

Annual Report 2002/2003

Intermediate Technology Development Group Eastern Africa



ITDG

PRACTICAL ANSWERS
TO POVERTY

List of Acronyms

CAP	Community Action Planning
CBO	Community Based Organisation
DFID	Department for International Development
EACBBP	East African Cross-Border Biodiversity Project
EAETDN	East African Energy Technology Development Network
ESP	Energy for Schools Project
EU	European Union
EVK	Ethnoveterinary Knowledge
IAP	Indoor Air Pollution
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
ITDG-EA	Intermediate Technology Development Group – Eastern Africa
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plans
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
RD	Regional Director
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SSBs	Stabilised Soil Blocks
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USIP	United States Institute of Peace

Vision

A world free of poverty and injustice in which technology is used to the benefit of all

Mission

ITDG aims to help eradicate poverty in developing countries through the development and use of technology, by demonstrating results, sharing knowledge and influencing others.

Ambition

To become the leading international authority on the use of technology to reduce poverty in developing countries.

Policy Advocacy and Knowledge Dissemination

'...demonstrating results, sharing knowledge and influencing others.' ITDG's early activities in East Africa focused on assisting poor communities engage in productive income generating sectors such as sisal, wood, metal work, and leather industries. Other early activities focused on enhancing food security to mitigate the effects of drought on semi-nomadic pastoralists. The organisation introduced water harvesting technologies and cultivation of millet using animal draught power.

In energy, the focus was on harnessing wind power and improving efficiency in the use of fuel wood through improved designs of charcoal-burning stoves and fish-smoking kilns. Meanwhile, in shelter, ITDG developed and promoted low-cost building and roofing technologies. These include rammed earth, stabilised soil blocks (SSBs) and ferrocement, produced in conjunction with Maasai women. And as time moves, development needs change. The organisation is diversifying its scope and approach to development.

ITDG has expanded its activities to other East African countries. It is now a regional institution. Arguably, it is expected that ITDG-EA will work in several new areas. Some of these include urban agriculture, waste and pollution management, and urban violence and crime in informal settlements. At the same time, some of the existing operational areas will be rationalized.

The organisation is endowed with rich experiences gained from the various projects implemented virtually all over the country. These skills will be scaled up to a regional level and used in setting the pace, both in implementation of innovative development projects and in advocating for pro-poor policy and regulatory changes in the newly emerging and existing sectors.

It is with this rich knowledge that ITDG-EA approaches policy reform platforms. Policies in building, infrastructure provision, ICTs, biotechnology, energy, and virtually every other sector, do not favour the poor. More often than not, the poor slum dweller pays for the comfort of the rich. For instance, it is common knowledge that a poor person in Kibera pays close to ten times for water in comparison to the upmarket dweller. These inequalities must cease.

To the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector, (micro, small and medium-sized enterprises), the call to make Kenya a working nation cannot fall elsewhere. This sector is the driving force for economic development and industrialisation in Kenya and Africa in general. ITDG-EA is part of the process that will see the jua kali sector emerge to contribute to the creation of wealth and employment, to poverty alleviation and to sustainable regional development. The sector is already receiving significant recognition by African governments due to its potential in economic development. But more still needs to be done.

Yes, we are still technology-oriented, but diversified. Technology alone will not transform the lives of the thousands slum dwellers and rural poor in the region. Improving livelihoods is still a core operation of the organisation, but this has been taken a step further. ITDG-EA will improve livelihoods of the poor, and the marginalized through advocacy



Elijah Agevi, Regional Director,
ITDG-EA

platforms. For instance, regulations in building standards, in the renewable energy sector, and the transport industry among others, must be reformed to favour the resource poor.

Access to skills and knowledge has been for a long time an impediment to development. The poverty of information on changing trends either in markets or technology has relegated the poor to non-starters in their attempts of self-advancement. This has to be reversed. The organisation is emphasising on building the skills of the poor people to enable them take charge of their lives and destiny. We must restore dignity and pride of the poor people.

On service provision, it is depressing to learn that only two per cent of the people living in Africa have access to clean and reliable sources of energy. The rest rely on biomass. As such, it would not be surprising that nearly two million people worldwide, mostly children, die every year because their homes are polluted with smoke from cooking fires. The story is the same in the water and sanitation, the transport sector, and virtually all other service provision industries. ITDG-EA is proposing that the management of these services should rest with the users. The organisation is addressing the structural and institutional constraints in favour of more locally-managed delivery mechanisms.

Arguably, the organisation is venturing into novel areas. ICTs and biotechnology are some of the new areas of operation. The new innovations are enhancing the already huge potential for advancing growth through technological development, providing access to markets, information and knowledge.

But new technologies pose new challenges. The existing infrastructure and policies existed prior to the innovations. The need to upgrade cannot be underscored. ITDG-EA has embarked on knowledge sharing, dissemination and policy influencing as key impact areas. ITDG-EA will strongly advocate for policies that are pro-poor to bridge the gap between the haves and the have-nots. We are playing a proactive role in advocacy and awareness campaigns to protect the rights of the poor and influence the way new technologies and approaches are used. The poor person must be empowered with information to make timely and strategic decisions.

We are investing in the people, because we believe in people. Without an empowered people, through information, there can be no sustainable development.



Elijah Agevi

Regional Director

Intermediate Technology Development Group-Eastern Africa

Reducing Vulnerability

“ To strengthen the ability of poor women and men to use technology to cope with threats to their livelihoods from natural disasters, environmental degradation and civil conflict ”

The East African region is getting increasingly vulnerable to droughts, floods, crime, civil strife and pandemics. Droughts have led to environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, and impoverishment of rural communities while many lives and property worth millions of shillings have been swept away by floods. Famine and waterborne diseases scavenge the remnants of floods, leaving the land desolate.

Poorly planned cities and towns and numerous informal settlements characterise the East African region. Fire outbreaks have become a major risk in a region whose disaster response mechanisms are yet to fully develop. At the same time, the quest to control the limited resources begets conflicts that take the deadly form of ethnic clashes or banditry. In the cities though, security forces have a bigger problem. Crime, and the fear of crime, is threatening the economic stability and sustainable development in the region. And as if that is not enough, HIV/AIDS pandemic enters the scene, ready to seal the fate of Eastern Africa. The people, the skills, the knowledge, and the manpower lost to HIV/AIDS spell dismal prospects for the countries of sub-Saharan Africa and the world at large.

To strengthen suitable drought preparedness, mitigation and disaster response structures, to promote natural resource management, and counter the effects of conflicts, crime and pandemics on the people of Eastern Africa. This becomes the business of Aim I.

ITDG-EA will strive to strengthen the ability of poor women and men to reduce the effects of environmental degradation on their livelihoods in 10 localities. The organisation will promote sustainable livestock production systems and appropriate crop production technologies. Special attention will be paid to water, pasture, and bio-diversity management in marginal regions in Eastern Africa.

The organisation is developing, strengthening and promoting appropriate interventions in the fields of technology and innovative methodologies. This includes promotion of drought-resistant crops and animal varieties, building capacities of vulnerable communities to cope with fire, drought, floods and famine, and liaising with relief organisations to provide essential services in the event of a disaster.

Within this Aim, ITDG-EA will promote appropriate strategies aimed at managing crime in at least three urban areas, while mitigating conflict among marginal communities in at least five zones of Eastern Africa. The organisation will identify and develop effective approaches to conflict management. The tested and confirmed methods will be widely promoted. These will include traditional conflict resolution mechanisms.

At the same time, community-based interventions to mitigate against the impacts of pandemics and epidemics will be developed. ITDG-EA will promote human rights issues through policy advocacy, and participatory researches designed to identify specific cultural knowledge, attitude, beliefs, practices and normative issues increasing the vulnerability among the target communities.

the PROJECTS



UNDP/GEF East African Cross Border Biodiversity Conservation

The Kenyan government and UNDP contracted ITDG to backstop the Alternative Livelihoods, Resource Use and Technology component of the wider UNDP/GEF East African Cross-Border Biodiversity Project (EACBBP). EACBBP strives to reduce the rate of forest biodiversity loss at specific cross-border sites of national and global significance in the East African region. ITDG-EA's role is helping the Massai of Namanga hill forest site and Turkanas of Loima hill forest site diversify their income base by developing their natural resource-based enterprises while conserving local biodiversity.

The initiative has stemmed forest fires in both sites by introducing safe harvesting of wild honey and has reduced tree felling for charcoal and fuel wood through education and exposure to energy saving techniques. ITDG-EA has also introduced pasture management leading to regulated and sustainable grazing in Namanga and Loima. About 13,000 and 5,000 people around Namanga and Loima hills respectively, depend on local biodiversity for fuel wood, honey, fruits, pasture, water, building materials, and woodcarvings.

Alternative Animal Health - Validation of Ethnoveterinary Treatment

Poor livestock keepers in the marginalised areas rarely get access to veterinary services. This state is made worse by the fact that these communities are nomadic. Even the veterinary officers would have a rough time following up livestock medication cases. Research indicates that pastoralists have adapted innovative ways of treating common ailments in their herds.

Research and Validation of Ethnoveterinary Treatment against Ecto-parasites is a research project implemented in Samburu. With the increased recognition of indigenous knowledge and the value it adds to technology development, the project sought to demonstrate that Ethnoveterinary Knowledge and Practices (EVK) used by poor livestock keepers are valid. With additional value and capacity building, this knowledge and practices provide an easily accessible, and affordable animal healthcare to complement the conventional alternative.

This project targeted to improve livestock's health in marginal areas through validating and standardizing ethnoveterinary practices used by Samburu pastoralists for control of ticks and tick-borne diseases. The project has successfully integrated these practices with the community-based animal healthcare service. The participatory approach used in this project has provided an innovative approach to research for technology development.



Northern Kenya Conflict Resolution Initiative

The northern Kenya districts are not only plagued by natural disasters, but also man-made. The harsh climatic conditions compounded by the vicious conflict make the northern frontier the most hostile part of the country. Scarcity of natural resources is a major source of tribal clashes within the districts of northern Kenya and across the borders of Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. Political incitement, trade in small arms, and commercialisation of raids has raised the heat. Insecurity has become a threat to lives and livelihoods of pastoralists in the region.

USAID-Kenya and USIP have funded a conflict resolution initiative covering Marsabit, Samburu and Turkana districts, as well as across the borders with Ethiopia, Uganda and Southern Sudan. The initiative is empowering northern Kenya pastoralists to handle conflicts and set the climate for positive changes in socio-economic development. This project hopes to reduce the conflict situation by building the local capacity for conflict management and promoting access to production resources.

Strategic linkages have been formed amongst the civil society, faith-based organizations, community leaders, parliamentarians, cross-border communities and various government representatives in a bid to influence policies. Peace committees have been recognized and entrenched into district security committees and customary methodologies of conflict management acknowledged as best suited for solving the region's peculiar conflicts. The peace committees are responsible for facilitating inter-community and cross-border peace dialogues. At the same time, they closely monitor and lead to an increased formulation and enforcement of customary institutions of conflict management.

Meanwhile peace groups have been initiated. These have adapted innovative and community-specific modes of communication including drama and songs to pass that message of peace. The groups are targeting public days for performances. As a result, the community's understanding of conflicts has improved and the people are now embracing peace-building initiatives.

Integrated Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralist Project

Although nomadic pastoralism remains the most suitable system of livelihood in the semi arid regions, its development has been hampered by unfavourable climatic conditions, a history of marginalisation of the people, insecurity and an unresponsive, unsupportive policy environment.

Pastoralism is the main source of livelihood in Turkana, Samburu, and Marsabit in Kenya and Kilosa in Tanzania. In the event of drought, disease outbreaks or poor performance of the livestock sector, the pastoralists' livelihood is greatly affected.

Integrated Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralist Project has increased the synergy required to alleviate poverty among nomadic pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. It is aimed at improving and expanding the capacity of the formal and informal institutions for effective participation in development activities such as provision of decentralized animal health services, managing income generating activities and managing conflicts and natural resources.

In Tharaka, the Maragwa seed fair has continued to provide farmers with access to a variety of seeds thus increasing their farm biodiversity for improved food security. At the same time the project has trained 93 women from different women groups in Marsabit, Samburu and Turkana on micro-enterprise management thereby diversifying the livelihoods of pastoralists and agro pastoralists. 75% of the trainees have either initiated new income generating activities or expanded their existing small business through better management.

In the management of natural resources, 78 shallow wells were protected and 84 troughs and three sand dams constructed in Marsabit and Samburu. In addition over 385 community members were trained on water hygiene and sanitation, water resource management and conflict resolution relating to water resource utilization.

The project has creatively mainstreamed social and gender issues into project activities. 59 community members were trained on gender and development in Marsabit district while 17 participants attended a three-day gender-mainstreaming workshop.



Kathekani Mbung'o Project: Enhancing Capacity of Local Communities to Sustainably Control Tsetse Flies Through Transfer of Tsetse Fly Trapping Technology

Kathekani and Mtito Andei fall in the tsetse fly infested zones of the arid and semi-arid Eastern Province of Kenya. This is a threat to the security of small-scale livestock keepers. Kathekani Mbung'o project faces the uphill task of increasing livestock production in Kathekani through reduced tsetse and trypanosomiasis incidences. This initiative is set to benefit over 3000 households and will enhance the capacity of Kathekani community to control the menace using tsetse-trap technology.

The project has also incorporated national and international institutions with an aim of changing attitudes of research. Scientist should recognize and incorporate small-scale farmers in design and development of tsetse control technologies.

Over 250 men and women have been trained on tsetse-trap making and 200 tsetse-traps made and deployed to the region. This exceeded the set target of 150 traps.

Making Markets Work for the Poor

“ To enable poor men and women to use technologies effectively in systems of production, processing and marketing to build secure livelihoods. ”

Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, often face limitations in expansion initiatives yet they are the driving force for economic development and industrialisation in Africa. Efforts of small businesses to expand are usually thwarted by insufficient capital, poor infrastructure, lack of supportive policy environment or lack of technology. They are ill-placed to take advantage of economic growth, they lack access to resources, skills, services as well as accurate market information.

This sector suffers from dumping of cheap goods in the markets. Production activities cannot flourish. High tariffs are yet another barrier, preventing SMEs from accessing regional and international markets. An intervention is required to save Africa's hope for urbanisation.

A great need for policies that improve competitiveness and equity for business people exists. ITDG-EA is enhancing the creation of such an environment in five localities. The organisation will work with other agencies to develop and enforce statutory quality standards. The partnership will also lobby against unfair and unethical trade policies and practices that undermine opportunities for poor business people.

In the meantime, the agency will increase efficiency of small-scale businesses in production, processing and marketing in at least five areas in East Africa. This will allow poor business people to produce high quality goods while developing and transferring practices that enhance productivity.

ITDG-EA recognises information as power. The organisation is promoting access for small-scale entrepreneurs to information, resources and infrastructure. It will establish and promote information capital through research and development that supports exchange of information among poor businesspeople.



the PROJECTS

Network Brokerage for SME Development

This project aims to expand opportunities for poor people engaged in small-scale manufacturing enterprises. It will enable them access income-earning opportunities by responding to the business challenges resulting from the phenomenon of globalisation. The project is exploring the potential for commercial marketing intermediaries. It intends to source products from MSEs and sell to large-volume buyers thus brokering sustainable business collaborations and networks among SMEs. The project, funded by DFID under the Enterprise Development Innovation Fund, is targeting 35,000 such enterprises countrywide. The project is focusing on establishing why network brokering is not emerging in Africa, when it appears to have been successful in Asia.



Small Engineering Workshops Project

The Kenyan job market is one of the most saturated in Africa. Rising unemployment has greatly contributed to the low standards of living seen in the nation. The growth of the small enterprise sector in Kenya is the only hope that thousands of people have to put a meal on the table. The informal sector is the hope that the developing nations have to reach self-actualisation.

In this light, the Jua Kali Project aims to increase employment and income generating opportunities within the informal sector in Migori district and adjacent areas.

The project, financed by EU, promotes productive capacity of *jua kali* artisans who provide goods and services to other small-scale producers in Migori district and elsewhere in Kenya. The project is building the capacity of the entrepreneurs to produce the goods and services needed by a wide range of other small-scale agricultural and productive enterprises.

Registration to the tool hire centre, and trade fairs and exhibitions have exposed artisans to new products and technologies. The group has taken up new products and has already ventured into manufacturing and selling. The artisans have processed a bulk order for an international NGO operating locally proving that that small-scale enterprises can manufacture for high volume buyers.

Meanwhile 30 peanut butter mills manufactured in the centre have led to creation of part-time jobs for women who have set up peanut butter processing enterprises. Similarly, three people have initiated juice production businesses using the fruit juice extractor.

Approximately 850 artisans have registered at the centre. On average, eight people use the centre daily. It has been operational since 1999.

As the project comes to an end, the tools will be transferred to *jua kali* sheds where the artisans will operate under a locally registered co-operative society for the purposes of project sustainability.



Access to Infrastructure

“To improve the access of poor men and women to locally-managed infrastructure services”

In the year 2000, 50% of the Africa population lacked access to safe water and 66% had no access to hygienic sanitation. These statistics can only have deteriorated today. Lack of infrastructure is recognized as a major cause of poverty. Access to water for human consumption, agricultural and livestock use, is a major problem in most rural areas in the region.

Meanwhile the energy and transport sectors are no better. Only two per cent of Africa's population have access to clean and reliable sources of energy. Declining transport infrastructure limits access of the poor to markets and other important services including hospitals and schools. Governments lack the capacity to maintain the existing transport infrastructure. The provision of infrastructure service has gone to the dogs. It must however be salvaged.

ITDG-EA will facilitate access to infrastructure services by improving the capacity of communities to demand inclusion in the management of services. At the same time, collaboration with all levels of the government and other civil society institutions will be stepped up to improve the quality of service delivery.

One of the most pressing needs in the country is energy provision. ITDG-EA wishes to provide sustainable and affordable energy sources to residents of four rural areas and two urban centres in Eastern Africa by 2007. This calls for promotion and development of decentralised energy schemes, which will make energy more accessible and affordable to poor men and women.

Affordable housing is a crucial component of infrastructure. ITDG-EA aims to establish this through innovative research and technology development in three major cities and one rural area. Among the notable actions underway are promoting technologies that are affordable, accessible and labour-intensive, contributing to security of tenure debates for adequate shelter provision and community asset management, and supporting affordable housing finance schemes.

Under this programme, ITDG-EA is also improving access to sustainable water and



sanitation services by promoting delivery systems that favour rural and urban poor. The agency will promote the restoration, protection and management of traditional water sources to enhance urban and rural water supply for the benefit of the poor as well as documenting and pilot testing best practices in water and sanitation technologies.

Meanwhile, the organisation is supporting development and dissemination of solid waste management technologies. ITDG-EA is working with stakeholders in learning and lobbying for the review of solid waste management policies while promoting development of locally managed solid waste technologies. Upon fully maturing, the technologies will be commercialised to encourage private sector involvement in provision of solid waste services.

The transport industry is a target under provision of services. The organisation intends to improve decentralized and locally managed transport services in three urban and two rural locations in Eastern Africa. ITDG-EA will engage in research, knowledge and information sharing and awareness creation to improve transport, mobility and access systems in the region. It will also advocate for appropriate transport policies and the decentralization of transport infrastructure delivery.

Building in Partnership - Participatory Urban Planning (BiP-PUP)

BiP-PUP aims to enhance the effectiveness of City and Municipal Planning and Management with the purpose of testing, developing and disseminating a partnership approach to the planning of urban space with poor men, women and children, and community-based, public and private organizations.

At the community level, the project is implementing its activities jointly with eight CBOs. These groups are involved in production of building materials, urban greening activities, small-scale business enterprises and savings. Recently the project trained 45 community members drawn from the Kipsongo, Tuwani and Shimo la Tewa health committees as core trainers on water, sanitation, hygiene improvement and technologies.

Through community-based planning the project is building the capacity of the community groups by strengthening their linkages with the Municipal Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plans (LASDAP) to enable them access better services. Neighbourhood spatial plans for Kipsongo and Shimo-La-Tewa informal settlements were prepared through a participatory approach where local knowledge and experiences informed the planning process.

ITDG-EA jointly with the Municipal Council of Kitale and the community is implementing the immediate prioritized interventions. These include construction of five sanitation blocks consisting of 11 de-composting toilets and eight bathrooms in Kipsongo and a community footbridge across the Shimo la Tewa-Bahati ravine. The over 2,000 Kipsongo residents had no sanitation facilities prior to this intervention. They have been using an open field exposing them to disease and inhuman living conditions. Meanwhile the bridge will open up the Shimo la Tewa-Bahati link area, which becomes impassable during the rainy season. In Tuwan, a sanitation complex comprising ablution blocks, an information centre, water vending point, and a nursery school is underway. The project is funded by DFID, while the Rausing Trust supports water and sanitation activities.

The Ashden / ITDG-EA Energy for Schools Project - Phase 1 (ESP 1)

The Energy for Schools Project targets rural schools in Kenya relying on firewood or charcoal and kerosene as their main source of energy for cooking and lighting respectively. The project is exposing rural schools to a wider range of energy options placing them in a better position to acquire modern and efficient energy forms. This is contributing to energy conservation and reduction of energy-related expenses.

The project loans schools finances through a specially designed scheme to enable them pay for the cooking and lighting systems without negatively affecting other activities that require funds. ESP has significantly improved energy management practices, raised awareness of renewable energy technologies, and trained personnel to operate and maintain the systems.

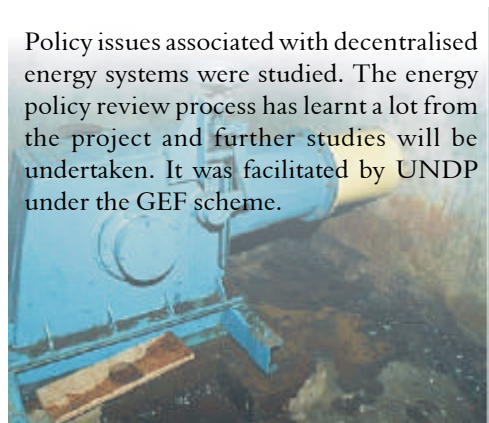
Tungu Kabiri Community Micro Hydro Power Project Phase II

The Micro Hydro Project aims to improve the livelihoods of Kenyan communities living in remote areas by providing them with an alternative source of energy for productive end-uses. A micro hydro turbine runs an electric generator that supplies the community with 14 kW of grid quality electricity for micro enterprise development.

The subsistence farmers in Mbuiru village depend on biomass for energy. Lack of infrastructural services has limited their capacity to exploit the vast natural resources for improved livelihoods. Lack of access to modern energy, poor roads, poor and unreliable transportation service, lack of access to clean water, and lack of reliable communication channels contribute to the poor development of the area. In turn, other social infrastructure like health and shelter are grossly affected. Small community-level productive enterprises are the sole solution to the poverty afflicting this zone, but they cannot flourish favourably without sustainable energy.

The Tungu-Kabiri community micro hydropower project was started with a view to provide modern energy as a main driver of sustainable livelihoods and other basic infrastructure that would kick-start development trends in Meru South. The complete business stalls are already occupied. The micro-enterprises that have kicked off include a hair salon, barbershop, mobile phone charging, battery charging, welding services and a video show shop. These services were previously only accessible in Chuka town, 12 km away. In the meantime, two community members have been trained on how to run micro-enterprises. They are expected to devolve the skills to the immediate members of the group and the community.

Policy issues associated with decentralised energy systems were studied. The energy policy review process has learnt a lot from the project and further studies will be undertaken. It was facilitated by UNDP under the GEF scheme.



Nairobi Urban Poverty Partnership Project (NUPPP)

NUPPP works towards sustainably reducing poverty in Nairobi. The project has developed a sustainable institutional and organizational capacity to reduce poverty in Nairobi through an innovative, demand-driven, inclusive and coordinated approach that emphasizes enabling the poor to analyse, identify their priorities and initiate collective action. The project was implemented in Embakasi Division with focus on Mukuru kwa Ruben and Maili Saba.

As the project closes, 50% of the urban poor have indicated that the partnership approach has facilitated them in meeting their priority needs, while cost-effective interventions have been successfully and sustainably implemented.

It is envisaged that the project will select and implement pro-poor lessons outside the project-selected settlements through a partnership process.

NUPPP was funded by DFID East Africa. It has trained CBOs on appropriate building technologies, business management, leadership, charcoal briquetting, and nutritious kitchen gardening and animal husbandry.

The project focused on implementing a community driven partnership approach to tackle urban poverty in informal settlements. Through Community Action Planning (CAP) the community representatives and project partners prioritised their needs and developed elaborate action plans articulating various interventions and utilization of available resources.

Key emerging priorities included income generation, health, environment (water and sanitation), and youth development. Thematic sub-committees were formed to develop comprehensive investment plans.

The project has maintained partnerships and facilitated networking at the community, divisional, and at city / provincial levels.

Reducing the Health Risks for Mothers and Children from Indoor Air Pollution in Uganda and Tanzania

The project aims to improve the long-term health of women and children in poor rural households in Uganda and Tanzania by reducing the level of exposure to indoor air pollution (IAP) from biomass fuels. The project funded by PPP is installing low-cost, practical, culturally appropriate, and accessible smoke removal interventions such as hoods, windows, eaves spaces and improved stoves in kitchens using locally available materials. Interventions have been designed, developed and improved in consultation with women participating in the project.

150 members in ten parishes of Uganda have been involved in awareness creation meetings held in Uganda while 150 households located in four wards in Tanzania were reached with IAP messages. Various smoke reducing technologies, for instance smoke hoods, have been installed in a total of 200 households both in Tanzania and Uganda.

The project hopes to influence policy change on maternal and child health issues related to IAP through existing networks that will adopt best practices and advocate for countrywide awareness creation on the dangers of smoke.

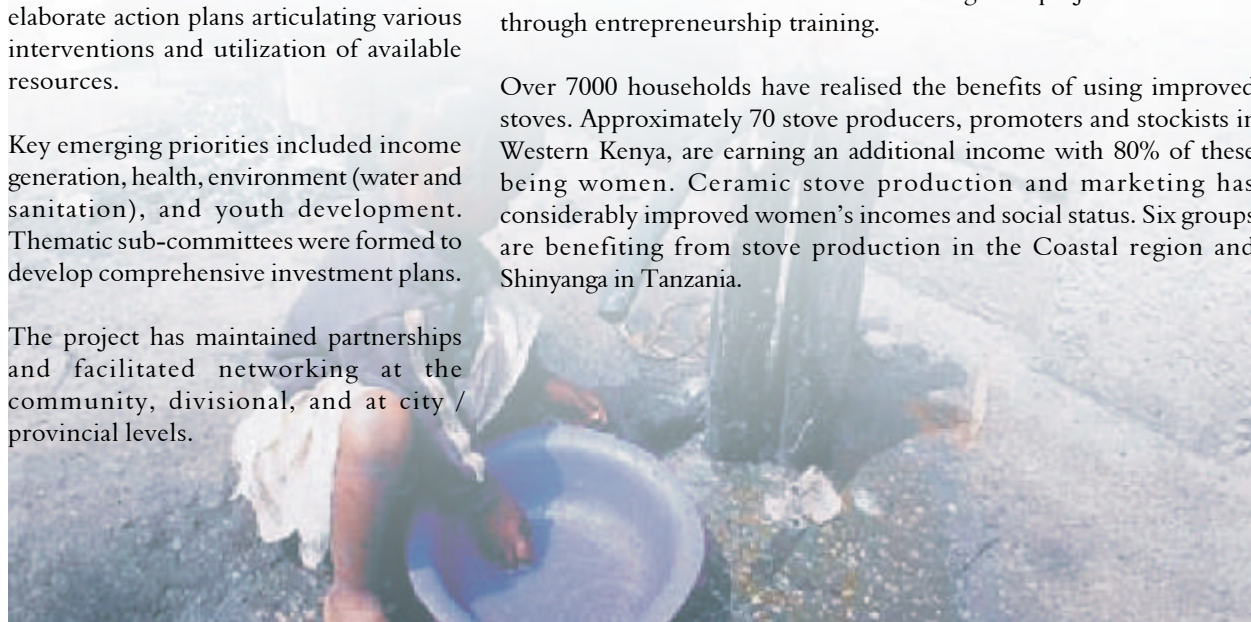
Over 300 households were involved in developing the technologies for the project implementation. In total, 13 artisans have been trained on production of smoke reducing technologies.

East African Energy Technology Development Network (EAETDN)

The energy sector has been famed as the propelling force to development. The project is alleviating poverty in the East Africa region through the use of appropriate energy technologies. The project will improve productive capacity in the East Africa region through creation of small enterprises using energy technologies.

Information sharing and the capacity of partner organisations have been enhanced. Members have been encouraged to collectively make decisions on specific activities to be undertaken to address common issues. ITDG-EA has also carried out training on a variety of renewable energy technologies including stoves and solar drying machines. Business skills too have been boosted amongst the project beneficiaries through entrepreneurship training.

Over 7000 households have realised the benefits of using improved stoves. Approximately 70 stove producers, promoters and stockists in Western Kenya, are earning an additional income with 80% of these being women. Ceramic stove production and marketing has considerably improved women's incomes and social status. Six groups are benefiting from stove production in the Coastal region and Shinyanga in Tanzania.



Community Pico Hydro in Sub-Saharan Africa

The Micro Hydro Centre at Nottingham Trent University implemented this project to demonstrate Pico Hydro technology in Sub-Saharan Africa. The project was used to enhance the understanding of the operational and technical features of a Pico hydro scheme and to develop standards and code of practice for the new technology.

This project benefited greatly from community participation. This was necessary both to lower the installation cost and to foster a sense of local ownership. A Community Electricity Association was formed and a committee elected to manage the installation of the project and oversee the operation of the scheme. The consumers pay a connection fee since the commissioning of the turbine. This has covered the costs of the distribution cables, house wiring and energy saving light bulbs.

The project is lighting 157 homes in Thima and 67 homes in Kathamba. Each household has two lamps rated at 8 Watts each and a socket outlet. Load metres have been fixed to ensure uniform power distribution.

As a result of improved lighting, security has also improved steadily. At the same time, the project has strengthened social networks resulting from ties initiated during the implementation period.

Meanwhile schools have recorded improved education standards. Children enjoy more hours of reading in bright light.

Maasai Integrated Development Partnership project (MIDPP)

The Maasai, though culturally endowed are economically weak. MIDPP aims to reduce poverty among the Maasai people living in Kajiado and surrounding districts in Kenya and Tanzania. The project will improve co-ordination and the quality of development activities that contribute to poverty reduction in Magadi Division of Kajiado District. The project aims to influence the district's leadership to bring together all the development partners in the locality for planning and implementing development activities together to avoid duplication and achieve maximum impacts and benefit the community.

The project targets to improve education, health, water, micro-enterprise, and infrastructure delivery. MIDPP has so far trained 145 Community Health Workers on HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases. A campaign to step up hygiene, health and sanitation in this region has started changing lifestyle especially matters regarding personal environmental hygiene. Three hundred families are now using toilets and six kitchen gardens have been established.

Meanwhile, six women have opened new enterprises after receiving business management training and benefiting from the seed funding loan from the Micro-enterprise Development sector. At the same time, six demonstration houses and two latrines have been constructed using appropriate local building materials.

The community members have responded well to appropriate building technologies with 13 houses coming up. The Danish Embassy facilitated the work of the project.

Malindi Youth Project

Urban management has shifted focus to the development of local governance. The contribution of the local stakeholders is achieving greater recognition as a means to good urban governance. Malindi Youth Project is assessing the practices of youth and their institutions with an objective of developing a youth consultative council.

This is expected to boost youth participation in local government matters enhancing their contribution to better governance of our cities and towns. The project will enhance the understanding amongst stakeholders on the need to integrate young people in the development processes in Kenya.

Plans to organise a youth day to create awareness and profile what the youth are doing are underway. This will also introduce incentives for the newly formed ward level committees.

Integrated Approach to Housing Project

Integrated Approach to Housing Project (IAHP) builds on the Enabling Standards Housing Project that has served as a springboard for ITDG-EA's activities in Nakuru Municipality. The project targets seven low-income residential neighbourhoods in Nakuru and addresses issues of integrated housing strategies by bringing together the Local Authority, local CBOs and linking initiatives to national level planning and policy processes.

The integrated nature of IAHP means that income generation will be linked to shelter improvement and access to adequate basic urban services. As a build up from the EHSP, IAHP has focused on developing and reviewing literature that will lead to integrated shelter strategy as well as enhancing the artisans' skills. ITDG-EA is exploring waste recycling for possible wealth creation.

On access to information, the OASIS website created to address the needs of the micro and small-scale enterprises has enabled artisans to interact widely in this 'information highway'. The project has also introduced a number of sanitation options and facilitated the formation of housing cooperatives for purposes of accessing credit aimed at shelter improvement.

Integrated Urban Housing Project

The goal of the Integrated Urban Housing Project is to aid low-income households access adequate safe and secure shelter.

As part of its strategy to target resource-poor households, the project team carried out an inventory exercise for the resource-poor self-help groups within seven low-income settlements in Nakuru municipality. 117 community members were trained in business planning, marketing and technical skills. A sample survey carried out during a review exercise showed that 37 trainees had devolved the acquired skills to over 250 other community members in their respective groups and neighbourhoods.

Improvement of water and sanitation has also been carried out. Landlords owning improved houses have constructed over 45 toilets and 11 bathrooms. Five soak pits have also been constructed to cater for wastewater within these neighbourhoods. Meanwhile three housing cooperatives for and by the community members have been established in the low-income areas. This has resulted to improved access to housing credit.

The project beneficiaries live in Kwa Rhoda, Bondeni, and Lakeview settlements. Today, the target residents have joined the numerous saving schemes, and some of them have turned savings into housing investments.

Improving Urban Livelihoods (IUL)

IUL is an international project being implemented in Kenya, Zimbabwe and Sudan. In Kenya, the project is based in Mavoko and Nakuru municipalities. IUL hopes to improve the livelihoods of the urban poor through increasing their access to income generating opportunities, improving their security of tenure, and ensuring adequate shelter and access to basic services.

The project, in liaison with the Kenya Land Alliance has sensitized beneficiaries on the regulations that govern land ownership as stipulated in the Kenyan draft constitution. Among the tools used was the 'Million and One Signatures' campaign in support of decent shelter and secure land tenure. The exercise was carried out both in Nakuru and Nairobi.

Transport Programme East Africa

Transport problems abound in Kenya and the greater Eastern Africa region. This has been one of the biggest hindrances to development. In Kenya, poor transport infrastructure has cost the nation great opportunities of growth and progression, not only in the economic sector, but also in the related field of medicine. Numerous lives have been lost because of hampered access to medical help in time.

It is estimated that 80% of transport activities in the Sub Saharan Africa are executed through loading produce on people's heads or backs, especially women. These activities are associated with a lot of drudgery and consume a lot of time that would be otherwise used in more productive activities.

The Transport Project endeavours to reduce the associated drudgery associated with transport activities through information sharing, introduction and promotion of various technologies and policies surrounding transport issues. This project is being implemented in Kathekani, Kajiado and Ndhiwa, targeting women who bear the hardest brunt of transport burdens due to culturally defined gender roles. Women are also disadvantaged in that they have limited economic capacity to apply appropriate technology and are more often than not isolated in the policy-making process and implementation of interventions and initiatives.

The project has worked with partners in improving roads in the areas of operation. Women have been trained on donkey loading practices and use of other technologies such as carts and bicycles for transport of goods and people. This has been further strengthened by an exposure visit to Kitui, an area where donkeys are widely used.



Lake Victoria Region City/Municipal Development Strategies (CDS)

Poor economic governance has afflicted development of infrastructure in the Lake Victoria region. Despite being the source of the highly marketable fish and fish products, the economic power of the people living on the fringes of the lake has continued to degenerate. Infrastructure too has deteriorated over time.

CDS targets poverty reduction and provides a unique opportunity to address infrastructure development in the lake Victoria region addressing economic growth and increased employment. The project is advocating for democratic governance. This involves strengthening the Local Authorities administrative frameworks in line with principles of democracy, transparency, accountability and partnership development in the delivery of infrastructure services to the populace.

CDS is mobilizing municipal governments and other stakeholders towards improved strategies for urban environment and poverty reduction. The project is building consensus on the key environmental issues, to be used in developing a framework for preparing and implementing City Development Strategies in the three cities. This project is a deliberate effort to address the absence of effective planning in cities and to complement the master planning approach, which is mainly physical in nature and often non-inclusive.

Responding to New Technologies

“ To enable poor men and women to assess and respond to the challenges of new technologies, and to develop and adopt applications that contribute to poverty reduction ”



Extreme potential exists in the fields of ICTs and biotechnology. Material sciences are enhancing growth through technological development, providing access to markets, information and knowledge. The neo-technological developments driven by appropriate ICT tools are crucial in transforming societies and realising new wealth generation in Eastern Africa. This is a one-time opportunity to promote indigenous technologies for the advancement of the East African people.

ITDG-EA is enabling poor people assess opportunities and threats presented by at least two modern technologies. Distinctively, the organisation is monitoring and disseminating information on a Genetically Modified (GM) crop as a case study. This will be done in a partnership both locally and regionally.

The organisation seeks to identify and test potential opportunities for poverty reduction presented by the new technologies. This will involve promoting the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) among the poor through capacity building. ITDG-EA will enable the poor cope with disasters using new technologies and complementary indigenous knowledge while formulating national pro-poor ICT policies in the region.

Currently, the regulatory and institutional environment for new technologies does not favour the poor. ITDG-EA is advocating for removal of regulatory, political and financial obstacles to the development of communication facilities and tools so as to meet the needs of the poor. The organisation will also lobby the information society to ensure that the concerns, needs and interests of women are recognised, their rights and dignity respected, and their contributions to the formulation and implementation of creative solutions to the digital divide incorporated. This is a new area of operation necessitated by the changing trends in development work.



Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation (COMPACT)

ITDG-EA was awarded the contract to document the achievements and impacts of the UNDP-GEF projects under the COMPACT Initiative. This project will lead to knowledge sharing and dissemination of UNDP-GEF projects findings to a wider audience. Leaflets and display panels have been produced. The project's audio-visual materials are at an advanced stage of production, but a baseline video has already been submitted.

COMPACT addresses environmental concerns and meets the needs of local communities simultaneously. COMPACT offers financial and technical assistance to community-based initiatives that serve to improve livelihoods, while addressing the threats, which jeopardize ecological integrity in protected areas. The project lays emphasis on World Heritage Sites and globally significant coral reefs.

Women Information Communication Technology (WICT)

Eight women residing on 10 by 10 feet plots in Redeemed Village have received title deeds confirming ownership of 0.5 acre of land each. The land was acquired using proceeds from the 2001 APC Betinho Communications Award worth US \$ 7,500, which the women won through their captivating video production.

Meanwhile 'Our Work, Our Lives', a 23-minute video production by the women of Magadi has been launched. The project 'No More Grey' is a replication of the initial WICT activities in Mathare B and Redeemed villages in Nairobi. 'No More Grey' won the 2002 Bernard Conyers Award worth UK£ 3,500. The Magadi video portrays the various challenges and successes faced by women in development efforts.

Micro Media

A toolkit detailing good practice in combining traditional media and modern communication technologies in communicating development is ready. The ultimate objective of this project has thus been attained. The toolkit was developed after a thorough learning and understanding of the communication systems in selected rural communities. The kit was then pre-tested in Kakamega, Namanga, Nakuru and parts of Nairobi before going to press.

The Micro Media toolkit, in the form of a card pack, will improve communication between Community Based Organisations and the communities they work with. This will aid CBO staff working directly with poor people especially in undertaking development communication activities. The card pack is non-prescriptive and informs its users of the appropriate information and communication options at their disposal.

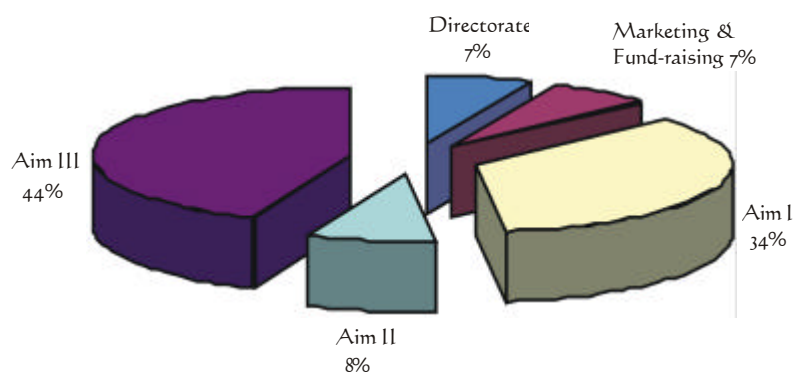
Among the issues contained in this toolkit is the effective use of songs and dance, puppetry, photographs, and public gatherings in devolving information to rural communities. The toolkit targets development agencies wishing to improve knowledge dissemination among rural communities. The project was funded by DFID.

Financial Report

Income for the year ended 31st March 2003

	Directorate	Mktg & Fdrsg	Aim I	Aim II	Aim III	Total
Government Grants	0	21,707	8,502,547	8,610,935	63,960,908	81,096,097
NGO Grants	0	3,776,128	40,350,575	400	22,599,117	66,726,220
Other Grants	0	0	0	0	548,508	548,508
Donations	0	1,224,217	0	0	2,458,745	3,682,962
Other Grants	205,590	177,583	23,923,742	767,552	27,927,195	53,001,662
Sales of Materials	0	25,369	28,000	17,500	14,609	85,478
External Consultancy	0	70,660	0	560,499	490,852	1,122,011
Internal Consultancy	0	0	0	1,073,949	0	1,073,949
Bank Interest Received	4,890	0	0	0	0	4,890
Total	210,480	5,295,664	72,804,864	11,030,835	117,999,934	207,341,777

ITDG-EA's expenditure per unit



NB: The expenditure of the newly created Aim IV was covered under the Marketing & Fund-raising unit.

A list of our donors

- Agricultural Research Fund/Kenya Agricultural Research Institute ARF/KARI
- Ashden Trust
- Bilance
- British Embassy
- Canadian Transportation Agency CTA
- Catholic Fund for Overseas Development CAFOD
- Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid CORDAID
- Catholic Relief Services CRS
- Centre for Development and Environment CDE
- Centre for Training and Integrated Research in Arid and Semi-arid Lands Development CETRAD
- Danish Agency for Development Assistance DANIDA
- Danish Embassy
- Department for International Development DfID
- DIPECHO
- East Africa Portland Cement Company
- EEC
- Elisabeth & Rausing Trust Foundation
- Elton John Foundation
- Enterprise Development Innovation Fund EDIF
- European Commission EC
- European Union EU
- Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst EED
- Food and Agricultural Organisation FAO
- German Technical Cooperation GTZ
- Glaxo/Ajama
- HCD Memorial Fund
- Interface for Cycling Expertise ICE
- Intermediate Technology Consultants ITC
- International Development Research Centre IDRC
- International Institute of Rural Reconstruction IIRR
- International Labour Organisation ILO
- JJ Charitable Trust
- KREP
- Lottery UK
- Lutheran World Relief
- National Aids Control Council
- National Lottery
- NCEP
- Nottingham Trent University NTU
- Open Gate Trust
- Overseas Development Institute ODI
- Oxfam
- Protected Areas Conservation Trust PACT
- Rotary Club
- Shell International
- Sponsorship Fund
- The Ford Foundation
- The PPP Foundation
- United Nations Development Programme UNDP
- United Nations Environment Programme UNEP
- UN-HABITAT
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNCHR
- University of Liverpool
- University of Loughborough
- United States Agency for International Development USAID
- United States Institute of Peace USIP
- Voluntary Services Overseas VSO
- Water for People-Canada
- William D. Ford Trust
- Zepher Charitable Trust



Vision

A world free of poverty and injustice in which technology is used to the benefit of all.

Mission

ITDG aims to help eradicate poverty in developing countries through the development and use of technology, by demonstrating results, sharing knowledge and influencing others.

Ambition

To become the leading international authority on the use of technology to reduce poverty in developing countries.