EfD Kenya’s focus is to build a healthy environment with sustainably managed natural resources and devoid of poverty so as to enhance the welfare of the Kenyan people. It is committed to continually improving environmental policy making and strengthening environmental economics capacity.
By providing policy instruments to manage scarce natural resources, environmental economists make a difference.

Center report 2011/12: Kenya

This report presents EfD Kenya, its members and work during 2011/12.
The Kenyan node of the Environment for Development initiative
is based at:

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University of Nairobi,
School of Economics,
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Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.+254-20-318262
Fax:+254-20-243046
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wwwefdinitiative.org CENTERS/kenya

Cover photo: Flower productions around Lake Naivasha. © European Commission
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“Local government, flower farmers, and small scale agricultural users implement various initiatives to improve the management of the Lake Naivasha basin. But more is needed, for instance proper implementation of payment for ecological services.” Read more on page 8-10.
The EfD initiative in Kenya was established and anchored at KIPIPPRA where it continues to operate from. EfD Kenya’s overall goal is to improve the integration and mainstreaming of environmental concerns into the country’s planning and development processes. It recognizes the importance of the environmental concerns in achieving economic development and poverty reduction. EfD Kenya therefore continues to make substantial contribution in promoting the use of environmental economics tools to shape policy directions in Kenya. We are delighted to share with you our annual report for 2011, detailing some of the activities we engaged in at the center level.

As promised in our last annual report, we scaled up our networking efforts. We have been able to establish and undertake research interactions and activities with the CGIAR centers that include the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and CIMMYT, and the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (MEMR). With both ILRI and MEMR, we are involved in research projects on Climate Change that are briefly outlined below. Climate change is a serious developmental problem and we at EfD-K strive to be at the forefront to provide research and policy solutions to the complexities of climate change to our economy.

On the research front, we continue to engage actively with our Research Associates on different research projects that focus on the broader EfD themes. In 2011, our centre’s research activities were mainly on the Forest Management Reforms project. This is a project that has been running since 2009 and we were keen to finalize on some of the outputs that were pending. To this end, we have some draft papers that are to be subjected to the EfD discussion papers review process and a draft book chapter. A major research outcome for our center was the involvement in developing the Action Plan for implementation of the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) by the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (MEMR). This activity was carried over to 2012. In terms of policy interaction in 2011 our main activity was the participation in production of the European Report on Development (ERD 2012) whose theme was ‘effective natural resource management for inclusive and sustainable growth in the context of increased scarcity and climate change: what role for the public and private sector’. In 2011, we also incorporated one (1) MSc. student into one of our projects, the park pricing project where he was assisted with gathering data and production of his thesis. Besides, the Center also actively participated in the preparation of the Kenya State of Environment Report 2010 that was published in 2011 by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). There are other research activities that we were involved in as a center much of which is elaborated in the report.

The center researchers also participated in a number of local and international seminars, workshops and conferences, the details of which can be found in this report. Towards the end of 2011, the center was mainly involved in transitional arrangement activities in readiness for its relocation to the School of Economics, University of Nairobi beginning 2012. In the coming years the center intends to build on the past successes to upscale its research, capacity building and policy interaction initiatives. It will do this by maintaining a close working relationship with its network members especially KIPPPRA and the School of Economics. We hope that you will find this report comprehensible, informative and interesting. Your feedback regarding the information contained here will be highly appreciated. Enjoy your reading.

Wilfred Nyangenya
Coordinator
THE EFD ANNUAL MEETING 2011 IN TANZANIA

The EFD Annual Meeting 2011 was held in Arusha, Tanzania (October 27-30). The annual meeting is a forum to bring together researchers from EFD centers and their collaborators and other key stakeholders for exchange of research ideas and discussion of research proposals and results from EFD research projects. About 50 participants attend the meetings each year.

Discussions on Research
One of the key note speakers in 2011 was Peter Martinsson, Professor of environmental and behavioural economics, Department of Economics University of Gothenburg. Martinsson spoke on the potential of field experiments in undertaking effective research at EFD. The other key note speaker was Pushpam Kumar, Chief, Ecosystem Services Economics Unit, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), who spoke on Economics of Ecosystem Services and the need for effective transdisciplinarity in research.

In line with its objective of promoting high-quality relevant research, the EFD used the 2011 workshop as an opportunity to launch the new “Collaborative Research Process”, which involves a multiple of EFD centers. EFD researchers developed collaborative research projects focusing on various highly relevant research proposals that were consequently evaluated. Decisions on funding have been made by the research committee at the EFD secretariat.

The 2011 annual meeting also served as an important venue through which the views and comments on the future of EFD have been entertained from all the workshop participants. The session was chaired by Francisco Alpizar, Director of EFD Central America, and useful insights were obtained from the floor which helped enormously in the development of the EFD strategic plan for sustainability.

EFD Policy Day at the Annual Meeting
The EFD Policy Day 2011, in Arusha, Tanzania (October 27), brought together more than 80 researchers and policy makers in a dialogue on Opportunities for sustainable natural resource use with national and local benefits. More than 20 representatives from Ministries, Departments and Agencies participated. About one third of them, were members of the EFD Tanzania Research Policy Board (see table).

“Our objectives of the Policy Day is to communicate selected work of EFD’s research and its potential contributions to key policy institutions and other key stakeholders present at the meeting. We also want to increase our learning on how to translate research to policy and make a difference with environmental economics tools, and share information across EFD centers on successful research-policy interactions,” says EFD Director Gunnar Köhlin.

In Arusha 2011 the news media was invited for the first time. Two press releases on EFD research findings were issued, titled: Benefit...
sharing is key for the success of REDD in Tanzania and Wildlife conservation can help poor communities survive. Journalists came, and reports were published in Kiswahili weekly, Raia Mwema, The Guardian, The Daily News, The Citizen, and broad-casted in the tv-channels ITV and Channel Ten. EID media coverage can be found under the heading EID in media on wwwefdinitiative.org

Julius Ningu, Director, Environment Division, Vice-President’s Office, opened the meeting by discussing about greening the economy through better management of wildlife and forestry. Claude Mung’ongo, Professor at the University of Dar es Salaam’s Institute of Resource Assessment, spoke about implementation of Tanzania’s REDD+ strategy and key challenges. Elizabeth Robinson, Associate Professor, University of Gothenburg and University of Reading, spoke about experiences of successful forest management in Sub-Saharan Africa and its implications for REDD+ policies and the private sector. Allan Kijazi, Director Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), spoke about sustainable management of Tanzania’s wildlife resources and its contribution to development.

The importance of giving landholders strong use rights and encouraging the commercialization of wildlife, including trade and developing of new wildlife products was discussed by Edwin Muchwapondwa, Associate Professor at the University of Cape Town and in charge of coordinating EID research in 2011. This was followed by a presentation by Randy Bluffstone, EID research associate, EID Ethiopia, on the determinants of agricultural investment and productivity over the long term-implications for East African policy makers. The policy day ended with a closing speech by Amon Manyama, Chairman, EID Tanzania policy board and head of poverty unit, UNDP Tanzania.

The final panel discussion on Key actions to attain sustainable natural resource use with benefits for local communities – Tanzania and other examples included also (in addition to some speakers mentioned above) Blandina Cheche, Poverty Environment Coordinator, Vice-President’s Office, Olof Drakenberg, Policy Analyst and Chairman, EID Policy Day Committee, Ruzika Mheto, Director, Environmental Planning and Research, National Environment Management Council (NEMC), Aloyce Nzuki, Director, Tourism Division, Ministry of Natural Resources, and Professor Jintao Xu, EID Research Fellow and Director, EID China.

During the Policy Day, members of the policy board also took the opportunity to challenge EID researchers. Several news media reported from the day (see EID in media on efdivitiative. org) and for example The Guardian reported (October 29, 2011) under the heading Researchers challenged to reach out to ordinary people:

Blandina Cheche, Poverty Environment Coordinator, Vice-President’s Office, said research findings could influence positive changes in policy directions and society in general. “But researchers must ensure they bridge the gap between themselves and ordinary people in society and that their research findings reach them in a simple language,” said Cheche. She also asked researchers in the country to ensure the research conducted and recommendations are used to address burning issues on the ground: “By doing so, we will be helping people out of the poverty gap.” According to The Guardian the board member, Ruzika Mheto, Director, Environmental Planning and Research, National Environment Management Council (NEMC) “concurred with the idea, urging researchers to translate their research into Kiswahili: “research acts as a stimulus to development in a particular locality but its research findings should reach the grass roots.”
RESEARCH POLICY INTERACTION

This section focuses on the policy processes that we engaged in during the year. We participated in development of the European Report on Development by undertaking a case study in the Lake Naivasha basin on how to achieve inclusive and sustainable growth. This task informs our main policy interaction process for this year. The EfD initiative is built on the premise that if relevant applied research is introduced in policy making processes, then this will result in improved policies and subsequently poverty reduction and a more sustainable development.

How can Lake Naivasha roses create inclusive, sustainable growth?

Flower production around Lake Naivasha and its role in attaining inclusive and sustainable growth

Policy links
- Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis: www.kippra.org
- School of Economics, University of Nairobi: www.uonbi.ac.ke
- National Environment Management Authority: www.nema.go.ke
- World Wildlife Fund: www.panda.org
- International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI): www.ilri.org
- CIMMYT: www.cimmyt.org

Policy seminars, workshops and conferences
- Park pricing workshop participants on the shores of River Zambesi, Zimbabwe
  - Park Pricing Workshop in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, April 2011, organized by University of Capetown and EfD- South Africa.
  - European Association of Environment and Resource Economists (EAERE) Conference in Rome, Italy, in June 2011 organized by EAERE.
  - EfD Annual Conference in Arusha, Tanzania, in October 2011.
  - KIPPRA internal seminars.
EfD Kenya researchers Dr. Wilfred Nyangena and Geophrey Sikei are contributing to the European Report on Development 2011/2012. In a context of increasing scarcity and climate change, they studied effective natural resource management for inclusive and sustainable growth. Their case study is about flower production around the Lake Naivasha basin, where water, energy, and land resources are increasingly interdependent and under considerable environmental pressures.

“Water, energy, and land (WEL) are identified, by the team behind the European Report on Development 2012, as the most critical resources needed for inclusive and sustainable growth. Countries need to find adopting strategies that allow these natural resources to contribute more to inclusive, sustainable growth and, at the same time, are low carbon intensive and embrace the aspects of poverty alleviation,” says Dr Wilfred Nyangena, Research Fellow and Coordinator of Environment for Development in Kenya, hosted by KIPPRA and the University of Nairobi.

Nyagen and Sikei show in their commissioned report the strong links between water, energy, and land resources around Lake Naivasha, the only freshwater lake situated in the Kenyan Rift Valley, approximately 80 km northwest of Nairobi.

Different players compete for the Lake Naivasha basin’s resources. Small-scale farmers are growing crops upstream, and flower farmers are active downstream. Both affect water quality and availability. Pastoralists need land and water for their livestock. A geothermal power plant located in the “Hell’s Gate” National Park south of the lake is producing renewable energy using the earth’s heat beneath the Rift Valley, and thus saving carbon dioxide emissions in the process. However, the plant requires water from the lake as well as land. In addition, tourism requires quality water, and the Naivasha Town is growing, causing higher population pressure.

“Our role is to point at changes that can be made to harmonize conflicting interests and to make a better impact from the natural resources use. Ecological integrity, social inclusion, and economic growth are the sought-after benefits characterizing inclusive and sustainable growth, or in other words a green economy,” says Nyangena.

In order to shape a “green economy profile,” Nyangena and Sikei have mapped all green economy initiatives in the country. They have also, in a desktop meta study, mapped a potential low carbon intensive strategy for the basin area. To begin with, the continued unabated encroachment of agricultural and...
By providing policy instruments to manage scarce natural resources, environmental economists make a difference.

Commercial activities into the basin makes sustainable development more vulnerable to the impacts of drought and to the erratic weather patterns currently being experienced, hence the need to reverse it. In line with the NCORS 2010, concerted efforts should be made to control river abstraction in the upstream so as to improve availability of water for hydropower production and enhance the quality of water.

The Lake Naivasha basin has been a study site for EfD Kenya for some years now and hence, their previous work on sustainable land management and payments for ecosystems services also informs this new study. There is a water management scheme in use in the area, where flower farmers downstream contribute money to agricultural farmers upstream to make them adopt soil conservation and afforestation measures. Deforestation in the upper catchment causes extreme floods during rainy season and low volumes in drought.

“Local government, flower farmers, and small scale agricultural users implement various initiatives to improve the management of the basin. But more is needed, for instance proper implementation of payment for ecological services, enhancement of water resource management and water use efficiency by flower farms, promotion of public-private dialogue, and assistance in coordinating the emerging actors and their initiatives,” says Nyangena.

Close to 2 million Kenyans derive their livelihoods from the Lake Naivasha basin. Incomes are relatively higher here than in the rest of the country.

Flower farmers around the basin produce one-fifth of all roses on the EU market. Together these companies generate about ten percent of Kenya’s total foreign exchange revenue.

The title of the commissioned EfD report is “The importance of natural resource management for inclusive and sustainable growth: A case study of flower production around Lake Naivasha, Kenya”. The final European Report on Development 2011/2012 was presented to the European Commission in March 2012.
RESEARCH

Applied, policy relevant research is a core activity for the EfD initiative. Research is a critical input in a long-term strategy to reduce environmental degradation, eradicate poverty and to ensure sustainable use of natural resources. A major challenge in developing countries is, however, the lack of comprehensive research on environmental resource management and poverty alleviation which can inform national strategic plans and policies. Policymakers, farmers, donors, and others need research based information not only to design policies but also to evaluate their efficiency in reaching their objectives.

EfD Kenya published two peer reviewed articles in 2011. In addition EfD Kenya was in partnership with Adams Smith International involved in designing a climate fund mechanism for Kenya. This was part of the development of the National Action Plan for the implementation of the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) which the Kenyan government’s blue print strategy for addressing the challenges of climate change in Kenya.

PEER REVIEWED

DISCUSSION PAPERS

EF/RFF BOOKS

Sterner, Thomas, Editor,”Fuel Taxes and the Poor, The Distributional Effects of Gasoline Taxation and Their Implications for Climate Policy”, (2011), Routledge, Published by RFF Press with Environment for Development initiative.


BOOK CHAPTERS


REPORTS

EfD Kenya Center Report 2010
Sources of pollution and causes of degradation of Lake Naivasha, Kenya
Lake Naivasha is a Ramsar wetland rich in biodiversity. The lake’s catchment is of immense economic significance in terms of tourism, geothermal power production and horticultural industry. The horticultural industry has been rapidly expanding and contributes significantly to the country’s foreign exchange earnings. Currently the lake faces numerous challenges, the key ones being increased pollution, declining water levels, spread of invasive species and general threat to biodiversity. While there is agreement that pollution and general degradation of the lake and its catchment are occurring, no study has conclusively determined the sources of these problems. The proposed study intends to fill this gap and contribute to informed debate. Using a blend of qualitative and quantitative approaches, the study aims at determining the perception of households about the level of pollution in the lake and the sources of pollution. It will also use a multi-criteria decision analysis to arrive at optimal solutions to the problem, and a discrete choice model to determine the predictors of investment in environmental conservation by households within the lake catchment to inform policy.

Energy Demand, Choice and Distributional Effects of Fuel Taxes in Kenya
Many countries in the developing world have in the recent past witnessed an increasing demand for energy. The energy that is mostly consumed included electricity, fossils fuels and renewable energy. Due to increased economic activities and surge in population growth, the demand for energy has surpassed the supply in many of these countries. In Kenya’s power sector, the available capacity is far less than demand. Likewise, the demand for automotive gas oil, gasoline, kerosene and LPG among other petroleum products has also witnessed enormous increases. In addition, biomass still provides bulk of energy consumption, accounting for over 70 percent of total energy. The goal of this project is to analyze energy demand, choice, and distributional effects of energy fuel taxes and provides recommendation on best practices for Kenya with regard to demand management, consequences of these energy choices made and how to deal with progressive or regressive taxes in the sector in light of environmental sustainability and equity issues. The study will basically examine distributional effects of energy taxes in Kenya and how this relates to sustainability of the environment. The study will provide policy recommendations on demand management, choice and distributional effects of energy taxes in Kenya.

In Kenya, successive governments have faced the challenge of managing national water resources and maximizing the availability of potable water to the majority of Kenyans. The implementation of these reforms has been slow given the more than two decade since sector reform processes begun to be implemented in Kenya. Successive governments have been undertaking these reforms in the water sector, with the assistance of a number of development partners, including the World Bank. The principal objectives of these reforms have been to enhance the sustainable utilization of water resources and private sector participation in water provision. These reforms have sought to respond to the chronic water supply shortages experienced in many parts of the country, which have been attributed to ineffective management of water resources. With this background, the current study aims to carry out an evaluation of the progress of water sector reforms in Kenya and the role of institutions in achieving these reforms.

PROJECTS 2011

Effects of Adoption of Multiple Agricultural Practices on Agricultural Productivity: Evidence from rural Kenya and Tanzania
Theme: Agriculture
PI: Wilfred Nyangena

Climate Change, Food Security and Hunger in the Horn of Africa
Theme: Climate Change
PI: Jane Mariara

Deforestation and wildlife extinction: A bio-economic model of multi-species wildlife hunting
Theme: Parks and Wildlife
PI: Kofi Vondolia

PROJECTS 2012

Local Capital Mobilization for Sustainable Affordable Housing Finance and Development in Nairobi, Kenya
Theme: Policy Design
PI: Chevelle Dixon

Data Collection for Land Use Analysis
Theme: Forestry
PI: Randy Bluffstone and Wilfred Nyangena

Adoption of solar energy to reduce need for other less environmentally friendly forms of energy in Kenya and mitigate climate change.
Theme: Climate Change
PI: Peter Kimuyu

Household energy conservation and environmental quality in Kenya: Evidence from Kenya’s Electricity Sector
Theme: Climate Change
PI: Peter Kimuyu
**RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS**

**CONFERENCES**

- **European Association of Environment and Resource Economists (EAERE) Conference in Rome, Italy, in June 2011**
  Dr. Wilfred Nyangena
  The New Forest Management Regime in Kenya: Effects on Household Farm Forestry in Kakamega. Center one of the main organizers (yes or no): no

- **Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty 2011, held in Washington, DC, in April 2011**
  Dr. Wilfred Nyangena
  Towards an Understanding of the Implications of Forest Management Reforms in East Africa

- **EfD Annual Conference in Arusha, Tanzania, in October 2011**
  Geophrey Sikei
  Forest reforms in Kenya and rural agricultural households labor allocation decision: Evidence from Kakamega Forest, Western Kenya

**WORKSHOPS**

- **Park pricing workshop at Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe**
  Geophrey Sikei
  Kenya’s background paper on park pricing

**SEMINARS**

- **Water sector reforms stakeholders**
  Geophrey Sikei
  Kenya’s background paper on park pricing
By providing policy instruments to manage scarce natural resources, environmental economists make a difference.

Academic Capacity Building

The EfD academic capacity building component is designed to minimize the shortage of trained environmental economists in developing countries by supporting undergraduate and postgraduate studies in environmental economics and by building the capacity of local public universities through teaching support, research grants, books and other support. Linking research with academia is one of the unique features of EfD.

EfD Kenya fellows teach both undergraduate and graduate courses in environmental economics at the School of Economics, University of Nairobi. Besides teaching, the fellows are involved in supervision of MSc and PhD thesis research. In 2011 EfD Kenya incorporated one of the MSc students from Nairobi University, School of Economics into the Park Pricing project. The student was assisted to collect the relevant data needed and production of his MSc thesis.

Courses
Courses taught by EfD-Kenya Research Fellows include:

Undergraduate courses
- Resource Economics
- Environmental Economics

Graduate courses
- Resource Economics
- Environmental Economics
- Environmental Valuation and Policy
- Research methodology

Recommended Masters Programs
- Master of Science in Economics with a track in environmental economics at the Graduate School, University of Gothenburg, School of Business, Economics, and Law
- Masters of Arts in Economics, University of Nairobi
- Masters of Arts in Economic Policy Management, University of Nairobi

Recommended PhD Programs
- PhD in Economics, School of Economics, University of Nairobi
- PhD in Environmental Economics, Environmental Economics Unit, Department of Economics School of Business, Economics and Law, University of Gothenburg

PhD Theses
- John Mutua-(on going) Energy Economics with Prof. Peter Kimuyu

MSC Theses
- Tom Mboya Owiyo: The Economics of Flood Control in Western Kenya, graduated in December 2011.
- John Nyaosi- Economic Valuation of Water Provision to Nairobi City, graduated in December 2011.

Undergraduate courses in environmental economics:
Environmental Economics
Resource Economics

Students
250
160
Fellow(s) teaching the course
Wilfred Nyangena
Diana Kimani

Master courses in environmental economics
Environmental Economics

Students
19
Fellow(s) teaching the course
Wilfred Nyangena/ Diana Kimani

PhD courses in environmental economics
Environmental Economics II (AERC course 2011)

Students
19
Fellow(s) teaching the course
Wilfred Nyangena
By providing policy instruments to manage scarce natural resources, environmental economists make a difference.

THE KENYAN NODE IN THE EFD NETWORK

EFD Kenya is one of the six centers in the EFD initiative. The center works closely with individuals and institutions in the public sector, policy research, and academia both at the local and international level. Since inception in 2007, the center’s host and main executing institution has been the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), a public policy think tank. KIPPRA was rated as one of the most reputable public policy research institutions in Africa (McGann Think Tanks Report). In KIPPRA, EFD-Kenya has been able to establish important networks with policy makers both locally and internationally.

The EFD initiative is supported by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). In Kenya, the initiative collaborates with the School of Economics at the University of Nairobi and KIPPRA to undertake both research and training in environment and resource economics.

The program continues to undertake the following mandates:

- Building capacity in environmental economics by strengthening the existing MSc and PhD academic programs in the discipline
- Building more capacity in the realm of environmental policy analysis through in-service training and short courses for policy makers and implementers
- Providing an interface between policy makers and academia
- Conducting high quality research and policy analysis in the area of environment and natural resources and the optimal exploitation of these for sustainable development
- Policy outreach and dissemination of research findings through policy briefs, research papers, workshops, seminars and publications
- Peer networking and learning through regular forum meetings, exchange programs with other regional and international centers

LOCAL RESEARCHERS AND STAFF

Ph.D. Wilfred Nyangena
COORDINATOR AND RESEARCH FELLOW

Dr. Wilfred Nyangena, Research fellow and Coordinator of EFD Kenya

MSc. Geoffrey Sikei, Junior Research fellow and Program Assistant of EFD Kenya

Moses Ikiara, Executive Director, KIPPRA

Ph.D. Paul Guthiga
INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ILRI)

Ph.D Candidate Maurice Ogada
INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ILRI)

Ph.D Candidate, John Mutua
UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI AND ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION OF KENYA

Ph.D. James Njogu
KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICES (KWS)

DOMESTIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

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UNIOR RESEARCH FELLOW/ PROGRAM ASSISTANT

Moses Ikiara, Executive Director, KIPPRA

Dr. Wilfred Nyangena, Research fellow and Coordinator of EFD Kenya

MSc. Geoffrey Sikei, Junior Research fellow and Program Assistant of EFD Kenya
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KIPPRA

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INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (IDS), UON

Ph.D Candidate, Fred Owegi
WORLD BANK AND, WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY

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Ph.D. Moses Ikiara
KIPPRA

Ph.D Candidate, Simon Wagura,
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG

PhD Menale Kassies
CIMMYT, NAIROBI

In order to effectively make an impact in its mandate, EfD Kenya has developed good working relationship with other regional and national research and policy oriented organizations in the country. It has gained considerable trust and credibility in the face of both public and private institutions. It has a strong working relationship with reputable institutions in the country that include, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), ICRAF, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), the CGIAR centers (ILRI, Cymmt) among others.

Contact us

You are most welcome to contact EfD Kenya:

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wwwefdinitiative.org/centers/kenya

More details of each person are available on EfD website, in the center section of Kenya.
wwwefdinitiative.org/centers/kenya

Networks

In order to effectively make an impact in its mandate, EfD Kenya has developed good working relationship with other regional and national research and policy oriented organizations in the country. It has gained considerable trust and credibility in the face of both public and private institutions. It has a strong working relationship with reputable institutions in the country that include, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), ICRAF, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), the CGIAR centers (ILRI, Cymmt) among others.

Donors and funding

EfD Kenya is mainly supported by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

Number of donors

1

List of Donors

1) Sida

Funding by donor during 2011

100%

Sida/EfD funding as share of total center budget (incl. univ. salaries)

100%
THE EFD INITIATIVE IN BRIEF

Our vision is green economy; sustainable economic growth founded on efficient management of ecosystems, natural resources and climate change impacts.

The Environment for Development initiative received its name from our conviction that with proper management the environment can be seen as a source of development and not as a constraint.

Our mission is to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable development through increased use of environmental economics’ capacity in policy design and policy-making processes pertaining to management of ecosystems, natural resources and climate change impacts. We use environmental economics tools to both identify the roots to environmental problems in modern economies, and to find what social and economic mechanisms can be used to solve them.

The foundation of the EFD initiative is its members, environmental economists in a selection of countries. As research fellows and associates we work for EFD centers hosted by well-established academic institutions in China, Costa Rica (for Central America), Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and Tanzania. EFD have an important partner organization in Resources for the Future (RFF), Washington DC, USA. Our associates are based at RFF and several universities across the world. One of them, University of Gothenburg in Sweden, hosts the EFD secretariat.

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) is currently a major funder of the EFD research and capacity building program through core administrative support, a research fund, and funds to strengthen academic training and policy interaction.
EFD CENTERS AND PARTNERS

There are six EFD centers, hosted by universities or academic institutions in each respective country.

For more information on each center, please contact the Center Director/Coordinator:

CENTRAL AMERICA
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RFF, Resources for the Future
RFF in Washington DC, US, is an important partner of the EFD initiative. RFF’s research fellows will work closely with their counterparts and RFF’s communications staff will help to disseminate the new centers’ research products. For more information please contact:

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Sida
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Once you’ve read this report you might want to know more about our work and the EfD initiative.
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