause-effect relationship		Interview, discussion with Project experts and C/Ps
	Has there been any influence of important assumptions?	To implement the Project smoothly, are there any big influences by external factors?	Existing condition in the environment of the Project	Information on any related events, problems surrounding to the Project		Document review, Questionnaire/Interview
Has there been any other hindering or contributing factors?	What are the positive factors that encouraged the achievement of the Project purpose? What are the negative factors that inhibited the achievement of the Project purpose?	Current assumptions & important factors	Information on any relevant events in the course of Project implementation	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview		
Efficiency	Have the Project activities been appropriate to produce the Outputs?	Are the Project Activities contributing to achieve the Outputs?	Co-relation between the outcomes of the Activities and Outputs	Logical sequence between Activities and Outputs, progress of Activities and levels of achievements	Project stakeholders, Project documents	Document review, interviews
		Has there been any obstacle for the achievement of the Outputs?		Information on any relevant events in the course of Project implementation		ditto
	Have the inputs been appropriate to produce the Outputs?	Have the timing, number, duration, and fields of Japanese experts dispatched been appropriate?	Comparison with the planned figures	Records on Japanese experts	Project records and relevant documents, Self-Evaluation Sheet	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview
		Have the timing, duration, contents of counterpart training been appropriate?	ditto	Records on counterpart training	ditto	ditto
		Have the timing, volume, and specification of provision of equipment been appropriate?	ditto	Records on equipment provision	ditto	ditto
		Have the timing, number, fields and competency of the counterpart personnel been appropriate?	ditto	List of counterpart personnel	ditto	ditto
		Were the physical facilities sufficient to implement the Project activities?	ditto	Information on the facilities	ditto	Interviews, field visit
		Has the scale of Project Output been appropriate for the planned inputs?	Comparison with the input costs	Budget and expenditure, local cost by Kenyan side	Project records, opinions of experts and C/Ps	Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Is it expectable to obtain enough project achievements to compensate the Input costs?	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
	Have the project been managed and supported by the stakeholders?	Are there any Outputs that were realized by cooperation with other JICA schemes or other donors?	Cooperation with other JICA schemes or other donors	Information from the Project	Project record and personnel, JICA staff, related donor personnel	Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders and JICA staff
		Have the project management and support been well functioned? Were the monitoring activities carried out efficiently?	Project management style and contents of monitoring	Information from the Project	Project record, PSC/PMC minutes, JICA staff	Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders and JICA staff
Have there been any factors hindering or contributing to the efficiency of the Project?	Have there been any other factors affecting the efficiency?	External factors	Information on any relevant events in the course of project implementation	Project stakeholders, Project records	Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders	

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question		Basis of judgment	Data needed	Data source	Data collection method
	Main question	Sub question				
Impacts	Is the prospect of achieving the overall goal assumed to be high?	Do you prospect that the indicator of Overall goal after the end of the Project? Indicators are below: 1) Increasing productivity of target commodities of the smallholder agricultural projects which introduce "GMS" among at least 10% of the target beneficiaries of the respective projects. 2) Increasing income from target commodities 3) Improving household assets	Comparison with the baseline & End-line survey	Information from the Project	End-line survey, Achievement of Outputs Sheet, Self-Evaluation Sheet, Opinions of Project stakeholders	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview, field visit, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Will the achievement of the Overall goal contribute to the bring positive impacts to the policies of Kenyan government?	Organizational commitment, existence of relevant programs	Current program, future plan of the government, opinion of the Kenyan sides	PIU members, Self-Evaluation Sheet, Project documents	Document review, interviews, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Is there any possible factors that hinder or contribute to the achievement of the Overall goal?	External factors	Information on any relevant events in the course of Project implementation	Project stakeholders, Project documents	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with stakeholders
	Is the Project purpose still appropriated to achieve the Overall goal?	Is the logical sequences between the Project purpose and the Overall goal still secured?	Confirmation on the logical sequence	Information on the results of Activities that indicate the cause-effect relationship	Project stakeholders, Self-Evaluation Sheet, Project documents, PDM	Document review, interviews, discussion with Project stakeholders
	Have there been any other ripple effects? (expectation/forecasting)	Has there been any effects beyond the intended target groups?	Direct/indirect influences through the Project implementation	Information on the sample cases in target and other sites	Project stakeholders, Project documents (e.g., Focus Group Discussion Results)	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview, field visit, discussion with stakeholders
		Has there been any unexpected effects on the policies, structure and programs of implementing agency?		Information on the relevant policies & programs in MOALF and target counties		
		Has there been any unexpected effect on environmental concerns in the target sites?		Information on the climate and natural disasters, and other factors		
Are the impacts brought by the Project?	What are the factors that brought about the above mentioned positive and negative effects?	Project's attributes to the effects	Information on the other interventions and events in the target areas	Project stakeholders, Relevant documents	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with stakeholders	

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question		Basis of judgment	Data needed	Data source	Data collection method
	Main question	Sub question				
Sustainability	Is it prospected any policy changes and improvement in promoting gender responsive agricultural extension services after the end of the Project?	Do you prospect that GMP will be adopted and utilized by MOALF and other stakeholders after the end of the Project?	Policy commitment	Current program, future plan of the government	Policy documents, Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinions of C/Ps, PIU members, DPs	Document review, Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Are the relevant agencies (MOALF, target counties, Agri training institutions) committed to continue the Activities?	Organizational commitment of the implementing agencies	ditto	PSC/PMC minutes, opinions of C/Ps, PIU members, Agri. training institutions	
	Are the implementing agency capable to continue or further expand relevant Activities of the Project?	Do you think that MOALF will continuously improve its ability in promoting gender responsive agricultural extension services after the end of the Project?	Organizational commitment of MOALF	Current program, future plan of the MOALF	Self-Evaluation Sheet, opinions of experts, C/Ps, PIU members	Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Do you prospect MOALF and Counties will be secured necessary fund in promoting gender responsive agricultural extension services after the end of the Project?	Budget allocation, planned volume	Budget plan of implementing agency	Relevant staff of implementing agency, budget documents	Questionnaire/Interview, discussion with Project stakeholders
		Do you prospect that trained staffs at MOALF and County levels will stay after the termination of the Project?	Staff allocation, institutional arrangement	Staff plan of implementing agency	ditto	ditto
	Are there any factors that may affect the sustainability of the Project?	Is there any negative influence on the political, social and cultural aspects that may become obstacles in carrying out the activities?	External assumption & Influence factors	Information on the cases of relevant events	Project stakeholders, staff of relevant institutions, organization structure	Questionnaire/Interview, Document review, field visit
		Is there any potential supporting / hindering factor(s) for sustainability of the Project?		ditto	ditto	Questionnaire/Interview, Document review, field visit
Identification of the Necessary measures to be taken	What are the possible measures to further facilitate the Project implementation?	Is there any necessary change in terms of Activities and Inputs of the Project for the reaming Project period?	Suggestion & opinion from Project stakeholders	Information related to the Project implementation	Project stakeholders, Self-Evaluation Sheet, PDM, PO, opinions of PIU members	Questionnaire/Interview, Discussion with Project stakeholders
		What are the other possible measures to further facilitate the Project implementation?			Project stakeholders, Policy documents, PSC/PMC minutes, opinions of experts, C/Ps, DPs	

Abbreviation: MOALF= Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, GMP= Gender Mainstreaming Package, PIU= Project Implementation Unit, DPs= Development Partners, ASDS= Agricultural Sector Development Strategy

Remarks: Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF)
Beneficiaries: Smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and fisher folks in counties, officers of MOALF at both National and county levels, and other stakeholders involved in smallholder agricultural projects

Project documents= Documentation described which the Project made with paper written during the Project period

Project records= Records and memo especially on the graphs and tables indicating the figure and progress on the Project activities

プロジェクト専門家に対する質問事項（なお質問によっては、当方とのインタビューの際に、口頭で追加説明、回答いただければ幸いです）

	質問ないし資料共有依頼	回答
PDM 関係		
1-1	PDM 作成、変更の経緯について、簡潔でいいので説明ください。 また、R/D の際の Ver.1 と、最新版（2015 年 10 月）のものも同じく Ver.1 となっていることから、今回の終了時評価に際し、どう取り扱うか、ご意見をお聞かせください？	
1-2	PDM 指標 (OVI) の見方及び目標数値を確認させてください。例えば、プロ目指標中 3 の「前期連携パートナープロジェクトの対象グループ構成員の少なくとも 15% 以上のジェンダー関係が改善する」については、どのようなことを指すのか、ご説明願います。	
1-3	専門家のほうから、今回の終了時評価に際し、PDM 関係で調査団に共有したい事項、ないし変更始め、ご提案したいことがあれば、お願いします。	
評価 5 項目視点		
妥当性		
2-1	本件に関し、ケニア政府の政策、戦略方針に沿ったものかどうか（整合性）、専門家のご意見をお聞きします。 また、ジェンダー視点に立った政策始め、プロジェクトの実施、特に、農業におけるジェンダー平等および男女共同参画の促進を掲げている公的文書ないし説明文あれば説明、ないし共有ください。	
2-2	本プロジェクトでのパートナープロジェクトの選	

	<p>定に係る背景や選定理由は何でしたか？ また、同パートナープロジェクトとの協調、連携を図る上での促進・阻害要因があれば共有ください。</p>	
2-3	<p>専門家から見て、本プロジェクトの「受益者」の選定や、受益者のニーズとの整合性はいかがでしたか？</p>	
2-4	<p>本件に関して、我が国の援助政策・JICA との整合性の面で、専門家のご意見あれば、共有ください。</p>	
2-5	<p>本件に関して、アプローチ・デザイン始め、プロジェクトのコンセプトはどのように見ておられますか？</p>	
有効性		
3-1	<p>プロ目の1つの指標となっているGMPの今後の位置づけについて、専門家のご意見をお聞きます。 (政府文書等での承認有無:承認プロセスや配布予定。普及のストラテジー・施策・予算・実施体制の有無。カウンティへの売り込みないし関係性等)</p>	
3-2	<p>本件を通じての、関係者の「人材育成」状況について、専門家のご意見をお聞きます。 (C/P並びにカウンティ・普及員の意識始め、研修スキル。例:研修計画～実施。トレーナー・講師としてのノウハウ・自信度合等、リーダー・オーナーシップ醸成等)</p>	
3-3	<p>本件活動の実施の上で、もっとも大きかった促進・貢献要因(事項)は何でしたか？</p>	

3-4	上記と関連し、逆に本件活動の実施の上で、もっとも大きかった阻害ないし制約要因（事項）はありましたか？あれば、どんなものだったかをお聞かせください。	
効率性		
4-1	本プロジェクトに対する日本側、ケニア側の投入並びにその活用に関し、専門家のご意見あれば、共有ください。	
インパクト		
5-1	専門家の皆さんから見て、本件実施による「インパクト」は何であると思いますか？さらに、予測しなかった影響や効果もあれば、回答ください（事例も含めて）。 本件からの「上位目標」への貢献並びに「波及効果」、それぞれ別途、お答えください。	
持続性		
6-1	MOALF やカウンティ政府について、GMP の有効活用を始め、今後も継続発展する見込みはいかがでしょうか？	
6-2	プロジェクト終了後について、C/P 始め、関係機関の人材の GMP 実施にかかる技術・ノウハウさらには各機関での定着・活用状況はどのように思われますか？個人的意見で結構ですので、お答えください。特にトレーナーとしての力量や各機関の組織体制等も踏まえて、回答ください。	
6-3	プロジェクト期間は残り少ないですが、残された活動・課題に、どのように取り組まれる予定か、専門家の皆さんのご意見、提案あれば、お聞かせください。	

6-4	また、残された課題や継続すべき活動をケニア側で実施は可能でしょうか？（プロジェクト期間中、並びに終了後について）	
その他、調査団と共有したい事項		
7-1	本件の終了に際して、専門家からのご提案、並びに本件実施を通じての教訓を是非、教えてください。	

ご協力、ありがとうございました。

