

Special Assistance for Project Sustainability (SAPS) for Tana Delta Irrigation Project, Kenya

(Period of the study: 4 months from July, 1998 Our assignments: Agriculture and Environment)

Background of the Study

Construction work for Tana Delta Irrigation Project (TDIP) was completed in 1997 by Tana and Athi River Development Authority (DARDA) under OECF loan. However, the irrigation facilities were damaged by the flood occurred as El Nino phenomena. Under such circumstances, OECF decided to carry out SAPS for the Project. The main objectives of SAPS were to examine the extent of damage and also to formulate an appropriate plan for the restoration and future sustainable operation of the project.

Outline of the Study

The study team carried out the field survey for about 2 months from July 1998 and then carried out the analysis of the results and discussions for the formulation of an appropriate project restoration program in Japan. The confirmation of the extent of damage, farm survey, environmental survey and the formulation of restoration alternatives were carried out as field survey. The study teams tried to formulate an appropriate restoration program by considering the urgency, the positive factors such as socio-economic and environmental improvement effects and negative factors such as the solvency and administration difficulties based on the role of the project.

Our assignment

- Survey of farm situation and the judgment of possibility for introducing field crops,
- Survey of the extent of damage on social environment by flood and environmental impact assessment by local consultants, and
- Formulation of cropping pattern and restoration alternatives.

