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PROSPECTS [KENYA [*PROSOPIS JULIFLORA* MANAGEMENT FOR DECENT GREEN JOBS AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT FOR HOST COMMUNITIES AND REFUGEES IN GARISSA AND TANA RIVER COUNTIES]

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KENYA FORESTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (KEFRI)

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A - NARRATIVE

A.1 Executive Summary

This report documents the implementation and outcomes of the Prosopis Juliflora Management Project, implemented by Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) under the ILO PROSPECTS programme and funded by the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The project main outcome was enhancing livelihood and build resilience of host communities and refugees through sustainable use of forest products using pro-employment approach through upscaling and promotion of appropriate technologies, strengthening capacities and governance of local communities and institutions and promoting relevance policies and legal framework for the sustainable management and control of *P. juliflora*. The project aimed at transforming the invasive Prosopis juliflora into an opportunity for green job creation, ecological restoration, and livelihood improvement for host communities and refugees in Garissa and Tana River Counties using Employment Intensive-Investment Program (EIIP). Through a multi-stakeholder approach, the project achieved significant gains in land restoration, job creation, value chain development, and community empowerment, while also facing and addressing the implementation challenges.

A.2 Background and Context

The project responded to the widespread invasion of Prosopis juliflora in Kenya's drylands, which threatens biodiversity, food security, and local economies. The intervention had 3 intertwined components for supporting local communities (groups and individuals), to exploit the economic benefits of *P. juliflora* through management, harvesting, value addition and manufacturing using pro-employment and local resource-based integrated approaches. The project addressed the *P. juliflora* challenge by promoting sustainable utilization to create decent green jobs, restore degraded lands and enhanced stakeholders' capacity for management.

The Employment Intensive-Investment Program (EIIP) is one of ILO's key instruments to promote productive and decent employment. The EIIP links public investments with employment creation, poverty reduction and local economic and social development. It supports member states in the design, formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies, strategies and programmes that address unemployment and underemployment through public investment, typically in infrastructure development. Among its many interventions, the EIIP promotes employment intensive approaches for delivery of public infrastructure, skills and local entrepreneurship, community empowerment as well as green works (works that create decent jobs). The EIIP also promotes a local-resource-based (LRB) approach as appropriate in response to a growing demand for job creation and livelihood improvements in both rural and urban areas. In line with the EIIP principles, the interventions sought to contribute to restoration efforts in Kenya through control of *P. juliflora* while creating immediate decent jobs and sustainable livelihood for the targeted communities.



Kenya Forestry Research Institute was the lead implementing agents alongside the County Governments of Garissa and Tana River, Garissa University, Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute (KIRDI), local Innovators, Community (groups and individuals) and refugees.



A.3 Objective

The main objective of the project was to enhance livelihood and build resilience of host communities and refugees through sustainable use of forest products thereby creating decent green jobs.

A.4 Expected Results

- Enhanced livelihoods, decent green jobs creations and income generation through sustainable activities.
- Skills and capacity development for community groups
- Improved productivity of reclaimed farmland and grazing areas.
- Strengthened community ownership of land restoration and Prosopis management.
- Enhanced information dissemination and knowledge management.

A.5 Progress Against Indicators/Activities and Achievements

Number of Decent Green Jobs created: The project managed to create a total of 2524 jobs; out of which 1895 are direct jobs and 629 indirect through mechanical removal and value additions. The decent green jobs created translates to Kenya Shillings 672 per workday and engagement of 11 workers per week per site for the eight sites in Garissa and Tana River Counties. The breakdown of beneficiaries' data is attached at the annex 5.

Number of acres of land restored: A total of 726 acres of land had been cleared of Prosopis, and 330 acres restored with assorted vegetation ranging from indigenous trees, grasses, fruit trees and commercial food crops. The project emphasizes on rehabilitation of cleared land to restore biodiversity and improve soil health. These efforts contribute to food security, sustainable land use and climate change adaptation in the region. The community made Kenya shillings 9.3M from the proceeds made from the restored land. The community made Kenya shillings 9.3M from the proceeds made from the restored land.

Number of Value-chains developed: The project strengthened 5 value chains namely charcoal, biochar, briquettes, animal feed and carving. Through selling charcoal, poles and animal feeds the project created a weekly income of Kenya shillings 44,000 for IFO Refugee group.

Number of Groups formed: A total of the 8 groups were formed and trained. Each group had a membership of 15 -25 persons ensuring gender balance.

Number of Training sessions held: The project enhanced the capacity of the community groups through 10 training sessions (which translate to 320 participants) that include value added Prosopis processing and use of appropriate technologies, entrepreneurship and business case, biochar production, operation of element analyser and cooperative business model.



Training sessions were conducted on the production and marketing of these value-added products, with a focus on enhancing the economic viability of *Prosopis* utilization. In collaboration with the Kenya Research and Development Institute (KIRDI), the project supported training on Prosopis products development and value addition in the project locations. In addition, 46 entrepreneurs in the Prosopis value chain were trained on how to develop and improve their business ideas, resulting in creation of business plans. The purpose of the cooperatives trainings was to promote group cohesion and focus on joint productivity and aggregation. Thirty five (35) representatives from the 8 groups were trained (22 male and 13 female) on key modules including the cooperatives business model, Cooperatives principles and value, governance and management, and the efficient business management for cooperatives.

Income streams from products: The project generated a total revenue from product sales amounting an estimated Kenya shillings 14 M (Approx. USD 92,000) of which 70% was redistributed to workers as additional income, 30% was reinvested into land preparation for farming with high value food crops.

Number of technologies developed: The project developed and disseminated 6 technologies namely improved charcoal production, biochar production, briquettes production, animal feed production, hay bulking, cosmetic production (soap, face masks, lotions, handwash) and wood carving.

Number of Market linkages created: Four marketed linkages were created. The charcoal production groups also generate a steady income from sales of charcoal while Mathenge Maisha and Sumeya group generate revenue of Kshs 30,000 monthly from animal feed. The distinctive attribute of the Prosopis poles in Bura East attract markets from Hagardera Refugee camp with monthly loading of 30 tonnes streaming an estimate of Kshs 70,000.

Number of community sensitization fora and policies developed: The project organized 17 sensitization forums for the community and stakeholders. The project developed 2 draft county forest policies and four (4) policy briefs providing strategies for transforming *Prosopis juliflora* into a valuable resource for local economies and sustainable development. The brief advocates for community-driven Prosopis management by utilization and adoption of the cooperatives model to promote aggregation and scaling up and recommends policy actions for creating a conducive environment for market expansion, quality control, and sustainable practices.

Number of project meetings held: The project organized both virtual and physical meetings. This involved 3 project steering committee meetings (2 physical and 1 virtual), project technical committee meeting, (3 physical and 2 virtual) and project planning (1 virtual and 1 physical). The meetings discussions involved project planning, implementation and progress update.



Number of Knowledge products: The project developed a technical guideline on the utilization of *Prosopis juliflora* for decent green jobs and income for the host and refugee communities in the drylands of Kenya, business plan, brochures, poster, tear drops, banner, conference papers, documentaries and draft journal papers publications

Number of innovation and exhibition centres equipped: The project equipped 2 innovation centres in Garissa University and Refugee camp to support innovation and value addition in the Prosopis value chain. Research by GU: A *UV-Vis spectrophotometer machine* has been procured for research on analysing the various elements in the species. A total of 15 students were trained on the operational modalities

Number of equipment and tools procured: The project procured assorted equipment and tools; 200 PPEs (safety boots, overalls), 12 chaff cutters, 10 metal kilns, 5 power saws, 2 motors, a UV spectrophotometer, and assorted farm tools (jembes, pangas, fork jembe); 210 brochures, 100 T-shirts, 50 capes, 2 banners, 3 roll-up banners, 4 teardrops, 7 signposts and 1 poster that were distributed to the stakeholders.

A.6 Main Achievements

- Attained land and ecological restoration through clearing of 726 acres of Prosopis invaded area out of which 330 acres were restored by cultivating drought-resistant crops and fodder, enhancing food security and livestock health.
- The project created 2524 decent green jobs (1895 direct and 629 indirect jobs) as indicated in the list of beneficiaries data in the annex 5 and the project economic model at annex 4 for empowering youth, women, and refugees with sustainable livelihoods.
- Economic viability- Generated KES 14 M (Appro. USD 92,000) in revenue, with charcoal and animal feed as key income sources
- Developed four policy briefs and advanced county forest policies in Garissa and Tana River.
- Enhanced knowledge sharing through field days, documentaries, pre-conference, publications, and media coverage.
- The project supported innovation centre at Garissa university by acquiring A *UV-Vis spectrophotometer machine* for analysing the various elements in the species as well as equipping an exhibition centre at IFO 1 refugee camps
- A total of 15 students had been trained on the operational modalities on *UV-Vis spectrophotometer machine* and 8 (TOT's) innovators and exhibitors from Garissa township, Bura East, Bura Tana, Hola and IFO refugee camp trained.



- A total of 213 host communities (71 female and 142 male) and 79 refugees (58 Male and 21 female) were trained on value added Prosopis processing and use of appropriate technologies, entrepreneurship and business case, biochar production, operation of element analyzer and cooperative business model
- The project developed and disseminated 6 technologies namely improved charcoal production, biochar production, briquettes production, animal feed production, hay bulking, cosmetic production (soap, face masks, lotions, handwash) and wood carving.
- Community and County leadership buy-in on Prosopis management through utilization and integrating the National strategy into their into CIDPs and ADP's.
- Shift in perception by communities 40-50% acceptance of Prosopis as an opportunity

A.7 Challenges

- Low upscaling of technologies within refugee hosting areas; movement limitation, categories of refugees, space for incubation, engagement models
- Policies legislations: operationalization of the National Prosopis Management Strategy (NPMS), Charcoal rules, county specific registration
- Certification and standards: products developed need to be certified and standardized to access markets
- Occasional/frequent flooding of the river: some of the reclaimed areas face biannual flooding incidences therefore choice of species and planting time is critical
- Fast regeneration of Prosopis: reclaimed areas are susceptible to re-invasion and invasion of new areas - serious monitoring and controlled grazing
- Limited upscaling capacity due to low capacity of the equipment and no. of equipment per group: support business cases and group formalization
- Land tenure arrangement: communal land ownership that slow down long-term investment
- A multi-stakeholder involvement (Private sector & county government engagement)
- Limited farm inputs (fertilizers, seeds) and storage facilities hindered agricultural productivity.
- Market access and permit acquisition challenges affected business engagement and product commercialization.



A.8 Corrective Actions Plans

The corrective action plans include introducing drought-resistant crops, partnering with agricultural agencies for inputs, formalizing cooperatives for market access, and scheduling activities around weather forecasts (Annex 3).

- Formalization of existing enterprises
- Policy reforms and implementation support: operationalization of the NPMS, Charcoal rules, county specific registration
- Enhance Prosopis-based business value chain and business cases
- Create a close working relationship with agencies managing refugee affairs
- Certification and standards of Prosopis based products developed
- Guide on species site matching and climate smart technologies
- Develop capacity, support and adopt modern MEAL technologies and controlled grazing
- Support acquisition of high-capacity technologies for production
- Develop a working arrangement that support long-term investment
- Building on Public Private Partnership (PPP's) to invest in the private sector
- Support farm inputs (fertilizers, seeds) and storage facilities to enhance agricultural productivity.
- Open Market channels; cooperatives and entrepreneurship

B – Direct beneficiaries

ACTIVITY	REFUGEES		HCs		IDPs		OTHERS		TOTAL	PWDs	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Land Clearing & Restoration (Manual removal)	301	79	904	376	0	0	0	0	1669	55	18
Value addition	31	14	116	74					235	20	15
Indirect jobs created through transportation and selling/Market									629	10	2
Capacity building of communities in value-added Prosopis processing and use of appropriate technologies	35	22	116	61					234		
Community exchange visits	3	0	17	4					24		
Training of Trainers on Prosopis value-addition and setting up of a demonstration centre	2	1	3	2					8		



Cooperative training for Prosopis groups	7	4	16	7					34		
Total	379	120	1172	524	0	0	0	0	2833	85	35

The indirect jobs 629 has not been segregated since the details of them were not being recorded in the annexed beneficiary's data rather the project was just noting the numbers of those involved in the transportation and selling of the various products.

*The table below provides the total cumulative number of **unique beneficiaries** reached until now (removing duplicates across all your ILO PROSPECTS activities). As a sub-total, provide also the total number of unique PWD reached.*

	Refugee		HC		IDPs		Other		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Total number of unique beneficiaries	26	17	49	18					110
Total number of unique PWD									

C – Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion

The project ensured gender equity and disability inclusion through the following approaches and mechanisms:

- The project ensured gender equity by engaging 45% of women in charcoal production (direct jobs) and 50 % in training.
- The project implemented a gender-sensitive approach of engaging women during their flexible working hours
- Women beneficiaries of the project have been empowered economically. For example, Amina Hassan from the IFO 1 Prosopis group reported an improvement in household income.
- Integrating People with Disabilities (PWDs) in sorting out the cleared Prosopis and involved in value addition initiatives
- Accessibility through training inclusion:



- The project held special sessions for women and men separately to conform to cultural sensitivity and enhance inclusivity and resilience building.
- Gender-disaggregated data per activity are provided for the entire project.

D – Lessons Learned and Best Practises

D.1 Lessons Learned

The main lessons learned in working towards enhancing livelihoods and building resilience of host communities and refugees through sustainable use of Prosopis products in Garissa and Tana River Counties are:

- Community engagement and buy-in was crucial for the success of restoration projects fosters ownership and ensures sustainability.
- Adaptability in product diversification. The shift from focusing only on Charcoal to exploring animal feed, construction poles, and biochar provided valuable lessons in market adaptation, enhancing community resilience and project flexibility.
- The project adopted a multi-stakeholder approach (a whole of government and a whole of society) which was key in attaining the results for this type of initiative.
- Capacity Building enhances intervention acceptance and sustainability as a 40-50 % change in attitude to embrace Prosopis as an opportunity for long-term economic benefits was attained.
- Continuous capacity building and monitoring equipped communities with the necessary skills and knowledge for sustainable resource management.
- Need for policy engagement to align national and County-specific policies on the production and marketing of Prosopis products. Charcoal regulations underscored the necessity for involving policymakers.
- Policy and market support are essential for scalability and formalization and access to market linkages.
- The manual/mechanical uprooting of Prosopis has more impact in farms or closed areas rather than open areas or on the roads. This reduced the areas under invasion and new invasions.
- Adapting to local Contexts - Tailoring interventions to local contexts and needs ensures relevance and effectiveness. Ongoing assessments and community feedback are important for adapting and customizing project activities to local conditions.
- The project has enhanced and contributed towards refugee integration as per sections 34 and 35 of the Refugees Act 2021.



D.2 Best Practices

1. Labor-intensive investment approach (EIIP): Using EIIP model that emphasizes labour-intensive activities proved effective not only for job creation but also for achieving environmental restoration goals.
2. Provision of appropriate tools and equipment -supplying tools, kilns, and chaff cutters ensured efficiency and high-quality production, which increased community productivity and motivation.
3. Comprehensive training programs- training programs equipped community members with skills in sustainable Prosopis management and value addition, which fostered local expertise and self-sufficiency.
4. Implementing participatory approaches in project planning and execution to ensure community buy-in and ownership.

E – Sustainability

This section covers ways in which the project will be sustainable, sustainability beyond the life of the project, scalability and conditions/assumptions that are needed for results to be sustainable / to be scaled up.

E.1 Project Sustainable Approaches

The following are the ways in which the project will be sustainable.

1. Integration of the project activities to the National Prosopis Management Strategy (KNPMS) and County spatial plans to ensure continuous funding support from national and county government.
2. The alignment of project activities with County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and Annual Development Plans (ADP).
3. Profiling business case in a Prosopis utilization and value addition to create potential for self-supporting business ventures.
4. The multistakeholder approach of the project with clear roles and responsibilities.

E.2 Sustaining beyond the project life

Below are the mechanisms on how the results will be sustained beyond the life of the project

1. The two counties committed financial resources to sustain some of the activities beyond project life.
2. Business entrepreneurs and communities who have realized business potential benefits will ensure continuity.
3. The tools and equipment distributed to the host communities and refugees will be utilized after project completion.
4. Diversification of income sources and food security using reclaimed land



E.3 Scaling up approaches

The approaches for scaling up the results and support for the same includes among the following below.

- Through capacity building, upscaling of equipment with high production capacity, increased adoption of technologies, engagement of TVETs and more funding.
- Standardization and certification of Prosopis-based products
- Market access and linkages.
- Enactment and operationalization of the charcoal regulations 2025
- Scaling of visibility of successful actions
- Establishment of demonstration sites and Farmer-Field Schools
- Formalization of Community Prosopis groups

E.4 Conditions/assumptions for sustainability

The following are the conditions/assumptions are needed for results to be sustainable / to be scaled up:

- Ready Markets
- Favourable policy environment
- Interested entrepreneurs
- Sustained positive stakeholder perception
- Continuous engagement and coordination by government and development partners in Prosopis management
- Continuous monitoring of Prosopis spread and management

F – Unforeseen / unexpected results (positive or negative)

The project experienced some unexpected positive and negative results during the course of the implementation.

Some of these results are;

- If you don't utilize cleared land, vigorous invasion occurs.
- The alternative crop on the reclaimed land is unable to withstand the periodic flooding in the two counties
- There is a perception that pods can only be collected by women and children. The local communities have not embraced the collection of pods; therefore, labour has to be hired externally

G - Visibility & Communication

The results of the intervention were communicated to stakeholders, e.g., through print, radio or TV media, social media (Twitter, Facebook, etc.) The visibility links, web news and knowledge products prepared and published



includes research, assessments, working papers, policy briefs, photos, videos, multimedia products etc. The project enhanced visibility through:

- Media Coverage- Sixteen (16) features through local radios, TV, and digital platforms aired the economic and environmental impacts of the project (X, Facebook, YouTube via KEFRI and Ministry of Environment pages)
- Community Sensitization- Held 17 fora in Garissa and Tana River counties to raise awareness of sustainable Prosopis management.
- Promotional Materials- various promotional materials were acquired during the project period: 210 brochures, 100 T-shirts, 50 capes, 2 banners, 3 roll-up banners, 4 teardrops, 7 sign posts and 1 poster



ILO Garissa
poster.pdf



Prosopis Project
Brochure.pdf

that were distributed to the stakeholders.

- Field Day and Documentary: Held 3 field day and produced 2 documentaries to showcase products and community success stories
- National Prosopis Pre-Conference: The National Prosopis pre-conference engaged 80 participants drawn from over 30 institutions to discuss project outputs, achievements and how to scale up through a multistakeholder approach.
- Knowledge products: The project developed 2 draft county forest policies, 4 policy briefs, 1 conference paper, 1 business plan, 1 technical guideline and 2 journal publications.



PROSOPIS BRIEF



Policy Brief on



Commercialization,



POLICY BRIEF ON

Policy briefs: CONTROL AND MAN. Restoration and reclamation Economic Opportunities ENHANCING PROSOPIS



Technical guide for
ILO Project -Amina an

Technical guideline:



BUSINESS PLAN FOR
PROSOPIS JULIFLORA

Business Plan:



Draft Journal Paper
on Rapid Multisectora

Journal Papers:



Revised Technical
Paper on Sustainable

Conference paper:

<https://youtu.be/TIXIedaVqVU?si=mCt1f3C2FWObCFRC>

<https://x.com/KEFRIHQ/status/1895521433285185870?t=RvSLVQ8hziWdlHmfYPR8PQ&s=08>

<https://x.com/HonAdenDuale/status/1885718232041980014?t=H3rLTk6qxdY86VUgLyN2dg&s=08>

<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/15k4XmRQ3u/>

<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/18sHXk6sjY/>

H. FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE

The project utilized 99.9% of the funds as shown in the table below.

Budget item	Total obligated amount – KES (A)	Amount received to date – KES (B)	Total spent before this period - KES (C)	Amount spent during this reporting period – KES (D)	Total amount spent to date (KES) E=(C+D)	% Spent on obligated amount (E/A)
Personnel	1,921,000.00	1,808,000.00	1,808,000.00	113,000.00	1,921,000.00	100%
Program activities	31,184,862.00	27,953,539.58	27,953,539.58	3,661,312.00	31,614,851.58	101.38%
Direct operating costs	4,722,138.00	4,851,080.42	4,253,674.04	37,140.00	4,290,814.04	90.87%
TOTAL	37,828,000.00	34,612,620.00	34,015,213.62	3,811,452.00	37,826,665.62	99.99%

H.1 Human Interest Stories

This section highlights one of the Human-Interest Stories in IFO 1 refugee camp, which demonstrate changes in the lives of beneficiaries because of project impact. IFO 1 Mathenge Group: Turning an invasive species into an opportunity where they are making approximately KES 44,700 on a weekly basis for the group.

Impact- Income from sales enabled members like Amina Hassan to pay school fees. Abdullahi Mohamed noted the transformation of Prosopis from a menace to an opportunity.



Quote- *“Learning to use the tools and make products like mwiko and mortars has given me skills I never had before, and I feel proud to contribute to my environmental conservation and empowering myself economically.”* – Ibrahim Ali (beneficiary), group member in IFO refugee group



IFO 1 Refugee camp
success story.docx

I. Conclusion

The project has demonstrated that *P. juliflora* can be transformed from an ecological threat into a Socio-economic asset for communities in Garissa and Tana River Counties. Sustainable utilization strategies that integrate community involvement and technological innovations have the potential to create green jobs, enhance livelihoods, and restore degraded ecosystems. Capacity building and awareness of community and County government is key to success in reducing the menace caused by *P. juliflora*



Annex 1 – Indicators

Indicators	Indicator definition	Mapping to global indicator (done by ILO)	End Target	Data for the period	Cumulative data	Comments (if needed)
Short-term & mid-term)	Outcome 1: Enhance livelihood and build resilience of host communities and refugees through sustainable use of forest products using pro-employment approach					
Indicator 1a: No. of youth employed	This indicator defines No of jobs created No. of youth employed 135 youth employed Per capita income					
Indicator 1b	5 models/technologies developed					
Indicator 1 c	10,000 HHs. of food secure					
Indicator 1 d	500 hectares reclaimed					
Indicator 1a Acres of Land Cleared	This indicator defines the total number of land acreage that's productive. Land cleared of Prosopis invasion.		500 acres	726 acres	726 acres	Exceeded target (136.5% achieved)
Indicator 1b Acres of Land Restored	This indicator defines the total land cleared and restored for productivity. Land restored with		330 acres	330 acres	330 acres	Cleared land restored with vegetation and crops



vegetation after clearing
Prosopis

Output 1.1 XX

Indicator 1.1a No. of green jobs
Created

This indicator defines the
total jobs created through
Prosopis-related activities.
This includes:

- i. Number of jobs
created through
manual cutting of
Prosopis
- ii. Farmers who have
utilized reclaimed
land
- iii. No of people
involved in value
addition of
Prosopis products
such as charcoal
production, animal
feed processing
and poles
production. This
indicator is
segregated by:
the number of males and
females and the number of
host communities and
refugees

1240
(direct)

1895
direct, 629
indirect

1895 direct,
629 indirect

2524 jobs total created

Indicator 1.1b Revenue
Generated from Prosopis Products

This indicator defines the
total amount of revenue

KES 14
million

70% income to workers, 30%
reinvested



	stream from value added prosopis products					
Output 1.2 XX						
Indicator 1.2a No. of Community Members Trained	Individuals trained on Prosopis utilization and business development.		150	292	292 people	Including 213 hosts, 79 refugees
Indicator 1.2b No. of Training Sessions Held	Training sessions conducted for capacity building		10 sessions	10	10 sessions	Topics included biochar, fodder production, cooperatives
Outcome 2 XX						
Indicator 2a No. of Value Chains Developed	Distinct Prosopis-based value chains established.		5	5	5	Charcoal, biochar, briquettes, animal feed, carving
Indicator 2b No. of Technologies Developed	New technologies for Prosopis processing and utilization		6	6	6	Includes cosmetics, hay bulking, wood carving
Output 2.1 XX						
Indicator 2.1a No. of Market Linkages Created	Connections established for product marketing		4	4	4	Monthly income streams from feeds and poles
Indicator 2.1b No. of Innovation & Exhibition Centres Equipped	Centres equipped for enhancing innovation and value addition		2	2	2	Garissa University, IFO Refugee Camp
Output 2.2 XX						
Indicator 2.2a No. of Policies & Policy Briefs Developed	Policies and policy briefs developed for Prosopis management and utilization.		6 (2 policies, 4 briefs)	4 briefs	2 draft policies, 4 policy briefs	Aligns with KNPMs strategy
Indicator 2.2b No. of Community Sensitization Fora Held	Community engagement sessions for sensitization policy dialogue		17	4	17	Forums conducted for awareness



Additional						
No. of Groups Formed	Number of Community Groups Formed & Trained		8	8	8	Gender balanced, 15–25 members each
No. of Knowledge Products	No. of Knowledge & Communication Products Developed		10+	Multiple developed	Guidelines, brochures, banners	Conference papers, posters, journal drafts
No. of Items Procured	Number of Tools, Equipment and Materials Procured		500	500	500	Including Chaff cutters, metal kilns, power saws, and farm equipment (Panga, Jembe)
No. of Entrepreneurs Trained	Refugee & Host Entrepreneurs Trained in Business Planning		46	46	46	Supported in business plan development
No. of Students Trained	Students trained on UV-Vis Spectrophotometer.		15	15	15	Based at Garissa University
No. of project planning and reporting meetings held	This indicator defines the number of meetings related to the project. i. Project steering meeting ii. Project technical implementation meeting iii. Project planning meeting		8	10		All project related issues addressed in the meetings





Annex 2 - Progress on Activities



Activity Description	% of activity completion	Planned end date	Summary of progress	Mitigation process in case of delays / challenges
Output 1.1 Upscale and promote appropriate technologies for the sustainable management and control of <i>P. juliflora</i> in Garissa and Tana River Counties				
Activity 1.1.1: Undertake a multi-sectoral rapid assessment on <i>P. juliflora</i> invasion	100%	15 th April 2024	The aim of the rapid assessment was to comprehensively evaluate the current status of <i>Prosopis Juliflora</i> in the target counties, assess its potential for sustainable utilization for creating green jobs and improving livelihoods, and identify key interventions that can be implemented to effectively manage this invasive species while harnessing its economic benefits. Technical report and 1 journal manuscript ready for publication	
Activity 1.2.1: Incentivize community beneficiary youth groups, individuals and groups through Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) for <i>P. juliflora</i> management, harvesting, processing and utilization	100%	15 th December 2024		
Activity 1.3.1: Establish on-farm/on-station demonstration plots to practically train communities and stakeholders on management of <i>P. juliflora</i> (thinning, pruning) for quality products in three identified sites per county	80%	Continuous	On-farm/on-station demonstration plots to practically train communities and stakeholders on management of <i>P. juliflora</i> (thinning, pruning) for quality products in three identified sites per county	



Activity 1.1.4 Uproot/remove <i>P. juliflora</i> from 500 acres of invaded areas and restore four cleared/degraded sites by planting indigenous and other high value species for livelihoods, river bank and catchment protection	145.2%	31 st May 2025	The aim of this activity was on the EIIP approach which emphasizes on labour-intensive methods to maximize employment opportunities while ensuring sustainable environmental management. By leveraging local labour and providing necessary training, the project aims to empower communities, particularly host communities and refugees in Garissa and Tana River Counties, fostering economic growth and environmental stewardship	Restoration of the cleared farmlands with farm crops is in progress
Activity 1.1.5 Identify and procure appropriate tools and equipment for value addition and storage of <i>P. juliflora</i> products	100%	30 th August 2024	100% of the project PPEs were procured and the other equipment's, tools and machines were also procured.	
Activity 1.1.6 Form/ strengthen community marketing associations and create market linkages for the promotion of <i>P. juliflora</i> products to potential market outlets	100%	31 st May 2025	Training on cooperative : Focused on the benefits of cooperatives, governance and record keeping. 40 prosopis group's members representatives trained	Formation of groups into cooperatives
Activity 1.1.7 Train communities on the appropriate skills for <i>P. juliflora</i> management, control, harvesting, processing and utilization	65%	31 st May 2025	This activity involved training of community groups on prosopis products development especially cosmetics and animal feeds developments. This helps in enhancing their knowledge and skills.	Standardization and quality assurances of the products pending completion of this activity
Output 1.2: Strengthen governance and capacities of County leaders, communities and refugees for sustainable utilization of <i>P. juliflora</i> products				
Activity 1.2.1 Build the capacity of county governments and local community structures to develop and enforce laws and	90%	30 th November 2024	Signed 4 Memorandum of Agreements with project implementation partners (County Government of	



policies on the sustainable management, control and use of P. juliflora			Garissa and Tana Rivers, KIRDI and Garissa University Establish the initial stakeholders' county engagements and partnerships.	
Activity 1.2.2 Establish and support P. juliflora quality products demonstration (exhibition) centres of excellences – 2 per county (at TVET centres)	100%	30 th November 2024	Equipped Garissa University with a UV Photospectrometer	Complete

Output 1.3: 3 Policy and legal framework for the promotion of sustainable P. juliflora market value chain

Activity 1.3.1 Conduct a study to identify policy and legal gaps on management, harvesting, processing utilization and marketing of P. juliflora products	90%	31 st May 2025	Complete	Completed
Activity 1.3.2 Develop appropriate policy briefs and extension materials (scientific journals, brochures and leaflets) on P. juliflora management, harvesting, processing and utilization at County level	100%	31 st May 2025	This activity involved the development of four policy briefs	Completed
Activity 1.3.3 Organize policy advocacy to support long term sustainable management, harvesting, processing and utilization of P. juliflora products along the market value chain, equitable sharing of benefits and environmental integrity	100%	15 th April 2025	This activity involved policy dialogue among national, County, development partners, higher learning institutions, private sector and host community and refugees during the National Prosopis Pre-conference at Nairobi	Completed
Activity 1.3.4 Validation of the Project output	100%	15 th April 2025	Project achievements were validated	Completed



Annex 3 - Main challenges and corrective action

Using the table below, examine the main **challenges** facing the delivery of outputs and the achievement of expected results. These can be issues that have already been encountered or are foreseen.

Explain **corrective actions** taken or to be taken regarding implementation challenges, delayed delivery, and the low probability of achieving expected results.

Challenges	Corrective Actions	Status (not started, in progress, completed)
Low upscaling of technologies within refugee hosting areas; movement limitation, categories of refugees, space for incubation, engagement models	Create a close working relationship with agencies managing refugee affairs	
Policies legislations	Operationalization of the KNPMS, Charcoal rules, county-specific registration	



Certification and standards	Products developed need to be certified and standardized to access markets.	
Occasional/frequent flooding of the river: some of the reclaimed areas face biannual flooding incidences; therefore, choice of species and planting time is critical	Guide on species site matching and climate-smart technologies	
Fast regeneration of Prosopis: reclaimed areas are susceptible to re-invasion and invasion of the new regions	Develop capacity, support, and adopt modern MEAL technologies and controlled grazing.	
Limited upscaling capacity due to low capacity of the equipment and no. of equipment per group	Support the acquisition of high-capacity technologies for production.	
Land tenure arrangement: communal land ownership that slows down long-term investment	Develop a working arrangement that supports long-term investment.	
A multi-stakeholder involvement (Private sector & county government engagement) is imminent.	Building on PPP to invest in the sector private sector	
Limited farm inputs (fertilizers, seeds) and storage facilities hindered agricultural productivity.	Support farm inputs (fertilizers, seeds) and storage facilities to enhance agricultural productivity post-Prosopis clearing	



Market access and permit acquisition challenges affected
business engagement and product commercialization

Open Market channels, cooperatives, and entrepreneurship

Annex 4: Project economic financial model and productivity



Project
economic a

Annex 5. Beneficiaries data segregated by names, gender, status, labour works, capacity building, value addition etc



Final
Prosopis pr

Annexes 6: Project photos

1. Land restoration through manual removal of *prosopis juliflora*

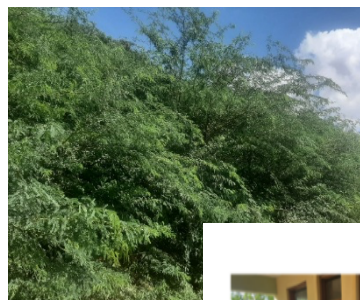


FIGURE 1(a)
invasion



FIGURE 1(c) Harvested poles for
charcoal production



FIGURE 2(a) Equipment for charcoal production



FIGURE 1(b)



FIGURE 1(d) Cleared farm land from
Prosopis



Multipurpose chaff cutter for processing of prosopis
pods to animal feed

FIGURE 2(b) Equipment for processing Prosopis pods

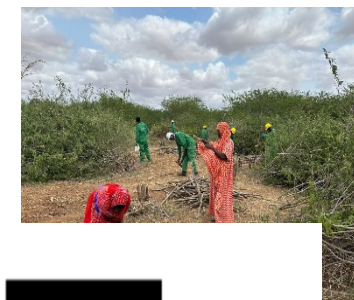


FIGURE 1(e) Grass forage planted on cleared
land



FIGURE 1(f) m the project



2. Equipment
value added
products
developments

for





3. Products for income generation and green jobs creation using appropriate technologies and skills- Poles, charcoals and animal feed



FIGURE 3(a) Assembled *Prosopis* poles



FIGURE 3(b) Pole arrangement in the kiln



FIGURE 3(c) Charcoal production using the modern metal kiln



FIGURE 3(d) Ready Prosopis Charcoal in the market



4. Capacity building of community members



Figure 4 a): Training Communities in Garissa and Tana River, on charcoal production using a drum kiln **Figure 4 b): Training Communities in Garissa and Tana River, on animal feed productions**