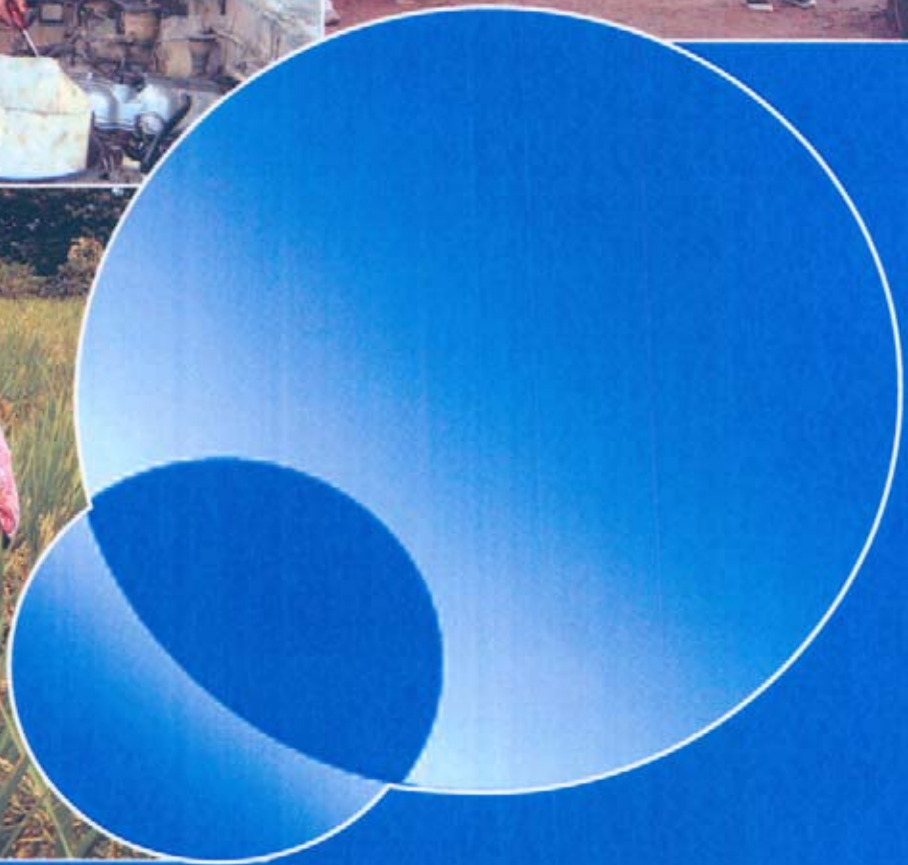
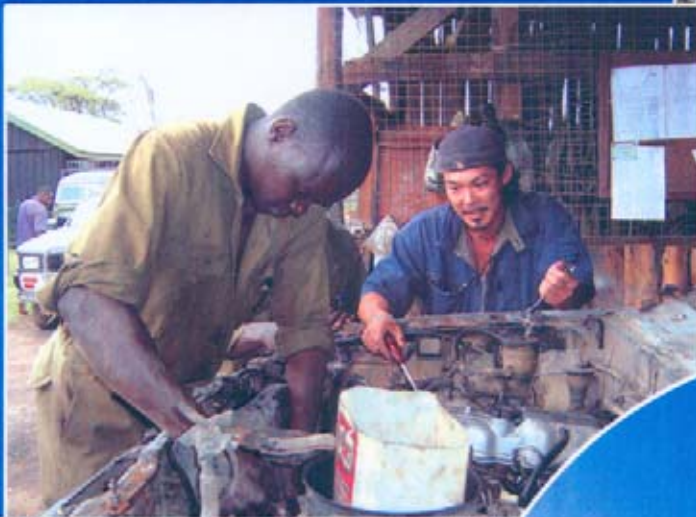


JICA IN KENYA

Annual Report 2007



Japan International Cooperation Agency
Kenya Office



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JICA at a Historical Turning Point



Dr. Sadako Ogata

Our world is increasingly interlinked. Borders are no longer barriers to transnational crime, terrorism, or even diseases such as SARS. In this complex and globalized world, Japan's foreign assistance to developing countries is more important than

ever. The organizational restructuring of Official Development Assistance (ODA) of JICA is at a historical turning point which will ensure more effective and faster delivery of that help.

Through ODA, Japan has pledged to increase funding by \$10 billion over a five-year period starting in 2005, particularly in Africa. JICA itself, which provides technical assistance in more than 150 nations and regions, is also undergoing fundamental change. A merger between JICA and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) will be completed in Fiscal Year 2008. The "New JICA" will be one of the world's largest bilateral aid donors with financial resources of one trillion yen (\$8.5 billion),

and the merger will allow the agency to provide both technical assistance and grant and loan assistance all "under one roof" for the first time.

The organization is undergoing operational and organizational change. Greater emphasis is being placed on a field-based approach to projects, decentralizing staff, and delegating increased authority from Tokyo headquarters to overseas offices. The recently developed concept of "human security" will empower local communities to have a greater say in their own futures by strengthening grassroots programs, such as improving education and health projects.

Domestic operations are being overhauled which will help to support and promote a more active approach to field management, and training programs for overseas participants who visit Japan each year.

When all of these changes are completed, it will mark the most important turning point in the history of Japan's ODA.

Dr. Sadako Ogata
President, Japan International
Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Focusing on Development for the People by the People



Mr. Yoshiaki Kano

Economic growth depends not only on an enabling environment such as good infrastructure but also on the active and dynamic participation of members of a community. JICA believes that Communities play a unique role in creating better local

environments because they are the experts in what they want and need, but they often require professional assistance to build capacity for development. Part of JICA's aim, therefore, is to impart relevant knowledge to respective communities so as to equip them with the expertise that will help them improve their livelihoods. JICA subscribes to the belief that you can only help a hungry man by not giving him

fish, but by teaching him how to fish. Consequently, JICA focuses on achieving development by encouraging people at the community level to be involved in the development process, and by engaging the people in the decisions that affect them. This, JICA does through building the people's capacity and therefore empowering them to gradually attain development, which they (the community) themselves can continuously sustain.

The year 2006 has seen JICA introduce more community empowerment projects that may in the long run contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Let us all be part of the development process because we are all part of a community.

Mr. Yoshiaki Kano, Resident Representative,
JICA Kenya Office



JICA by the Numbers

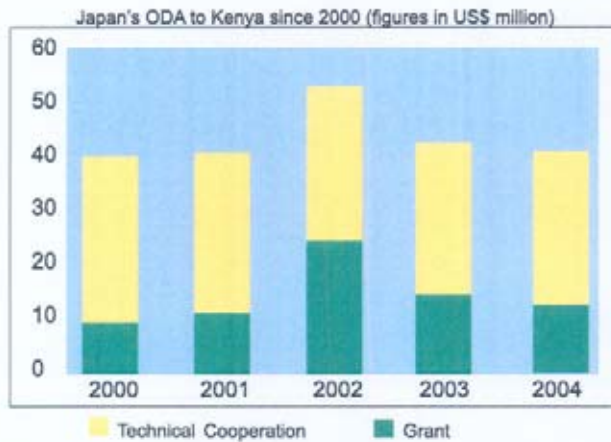
Figures of Japan Official Development Assistance advanced to Kenya since 2000.

Kenya has been one on the biggest recipients of Japan's ODA in Africa. The figures below give a detailed account.

Technical Cooperation

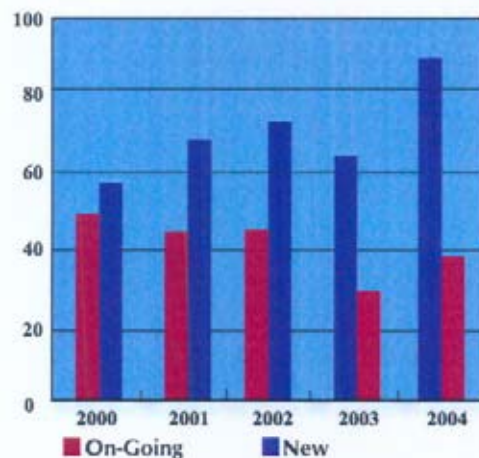
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Grant Aid	13.11	14.98	28.52	17.19	14.36
Technical Cooperation	31.08	29.15	23.25	26.25	26.63

(Figures in US\$ Million)



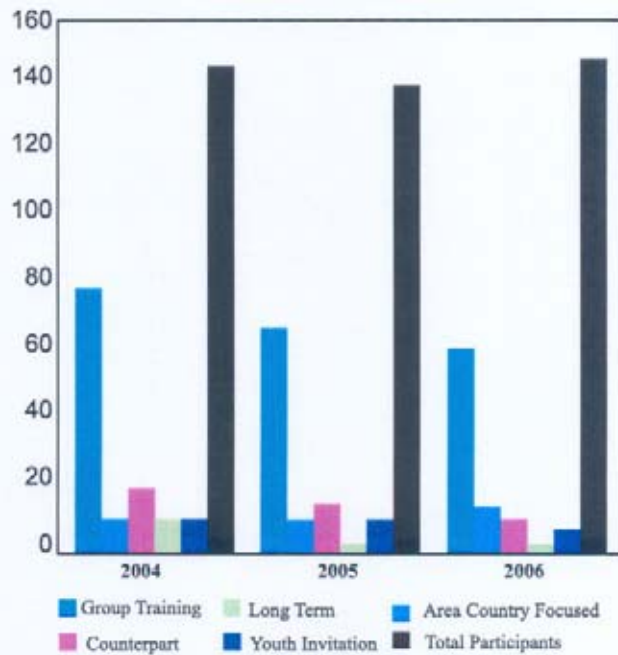
Dispatch of Experts

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
New	59	69	52	63	88
On-Going	46	43	43	25	39

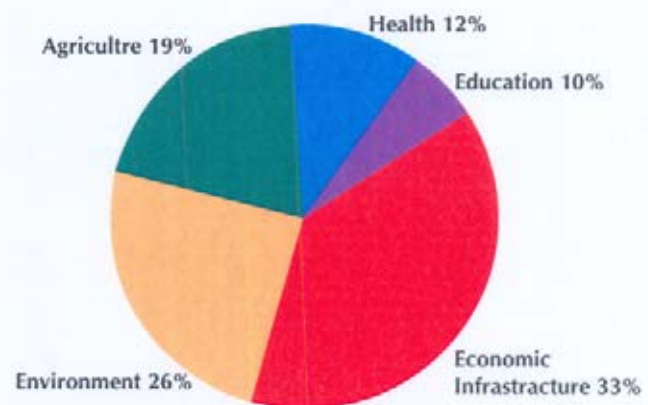


Training

Course Allocation Indicating Total Participants



2006 Course Distribution Sector



Dispatch of Volunteerers

For figures of volunteer dispatch please refer to Page 25.



Strengthening Kenya's Economic Backbone

Agriculture is the backbone of the Kenyan economy, providing employment to more than 70 per cent of the rural population. The smallholder farmers are responsible for 80 per cent of the agricultural production in the country. Horticulture plays a vital role and is the fastest growing sub-sector earning the country the second highest income from foreign exchange, after tea. The livestock farmers in the ASALs (Arid and Semi Arid Lands) have largely contributed to poverty reduction and food self-sufficiency through providing sustained supply of milk, beef and other meat to the rising population the country. It is against this backdrop that JICA continues to support the agriculture sector.

Past Support to Agriculture

1. Macadamia Nut – Horticulture Development Project (1985 - 1991)

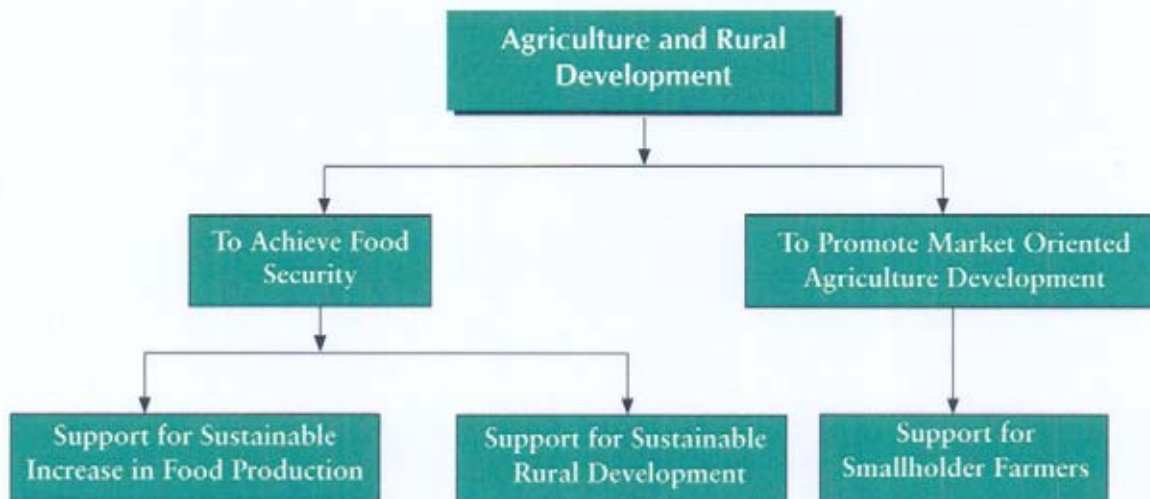
JICA's support for the agriculture sector began in 1985, in collaboration with KARI (Kenya Agriculture Research Institute). The project, which ended in 1991, focused on the promotion of Macadamia Nut production both for the domestic and export market. Japan and USA are the main

export markets. Suitable Macadamia varieties were developed for the Kenyan climatic conditions.

2. Mwea Irrigation Agricultural Development (MIAD) (1991 - 1996)

The project was implemented in collaboration with NIB (National Irrigation Board). Through this project, one of the main intakes of the 12,000 ha. irrigation scheme was developed. A second old intake was rehabilitated and became functional. A link canal was also constructed to improve water use efficiency in the scheme. A moderate training and research facility was constructed to enable farmers and researchers enhance their capabilities. During the project period, improved cultivation methods for Basmati 217 and BW 196 were introduced. As a result of the inputs from the project, Mwea Irrigation Scheme is able to sustain rice production at an average of 30,000 – 40,000 tons per year, with consistent yields of between 4–5 tons per hectare. Food security has been enhanced, poverty reduced and the living conditions of farmers greatly improved compared with the non-rice growing environs.

Agricultural Support to Kenya





A scientist explains the progress of NERICA trials at Mwea to the Director of JICA, Mr. Yoshiaki Kano.

3. Smallholder Irrigation (1998 - 2003)

Apart from large scale irrigation like Mwea, JICA has been supporting smallholder irrigation farmers for more than a decade. JICA Experts attached to the Ministry of Agriculture have assisted in identifying the constraints and challenges faced by smallholder irrigation farmers. There have been two projects, one project to train farmers on crop production skills through irrigation and the second project, to prepare guidelines on irrigation and farmers' organizations. Through the farmer training project, 200 farmers and 50 extension workers have benefited from 8-week intensive residential training on various crop production and irrigation techniques. Post project evaluation of the project indicates that the farmers now have surplus food for sale and are able to manage their irrigation facilities better through improved operation and maintenance, and efficient and effective use of limited water resources.

4. Baringo Development Study (1998 - 2001)

JICA, in collaboration with the Government of Kenya, undertook a Development Study aimed at identifying constraints in livelihood support for the communities in the ASALs. Baringo was selected as a pilot district for the study. The information was compiled in a Master Plan form,

with recommendations on possible interventions, to be applied in similar social-economic and environmental conditions.

On-going Projects

1. Community Agriculture Development Project in Semi-Arid Lands (CADSAL)

The project has been going on since October, 2005. The target area is Keiyo and Marakwet semi-arid region in the Kerio Valley. The project location has high potential for rainfed crop production, irrigated horticulture and livestock production. Poverty levels are high and the community livelihood support mechanisms are weak. The population largely depends on agriculture. Therefore, the project focuses mainly on support for crop, livestock and agribusiness related initiatives. The project is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture over a five year period. The unique feature of this project is the support for community prepared projects. Small grants will be disbursed to community groups. Currently, proposals are being accepted from various groups for possible funding.

2. New Rice for Africa (NERICA)

NERICA is a cross between *Oryza glaberrima* (African Rice) and *Oryza sativa* (Asian rice).



NERICA is superior to both parents in terms of yields, tolerance to drought, percentage protein and maturity period. NERICA is quite popular in West African countries including Mali, Guinea and Ghana. The rice variety has greatly contributed towards improving food security, poverty reduction and wealth creation in the West African countries. With pro-active efforts from the relevant development partners, the same may be achieved in the Eastern Africa countries.

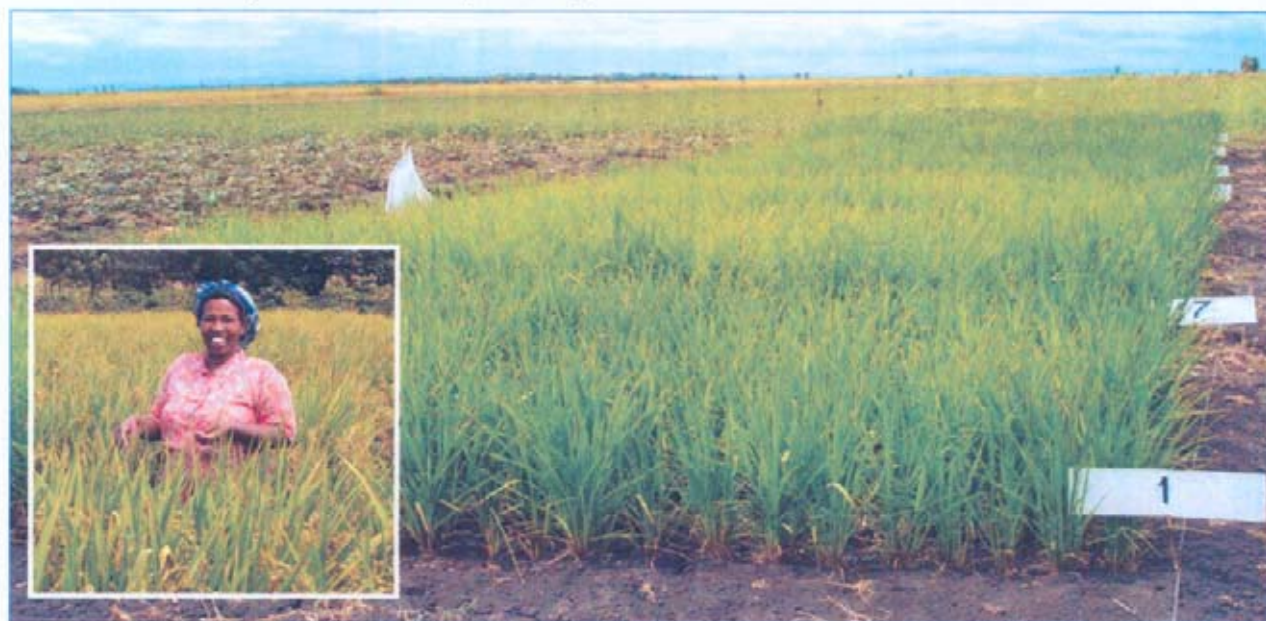
NERICA adaptability trials have been conducted in the country since 2003 in collaboration with various public institutions including universities i.e. University of Nairobi, JKUAT, Maseno and Egerton. Other institutions include Kenya Agriculture Research Institute (KARI), National Irrigation Board (NIB), Coast Development Authority (CDA), Lake Basin Development Authority (LBDA), Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority (TARDA), Ministry of Agriculture and SACRED Africa. AICAD is coordinating NERICA adaptability and dissemination.

Trials are well distributed in different parts of the country including Busia, Bungoma in Western, Maseno and Kisumu in Lake Victoria region, Kerio Valley in Rift Valley, Mwea in Eastern, Juja in Central, Kwale, Kilifi, Matuga and Taita Taveta in the Coast province. So far 1-18 NERICA lines have been released by WARDA. In Kenya lines 1,

2, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 5 are being tested. The trials are still ongoing and preliminary results indicate NERICAs 4 and 11 are showing promising yields of between 4 – 5 tons/ha. This is acceptable for upland rice variety. If NERICAs are found to be suitable for Kenya, the country's rice deficit of about 150,000 per year will be reduced resulting in saved limited foreign exchange. The main advantage of growing NERICA is the low investment needs due to its upland nature of production as opposed to the country's elaborate flooded irrigation rice cultivation technologies.

The trials have been going on mainly at research stations apart from the Coast, Kerio Valley and Bungoma where they have been conducted on farmers' fields. The next phase is to carry out dissemination to farmers of at least one line i.e. NERICA 4, through participatory methods e.g. Farmer Field Schools (FFSs).

The suitable areas for NERICA cultivation include Busia, Bungoma, Kwale, Kerio Valley, Mwea, Maseno and Kisumu. In these locations, the rainfall is adequate i.e. more than 1000 mm per year and the minimum temperatures permit. A minimum of 400 mm of rainfall is necessary during the production period of 120 days while minimum temperatures below 15 degrees centigrade will reduce the reproduction activities of the rice plant.



NERICA Trial in Mwea, and (inset) a NERICA farmer in Kagio, Kirinyaga District.