

Terminal Evaluation

Africa

1. Outline of the Project

Country:

Kenya

Project title:

The Social Forestry Extension Model development Project for Semiarid Areas

Issue/Sector:

Forestation of Semiarid Area, Forestry Extension

Cooperation scheme:

Project-type Technical Cooperation

Division in charge:

Forestry and Natural Environment Cooperation Department

Total cost:

657 Million Yen

Period of Cooperation

26 November 1997 - 26 November 2002

Partner Country's Implementing Organization:

Kenya Forestry Research Institute(KEFRI),Forestry Department(FD)

Supporting Organization in Japan:

Forestry Agency, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Related Cooperation:

Grant Aid Project;"The Establishment Project of Nursery Training and Technical development Center for Social", "Expansion of social Forestry Training and Research Facilities"

Project-type Technical Cooperation; "The Social Forestry Training Project Phase I and II", "Nursery Training and Technical Development Project for Social Forestry in Kenya"

1-1 Background of the Project

Kenya relies on firewood and charcoal for more than 70 percent of the country's total energy consumption and 90 percent of the energy consumption at home, but 80 percent of its land is either arid or semiarid and its forest area is no more than 3 percent. The increasing demand for firewood and charcoal, caused by the growing population that has doubled in the last 20 years, overgrazing, and disordered cultivation has devastated forest areas. This has caused not only great difficulty in supplying firewood and charcoal, but also has resulted in a decline in production capacity of the land, and destruction of the natural environment is occurring.

Under these circumstances, the Government of Kenya requested cooperation from the Government of Japan, which has cooperated to solve this problem since 1985, developing forestation technology in semiarid areas and helping social forestation training. The request included (1) the integration of individual technologies, which had been developed in the previous project, (2) their dissemination to the farmers, and (3) continuous support to develop a diffusion model.

1-2 Project Overview

This Project developed techniques to diffuse a social forestry* with the members of KEFRI, so as to transfer the knowledge to plant and manage trees to the residents of semiarid areas.

* 'Social forestry' is a form of forestry which aims at both the improvement of the economy and the preservation of forest resources, by entrusting local people with the management and ownership of the forest resources.

(1) Overall Goal

The residents of Semiarid Kenya acquire the appropriate skills of planting and managing trees.

(2) Project Purpose

The Social forestry diffusion model is developed through the resident's creation of a farm forest in semiarid areas.

(3) Outputs

- 1) Practical techniques for planting and tending trees for establishment of a farm forest are provided.
- 2) Appropriate methods of establishing farm forests lead by the local residents are developed.
- 3) Information on social forestry extension is shared with residents and other related organizations.

(4) Inputs

Japanese side:

Long-term Experts	18	Equipment	69 Million Yen
Short-term Experts	12	Local Cost	127 Million Yen
Trainees received	14		

Kenyan side:

Counterparts	122	Equipments	
Land and Facilities			
Local Cost	2,573 Kenya Shilling		

2. Evaluation Team

Members of Evaluation Team	Team Leader/General: Mr. Hideki MIYAKAWA /Director, Forestry and Natural Environment Department, JICA		
	Extension method: Mr. Kenji IMAI/Division Director, Technical Training Division, Forestry Training Institute, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries		
	Farm Forest establishment/Technology Development: Mr. Osamu SHIMADA/Section Chief of planning, Management Division, National Forest Department, Forest Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries		
	Planning Evaluation: Mr. Hiroyuki HASHIMOTO/Project officer, Forestry and Environment Division, Forestry and Natural Environment Department, JICA		
	Participatory Evaluation: Mr. Tsuneo KUWAHARA /Nippon Giken INC.		

Period of Evaluation	20 March 2002 - 20 April 2002	Type of Evaluation:
		Terminal Evaluation

3. Results of Evaluation

3-1 Summary of Evaluation Results

(1) Relevance

The Government of Kenya designates the farm forestry problem as an important issue. Its Forest law is aimed at expanding private and farm forestry by the local people's initiative, as well as preservation based on cooperation within the community. This Project coincided with this policy and was judged as Relevant. As forestry diffusion enables the local people to produce fuel wood, fodder wood, fruit trees, lumber, and charcoal, this Project contributed to increasing farmer income. Therefore, this Project is highly consistent with the people's needs. Although there were some shortcomings in the preparation stage and the PDM, the Project was for the most part sound.

(2) Effectiveness

Forestation nurturing technologies applicable to the farmers and suitable for the local environment are being established through

this Project. The Project developed systems, such as a cost sharing system, seed/seedling plant information system, farmer-to-farmer extension method, and core farmer selecting method. Their effectiveness was proved through actual farm forestry preparation practice. The information was shared among the residents and the related organizations by Newsletters, Seminars, and Mobile shows. More than 80 percent of the Mobile show participants have started forestation, which verifies the expansion of the activity. The diffusion model was reorganized as a written report in the project's final stage, and set the prospects of Social forestry extension. These indicators suggest that the Project goal was achieved to a satisfactory level.

(3) Efficiency

There were a few problems, such as the delay in the dispatch of some experts, the Kenyan side's inability to sufficiently share expenses, and the absence of some counterparts due to long vacations. Owing to the efforts of both the Japanese and the Kenyan side, the Output was accomplished to a satisfactory level. This Project's efficiency was high, on account of the practical use of the knowledge, material and machinery provided in the Kenya Social Forestry Training Project (1987-97), the previous phase of this Project, as well as due to the information exchange with other organizations.

(4) Impact

It is impossible to accomplish the Project Purpose within a few years for two reasons. First, forestry takes many years to achieve fruitful results. Second, "Semi-arid Kenya", the target area of this Project, is too broad a land area. However, as some impacts, such as the improvement in the awareness towards social forestry, are observed by the continuance and reinforcement of the diffusion activities, it is highly possible that these will lead to the achievement of the Project Purpose in the long term, and the improvement of the standard of living of the farmers, who are the beneficiaries.

(5) Sustainability

Technology transfer is being smoothly conducted, and the counterparts are acquiring skills that enable them to continue the activity. Moreover, the Project activities have attained the KRFRI objectives, and it is likely that the activities will be maintained hereafter. Although it is also likely that the sustainability will be maintained to some extent after the Project termination, restrictions in terms of system, finance and technology on the Kenyan side can impede sustainability. The scale of the activities will inevitably shrink, unless there is a dramatic change in the financial circumstances. The counterpart organization's financial difficulties, without the strong support of other donors and the Government of Kenya, will cast a dark shadow over the sustainability and will prevent the diffusion of forestry in the area.

3-2 Factors that promoted realization of effects

(1) Factors concerning the Planning

- 1) The Project was consistent with the policy of Kenya.
- 2) The Project was consistent with the needs of Farmers.

(2) Factors concerning the Implementation Process

- 1) The activities were carried out very efficiently, on account of the practical use of the knowledge, material and machinery provided in the Kenya Social Forestry Training Project, the previous phase of this Project.
- 2) The information exchange with other organizations contributed to efficient KRFRI activities.

3-3 Factors that impeded realization of effects

(1) Factors concerning Planning

- 1) Because the cost burden of the related organization was not made clear at the planning stage, The Forest department of the Ministry of Natural Resources did not share costs.
- 2) The 'Objectively Verifiable Indicators' were not set clearly at the planning stage.

(2) Factors concerning the Implementation Process

- 1) The Long-term Experts for diffusion methods and information were not dispatched as planned.
- 2) The Kenyan side did not bear local costs as planned.

3-4 Conclusion

This Project was satisfactory in terms of Effectiveness, Efficiency and Impact. However, in the aspect of Relevance and Sustainability, some concerns remain because of Kenya's financial difficulties.

3-5 Recommendations

(1) The outputs of each activity should be realized by Project termination. They should be presented in workshops and seminars as valuable information.

(2) It is necessary to continue the following activities after Project termination and pursue the diffusion activities to the local farmers:

- 1) To improve the teaching materials, in order to carry out more efficient farmer-to-farmer extension.
- 2) To prove the effectiveness of the developed technologies. To execute Cost lever analogies analysis for the technologies under many different farmer's conditions.
- 3) To provide the criterion of selecting core farmers to the farmers.
- 4) To Encourage the diffusion of the skills and information through publications, seminars, workshops, etc.

(3) JICA may have to dispatch an expert in the field of farm forest development in the future, if KRFRI needs additional technical support to diffuse the developed techniques to farmers.

(4) The Forest Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources and KEFRI must make an effort to secure the budget. They also need to reorganize activities to diffuse the farm forest creation model and decide which they can maintain by themselves, because it is considered to be difficult to secure a budget on the present scale.

(5) The Forest Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources should take the initiative in the following activities, in order to accomplish the Project Purpose ("Extend farm forest nation wide in semiarid Kenya").

- 1) It should enact a Forest law as early as possible.
- 2) It should cooperate closely with KEFRI in aspects of technical support.
- 3) It should enrich human resources and funds through close cooperation with the related ministries, international organizations, donors, NGO, farmers.
- 4) It should form a working plan to diffuse farm forest creation.

3-6 Lessons Learned

When planning forestry project with rural development, which places importance on the participation of the local people, it is necessary to select candidate seeds and their use and justify the reason for the selection, and to share the information among the related persons. As a matter of course, the Inputs should be limited to the minimal requirement in afforesting the selected seeds.

In rural development projects, the needs of the local people often change, due to change in economic and market situations. The Project may have to introduce other seeds and techniques. In such a situation, it is important that the concerned organizations and persons hold discussions and form a common recognition.

3-7 Follow-up Situation

N/A