

DRAFT 9/1/92

INITIAL EXECUTIVE PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT	ASAL Development Programme/Kenya
PROBABLE COSTS	Total Costs for the 15 year period: to be determined First five-year phase: US\$ 30 million (including bilateral donors and Government of Kenya)
APPRAISAL PERIOD	Not yet determined
BOARD PRESENTATION	Not yet determined
WORLD BANK FUNDING	First phase: US\$ 15 million
BENEFICIARIES	ASAL Population comprising of Pastoralists, Semi-Nomads, Farmers, Women and Small Businesses.

BACKGROUND

The Arid and Semi-arid Lands of Kenya cover about 88% of the land area and are inhabited by only 20% of the population. Traditionally, ASAL have been overlooked in the allocation of development funds as compared to the "High Potential Areas" (HPA). However, increasing population pressure, unemployment and concerns about over-intensive land utilization in the "HPA" have led to increasing attention being paid to ASAL. ASAL carries over 50% of the country's livestock population; has untapped agricultural resources in the more favourable agroecological zones; offers opportunities for off farm employment in trade, manufacturing and processing, and offers potentials for oil and mineral exploitation. In addition, most of Kenya's wildlife parks are contained in ASAL contributing to the foreign exchange earnings from tourism. Recognizing this development potential the Government has created the Ministry of Reclamation and Development of Arid, Semi-Arid Areas and Wastelands (MRDASW) to formulate a consistent development policy and coordinate activities in ASAL. This policy and an Environmental Action Plan (EAP) for ASAL are in the process of being finalized. They would be followed by an ASAL Development Programme as proposed.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The long-term objectives of the ASAL development programme will be:

"Improve the incomes and quality of life of the ASAL population by integrating ASAL into the mainstream of the national economy and contribute to its growth through environmentally sustainable utilization and exploitation of ASAL-resources".

The first phase of the project, which is the subject of this Initial Executive Project Summary, will focus on the following objectives:

1. Strengthen public and private capacities to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate ASAL policies and programmes, which take into account the specific ecological, social and economic conditions of ASAL.
2. Implement projects, which are linked to the institutional capacity building.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In the long-run (i.e 15 year-period), the programme will improve the delivery of services in health, education and water supply; develop and disseminate appropriate technologies in crop and livestock production as well as in natural resource management; promote formal and informal small-scale enterprises in trade, manufacturing and processing and create an enabling environment for increased private sector, NGO and community participation in ASAL development. During the first phase the emphasis will be on institutional capacity building and on complementary projects related to the training programme.

1. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Activities will centre on human resource development and training of the major actors involved in the development of the ASAL.

Trainees will be recruited from all levels and sectors of the government and other institutions; this will include the following levels: national, provincial, district, divisional, locational, sub-locational and community level. It will also include the following sectors: agriculture, livestock, water, soil conservation, health, education, wildlife, energy, roads, commerce and industry, drought management and research. Trainees from the private sector will include NGO staff as well as members of the local communities. The training will have a character of learning by doing and will be carried out in conjunction with ongoing projects and programmes in ASAL.

2. IMPLEMENTATION TEAM

A multidisciplinary team of local and expatriate specialists will be established in MRDASW to assist in the overall backstopping, supervision and

coordination of the development programme, to specifically advise on and coordinate the training programme, to assist in the establishment of an ASAL Data Management and Information Systems, to support the Programme Management Units (PMUs) at district level, to review ongoing projects and prepare phases two and three of the development programme.

3. ASAL PROJECT FACILITY (APF)

An ASAL Project Facility will be established to fund a series of complementary projects linked to the training component. The projects would relate to water supply, appropriate farming technologies for crop and livestock production, improved health services, rural roads, alternative uses of energy, small-scale irrigation projects and private business initiatives.

PROJECT FINANCING:

The training component would be financed by IDA, while the complementary projects would be financed by other donors (grants) and NGOs.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The programme would be implemented through the MRDASW, which is responsible for the coordination of development activities in ASAL. The Ministry would be assisted by the Implementing Team. Since the project contains various components, all respective sector ministries, NGOs and donors have to be involved and their work coordinated through the Interministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC) for ASAL and the PMUs. A prerequisite for the project's success is the extent to which communities will be involved in the implementation of the programme.

PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

The programme will be implemented within the framework of the ASAL development policy and the EAP for ASAL. By focusing on institutional and human resource development, by adapting the projects to the specific social, ecological and economic conditions in ASAL and by building upon communities' participation during planning and implementation, the project would enhance its future sustainability.

LESSONS FROM PREVIOUS BANK/IDA INVOLVEMENT

Experience gained from the implementation of Suam River Catchment Rehabilitation and the Baringo sub-project, currently being implemented under the Kenya-Rural Services Design Project (Cr. 1974-KE) would assist in financing up the project components and determining implementation arrangements. The experience gained in the provision of agriculture and

livestock services through the on-going Kenya National Extension Project (NEP II), Kenya Agriculture Research Project (NARP) and the Kenya Animal Health Rehabilitation Project (Cr. 1758-KE) would also be taken into account in preparation of the proposed project. These three projects have components which specifically deal with the delivery services in ASAL, and the proposed project would build on the initiatives already being undertaken.

RATIONALE FOR BANK/IDA INVOLVEMENT

The proposed programme fits in well with the Bank's objectives to promote rural development in environmentally sustainable manner, to improve social services and to generate incomes. It will strengthen the links to other Bank Supported projects and ensure a better coordination through linkages to and interactions with projects assisted by other donors.

ISSUES AND ACTIONS

1. A land use policy should be enacted which specifies optimal land use zoning and creates appropriate and viable economic/ecological land units. A land tenure system should be devised which reflects the resource pattern in the different agroecological zones. It is suggested that a top level national Commission is established to oversee these issues.
2. Budgeting, disbursement, procurement and accounting procedures should allow for smooth flow of funds and implementation as scheduled.
3. The coordination of the various activities with other ministries and NGOs as well as with ongoing Government and donor funded programmes should be ensured. MRDASW will play a leading role to establish mechanisms for a continuous and solid coordination through the IMCC.
4. In order to establish the APF discussions should be initiated with donors on the creation of an ASAL Project Facility as a complementary source of funding for ASAL programmes.
5. The design of the development programme should take into account the guidelines, results and policies of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) for Kenya, the formulation process of which will start in January 1992 with the Bank's support.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

The EAP for ASAL, which has identified the key environmental issues in ASAL, will provide the framework and guidelines for the development programme. During the first phase the project will aim at increasing environmental awareness at all levels within its capacity building component. In the phases

