

Director's Message

Take this opportunity to express my views regarding some outstanding issues that Kenya has carried over from the year 2009 in line with the three pillars set up in its ambitious Vision 2030 which fall under the following sectors:

i) **Social:** Kenya's Draft Constitution was fully reviewed with participation from all spheres of society. The one million comments submitted from various groups was truly remarkable reflecting that the society was still healthy enough to handle matters of this importance with the seriousness it deserves. The referendum on the Constitution scheduled for mid 2010 must be successful for the country to finally obtain a renewed direction of national unity, cohesion and development.

ii) **Economic:** A prolonged drought revealed enormous challenges the country should urgently and appropriately address. It was quite impressive that the government registered quick moves to rectify the situation by introducing various initiatives such as clean energy and irrigated agriculture. Economic development is undoubtedly a key condition for national development as proven in many countries in the world. Kenya should take due consideration on this issue while providing basic social security to its citizens.

iii) **Political:** It is regrettable that some politicians are stepping up campaigns for the next elections at a time that they should be serving those who elected them. This is considering the fact that a number of urgent issues such as the conservation of water towers, youth employment, and justice to victims of post-election violence still remain unresolved.

Nevertheless, beyond these problems mentioned above, it is highly expected that national leaders will take firm action in order to eradicate the culture of impunity prevailing in the society. This culture has been an obstacle to any meaningful gains from the efforts made in the country during its 46 years of independence. To abide by the law is supreme for development, and leaders should play role models in guiding the people in this regard.

Turning to JICA, year 2009 was the first fully operational

'JICA as one of the serious supporters of the Government and the people of Kenya will increase its efforts and commitment for the betterment of the country by employing various tools in technical, financial and volunteer programs'



Mr. Yoshiyuki Takahashi, Chief Representative, JICA Kenya Office.

period for a revamped JICA following the organization's merger in October 2008 with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).

The year saw a number of projects come to a successful end while discussions of implementing and extending new projects took place. Year 2010 will see the beginning of new projects such as the update of the National Water Masterplan, among many others. JICA, as one of the serious supporters of the Government and the people of Kenya will increase its efforts and commitment for the betterment of the country by employing various tools in the technical, financial and volunteer programs. Some of the projects illustrated in this report will show you how JICA is working together with and for the people of Kenya.

Our vision for the year 2010 will be summed up as *Today's Challenges for a Better Tomorrow for All*.

– Yoshiyuki Takahashi,
Chief Representative, JICA Kenya Office.

Increased Aid

JICA remains the world's largest bilateral aid agency providing support to an estimated 151 countries in the world. Japan has a long history of providing development assistance to developing countries and this is borne out of the fact that Japan itself was a recipient country during its reconstruction after the 2nd World War.

Japan's ODA consists of grant aid, technical cooperation and yen loan and this is all overseen by JICA which remains the world's largest bilateral aid agency. Kenya has for the last many years been the top recipient of Japanese aid in Africa and this did not change in 2009. As was declared during the TICAD IV Conference, aid to Africa, Kenya included, is set to grow by 30 per cent in the coming two years, the global economic slump notwithstanding. Below is a graphical analysis of Japan's aid to Kenya over the last three years.

TYPE OF AID (US\$)	2006	2007	2008
Technical Cooperation	28.46	26.42	21.57
Grant Aid	17.46	28.65	41.59
ODA Loans	55.32	2.03	(53.06)
Kenyan Trained	337	293	304
Japanese Experts Dispatched to Kenya	98	105	75
Japanese Volunteers Dispatched to Kenya	36	28	26

1.0 Aid Coordination

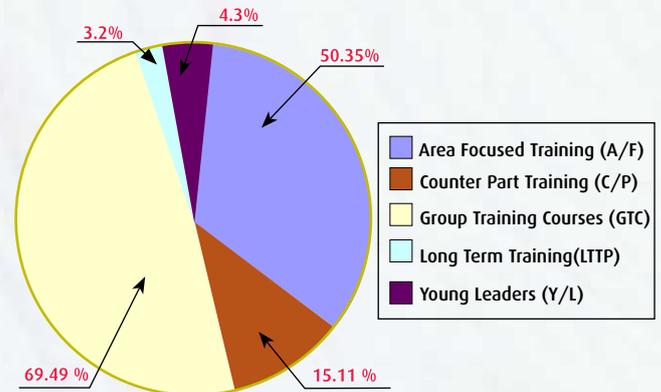
Resulting from the successful adoption of the MDGs in 2000, aid coordination has become an important agenda in the development assistance arena. As highlighted in the Paris Declaration in 2005, and the Accra High Level Forum in 2008, developing countries and development partners have committed to more coordinated, harmonized aid, while pursuing development effectiveness. Consequently, during the year 2005, the Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy (KJAS) was created and housed in the Ministry of Finance. While noting that aid coordination has not really picked up especially after the post-election political challenges, it is expected to accelerate in 2010 and thereafter.

JICA is also actively engaged in the aid coordination agenda in all sectors, in order to ensure coordinated support to Kenya's development.

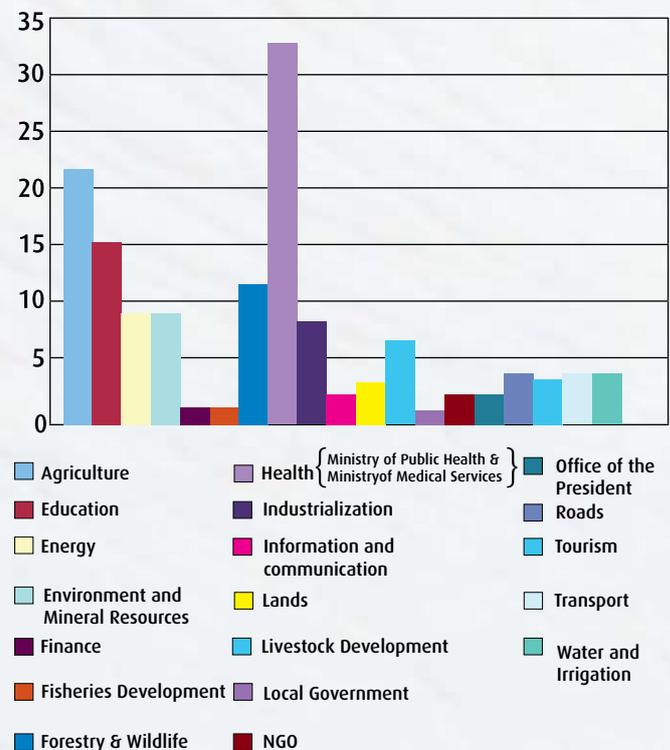
Training: Enhancing Expertise

JICA currently runs the world's largest development assistance training program. Every year, JICA receives tens of thousands of trainees at some 11 specialized facilities located in Japan. The majority of the trainees are government or public institutions personnel. The year 2009 saw a number of Kenyans receive different forms of training as indicated in the chart below:-

Training Program in 2009



Training Summary 2009



Training in JICA

Applying Knowledge Acquired From Japan to Improve Crop Marketing in Kisii

One of the beneficiaries of JICA's training programs is Mr. Peter Nyamwaya Orangi who received training on Horticulture Crop Cultivation & Extension For Africa from 19 May 2008 to 13 September 2008 in Japan.

Upon arrival from Japan, the first thing he did was brief his colleagues on his experience on the various agricultural practices he found in Japan that were distinct from what he was used to in Kenya. Some of the differences highlighted were the organized marketing of farm produce and mushroom farming. Following that briefing, he was again invited to share his experiences at various workshops where he challenged his colleagues to share this knowledge with farmers within their divisions.



Agricultural officers follow keenly a presentation on knowledge acquired from Japan and (inset) farmers learning record keeping.

Also during one of the workshops, he encouraged the farmers to always conduct market survey for their produce before going into production. This was implemented by farmers who went ahead to conduct market survey and are now more informed about the market requirements. This idea has also been strongly supported by SHEP, which is a JICA project on Smallholder Horticultural Empowerment Program.



Farmers visit a market to learn more about crop pricing.



Farmers conducting market survey on various crops at the Kisii municipal market.

As his main interest was mushroom farming, Mr. Orangi led a district team in conducting a survey on the progress of mushroom farming in Kisii with a view of assessing the state of the mushroom houses within the district. Here he was at hand to give recommendations on the required housing for mushrooms which farmers have now taken seriously and have registered success stories in the district. Students from Moi University were also led on a learning tour of the district to observe first-hand successful mushroom farming and learn about marketing of the crop.



A tour by the district team to assess the progress of mushroom farming in the district and students being explained about the qualities of a good spawn. Inset: Mushroom experiment on substrates at the Kisii ATC.



Drought which was experienced in Kenya in 2009 was attributed to changes in the global climate.

Joining the World in Combating Threats of Climate Change

Climate change has recently assumed one of the greatest threats to the very existence of humanity. It is now common knowledge that while developing countries are the least emitters of green-house gases (GHGs), they are the most vulnerable to the effects of this phenomenon. This is especially because they lack the technology and funds to address the effects of climate change on their own and hence require extensive technology transfers and financial support.

It is against this background that the Japanese Government established the Program Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change (GAEC) to help developing countries undertake adaptation measures against climate change and improve their access to clean energy.

In Kenya, JICA is funding the on-going Community Based Flood Disaster Management to Adapt to Climate Change in

the Nyando River Basin. This project is a follow up on a Development Study on Integrated Flood Management for the Nyando River Basin that was conducted from 2006 to 2008. The study involved the formulation of a Masterplan for flood management that included supporting communities to strengthen their capacity in flood management, developing the flood management capacity of the concerned authorities and also the implementation of pilot projects.

The objective of this project is to improve flood management capacity through community-driven disaster management programs in the Nyando River Basin by providing both structural and non-structural measures to adapt to the effects of climate change.

Agriculture



Farmers using irrigation to water their crops. Inset: One of the improved irrigation canals.

From Food Security to Agriculture for Kenya's Economic Growth

Prospects for food security improved following the onset of 2009 short rains in Kenya. However, impacts of the long spell of drought, together with the protracted effects of the debilitating conflict following the disputed poll two years ago, continued to be felt across the country. It was recorded that up to 3.8 million Kenyans were highly and extremely food insecure.

It is against this background that the Government of Japan extended assistance to Kenya through JICA, in the form of food and non-food intervention. The non-food intervention included technical cooperation to promote sustainable smallholder irrigation management in central and southern rift valley provinces. Under this project, water users associations are empowered to construct irrigation and drainage systems as well as ensuring the operations and maintenance of the irrigation systems.

Other interventions in the sector are described below:

1.0 Community Development and Cooperation Expert (Coast Development Authority)

In May 2009, JICA commenced a new technical cooperation to Coast Development Authority (CDA) by dispatching a Community Development and Cooperation Expert. The expert is to support and advise CDA on its mandate in multi-sectoral and integrated community development. The role of the community development expert is also to enhance CDA's coordination and facilitation function for such community development.

As part of this cooperation, the expert is working with CDA to implement a model community development activity in Kasigau area of Voi District. In 2009, the expert assisted CDA in conducting a baseline survey for Kasigau area to obtain an updated socio-economic data of the Kasigau community with regards to livelihood, income,



and gender participation in development. The report of the baseline survey will help in identifying priority interventions to improve standards of living in the area.

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

JICA, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock Development is implementing Community Agriculture Development Project in Semi-Arid Lands (CADSAL) from 2005 to 2010. The project aims to increase the agricultural production of target group (the farming community in Keiyo and Marakwet districts) in a sustainable manner. This purpose is to be achieved through four outputs:

- ◆ Strengthened participatory planning and implementation (CIP: Community Initiated Project).
- ◆ Promoted pluralistic extension service delivery system.
- ◆ Verified appropriate technologies to increase crop and livestock production (CPTD: Community Participatory Technology Development).
- ◆ Guideline for community agricultural development incorporating the outputs above.

Under CIP, the community groups plan their own projects using participatory method with assistance from CADSAL. In order to enhance a sense of ownership and sustainability, the community groups are required to raise 20% of the input needed for the project. In CPTD, CADSAL conducts trials and demonstrations together with communities to introduce and test improved techniques or varieties for crop cultivation or livestock husbandry.

The year 2009 for CADSAL

2009 became another busy year as CADSAL neared its conclusion in October, 2010. As at the end of the year, the project had registered more than 108 CIPs active or ready for implementation and 28 CPTDs. The project is also working to complete these approaches for the community agriculture development to be applicable and adoptable for wider use. The approaches will be further consolidated in the year 2010 and will be compiled as a guideline by the end of the project.

3.0 The SIDEMAN Project

JICA Kenya is currently engaged in a

technical cooperation with the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, in a project known as the Sustainable Smallholder Irrigation Development and Management in Central and Southern Kenya, SIDEMAN.

SIDEMAN has an objective of verifying a methodology on development of sustainable smallholder irrigation in selected schemes in the project target area. These schemes are Kiambindu, Kyeekolo, Kisioki, Kiarukungu, Kyoseka and Karunka B.

To achieve this objective, the project is delivering the following outputs:

- ◆ Provision of Smallholder Irrigation Infrastructure.
- ◆ Water Users Associations, (WUA) take responsibility of Operation and Maintenance, (O&M) of the irrigation system.
- ◆ Improved Irrigation and drainage services are provided to farmers.

SIDEMAN policy is to assist smallholder farmers in realizing and making sustainable Participatory Irrigation Water Management, where irrigation facilities are operated and managed by farmers themselves through strengthening of associations, fostering the sense of responsibility, initiatives and ownership and trying to minimize the workload and the cost of investment resource, operation and maintenance.

The methodology established through the project is expected to be utilized for other smallholder irrigation schemes development.

4.0 Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP)

Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP), a technical cooperation project implemented by JICA, the



JICA's Chief Representative, Mr. Yoshiyuki Takahashi, at the SHEP Project in Nyandarua district.



Ministry of Agriculture and Horticulture Crops Development Authority, concluded its three-year operation in November, 2009. As the highlights of the final year, the success of the project was confirmed through a joint terminal evaluation, various project stakeholders gathered and celebrated its success and a new project to succeed SHEP is in the pipeline.

4.1 “SHEP Farm Business Partners Grow to Sell” Terminal Evaluation Study (July 2009)

The Terminal Evaluation study of SHEP was conducted jointly by Kenyan and Japanese side in July 2009 and concluded that the project achieved its purpose of empowering the smallholder horticulture farmer groups as observed in their increased net income from horticulture produce sales. The evaluation commended the project as it developed capacity of the smallholder horticulture farmer groups to become more market-oriented. Through SHEP approach, the male and female members of the household were transformed into “farm business partners” who would “grow to sell” their farm produce rather than “grow and sell”.

The evaluation team further recommended continuation in documentation and analysis of the project results, expansion of the positive impacts of the SHEP approach to wider areas and scaling up of the efforts to ensure its sustainability.

4.2 Project Final Workshop (November 2009)

On the 4th of November 2009, SHEP organized a workshop for the project stakeholders including the farmer group representatives and Provincial Directors of Agriculture to review the project operation and appreciate its success. Following the overview presentation by the SHEP team and the result of Terminal Evaluation by JICA, the farmer group representatives alongside the district officers presented the SHEP approach and responded to questions from the other participants. The guests from the Ministry of Agriculture commended this unprecedented active participation of beneficiaries at such an occasion. The user-friendly, water- and tearing-resistant SHEP training materials were also presented to the officers in the SHEP area along with certificates of involvement in SHEP.

4.3 Expand and Scale up – SHEP UP

In order to expand the proven positive impact of SHEP approach and further scale it up, a new cooperation scheme is

in preparation. The new scheme, Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project (SHEP UP), is now in preparation and will be implemented throughout all provinces from the said unit within the Ministry of Agriculture Headquarters in Nairobi.

5.0 Rice Promotion Activities in Kenya

Rice is currently the third most important cereal crop in Kenya after maize and wheat. It forms one of the main staple food crops particularly with urban households.

In the recent past, production of rice in the country has declined because of a number of factors including reduced water resources for lowland rice, debilitating infrastructure, high costs of inputs and machineries, and outbreak of diseases and pests. Consequently this has resulted to an increase in the imported rice stocks in spite of increased international rice prices. The country’s rice import bill, now estimated at Ksh 7 billion, has gone up in the recent past.

5.1 The National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS)

In the year 2009, the Government of Kenya in collaboration with research institutions and the private sector developed the National Rice Development Strategy; NRDS which was officially launched in October 2009. The purpose of the NRDS is to assist in the coordination of activities geared towards the promotion of rice production in the country. The process of developing this strategy has been supported by a group of development partners called the Coalition for African Rice Development, CARD, where JICA is a founding member. CARD is committed to facilitate and coordinate national, regional and international efforts with the goal of doubling rice production in Africa within 10 years.



A NERICA crop at Mwea Irrigation Scheme.



5.2 NERICA Seed Registration and Dissemination

NERICA is a name given to the rain-fed upland rice varieties obtained from crossing African rice that can adapt to harsh condition and the Asian rice that has high yielding potential.

JICA Kenya has in the past supported the National performance trials of NERICA leading to the Registration of NERICA varieties 1, 4, 10 and 11 in Kenya in March 2009.

JICA has provided technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant stakeholders in the sector to develop a guideline for cultivation of Upland Rice including NERICA. The guideline alongside the National Rice Development Strategy was launched in November 2009.

As the interest in NERICA cultivation grows, the Ministry of Agriculture is currently collaborating with the relevant stakeholders in efforts to further disseminate NERICA with JICA's support. These efforts will involve activities for capacity building and for enhancing seed availability to farmers as well as extension officers within the Ministry of Agriculture.

Highlights



Farmers Participate in Building Canals

Kisioki irrigation is one of the six pilot projects under SIDEMAN (Sustainable Smallholder Irrigation Development and Management in Central and Southern Kenya). It is located in Rombo Division, Loitokitok District in the Rift Valley Province. Presently, there are 450 farmers in Kisioki Irrigation Scheme and about 100ha of farmland. Crops grown in the scheme include onions, tomatoes, Asian vegetables and some food crops such as maize, beans, kales and chilies.

In June 2009, the construction of 2,000m canal started. Prior to the commencement of this work, Kisioki Farmers Irrigation Water User Association signed a Minutes of Understanding (MoU) committing themselves to the provision of unskilled labour and transporting construction materials along the canal. Support of the project was limited to construction materials which were not locally available and cost for skilled labour. Cost sharing concept was adopted by the project to bring about farmers' self-sustained irrigation management thus farmers are encouraged to be involved in construction stage of the the irrigation development such as canal lining.

In the past, the water loss due to the lack of lining on the canal has badly affected the agronomical production. The effect was felt especially by the farmers at the tail end of the irrigation scheme to whose farms the irrigated water did not reach. Lining of the canal would solve the problem of seepage and increase the water for irrigating the land.

As the work went on in Kisioki Irrigation Scheme, the farmers faced several challenges. One of the obstacles was the logs along the canal route which took a lot of time to remove. Grazing animals stepping on or inside the newly constructed canal and damaged the walls. Similarly, the people crossing the canal using motorbikes, tractors and lorries to carry farm produce also damaged canal walls. Despite these drawbacks, the participation of farmers was excellent and involved the total number of 5,224 farmers during the 68 days of the construction work.

Due to the improvement of the canal lining, an additional 10 farming households at the end of the scheme are now getting irrigation water. Next time when the need for the water for cultivation arises, the community will surely utilise their experience to meet the need.

- Raphael Mutiso, District Irrigation Officer



H.E. President Mwai Kibaki visits the Sondu Miriu Hydro-Power Station in Nyanza during the commissioning of the project. With him is Japan's Ambassador to Kenya, H.E. Mr. Shigeo Iwatani and other official guests.

Laying the Foundations for a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

JICA's Economic Sector continues to promote activities geared towards achieving accelerated and sustainable economic development. This is by assisting to realize poverty alleviation and genuine improvement in the quality of life and self-reliance across the country and by extension the continent. Many Kenyans continue to face a myriad of socio-economic challenges, top on the list being perpetual widespread poverty and unemployment in rural and urban areas, compounded with rapid population growth. To address these challenges, the Economic Sector of JICA has continuously offered support to trade and investment, private sector development and capacity development for administrative governance. These broad interventions capture the aspirations of the economic and social pillars of Kenya's Vision 2030 and to a large extent the goals and targets set out in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

1.0 Investment Support and Private Sector Development

The private sector plays an important role in promoting and financing sustainable economic growth in Kenya, especially with regard to effective and efficient exploitation of the existing resources. JICA is an active member of the Private Sector Donor Group (PSDG) and assists the Kenya Government through various forums to address some of the challenges faced by the private sector in enhancing its competitiveness.

2.0 Masterplan Study for Kenyan Industrial Development (MAPSKID)

From March 2006–November 2007, JICA, assisted the Ministry of Trade and Industry in the development of a Master Plan Study for Kenyan Industrial Development. The overall goal of the MAPSKID document was to promote Kenya's industrial development with emphasis on the target sub-sectors in collaboration with other governmental agencies and the private sector. A number of projects being implemented by the government and other public institutions in this sector as highlighted hereunder, are in line with the recommendations made by the MAPSKID document.

As a follow up, JICA has attached a policy advisor to the Ministry of Industrialization in order to establish the institutional structure for industrialization.

3.0 One Village One Product (OVOP)

The One Village One Product (OVOP) idea is to strengthen communities through producing and marketing competitive commercial products using local resources while making use of the existing comparative advantages. OVOP originated in Oita prefecture in Japan and has been spreading worldwide to many countries such as China, Thailand, the Philippines, Mongolia and in African countries such as Malawi, Kenya among others. OVOP is a complementary strategy to other interventions, but with special focus on promoting economic and social well-being of rural communities through leadership



based on a concept built on the following principles: Think Globally, Act Locally; Self Reliance and Creativity; and Human Resource Development.

A number of OVOP preparatory activities were undertaken by both JICA and the Ministry of Industrialization (Mol) during the early part of 2009, which culminated into the production of various documents as follows:

- i. A report on the Preparatory Work for the One Village One Product Project in Kenya.
- ii. An operational manual for One Constituency One Product (OCOP) in Kenya. Guidelines for OVOP projects.
- iii. A strategic Plan for the One Village One Product Program for the period 2009-2012.
- iv. Inception Report on the study of the needs and institutional framework survey for the One Village One Product Project in Kenya.

The OVOP initiative in Kenya was kick-started in 2008, with successful piloting of sensitization workshops that took place in the three Districts i.e. Laikipia West, Yatta and Nyeri North. In consideration of the enthusiasm from participants, the Ministry of Industrialization (Mol) rolled out the sensitization program to eight additional districts with the view to covering at least each of the eight provinces in Kenya. The next phase of the OVOP activities will be up-scaling of the initiative to cover the remaining parts of the country.

A few notable challenges that are surmountable include:

- ◆ Accelerating development of an appropriate institutional framework for the Program and setting up structures from the central government level, down to community level to implement the Program, including promotion of Public-Private-NGO-Community Partnerships.
- ◆ Strengthening the Secretariat in Mol in order to coordinate activities in the districts while advising on resource mobilizing strategies for OVOP activities.
- ◆ Monitoring and coordinating the activities of different stakeholders and importantly identifying evaluation parameters for impact assessment in order to ensure that OVOP realizes its goals and objectives.

A number of quantifiable mitigation actions to these challenges have included seeking collaboration with other



Silk production venture under OVOP in Kieni.

service providers together with other financial support mechanisms such as the Youth Enterprise Fund and the Women enterprise Fund. It is imperative to note that JICA remains committed to ensure that Kenya crafts a unique variant out of the OVOP experiments that have been tried elsewhere, so that the model empowers local people to develop entrepreneurial attitudes and skills, engage in self-sustaining economic activities, take pride in transforming their communities and environment, develop their latent creativity to full potential and stop looking at the government as the provider of solutions to all their socio-economic challenges.

4.0 Evaluation of the first Phase of Trade Training Program for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

In order to equip the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) with skills required to venture into export business or increase export market share, JICA in conjunction with the Export Promotion Council (EPC) of the Ministry of Trade, has successfully implemented the first phase of trade training since March, 2006. As a departure from the conventional approach of contracting a third party to carry out the evaluation, both the mid-term and terminal evaluations have been done by both JICA and the EPC as the first step in institutionalizing the evaluation process.

By the end of the first phase of the training, over 3,000 SMEs had been trained during course module deliveries presented in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Eldoret. Some of the main activities implemented included inter alia; development of the four main modules on (i) training of trainers, (ii) product development and adaptation for export market, (iii) export marketing and (iv) export logistics and finance. However the training of trainer's module was delivered in Nairobi only. Development of these modules was informed by the need to address common challenges that are faced by the SMEs which include but are not limited to; low investment levels in the SMEs, low value addition, narrow export base, low productivity and competitiveness, limited access to financial services and financial support.

Generally, the training Program has scored highly on relevance, efficiency and effectiveness which to both JICA and EPC is a manifestation of acquisition of the skills required by SMEs to scale up their activities and become internationally competitive. During the evaluation process, the participants noted that the training was relevant to their expectations and that its effectiveness has enabled them to put in place some measures aimed at improvement of their businesses. There was much enthusiasm from the participants towards this training which is purely market and demand driven, with some not hesitating to make additional recommendations on how future course deliveries could be improved.

One remarkable recommendation which was



Mr. Charles Tumbo, Manager EPC at a green-house in Malaysia.

implemented with alacrity was putting in place a networking forum constituted by past participants while retaining the EPC as the focal point. The forum would ensure that SMEs are given an opportunity to identify common areas of interest, seek for the required synergies and complementarities while taking advantage of the diversity of skills prevalent in the heterogeneity of the sectors that are represented.

Under this program there is a counterpart training provision for EPC staff to enhance their knowledge on exports so as to provide value added support to SME exporters. To this end, two EPC staff members attended a two-week attachment program in Malaysia's, Productivity Corporation and Small and Medium Enterprise Corporation.

5.0 Other Support for Private Sector Development

JICA offers business management training for entrepreneurs in industrial clusters, in collaboration with Japan's Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID), Kenya Institute of Business Training (KIBT) and Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR) of Kenya. The curriculum includes KAIZEN, which is a Japanese philosophy on continuous improvement in manufacturing activities.

In addition, JICA is planning future support in the areas of packaging and productivity enhancement.

6.0 Governance - Public Finance Management Reforms (PFMR)

The Government of Kenya with the support of the development partners has been implementing public sector and Public Financial Management Reforms (PFMR) since 2006. The PFMR strategy is to strengthen public sector systems so as to address the identified critical weaknesses in public policy management, expenditure management, budget preparation and execution and service delivery. It is also charged with the responsibility of mobilization of donor support and efficient use of the existing resources. A fusion of a bottom-up and top-down process has been adopted to ensure that the strategy addresses critical constraints and needs aligned to the broader national development objectives.

One of the notable challenges in implementing the PFMR strategy has been the inertia by Kenya's public sector to reform as a result of which, there is less momentum in achieving the desired results under the PFMR. Similarly, there is lack of a coordinated strategy to reform the functioning of the public service to focus on citizen satisfaction on delivery through performance contracts and service charters. Worthwhile to note is a significant achievement made during the implementing period, being the enactment of the Fiscal Management Act (FMA) by the Government in June, 2009. The FMA allows Parliament to interrogate all stages of the budget formulation process by the government while giving them powers to withhold financial allocations to ministries and departments that are not complying with prudential financial management regulations.

7.0 Other Support for Capacity Development of the Public Sector

In response to the request by the Office of the Prime Minister of Kenya, JICA has attached an economic advisor to the Office of the Prime Minister for two years with effect from January 2009.

8.0 Attainment of the East Africa Community Customs Union in 2010

East Africa Cooperation commenced in 1993 with the signing of a declaration on closer EAC for cooperation in all economic, social and political sectors. A full Customs Union, which is a joint administration of a common external tariff (CET) in an environment of zero internal tariff as well as elimination of all non-tariff barriers to cross border trade among partner states, will be implemented with effect from 1st of January, 2010. This will further promote free movement of goods and services across borders and is expected to be followed eventually by a Free Trade Area and a grant Free Trade Area comprising of the COMESA, SADC and EAC, which is a tripartite regional economic bloc.

The main concerns are to consolidate and complete the EAC, establish the Common Market and lay foundation for the East Africa Monetary Union and political federation (Common Market 2006-2010). This requires putting in place interventions geared towards achieving high and shared growth that is capable of effectively reducing poverty and raising the living standards of the majority of the people of East Africa. Development objectives that are accorded priority in the sectors include value addition, productivity and competitiveness to maximize benefits for the EAC people. Other important sectors within the EAC framework include infrastructure, health, education, environment and natural resources which are the very sectors that JICA continues to support. We also note that deepening regional integration both in the context of intra-Africa and Asia-Africa cooperation



is in line with the emphasis made during the TICAD IV meeting in May, 2008.

Major Highlights

- ♦ 20th August 2009: Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) meeting convened by PS. Ministry of Industry and attended by Chief Representative of JICA to officially launch the terminal evaluation report for Phase 1 of Trade Training for SMEs.
- ♦ 25th February 2010: Official launch of the OVOP-National Coordination Committee (NCC).
- ♦ 6th July 2009 and 10th September, 2009: An inter-ministerial coordination meeting of stakeholders involved in the development of Mombasa Sea Port.

Highlights

Spinning Silk for Self-employment

High up on the slopes of Mt. Kenya, Africa's second highest mountain, mulberry bushes grow in abundance. This has enabled a group of young local people to launch a unique project and beat the unemployment trap in which many of the country's rural communities find themselves. The group, called Kiamahuri Youth Group, is involved in sericulture, the cultivation of silkworms which eventually produce silk.



Mr. Wanjohi Wambugu explains the procedures of breeding silkworms.

Sericulture is often associated with Asia and not Africa. But the efforts of Mr. Wanjohi Wambugu, 31, and his group of 12 young men and nine women have woven a local success story in the last three years.

The project has been assisted by a concept known as One Village One Product which originated from Japan's Oita Prefecture in the 1970s as one way to increase incomes. The idea is simple – by concentrating on specific local resources available in communities and the special skills they may have, the communities stand a better chance of improving their economic performance and subsequently raising the in standard of living. One Village One Product is part of JICA's economic approach to help rural communities increase their income and it has been officially embraced by many governments in Africa and elsewhere. In Kenya, it is promoted by a Secretariat within the Ministry of Industrialization and with advise from a Japanese expert, Ms. Kyoko Harada.

The mulberry trees are important for the sericulture project. Their leaves are a favorite food for the worms which form cocoons which are then harvested, cleaned and the substance that cocoons surround themselves with is processed to produce silk.

Mr. Wambugu studied sericulture at the university and because of the abundance of the mulberry trees around his village of Kieni East, producing silk was an obvious thing to think about when he and others formed their youth club three years ago. The rainy mountain climate enables the group to harvest the leaves three or four times a year, providing a bumper harvest for the silkworms all the year round.

Members of the group, all under 35, have leased four acres of land and are now planning to expand by growing mulberry plants along river banks as a way of reducing soil erosion in the riparian area.

Mr. Wambugu says they also sell mulberry seedlings to farmers from other parts of the country, charge consultancy fees for their expertise and also a small fee for university and secondary school visits. The group markets its products directly to dealers, eliminating the middleman. That way members can make as much as Ksh. 40,000 a week during the high season.

This is a reasonable earning in the rural area and it has helped some members of the group to abandon illegal harvesting of timber in the surrounding forests for sericulture. Mr. Wambugu has a message for the many unemployed Kenya's and the government: "If they wait in the villages for the government to give them jobs in big cities, they will wait until God knows when. It would be advisable if the government could use employment creating groups and cottage industries such as ours to create employment for the youth of this country."



The Sondu Miriu hydro power plant during construction.

JICA Adds More Energy to Kenya's National Grid

To realize economic development and improve living standards of Kenyans in line with vision 2030, Kenya needs to ensure stable energy supply. Japan, from the perspective of sustainable development, has been cooperating for stable energy in developing countries, taking into account energy efficiency and conservation as well as environmental conservation. Japan has been providing assistance for clean energy projects through ODA loans. In recent years, Japan has been cooperating increasingly in the energy sector in generation, rural electrification and development of electricity transmission facilities.

1.0 Sondu Miriu Hydro-Power Plant

The Sondu Miriu Hydro Power plant was officially commissioned on the 24th July 2009 by President Mwai Kibaki, at a ceremony that was attended by thousands of people. Among them were the Prime Minister, Hon. Raila Odinga, Japan's Ambassador to Kenya, H.E. Shigeo Iwatani, Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament and senior officials of the Kenya Electricity Generating Company, KenGen.

In his address, President Kibaki hailed the Government of Japan for this project which he said was an important contribution to Kenya's economic development. He said electricity was crucial for the country to move forward and achieve its industrialization Vision 2030.

Prime Minister Hon. Raila Odinga said it was a happy moment to see the opening of this project which had in its initial stages been dogged by controversy. However, he

cautioned Kenyans against destroying the environment. "Without sufficient water, this project would not succeed and this will not be allowed to happen," he said.

The project employed state-of-the-art technology with water diverted from the Sondu River at an intake through a 6.2km long tunnel constructed under Phase I. The main Sondu Miriu Power generation Station produces 60 Megawatts. When the Sang'oro Hydro Power project, Phase III is completed, it will add 21.2 Megawatts bringing to a total of 81.2 Megawatts to the National Grid.

There is gratification that the implementation of this project has not only transformed the Sondu area by improving livelihood of the local community but has also provided an opportunity to deepen JICA's participation in Kenya's development priorities.

2.0 Development of Green Energy

The Government of Kenya has embarked on an intensive green energy development campaign under the Prime Minister's Office to maximize additional power installation. The National Task Force on Accelerated Development of Green Energy, where JICA is the major member was launched by the Prime Minister in July 2009.

In line with this background, JICA sent an Appraisal Mission in December 2009 to familiarize with Geothermal Power Generation activities in Olkaria I and IV, with a view to finance Olkaria I subject to the approval of funding by the Japanese Government. The Olkaria I project, when completed, will inject an additional 140 MW to the National Grid.



A section of the Olkaria 1 project.

3.0 Tripartite Cooperation for the Empowerment of Rural Communities Through Renewable Technologies in Kenya (Tricret-K)

Currently, only less than 10% of rural Kenya has electricity. Most rural households rely on wood fuel and kerosene for cooking and lighting. The complete lack of access to clean sustainable energy in Rural Kenya has diminished communities' welfare and standards of living. Consequently poverty levels among many rural communities are very high.

In addition to the respiratory and eye problems associated with prolonged exposure to paraffin smoke and soot (poor indoor air quality), continued reliance on paraffin for lighting is not only expensive for rural communities but also adds to the ever increasing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG). Recent advances in the renewable energy field, especially in photovoltaic (PV), have meant that remote areas can be provided with clean electricity services through renewable energy on a least-cost basis.

JICA, UNIDO and the Government of Kenya (through REA and JKUAT) have been willing to cooperate in the electrification of Kenya's rural off-grid communities through the installation and management of appropriate renewable energy technology systems.



Solar panels placed on modern houses to provide electricity.

The first phase of this so-called Triangle Cooperation will focus on selected pilot communities. The parties will use homegrown Kenyan technologies as much as possible in the project implementation in order to ensure serviceability of the projects and to contribute to Kenya Government's Vision 2030. In particular, JKUAT's innovative technologies in Renewable Energy will be applied as far as reasonably applicable.

A Project Coordination Group with members from JICA, UNIDO, JKUAT and REA has been formed.



Lighting up rural homes in Kenya using solar energy.

Major Highlights of the Year in the Sector

TRICECRET-K

- ◆ 11th September 2009: TRICECRET-K Concept Paper draft made by JICA, UNIDO, JKUAT and REA in a meeting with JICA Senior Vice President Mr. Kenzo Oshima, in Nairobi, Kenya.
- ◆ November-December 2009: JICA HQs Mission on Tripartite Cooperation in Kenya for more clarification.
- ◆ 30th November 2009: A Letter of Understanding (LoU) for TRICECRET-K between JICA and each of the party (JICA, UNIDO, JKUAT and REA) was signed.



Once the 'missing links' are completed, traffic congestion in Nairobi will improve considerably.

Improvement of Traffic Flow in Nairobi

Nairobi, which is Kenya's capital, lacks efficient circumferential roads. With the rapid growth in population, traffic congestion in the city has intensified over the years. Consequently, this situation has exerted pressure on vehicle operating costs as well as road traffic accidents. Arising from the above, the increased vehicle operating costs has been transferred to commuters using public transport through high bus and 'matatu' fares within the suburban and the central business district of the city. This situation has mainly affected the low income earners.

Population of the City of Nairobi is projected to increase from the present level of 3.0 million people to 4.3 million people in 2025. In line with such growth, it is expected that traffic congestion will continue to get worse. The future economic growth of Nairobi and indeed Kenya is dependent on the availability of an efficient transport network, which particularly in urban areas is heavily biased towards road transport. In this regard, it is necessary to take counter-measures to reduce the negative effects of this growth and enhance economic development of the country. In fact, provision of efficient and adequate infrastructure is one of the key pillars in achieving the Vision 2030.

Faced with the above issues, the Government of Kenya implemented the Nairobi Urban Transport Study (NUTRANS) between 2004 and 2006, which designates the traffic networks improvement of the Nairobi Metropolitan Area. Since completion of the NUTRANS, implementation of

projects identified in the Study by the Government of Kenya in collaboration with other development partners is ongoing. Notable among these includes construction of several Missing Link Roads supported by GOK and EU, Expansion of Thika Road supported by AfDB and the People's Republic of China (PRC), and rehabilitation and expansion of Uhuru Highway with support from World Bank and the People's Republic of China.

1.0 Construction of Nairobi Westlands Ring Roads

- i. Overall Goal: Reduction of road transport costs within the Nairobi Metropolitan Region.
- ii. Project purpose:
 - ◆ Improvement of mobility to the western region of the city through connection of Nairobi River, Kirichwa Kubwa and Kirichwa Ndogo Rivers by river crossings, thus creating easy accessibility to the city centre and the eastern region of the City of Nairobi.
 - ◆ Reduction of trip time and traffic accidents for both Motorized Transport (MT) and Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) users.

Construction of the urban collector roads of the following missing sections in Nairobi, including storm water drainage, bridges, footpaths and cycle tracks to achieve the above mentioned project purpose:



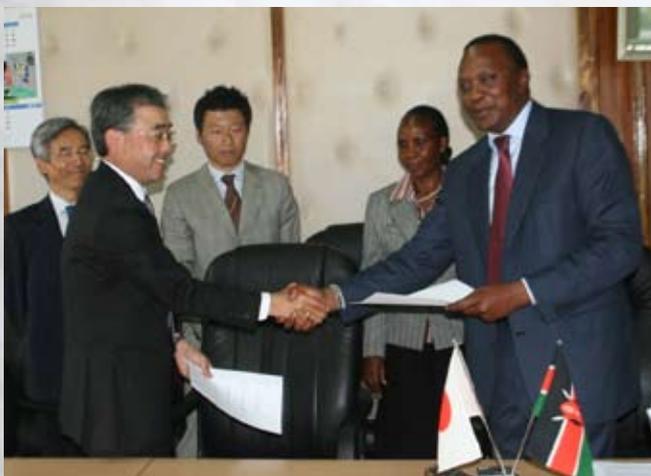
- ♦ Missing Link No. 3: Between Kileleshwa Police Station and Westlands Roundabout (1.76km);
- ♦ Missing Link No. 6: Between Ole Odume Road and Kileleshwa Police Station (2.85km);
- ♦ Missing Link No. 7: Between James Gichuru Road and Ngong Road (3.75km).

Considering the nature of project roads, segregated cycle tracks shall be provided along circumferential road segments, while for radial road segments, cycle tracks shall be provided on the wider shoulder adjacent to the carriage-way along with visual separators such as clear marking lines and symbols on the tarmac.

The signing of Exchange of Notes (E/N) and Grant Aid Agreement for Detailed Designs took place on 23rd February, 2010. Meanwhile another signing of E/N and Grant Aid Agreement for construction is scheduled for June 2010. The Project will then be implemented in accordance with the guideline of Japan's Grant Aid. It is expected that actual construction will start towards the end of 2010 with a total project construction period being 18 months.

2.0 Anticipated Outcomes

- i. Shorter travel time at off peak hours from present level of 14 minutes to 8 minutes on 4.61km of Missing Link No.3 & 6 section and from present 13 minutes to 6 minutes on 3.75km of Missing Link No.7 section.
- ii. Security, safety and convenience of pedestrians and bicycle users due to construction of footpaths and bicycle lanes.
- iii. Decongestion of surrounding roads following the construction of the missing links.
- iv Improved accessibility of logistics contributing to the growth of regional economy.



Mr. Yoshiyuki Takahashi, Chief Representative, JICA Kenya, Minister of Finance, Kenya, Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta and H.E. Shigeo Iwatani, Ambassador of Japan to Kenya (far left) during Exchange of Notes for Construction of Nairobi Western Ring Road.

- v. Improved living environment for the residents generally through appropriate road network designs and safety standards.

3.0 Preparatory Works

So far the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been completed, approved and is being implemented. Further, there was intensive public consultative process leading to the development of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The Project received an acceptance of over 90% from the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), following which, a formal agreement between the project proponents and PAPs was signed on 9th October 2009. It is therefore anticipated that the implementation of the project will be carried out without any problems.

4.0 Other Projects Under Consideration

During the financial year under review, there were a number of preparatory works done on various candidate projects for future funding considerations.

- i. Preliminary study missions from Tokyo arrived in Kenya for the following Grant Aid Project appraisals:
 - ♦ Part of Ngong Road between All Saints Cathedral and Dagoreti Corner.
 - ♦ Outer Ring Road in Nairobi City and the New Gateway Road in Mombasa Municipality.
- ii. Detailed design for the new Technical Project on Road Maintenance through Contracting was also undertaken.

Regarding the Mombasa Port Development Yen Loan Project, the basic designs for the new container terminal was completed and preparations of the pre-qualifications were completed. There was also commencement on selection of a consultant to advice on the terminal operator component of the project.

Supporting Global Efforts to Improve State of the Environment

The year 2009 was a busy and transitory one in the sector as most projects wound up giving way to new ones and a number of related missions including those engaged in the formulation or design of proposed projects. Some of the projects that came to an end included the Intensified Social Forestry Project (ISFP), Third Country Training Program (TCTP) Regional Training Course on Adoption of Social Forestry in Africa and the Project for Improvement of Environmental Management Capacity in Nakuru Municipality and Surrounding Areas (NEMP). These projects were implemented over periods ranging from four to five years. A seminar entitled Two Decades of Kenya/Japan Cooperation in Social Forestry Development held on 6th March 2009 heralded the conclusion of 23 years of cooperation in the field of social forestry between Kenya and Japan that was marked by the winding up of ISFP at the end of March. On the other hand, the terminal evaluation of the TCTP opened the door to a fourth phase of the Regional Training Course that will be implemented over a period of five years.

However, attention in the sector increased as Kenya, Japan and the world as a whole sharply focused on environmental issues with emphasis on climate change as COP 15, scheduled to be held at the end of 2009, loomed

large in the background. In line with this, the Project for Community Based Flood Disaster Management to Adapt to Climate Change in the Nyando River Basin commenced in October as a follow up to the preceding Study on Integrated Flood Management in the Nyando River Basin that ended in December 2008.

Activity in the water sector though sluggish early in the year began to take concrete shape in the latter half with the commencement of the basic design for the Project for Improvement of Embu Water Supply, the approval for the update of the National Water Masterplan, the signing of the Record of Discussions of the Project for Management of Non-Revenue Water in Kenya, commencement of the Grant Aid Project for Augmentation of Water Supply System in Kapsabet Town and the Implementation Review Study for the Project for Rural Water Supply (Phase II: Machakos, Makueni).

In the Environment Sector, the Preparatory Survey for Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nairobi was launched in December, 2009.

With this acceleration of activities, the sector looks forward to another vibrant year of cooperation with a variety of Government of Kenya ministries and their related institutions.



Kenya's Minister for Water and Irrigation, Hon. Charity Ngilu, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of Japan, Mr. Seiji Okada, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water & Irrigation, Senior Officials from Lake Victoria North Water Services Board and area leaders during the launching ceremony of the project for Augmentation of Water Supply System in Kapsabet town. Inset: A section of the water supply system that is to be improved.

1.0 Intensified Social Forestry Project (ISFP)

The Intensified Social Forestry Project (ISFP) implemented by the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) through JICA's technical cooperation came to an end on 31st March 2009 bringing down the curtains on cooperation in the field of social forestry between Kenya and Japan that spanned a period of 23 years.

ISFP was a five - year project whose activities commenced on 1st April 2004 with the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) as the lead managerial and implementing agency and the Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) as a collaborating agency. The focus of the project was to consolidate past efforts in social forestry development and to enhance the capacity of farmers / farmer groups, the Kenya Forestry Service and that of other stakeholders in the development of farm forestry.

The overall goal (ultimate long - term objective after the end of the project) was for the living standards of the rural people living in semi-arid areas to be improved while enhancing sustainable environmental conservation. The project purpose was for individual farmers, farmer groups and other stakeholders to intensify social forestry practices in semi-arid areas. This was to be achieved through the following outputs:

- i. Strengthening of Institutional and technical capacities for social forestry extension.
- ii. Promotion of social forestry extension activities among individual farmers and farmer groups.
- iii. Acquisition of enough practical knowledge and techniques by farmers and other stakeholders.
- iv. Sharing of information on social forestry among the stakeholders.

Although Tharaka, Mberere and Kitui districts were the target project districts, information and interventions developed by ISFP were to be shared in other semi-arid districts, namely Malindi, Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta, Makueni, Machakos, Mwingi, Rachuonyo, West Pokot, and Laikipia.

A key feature of this project was the innovative use of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) as an extension methodology in the field of forestry making it the first such case in the world.



FFS members record their Agro Ecosystem Analysis (AESA) findings from their farm in Kilifi.

Major achievements of this project included the institutionalization of the FFS extension methodology within KFS, running of 330 FFS extensions in which 4,950 farmers participated and graduated, and training of 112 farmer facilitators who conducted grassroots extension work through FFS. The capacity of 60 KFS officers was also developed and FFS manuals, and an enterprise catalogue compiled. Apart from farmers learning and implementing social forestry activities, notable positive and unexpected outcomes were the development of self-confidence, decision making capacity, and the desire to exert greater efforts to improve their livelihoods. The Project and Assistant Project Managers (KFS staff) were also invited as Third Country Experts to facilitate FFS activities in the JICA supported Belete-Gera Participatory Forest Management Project in Ethiopia.



A Kilifi farmer displays his AESA skills.

2.0 Third Country Training Program (TCTP)

Through Grant Aid and JICA's Technical Cooperation, the Government of Japan (GoJ) has been collaborating with KEFRI since its establishment in 1986. This coupled with KEFRI's adequately developed capacity in the fields of research and training led to further extension of south - south cooperation. JICA has been supporting KEFRI through the framework of south - south cooperation to run regional training courses under JICA's Third Country Training Program (TCTP) targeting participants from 18 countries in the east and southern African region. In this regard, the Regional Training Course for Promotion of Social Forestry in Africa was conducted once a year from 1995 to 1999 in the first phase of TCTP followed by a second phase from 2000 to 2004. A total of 202 participants were trained in these two phases.

Having commenced in Japanese Fiscal Year (JFY) 2005/06, implementation of the third phase of the Third Country Training Program (TCTP) entitled Regional Training Course for Adoption of Social Forestry in Africa was concluded in March 2009 at the end of JFY 2008/09 after a period of four years. The objective of the course was to enhance the capacity of participants with regard to adoption of social forestry, which would in turn contribute to environmental conservation, poverty reduction, food security and sustainable

rural development in their countries. In this phase, a total of 92 participants were trained.

After the final course, a comprehensive terminal evaluation of this phase was jointly carried out by KEFRI and Kenya Forest Service staff representing the Government of Kenya, and JICA staff representing GoJ over a period of 36 days. This included 21 days of field observation and interviews with ex-participants, their supervisors and heads of institutions/departments in 10 out of the 18 participating countries. Some of the major findings and recommendations included the following:

- i. Ex-participants, their supervisors highly appreciate the course and the numbers of applicants surpass the number of participants finally selected.
- ii. There is need to sensitize policy makers from participating countries on the benefits of the course so as to enhance support for ex-participants activities.
- iii. There was great interest from ex-participants to incorporate participatory extension methodologies such as Farmer Forestry Field Schools (FFS) and Participatory Forest Management (PFM) in the implementation of social forestry activities. Comprehensive training in these methodologies should therefore be considered in future courses.
- iv. There is need for a forum for ex-participants, their institutions, KEFRI and other interested parties to share information and ideas using information communication technology (ICT). This can be enhanced through the formation of an ex-participants alumni association with a website linked to KEFRI's, KFS' and any other relevant sites.

In all the countries visited, those interviewed reaffirmed that they would like their countries to continue participating in the course. Further to that, Phase IV of the course, entitled Mitigating Climate Change in Africa through Social Forestry was approved and the Record of Discussions signed in November 2009 for its implementation over a period of five years from JFY 2009/10.

3.0 Project for Improvement of Environmental Management Capacity in Nakuru Municipality and Surrounding Areas (NEMP)

Having commenced in February 2005, this project came to an end in July 2009. Its purpose was to improve the water-related environmental management capacity of the Nakuru Municipal Council through water quality monitoring, development and utilization of environmental management tools and mechanisms for enforcement, coordination of lead organizations and stakeholders, and enhancement of public and private sector participation in local environmental management activities.

Although the implementing agency for the project was the Municipal Council of Nakuru (MCN), in order to achieve

the outputs, it was necessary for them to collaborate with the Nakuru Water and Sanitation Services Company Ltd. (NAWASSCO) which is in charge of the Water Quality Testing Laboratory (WQTL), and the Kenya Wildlife Service, Lake Nakuru National Park since the lake is inside the park (and in consideration of the fact that the lake is located at the bottom of a basin and has no out-flowing rivers, so pollutants are likely to accumulate there). In order to strengthen this cooperation, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Water Quality Monitoring and Control was signed between the three agencies on 30th April 2007

Major achievements of the project included:

- i. The establishment of a Pollution Control Section within the Department of Environment at MCN.
- ii. The development of a regular monitoring program by NAWASSCO in collaboration with MCN and KWS.
- iii. The accreditation of WQTL by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).
- iv. Participation of 84 staff from MCN, NAWASSCO and KWS in 12 training Programs including six in Japan.
- v. Development of environmental management tools such as Guidelines for Industrial Effluent Treatment, Factory Inspection Manual, the State of Environment and the EIA Review Guidelines.
- vi. Creation of a GIS database covering the whole Lake Nakuru Catchment and including data on rainfall, land use, altitude, river position and water volume, a geological map, map of road network, and the results of water quality monitoring.
- vii. Participation of approximately 600 residents and 413 children from 78 primary schools in the municipality in workshops on environmental awareness, and 73 children from 22 primary schools in a water quality testing program.
- viii. Establishment of the Nakuru Community Environment Resource Centre at the Nakuru branch of the Kenya National Library Services in collaboration with the library, Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN) and Practical Action Eastern Africa.



Signing of an MOU in April 2007 between KWS, MCN and NAWASSCO to enhance cooperation in water quality monitoring and control.

4.0 Project for Community - Based Flood Disaster Management to Adapt to Climate Change in the Nyando River Basin

Implementation of this project commenced in October, 2009, following the signing of the Exchange of Notes and the Grant Agreement in mid-May 2009 and the subsequent detailed design.

This project is an off-shoot of the Study on Integrated Flood Management in the Nyando River Basin that was carried out from 2006 to 2008 and is based on the results of the study including the pilot projects that were implemented. The implementing agency is the Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA) while the Ministry of Water and Irrigation takes overall responsibility.

The objective of this project is to improve flood management capacity through community-driven disaster management programs in the Nyando River Basin by providing both structural and non-structural measures to adapt to the effects of climate change. Structural measures in this project include 11 boreholes, 4 evacuation centres, 9 toilets, 2 stores, 44 culverts, 7 footbridges and 1 weir.

Accompanying non-structural measure include:

- ♦ Development of community organizations, Training Education programs and Radio programs Awareness campaigns.
- ♦ The project will benefit a total of 24 communities in the Nyando River Basin and will be implemented within the committed amount of JPY 483,000,000 (approximately Ksh. 396,356, 474)

5.0 Project for Augmentation of Water Supply System in Kapsabet Town

The Exchange of Notes and the Grant Agreement for this project were signed in July 2009 paving the way for its implementation at a cost of over Ksh.1.2 billion. A colorful ground-breaking ceremony presided over by the Minister for Water and Irrigation, Hon. Charity Ngilu and the Embassy of Japan's Deputy Chief of Mission Mr. Seiji Okada was held on 4th December, 2009 at the site where a new distribution reservoir will be constructed. The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry, Lake Victoria North Waters Services Board Members and officials, Kapsabet/Nandi Water and Sanitation Company officers as well as scores of Kapsabet town residents also attended the ceremony.

This project will entail the improvement of intake facilities, construction of a new water treatment plant and reservoirs, installation of distribution pipelines, and installation of pumps and meters among other facilities and equipment. To complement this and enhance sustainability, a soft component will be included that will address issues concerning operation and maintenance of the facilities,

leakage prevention, management of meters, business operations, billing and accounting systems, and sensitization of the public. The project will be completed by the last quarter of 2011 and is expected to benefit 32,500 people up from the current 5,000 in terms of not only improved water supply but also sanitation due to enhanced utilization of the existing sewerage system that is currently underutilized by about 70%.

6.0 Preparatory Survey for Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nairobi

The first stakeholders' seminar which also marked the launch of the Preparatory Survey for Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nairobi which is being implemented by the City Council of Nairobi's (CCN's) Department of Environment (DoE) with support from JICA was held on 7th December, 2009. The seminar was attended by numerous stakeholders including CCN's Town Clerk and various departmental heads, representatives of relevant government Ministries, NGOs, the private sector, scholars and other Development Partners.

This survey is a response to a request by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Ministry of Local Government to update the 1998 Study on Solid Waste Management in Nairobi City in the Republic of Kenya and will be implemented over a period of 10 months from the commencement of the preparation stage in November 2009. The proposed activities in the 1998 Study were projected to be implemented over a ten year period that expired in 2008. In this survey, information on the current status of solid waste management (SWM) in Nairobi will be gathered, existing gaps identified, an action plan for the year 2015 prepared, and activities to be implemented up-to the target year 2030 proposed.

In order to enhance sustainability, it is expected that a realistic Masterplan will be formulated from this survey based on a strong foundation of ownership.

7.0 Project for Management of Non-Revenue Water in Kenya

Non-revenue water estimated at a national average of 60% and partly arising from the dilapidated infrastructure existing in most small and medium sized towns, is largely responsible for losses in both water and revenue for water service providers. At the same time, lack of appropriate equipment and capacity both at the individual and institutional levels are major contributing factors. The Project for Management of Non-Revenue Water in Kenya was formulated and the Record of Discussions was signed on 11th August 2009.

The purpose of this project that will be implemented over a period of four years, is to set up and disseminate systems and mechanisms for supervision and implementation of measures to reduce non-revenue water, and also to develop the necessary capacity of the institutions and personnel

concerned. This project will build on the achievements of the Japanese Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation assistance extended to Meru Water and Sewerage Services Trustees (MEWASS) from 2002 to 2004 after which unaccounted for water (UfW) in Meru town was reduced from about 70% to less than 30%.

The project will jointly be implemented by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Water Services Regulatory Board, and the Kenya Water Institute. It will include piloting of activities in three Water Services Providers (Embu Water and Sanitation Company, Kapsabet/Nandi Water and Sanitation Company and Narok Water and Sanitation Company) and three Water Services Boards (Tana, Lake Victoria North and Rift Valley). The results of these activities will be disseminated to all the eight Water Services Boards and other water service providers in the country.

Ongoing Studies

1. The Basic Design Study for Improvement of Embu Water Supply.
2. Implementation Review Study for the Project for Rural Water Supply (Phase II: Machakos, Makueni).

Highlights

A Long, Fruitful Association With JICA

Eng. Philip Olum has had a long and fruitful association with JICA spanning a period of over 20 years. Initially he worked for the National Irrigation Board (NIB) as one of the officers responsible for the Mwea Irrigation Scheme in the early 1990s when it was undergoing rehabilitation using Japan's Grant Aid and currently he is the Chief Executive Officer, Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA).

These involvements with JICA have had tremendous impact not only to Kenya's rural people but also to his professional growth. "As everyone knows, JICA's intervention in Mwea left a big impact on the increase of rice production in the scheme which is felt to this day. As for WRMA, JICA's interventions in the

Nyando River flood control speaks for itself. No serious disaster was reported in floods that were experienced in the country last month," he says.

The on-going communities based disaster management project in Nyando flood management project is now under WRMA, a government institution that was established in 2005 under the provision of Water Act of 2002 and is mandated to manage the water resources of this country. This includes water allocation and apportioning, protection of catchments and wetlands, water pollution control and integrated management of water resources.

He attributes the success of the Nyando pilot projects to effective community participation in educational flood management programs at village level within the Nyando catchment under JICA's previous study for Integrated Flood Management in the Nyando River Basin which included flood early warning and dissemination systems and evacuation drills among others. Structural measures implemented during the study included construction of an evacuation centre, toilets and a borehole.

While working at Mwea, Eng. Olum visited Japan several times on training programs/study tours where he says he learned a lot on rice irrigation and was able to apply these ideas when he returned home. He still vividly recalls the really impressive technological advancement that he encountered there which developing countries should strive to achieve even though it may take many years.

Eng. Olum commends JICA for its acceptance to assist in the revision of the 1992 National Water Masterplan for Kenya. The Masterplan, he says, shall be very useful because Kenya's water situation is dire and far below the acceptable international standards of 1,000m³/person/annum.

He says JICA's contribution to the water sector has been commendable citing the many boreholes that it has helped to sink and equip in arid areas such as Kitui and Mwingi. He hopes that JICA shall continue to support the sector particularly in water harvesting, building of dams and pans so that run-off water can be harnessed for use in the future especially in the needy areas.



Eng. Philip Olum, Chief Executive Officer, Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA).



Mr. Yoshiyuki Takahashi, JICA's Chief Representative, Kenya Office (third from left) , checking on the construction progress of Kisii Hospital expansion which is being constructed with Japan's Grant Aid Support. Inset: An artist's impression of the hospital when completed.

Working Towards Better Health for a Better Tomorrow for Kenyans

JICA's Health Program support in Kenya targets two main areas - HIV Prevention and Health System Strengthening for Improvement of Primary Health Services. These programs are closely aligned with the sector's priorities as defined in the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan II /III, the Kenya National Health Sector Strategic Plan (NHSSP II) and outlined in the Annual Operation Plans (AOPs). Annual operational planning defines the priorities, outputs and interventions for a given year in the health sector. It sets out the roles and responsibilities of all partners including Government in implementing the sector priorities.

In the HIV/AIDS sub-sector, the Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey (KAIS) conducted in 2007 showed that the proportion of adults aged 15-49 years who reported that they had ever been tested for HIV increased from 15.2% in 2003 to 36.6% in 2007, while 83.6% of all HIV-infected adults in the survey sample were unaware that they were infected. It is thus recognized that HIV testing must increase substantially to reach Kenya's goal of 80% testing coverage for all adolescents and adults by 2010.

The current priorities for the health sector focus on specific aspects of service delivery, support systems and governance. The stewardship of these priorities continues to be in line with the respective mandates of the two ministries of Health; Public Health & Sanitation and Medical Services.

In the year 2009, three Technical Cooperation Projects (TCPs) with a combined total of six long term and five short term Japanese experts were implemented. In addition, four individual Japanese experts were assigned to the central and district levels of the Ministry of Public Health & Sanitation. Two Grant Aid (GA) Projects on supply of HIV Test Kits and hospital constructions respectively, were also implemented. A number of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) were assigned to various fields of health improvement.

As regards sector co-ordination, JICA maintained active participation in the joint co-ordination structures and processes, among them the Development Partners for Health (DPH) meeting, health sector coordinating committee and the Kenya Country Coordination Mechanism of the Global Fund.

Health Sector Interventions by JICA in Kenya

1.0 The HIV Prevention Program

This Program has been implemented since June 2006. The program combines various schemes of Japan's ODA that include; the JICA TCP, equipment supply, JOCV and GA to create synergy in various interventions that address HIV prevention in Kenya. The objective of the Program is to contribute to



increasing the uptake of HIV Testing and Counselling that is an important entry point for prevention as well as care and treatment.

1.1 SPEAK Project and Follow Up

The three-year technical cooperation under the Strengthening of People Empowerment Against HIV/AIDS in Kenya (SPEAK) Project ended on 30th June 2009. The Project aimed at increasing the number of Kenyans tested for HIV annually as a measure of prevention of new infections. The Project provided technical assistance to the National AIDS & STI Control Program (NASCO) in the areas of planning for HIV testing promotion, promotion of quality HIV testing services, dissemination of appropriate information on HIV/AIDS and strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation system.

The final evaluation of the Project conducted in March 2009 showed that the project purpose was achieved in close collaboration with other development and implementing partners. The number of people who received Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) services in Kenya increased since 2005. The number of the youth aged 15-24 years who received VCT also increased by more than 10% annually. The Project's significant contribution towards the common goal was the development of the national HIV Counselling & Testing (HCT) guideline & supporting documents, and provision of financial and technical support to implement the National HCT Campaigns.

On the request of NASCO, JICA extended the assignment period of the Chief Advisor to January 2010, so that she could provide technical support in completing the activities that included;

- i. Incorporation of the up-dated HTC indicators and revise necessary recording tools on HTC services.
- ii. Updating of the list of registered VCT sites in the country.

- iii. Finalization of Operational Manual for Outreach HTC Service, Operational Guide for Young People and VCT, Lab Supervisors' Training Manual, and HIV/AIDS Service Directory.

1.2 Grant Aid Project for Supply of HIV Test Kits

The Exchange of Notes (E/N) and Grant Agreement (G/A) between the Governments of Kenya and Japan on the Project were signed in Nairobi on 28th January 2009 and 6th July 2009 respectively. The Government of Japan provided 308 million Japanese Yen (approximately Ksh. 252,749) for the supply of HIV test kits in the year 2009. As a result, the test kits were procured and delivered to the central stores of the Kenya Medical Supplies Agency (KEMSA) in three shipments.

2.0 The Health System Strengthening (HSS) Program for Primary Health Services

The Program combines various schemes of Japan's ODA that include; the JICA TCP, individual experts/advisors, GA, JOCV and JICA partnership program to strengthen health system for primary health services. The current inputs for the Program HSS for Primary Health Services include:

- i. Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) Strengthening Health Management for health in Nyanza Province (July 2009 – June 2013).
- ii. Community Strategy Advisor (October 2009 – October 2011).
- iii. Expert on Development of Community Health in Taita district (July 2009 – July 2011).
- iv. School Health Advisor (March 2008 – December 2010).
- v. Volunteers for school health and community strategy (October 2009 - September 2011)
- vi. JICA partnership program Project on Promotion of Maternal and Neonatal Care focusing on breastfeeding in Kericho district (Japanese NGO HANDS).
- vii. JICA partnership program Enhancement of health Service Delivery and Capacity Building of Health Personnel for the Poor Through Community Participation in Western Kenya (Nagasaki University Institute of Tropical Medicine)

There was a program review workshop held in June 2009 whose objectives were to develop ideas for the program structure and to develop new project proposals for the program for Japanese FY 2010. The workshop participants from the Ministry of Public Health & Sanitation and JICA discussed the program outline and developed the structure of the program as shown in Fig. 1. The Program review meetings are regularly held at national and target regional levels namely Coast and Nyanza.



Mr. Yoshiyuki Takahashi, JICA Kenya's Chief Representative, (second from left) during the launch of National Guidelines for HIV Testing and Counselling in Kenya.



2.1 Project on Strengthening Health Management in Nyanza Province

The aim of the project is to improve the quality of primary health services in Nyanza province. To achieve this goal, the project is working to strengthen the individual and institutional capacity and functions of the provincial and district health management teams.

Between July and November 2009, JICA dispatched three long term Experts as Chief Advisor, Coordinator IEC Material development and System Strengthening/Training Management. The Project team conducted an analysis of the provincial and district health management teams, and formed a working group for training which will be key for developing training curriculum and implement the program for managers. A working group for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) was also formed for the purpose of information sharing.



JICA staff attending a meeting during their visit to Nyanza Health Project that addresses health issues of the region.

2.2 Community Strategy Advisor

As the MoPHS promotes community strategy to strengthen the system for community health, an Advisor on community strategy, was dispatched to the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation in October 2009. The Advisor is based in the Department of Primary Health Services. The Advisor has conducted analysis of Community Strategy Policy and Guideline and helped to strengthen capacity within the division of community health services as well as the Department of Primary Health Services at large. In December 2009, a national stakeholders' workshop was successfully organized to map out activities, share experiences and coordinate the work of stakeholders in community strategy. Her further input is being realized in the work of the Inter-agency Coordinating Committee (ICC) on Community Strategy.

2.3 JICA Expert on Development of Community Health in Taita

The return to Kenya of Ms. Akiko Chiba in July 2009 was

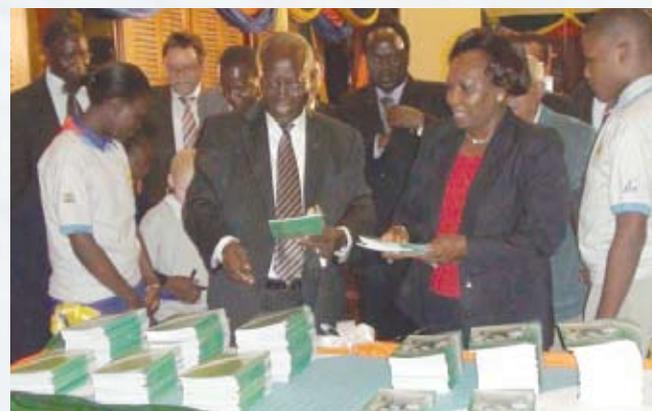
received with lots of enthusiasm among JICA staff and counterpart personnel that worked with her on her previous assignment in Kenya. Nicknamed "Anyango", Ms. Chiba worked at the Provincial Medical Office in Kisumu as a Field Coordinator for JOCV between March 2006 and December 2007. Ms. Chiba has been dispatched to the District Office of Public Health and Sanitation, Wundanyi, Taita, to take up a new assignment as Expert on Community Health Development.

Having recognized that the District Health Management Team (DHMT) did not have a clear strategy to bring the Community Strategy sharp into focus, the JICA Expert and the DHMT conducted a baseline survey in October 2009. The aim of the survey was to assess the situation of community health in general and the current operation of the community strategy, and to recommend appropriate interventions to strengthen implementation of the strategy in Taita.

Based on the results of the baseline survey, the JICA Expert and DHMT developed an action plan with defined outputs to be implemented in 2010. A community strategy implementation team has been constituted within the DHMT and will take forward the implementation of the planned activities.

2.4 Advisor on School Health

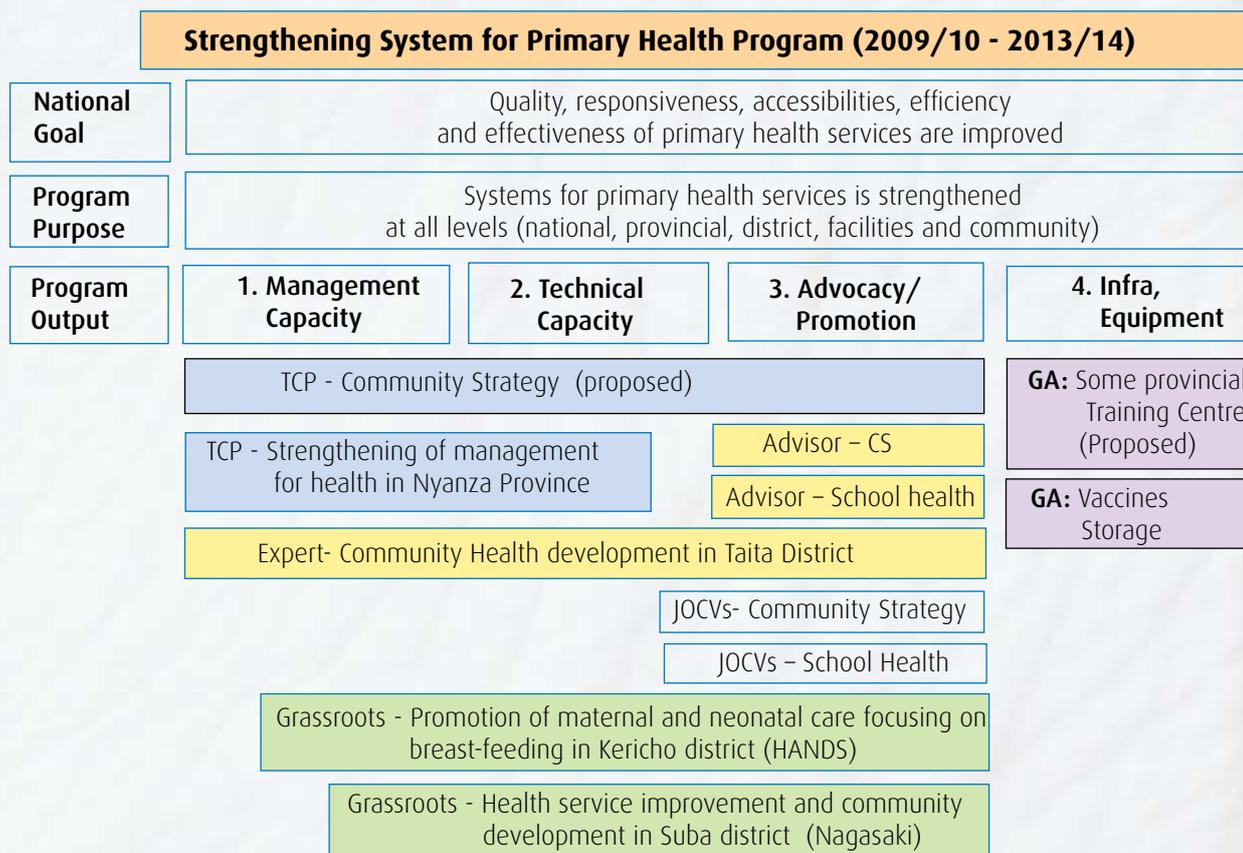
An Advisor on school health was dispatched in March 2008, to the Division of Child and Adolescent Health; Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation. In July 2009, with support from JICA, MoPHS and the Ministry of Education launched the national school health policy and guidelines. The policy addresses comprehensive school health packages. The Expert also worked together with staff of the division and the Ministry of Education in conducting school health audits in parts of Coast province. Thirty schools were audited across Kilifi and Msambweni districts and based on the results they were assisted to prepare action plans to implement priority school health activities.



Hon. Beth Mugo, Minister for Public Health and Sanitation (second right) with Hon. Sam Ogeri, Minister for Education and some pupils look at some of the booklets, displayed during the launch of the Policy and Guidelines.



Fig. 1 Structure of the Health System Strengthening Program for Primary Health Services



3.0 Other Projects in the Sector

3.1 Blood Safety (MOTTAINAI) Project and Follow Up

This three-year Technical Cooperation Project ended on 19th October 2009. The Blood Safety Project was implemented by the National Blood Transfusion Service (NBTS), and aimed to develop, demonstrate and apply as national standard, approaches for safe, appropriate and efficient use of blood and blood products. These standards would be applied to other blood transfusion service institutions to promote blood safety in Kenya.

There were four model institutions in Nakuru region that were targeted by the Project. The Nakuru Regional Blood Transfusion Centre (RBTC) was the hub of activities related to development of various Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), forms, manuals and other tools used in management of blood transfusion services. The RBTC also undertook preparation of high quality small volume packs of red blood cells (PRCs) for transfusion in children, adult PRCs and demonstrated approaches to proper logistics and inventory management for blood and blood products. On the other hand, Rift Valley Provincial General Hospital (PGH Nakuru), Naivasha and Koibatek District hospitals were sites

where appropriate clinical use of blood and blood products was modelled and applied. Hospital transfusion committees were also set up to provide oversight for hospital transfusion services.

3.2 In-Country Training on Improvement of Medical Engineering Capacity

The last phase of the training program involving the training of trainers (TOT) on 5S principles (Sort-Shine-Set-Standardize-Sustain) for workshop management was conducted in March 2009. This 5S TOT was implemented in two concurrent sessions (Nyeri and Mombasa respectively) with 45 participants from several parts of the country, by the division of biomedical engineering, with financial support from JICA. Participants mainly medical engineering technologists and technicians were drawn from over 40 hospitals across the country.

3.3 Grant Aid for Improvement of District Hospitals in Western Kenya

The Exchange of Notes (E/N) having been signed in the end of 2007, but due to the post-election crisis, the commencement of construction work was delayed finally starting in February 2009. The project assists construction



works for the improvement of Kisii and Kericho district hospitals under the Ministry of Medical Services. The Government of Japan provided 1.26 billion Japanese Yen through this project. The Project is scheduled for completion in mid March 2010.

3.4 ESACIPAC/JICA Third Country Training Program (TCTP) on School Based Parasite Control

The 3rd and last TCTP was held at the Eastern and Southern Africa Centre of International Parasite Control (ESACIPAC), between 2nd and 13th March 2009. A total of 21 participants from 8 countries in the region attended the course. The course lectures were given by ESACIPAC and KEMRI scientists, backed by external facilitators and two Japanese professors from Keio University, Tokyo and Nagasaki University respectively. An interactive and open discussion on the course revealed that all participants were satisfied with both the curriculum and the mode of implementation.

3.5 5S KAIZEN and TQM for Hospital Services

The dissemination and expansion of pilot project activities in Kenya continued at Mathari Hospital, Nairobi and spread to Coast Provincial General Hospital (CPGH). Monitoring of the Project at Mathari hospital was conducted on 6 August 2009. Results from the monitoring exercise showed that substantial progress had been made in several departments particularly with regard to the first 3S (Sorting; Setting; Shining). Graduation to the 4 and 5S appeared slow. The hospital team was keen to accelerate implementation and document the process for future and continuous learning.

Highlights



The Benefits of Paediatric 'Small Volume' Packed Red Cells (PRCs) for Blood Transfusion of Children

To address the issue of blood safety, the Ministry of Health through the National Blood Transfusion Service in collaboration with JICA are implementing the project termed the Blood Safety (MOTTAINAI) Project. Mottainai is a Japanese word that embraces the spirit of not wasting resources. The project activities cover the National Blood Transfusion Service in Nairobi, the Regional Blood Transfusion Centre in Nakuru and three model hospitals - Nakuru Provincial General Hospital; Koibatek District Hospital and Naivasha District Hospital.

Before the start of the NBTS/JICA project the model hospitals used to have problems transfusing children. The NBTS collects blood in 500ml blood bags and issues blood to the hospitals in that volume for transfusion. While this was not a problem for adults clinicians had great difficulties estimating the volume to be transfused to children. In most cases the estimation was visual and since the plastic bag collapses as the blood flows out it becomes difficult to determine when the desired volume has run. This led in most cases to over-transfusion and possible circulatory system overload.

Many hospitals tried to address this problem by draining excess blood out before transfusion. This produced an open system and a source for bacterial and other contamination. Studies conducted at Coast PGH last year (2008) showed that 30% of small volume blood units prepared this way was contaminated with various bacteria and therefore dangerous to transfuse. Because of these concerns the NBTS/JICA Blood Safety Project considered it necessary to start production of small volume packed red cells for transfusion to children.

A retrospective study conducted at Nakuru PGH showed that by preparing 125ml packed cells, it is possible to meet the needs of more than 80% of the children. The project therefore settled for preparing only one volume of 125ml units rather than two different volumes. The paediatric PRCs have now been in production at Nakuru RBTC since July 2008. They are currently in use at the three model hospitals.

Today, small PRCs and adult PRCs are being prepared and used at the model hospitals. The introduction of the small volume units has greatly improved on the safety of paediatric transfusion and the nurses in particular are now more confident. The incidences of over-transfusion have been eliminated.

- Irene Orgut, Laboratory Technologist, Nakuru RBTC

Human Resource Development

Addressing Challenges in Human and Institutional Capacity

Human resource development is a comprehensive process which includes the ability to identify constraints and to plan and manage development. It involves both the development of human resources and institutions and a supportive policy environment. It implies that, capacity building is not a passive state but is part of a continuing process. Secondly, it emphasizes improved utilization and empowerment of individuals and organizations. Thirdly, it requires that the overall social context be considered in devising capacity development strategies.

This involves not only creating the right human capacity for development management but also putting in place a proper institutional framework for effective utilization of the created capacities. The ultimate objective should be building and utilizing this capacity.

According to Kenya's Vision 2030, Kenya's global competitiveness will depend on the ability to create a human resource base that will be constantly subjected to re-training and access to technological learning. The Vision recognizes the role of science, technology and innovation (STI) in a modern economy, in which new knowledge plays a central role in wealth creation, social welfare and international competitiveness

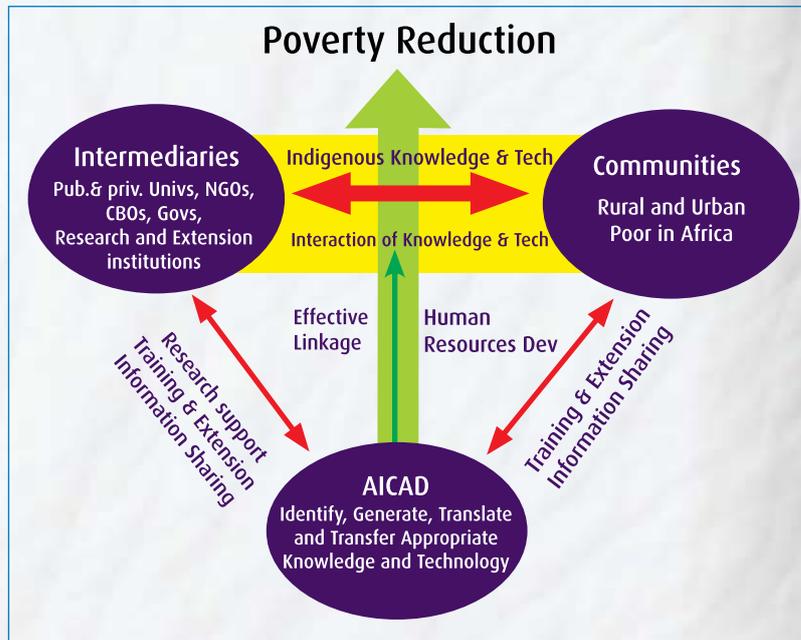
JICA's Interventions in Capacity Development

1. African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD)

The idea of a base for African human capacity building was addressed at the 2nd Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II) in October 1998. In 2000, Japan, together with the governments of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda agreed to establish the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) with the mission to link knowledge to application within communities in order to reduce poverty in Africa.

AICAD has continued to solicit for financial assistance from potential development partners and income-generating Activities are expected to improve.

Prof Philip Kutima who has been working in JKUAT has joined AICAD filling in the post of Deputy Executive Director. Prof Philip Kutima brings in a wealth of experience



in management and administration of program activities to AICAD. Ms Miriam Sensalire joined AICAD as the Information Network and Documentation (IN&D) director.

During the year under review AICAD's income generating Activities are reported to have showed slight improvement compared to the previous fiscal year 2007/2008.

The good news is that the Government of Kenya through PS Ministry of Finance, Treasury and PS Ministry of Higher Education Science and Technology, have come out boldly with the aim to assist AICAD market its facilities within Government and parastatals in Kenya as well as within the regional organizations. This is a positive gesture from the government and it will go a long way to improving income generation through AICAD's facilities.

2. 0 The Project for Capacity Building of Childcare and Protection Officers (CCPO) in Juvenile Justice System

In October 2009, JICA/GOK Technical Cooperation for the Project for Capacity Building of Child Care Officers in Juvenile Justice System was started based on GOK request to the GOJ and after various discussions between the two parties. The signing ceremony took place on 8th October with the Record of Discussion signed by the Chief Representative of JICA Kenya Office, Mr. Yoshiyuki Takahashi and the Permanent Secretary



Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development, Dr. James Nyikal.

All the Juvenile Justice Agencies i.e. Children's Department, Police, Probation, Judiciary and Prisons are deeply involved in the management structure of the project – JCC, Steering Committee and Project Implementation Team.

All the Juvenile Justice Agencies (JJA's) have participated in the preparation of Draft Curriculum and Training Manual for the CCPO training based on needs assessment carried out with assistance of UNAFEI, JICA's short term Experts and JJA's.

3.0 Continuous Professional Teacher Development for Provision of Quality Education

In many African countries, various interventions to maintain quality education are being undertaken in addition to increasing access to education. Such measures include decentralization of education, curriculum reform, construction of school facilities, distribution of teaching/learning materials, etc.

Teachers work under head teachers and the local education administration to deliver reformed curriculum utilizing available school facilities and materials. Hence the quality of education is to a large extent dependent on teachers' capacity and quality. From the socio-economic development context of many African countries, industrialization is targeted as a means through which these countries could participate fully in the growing global knowledge market and economies that are dependent on use of ICT. It is evident that manpower development based on sound mastery of mathematics and science education will be necessary. To achieve the envisaged technological and industrial targets, provision of high quality of mathematics and science education is absolutely essential. The performance of mathematics and science education in Africa has been poor leading to the lack of manpower required for technological and industrial development of Africa.

Many African countries continue to expand basic education in view of meeting both EFA and MDG education goals. Access to basic education has greatly improved but its quality has remained wanting; and there has also been concern over the quality of teachers. In this respect, the Association for Development of Education (ADEA) in Africa has observed that this quality of education is now becoming a focal point for adjusting the gap between quantity and quality in creating balanced education system in Africa.

It is generally acknowledged that the quality of teachers and education provided can be continuously improved through the in-service education and training (INSET).

Kenya intends to create a globally competitive and adaptable human resource base to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy through offering its

citizen life-long training and education (Vision 2030). To achieve this status, provision of equitable quality education and training will be crucial. Kenya has made great strides towards achieving EFA goals and MDGs since the declaration of free primary education in 2003. The enrolment in primary schools has tremendously increased ever since while that of secondary has greatly increased since the introduction of free day secondary education in 2008. While access to basic education has significantly improved, the quality of education provided continues to be wanting due to a number of factors that include large class sizes, inadequate provision of instructional material and the quality of many teachers. The quality of education to a large extent depends on teacher quality.

There has been concern over the quality of education particularly that of mathematics and science education in Kenya and elsewhere in Africa for years; and to some extent there has, also been concern about the quality of teachers. Faced with continued challenges of providing quality services and effective curriculum delivery, there is a need, therefore, to have programs that offer teachers opportunity for continuous professional development through which they can be facilitated to meet emerging needs/demands occasioned by socio-economic needs/changes, knowledge explosion and information technology development. In this regard many countries are making attendance to teacher in-service training programs mandatory within a given period.

To improve the quality of mathematics and science in secondary education in Kenya, the Ministry of Education (MOE) and JICA jointly launched in July 1998 a pilot program, the Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE) Project in nine Kenyan districts for in-servicing mathematics and science secondary school teachers. The SMASSE Project's success and impact as a pilot project in the nine led to its expansion to another six districts in the year 2000 and to all districts in Kenya and Africa



Mr. Kei Kikuchi at Wildlife Clubs of Kenya in Mombasa specializes in environment education.



region during its second Phase (July 2004- July 2008). Due to delays occasioned by post-election violence the Project was extended for 6 months to end on 31st December 2008. The SMASSE has been institutionalized and regularized as MOE program headquartered at the CEMASTE A. It is noted from Kenya's Vision 2030 that government capacity building programs in future will focus more on training for performance improvement and not for certificates as it has been in the past. This will increase demand for INSETs by teachers.

As a result of SMASSE INSET, the following has been reported:

- ♦ Improved attitude towards mathematics and science among teachers and students.
- ♦ Improved quality of teaching and learning.
- ♦ Increased candidature for science subjects at KCSE.
- ♦ Improved grades in mathematics and science subjects at the KCSE.

Due to the demand and need to improve the quality of mathematics and science in education in primary schools and as a result of SMASSE's success and impact, MOE and JICA launched in January 2009 Phase III of the Project entitled Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education (SMASE). SMASE Phase III has a regional component which is a continuation of SMASE-WECSA activities began in 2004 with two Kenyan components - primary and secondary. JICA

and SMASE Project in collaboration with MOE support and coordinate the implementation of the regional component i.e. SMASE-WECSA. For Kenya, the project aims at strengthening primary mathematics and science education through in-servicing of over 60,000 mathematics and science teachers teaching primary grades/classes 6-8 in all primary schools besides strengthening school leadership in Kenya. At the secondary level under SMASE III, Lesson Study will be introduced in the application of ASEI/PDSI. The Project main stakeholders (PDE, DEO, PTTC Principals, QASO and TAC tutors) Sensitization workshops were held in July-August 2009 to enlighten them on their roles and responsibilities in the project implementation. Over 235 mathematics and science tutors from the public and private primary teacher training colleges (PTTC) have been trained at CEMASTE A as TOTs for the primary Cluster INSET. These will be used in training of selected 5,600 teachers as cluster trainers at the 19 PTTC. The cluster trainers will subsequently in-service the 60,000 teachers at the 3,300 cluster centres to be established across the country. Each cluster will be used for training teachers from closely located (group) primary schools. The best provided primary school will be used as cluster training centre. JICA will meet the cost of training equipment and material while MOE will meet other costs. The SMASE Phase III coverage of Kenyan components is shown on Table.1

Table 1.

i. Inset Mathematics and Science Teachers For Grade 6, 7 & 8 (60,000)					
LEVEL	Participants	Trainers	Venue	Management	Duration
National	320* PTTC tutors as regional trainers (RT)	SMASSE trainers	CEMASTE A	CEMASTE A staff	2 weeks
Regional (PTTC)	5,600 selected cluster trainers (CT) from KRT	320 RT	19 PTTCs	Expanded district planning committees (DPCs)	2 Weeks
Cluster	M/Sc grades 6,7 & 8 (60,000)	5,600 CT	3,300 cluster centre schools	Expanded DPCs	5 days
ii. Primary Education: Capacity Building – Sensitization Workshops (WS)					
Level	Participants	Trainers	Venue	Management	Duration
National	Principals PTTC 19, and HOD 38 PTTC	CEMASTE A trainers	CEMASTE A	CEMASTE A staff	5 days
Regional PTTC	TACs tutors (1,100*), PQASO/DEO/DQASO* 150 ZQASO 1,100	320 RT* (above)	19 PTTCs	Expanded DPC	5 days
District	20,000 head/deputy teachers p.a.	Selected DQSAO, TACTs/ZQASO	SMASSE (108) centres, etc,	Expanded DPCs	1 day
iii. Secondary Education: Capacity Building WS: Sensitization on ASEI/PDSI & Inset					
Level	Participants	Trainers	Venue	Management	Duration
National	360 identified principals- trainers	CEMASTE A trainers	CEMASTE A	CEMASTE A	5 days
District	6,125 secondary school principals p.a.	360 principals	INSET Centres Etc	Expanded DPCs	5 days
All secondary math/science - Lesson Study (strengthening ASDEI/PDSI INSET continues			Cascaded to classroom level		5 years



4.0 Regional Activities in Kenya and Africa

The SMASSE project's national and regional expansion led to the establishment of Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa (CEMASTEA) in Karen, Nairobi by MOE with assistance from JICA. In addition to training selected Kenyan mathematics and science teachers as district INSET trainers, CEMASTEAs has also been training under JICA Third Country Training Program (TCTP) mathematics and science educators from African countries as trainers of trainers (TOT) from 33 countries in Western, Central, Eastern and Southern Africa (WECSA). So far over 1000 educators from WECSA member countries have been trained and these are expected to initiate and help launch SMASSE-type of INSET in their countries. With JICA's support, 13 WECSA countries have already launched SMASSE-type of INSETs for their mathematics and science teachers. During 2009, the centre conducted customized training courses for 74 primary school teachers and teacher trainers from Southern Sudan and 17 education administrators from Senegal. The centre dispatched 19 Kenyan SMASSE trainers to 8 WECSA countries as JICA Third Country Experts on SMASSE INSET related activities.

The SMASSE Project continues to attract interest and recognition from the international community as an effective South-South Technical Cooperation capacity development program. The African Union has appreciated and recognized that SMASSE-WECSA and CEMASTEAs can play a key role in the implementation of the Second Decade of Education in Africa in respect to teacher development and mathematics and science education.

On 15-20 November 2009, SMASSE-WECSA held its Annual Conference in Nairobi under the theme Successful & Sustainable INSET Activities and Government Support for Quality Teaching & Learning. The conference was addressed by the Ambassador of Japan, H.E. Shigeo Iwatani, Mr. Hideo Eguchi and Mr. Atsuchi Matachi from JICA Headquarters and CEMASTEAs Board of Governors Chairman, among others. The Permanent Secretary, MOE officially opened the conference on behalf of the Minister for Education; and gave the keynote



Participants with the Strategic Plan 2009-2013 booklets during the opening ceremony of SMASSE-WECSA Conference and the launch of the Strategic Plan held at the Kenya Institute of Education (KIE), Nairobi.

address on the theme, Government Support for Successful and Sustainable INSET for Quality Teaching and Learning as exemplified by SMASSE project in Kenya.

During the Conference, CEMASTEAs Strategic Plan (2009-2013) was launched. The launch was attended by the Education Secretary, key education stakeholders in Kenya including development partners and NGOs.

5.0 JICA Strengthening the Capacity of Rural Women for Socio-economic Development

The JICA-supported In-country Training Program at JKUAT on the empowerment of rural women for productive activities was JKUAT and JICA in 1994. The program has been successful ever since and its training curriculum has been undergoing changes aimed at meeting country and participants' needs. It has been a demand-driven program.

After the successful completion of the three-year JICA In-country Training Program on Strengthening the Capacity of Rural Women for Socio-economic Development (2006-2008), and due to its demand by the women groups, both JKUAT and Ministry of Gender, Sports and Social Services requested JICA to extend the program again for another three years from 2009. This was accepted and the new program will collaborate for synergy, effectiveness and sustainability with GOK devolved funds programs that generally focus on poverty reduction, wealth creation, industrialization, such as the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) and One Village One Product. Many ex-participants of the past in-country training program were not able to fully apply knowledge and skills acquired to realize the expected results due to lack of funds to facilitate implementation of their plans. The current program is designed and implemented in collaboration with WEF in view of having ex-participants access WEF loans besides wider dissemination of lessons learnt through cascading the training.

The new program will train over 450 women group leaders at JKUAT and at identified regional centres - compared with the previous program that trained 150 women leaders in three years. The program will be piloted during the first year courses at three centres for participants from 25 Kenyan districts applying cascade model of training: 50 participants at JKUAT and others thereafter at two regional centres using trainers selected from the 50 participants trained at JKUAT.

6.0 Major Highlights of the year in the sector

AICAD

- ♦ 3rd AICAD Finance Planning Committee met on 20th February 2009.
- ♦ 3rd AICAD Human Resource Management and Administration Committee met on 27th February 2009.
- ♦ 4th Governing Board meeting held on 27th March 2009.



- ◆ 5th and Governing Board meeting held on 16th November 2009.
- ◆ 2nd Annual Members Forum (AMF) was held on 7th December 2009.

The Project for Capacity Building of Childcare and Protection Officers in Juvenile Justice System.

- ◆ September 2009: Signing Record of Discussion by JICA and Ministry of Gender and Social Development.
- ◆ October - December 2009: UNAFEI Prof. Tsetuya Sugano and Prof Kawaharada were in Kenya to assist the Children's Department and other Juvenile Justice Agencies in setting up the new CCPO project.
- ◆ November - December 2009 Draft Curriculum and draft Training Manual for the CCPO Training were developed based on needs assessment carried out with assistance of UNAFEI JICA short term Experts.

SMASSE

- ◆ May 2009 Technical Workshop on Enhancing Classroom Activities for Quality Teaching and Learning October 2009.
- ◆ Training INSET trainers from Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia in Malaysia.
- ◆ 15-20 November SMASE-WECSA Annual Conference.

Highlights



A poor income household.

What Poverty Means to the Poor Living in Rural Villages

Picture yourself living as a squatter in Mua Hills somewhere in Africa. You are the sole breadwinner of eight children and one wife. You have neither formal employment nor formal or informal education to boast of. You work in people's farms earning less than Ksh.100. per day. In your makeshift hut, something called electricity is unknown and to feed your family daily with your meager earnings is getting more difficult day by day. You only have three tattered books in your entire home given to you by your school headmaster for excelling in athletics 30 years ago. So you have potential but did not get a chance to utilize the talent. Primary class five is the furthest you managed in education. Based on your past experience you do not attach any importance in sending your children to school even with free primary education. You reckon that you have more serious problems to worry about other than buying school uniforms for the children besides that teachers will always ask for some money for this or that during the term.

When it grows dark, you are a worried man because even the only one meal per day taken in the evening is not guaranteed. When lucky to have supper, you sit with your family or friends around the fire building castles in the air and convince yourself that one day you will be rich. After today's hard work in the maize field, you are tired and soon will be going to bed, but right now, you want to relax and take your mind off the hardships of your life. Sitting together in the flickering firelight, someone begins to tell a story they heard from another storyteller about a poor person like yourself who gained a fortune. Everyone listens intently, even the smallest children. When the story is over, they ask the teller for another. You listen until your eyes grow heavy. Children fall asleep on the floor uncovered and the biting mosquitoes have a feast that night. Similarly, their parents retire at a corner and sleep till the wee hours of the morning. The fire dies down but the hope of a better life tomorrow lives on...

- Evanson Njenga

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers



Vice-President of Kenya, Hon. Kalonzo Musyoka (centre), in a group photograph with some of the volunteers working in Kenya.

Volunteers Working Hard to Improve Lives of Local Communities

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) established over 40 years ago to provide official Japanese Technical Assistance Programs has a mission to contribute to the socio-economic development or reconstruction of developing countries. It also endeavors to strengthen friendships and mutual understanding between regions and Japan and to give back to the Japanese society the fruits of volunteer activity experience. In Kenya volunteering is not only invaluable to the people involved but important at the community level because it contributes to the regeneration and renewal of the communities making them vibrant. In 2009, the success of the JOCV program has been attributed to the emphasis placed on the volunteers' technical qualifications which are necessary for the development of human resources. Volunteering clearly has benefits for citizens, families and communities. That is why the government of Japan is developing and strengthening the partnership with the voluntary sector, especially in order to reach out to the most deprived communities.

1.0 Kenya's Vice-President Meets Japanese Volunteers

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) serving in Kenya had an exciting social meeting with the country's Vice-President, Hon. Kalonzo Musyoka, in December 2009 where they briefed him about their work. Hon. Kalonzo, who was accompanied by other senior government officials, praised the volunteers for their impressive work in Kenya and congratulated the organization on its 44 years of service to the world. He said the people who were assisted by the volunteers were often poor and vulnerable and the



Hon. Kalonzo Musyoka meets JOCV as Japan's Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Shigeo Iwatani, and JICA Chief Representative, Mr. Yoshiyuki Takahashi, look on.

assistance helped to reduce their feeling of isolation. He said the volunteers, through their services, also had a chance to enhance their confidence and acquire news skills as well as get opportunities to meet new people and forge new friendships. "There is also the sense of satisfaction that comes from helping others," he added. H.E. Shigeo Iwatani Japan's ambassadors to Kenya noted that the JOCV, through their activities in various parts of the country had further created a feeling of "familiarity between Japan and Kenya". He hoped that this close relationship would continue to be strengthened by the JOCV program as part of the 'friendship bridge' between the two countries.

2.0 Combating Health Issues

After a break of over one year, (due to post-election violence in 2008), JICA started re-dispatching volunteers to Nyanza and Rift valley provinces in 2009.



Ms. Ai Shimomoto is a volunteer working in Nyanza Province and assigned to Nyamira District Hospital.

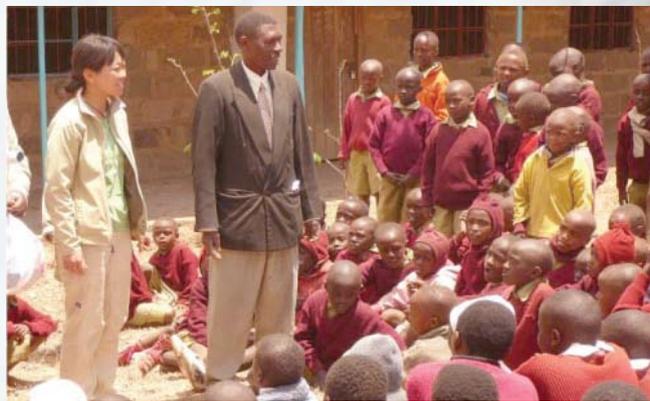
The high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in Nyanza Province is one of the biggest challenges in the Health sector. Ms. Ai Shimomoto was the first volunteer to return to work in Nyanza Province. She is assigned to Nyamira District Hospital and is carrying out mainly two activities. The first activity is to support defaulters who have dropped out of Anti-Retrovirus Therapy at the Comprehensive Care Center (CCC). She coordinates with staff at the CCC to draw up the defaulter list after which the Community Health Workers trace those defaulters on the ground. Her aim is to establish the local system which enables these people to be traced routinely and decrease its number. The second activity is to promote HIV/AIDS awareness in schools and communities. She has organized HIV/AIDS education clubs in secondary schools. She has also been trying to create self-motivated and organized clubs in schools which can be sustained even after her assignment period comes to an end.

Volunteers were also dispatched to support the Community Health Strategy. Kenya's Second National Health Sector Strategic Plan 2005-2010 (NHSSP) defined the Kenya Essential Package for Health (KEPH) as an approach to deliver health services to all Kenyans to reverse declining trends of health indexes in Kenya. KEPH contains a unique methodology called the Community Strategy, which is aimed at empowering households and communities to take charge of improving their own health. In September 2009, four volunteers were dispatched as rural community development officers in District Medical Offices of Health. Their work is to support community health workers through inventing efficient ways of collecting health related data from households, to plan and conduct health education which reflects local needs in the community and to build efficient referral systems for people having health problems.

3.0 Education

The JICA Volunteer Program has been supporting basic education and vocational training. Under basic education, volunteers mainly work to enhance science and mathematics in secondary schools. Currently two volunteers are attached to local secondary schools. Ms. Haruka Kyakuno is a Science and mathematics volunteer at Mumbuni Girls School. Under

vocational training, JICA currently has a total of nine volunteers, six in ICT and three in Automobile technology. These volunteers are attached to national training institutions such as National Youth Service, Youth Polytechnics, Technical Training Institutions, and Technology Development Centers. Mr. Akira Katayama works for Kabete Technical Training Institute as a computer technologist. It has been almost one year since he was posted. He has been giving computer lessons and doing computer maintenance together with his colleagues. Mr. Katayama, has also undertaken activities such as development of a homepage for the institute and also taken measures to deal with computer viruses.



An outreach activity at a school in Nyeri.

4.0 JOCV for Nature Conservation and its Sustainable Use

In order to succeed in biodiversity management, an urgent strategy needs to be formulated to create a recycling-oriented society harmonized between natural resources management and our economic and social activities. In Kenya, therefore, further development of conservation on the basis of Community-Based Natural Resources Management would be a required policy as well as strengthening of law enforcement for ecosystem management of wildlife conservation. Because of these continuous cooperation and operation support by local societies, which consists of local resources consumers, it is essential to introduce the method of natural resources management in the conservation sectors especially outside of wildlife sanctuaries in Kenya.

To support the conservation activities of wildlife and their ecosystem which is not only part of the national wealth but also a symbol of tourism development in Kenya, a total of five JOCV members have been dispatched as environmental education officers to both governmental and non-governmental organizations such as KWS (Kenya Wildlife Services), and WCK (Wildlife Clubs of Kenya). Ms. Michiko Aoki is a volunteer working as an environment educator at KWS Aberdare National Park and provides out-reach and game drive programs in relation to education and extension operations to create public nature awareness in and around her assignment sites.



Around the Aberdare National Park is a very important forest ecosystem which serves as a water catchment basin in Kenya. With her counterparts at KWS, she has conducted various nature awareness activities using visual-aid tools and handout materials to educate local residents and visitors to the national park about the importance of water resources management and conservation.

She is planning to establish a Walking Nature Trail for conducting a practical nature observation point in the forest ecosystem of the Aberdare National Park. This will provide visitors with a chance to experience real nature. It is expected that JOCV members involved in Tourism and Wildlife Conservation will be actively involved and on the frontline of natural resources management, in order to create better social community systems. Various challenges in Kenya must also be the subject given to human beings globally. JOCV would like to enable the utilization of volunteer's skills and experience all over the country to benefit the local people. This would enable them (locals) to think about natural resources management for a sustainable use. Of importance is how these resources should be consumed and preserved by the consumers themselves.

5.0 Support to the Vulnerable and Disadvantaged in Society/Income Generating Program for Poor Communities

Women and Children are often regarded as vulnerable and have no power or skills to earn their own income in traditional societies. Income is not the only way of contributing to the society and to the household. It sometimes means more than just money for their lives. Ms. Makiko Sakamoto has been working for the special education class at St. Peter's the Rock Junior School with Integrated program in Mombasa. She has devoted all her effort to supporting mentally challenged children in pre-vocational training. Challenged children



Ms. Makiko Sakamoto at St. Peter's the Rock Junior School in Mombasa where she teaches vulnerable and disadvantaged children.

are often locked up in houses as families are ashamed to expose them to society. "There is such a misunderstanding with regard to mental disability," Makiko says. Despite their weakness in language communication, each child can learn so much with proper training at their development level.

Ms. Kayoko Fukuhara supports a women's group located in Thika Municipality in Central Province. She also supports women in Rachal's Development Group, which is based in Gathundu North District. The groups of women from the rural farming communities are organized to support children in the orphanage by making and selling sisal bags and other handcrafts. Sometimes the children themselves participate in earning their own income to cater for their basic needs.

An exhibition was put up at JICA Kenya Office in July 2009, to display and create awareness to a larger market on the hand-made products from the community groups supported by JOCV. The volunteers point out, however, that the most important thing is not the money itself. "They are really glad and feel proud of themselves when they find someone is not just impressed by their work, but pays money for their work of art. Income generation programs are in fact not just to provide an avenue for income for socially vulnerable people but also to encourage them to have self-confidence and realize that they can contribute to the society through their own effort.

6.0 Rehabilitation Schools

Mr. Kenichiro Kuromyo has been working at Getathuru Rehabilitation School in Lower Kabete. For five years before coming to Kenya, he was teaching English to Japanese students at a secondary school. His dream was to become a teacher in Africa through the JICA volunteer program. His dream was inspired by a friend whom he visited three years ago in Paraguay who seemed to enjoy teaching and made children enjoy learning. Mr. Kuromyo's students at the centre are street boys, orphans and children who for one reason or another refuse to go to school. The boys are aged between 10 and 18 years old. As a reception centre, the boys spend



Mr. Kenichiro Kuromyo playing with boys at Getathuru School, Kabete.



Mr. Kuromyo teaching children how to paint.

three months before joining a fully fledged rehabilitation school for three years. At first, it was very difficult for him to teach them because they were not keen and prepared to work hard. In addition, his Kiswahili was not sufficient to manage the students. However, he got a lot of support and encouragement from colleagues. His goal, however, is to make the children laugh and smile whenever they can. This makes him happy to!

Highlights

Why I Enjoy My Work At Kipkeino School in Eldoret

When the urge to work as a volunteer caught up with Mr. Tanaka Teppei when he was 22 years old, he left his native rural town of Gifu in Japan and headed to Ghana where he was to spend two years training young athletes.

That was five years ago and when he returned to Japan after a two-year stint in Ghana, he could not resist the urge to volunteer to train athletes once again. This time round, he applied to come to Kenya as a short term volunteer under the Japan Overseas Volunteers (JOCV) program.

He was lucky because at the time, Kipkeino School in Eldoret, was in the market for a volunteer to teach physical education (PE). In fact, Mr. Teppei came to know about this from the internet and immediately applied for the posting mid last year.

"I was excited to be posted to Kenya because the Kenyan athletes always fascinated me. I wanted to be close enough to see what makes them so successful in athletics and be respected worldwide," says Mr. Teppei. "So when the opportunity to come to Kenya came, I was very happy and looked forward to the time I would get there knowing too well I was going to be in the hometown of internationally respected athletes."

Since arriving in Kenya, Mr. Teppei admits that he has greatly enjoyed what he does for the children at Kipkeino school every day. He has found Kenyans kind and the children interested in the physical education sessions that he teaches. "By the end of the day, I'm often exhausted because I'm mostly in the field all day with the children who never seem to get tired of physical education PE," he says.

Before Mr. Teppei came to Kipkeino school, it had only one PE teacher taking class one to eight and he also taught other subjects. He was obviously strained and Mr. Teppei's coming was quite a relief to him. Now he has taken up almost all the work the teacher used to do and he has liked it all through.

Mr. Teppei, a trained physical education teacher, supports physical education because it is important for a child's growth. Without physical education, children become dull and unmotivated and this affects their classroom learning. PE helps them improve their social skills and team work. Fortunately, he says, there is a syllabus which has been designed by Kenya's Ministry of Education for schools and it's good. "This makes my work easier because I follow the laid out syllabus while in the field and I find it quite exciting," he adds.

Regarding Kipkeino school, Mr. Teppei says he is proud of his fellow teachers because they have been assisting him whenever he needs their help. They are friendly all the time and this has made his work easier and enabled him to build team work. What impresses him most in the school is that the teachers are always thinking about their pupils' welfare.



JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

The JICA Partnership Program (JPP) is a program supported by JICA that aims to implement projects planned by Japanese development partners (mainly NGOs, local governments and universities) based on their accumulated experiences and technologies in development at grass-roots level through partnership with NGOs and organizations in partner countries. In Kenya the following are the current on-going projects under this program.

Project	Duration	Project Area	Participating NGO
1. Enhancement of Health Service delivery and Capacity Building of Health Personnel for the Poor through Community Participation in Western Kenya	January 2009 to December 2011	Northern part of Suba District, Nyanza Province, Western Kenya	Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nagasaki University
2. Promotion of Maternal and Neonatal Care Focusing on Breast-feeding in Kericho District	July 2009 to January 2012	Kericho District, South Rift Valley Province	Health and Development Service (HANDS)
3. A Training Course on the Applying Skill and Theory of Anma (Japanese style massage) for the Visually Impaired	June 2009 to March 2012	Nairobi City	International Cooperation Association for the Visually Impaired (ICA)
4. Participatory School Management Improvement and Classroom Construction Project in Nuu, Mui, Nguni Divisions	December 2009 to August 2011	Nuu, Mui, Nguni Divisions, Mwingi East District, Eastern Province	Community Action Development Organization (Can Do)
5. Project on Small-Scale Water Supply System in Loitokitok District	November 2009 to March 2012	Kimana, Kuku, Loitokitok and Rombo, Loitokitok District, Rift Valley	International Water Project (IWP)

Breast-feeding for Healthier Babies

It's important to increase the number of mothers who practice exclusive breast-feeding for the improvement of nutrition status of their babies.

According to the HANDS survey, only 5.2% of infants at the age of six months are exclusively breast-fed in the targeted area (Kericho District), although exclusive breast feeding in the early months is correlated strongly with increased child survival and optimal growth and reduced risk of morbidity such as diarrhea diseases. It is therefore essential to strengthen the capacity of health center staffs and to raise awareness of neonatal care, particularly to encourage breast-feeding for mothers and the community. The Project for Promotion of Maternal and Neonatal Care Focusing on Breast-feeding in Kericho District aims to increasing the number of mothers who practice breast-feeding, specifically by:

1. Improving breast-feeding knowledge and skills of the health facilities staff.
2. Improving awareness and knowledge of breast-feeding in the community.
3. Supporting monitoring system for maternal and child health care service related to breast-feeding at Kericho District.



Focus group discussion among breast-feeding mothers in Kericho.



A breast-feeding mother at a health centre stands besides a poster reading 'Breast-Feeding is the Best!!'



Boosting Africa's Growth Through Cross-border Initiatives

The Regional Support Office for Africa (RSA) changed its name to the Regional Strategy Unit for Africa in October 2009, and is now under the Kenya Office. This unit is charged with strategy rather than support. This is due to the fact that country offices have been strengthened by increasing the numbers of staff in the various sectors. Fourteen additional staff have been dispatched to this region from Japan. The need for support to these countries has therefore decreased but there is a growing need for regional strategy. This is to streamline project formulation and donor coordination activities, especially on regional infrastructure such as One Stop Border Post (OSBP) and corridor development.

To conform to current needs in the region, changes were effected in the Regional Office with regards to sectors and prioritization. There are plans to have additional sectors such as Energy, One Village One Product (OVOP) and Regional Integration. Experts in this field will be dispatched to RSU and will facilitate the implementation of the Yokohama Action Plan (YAP).

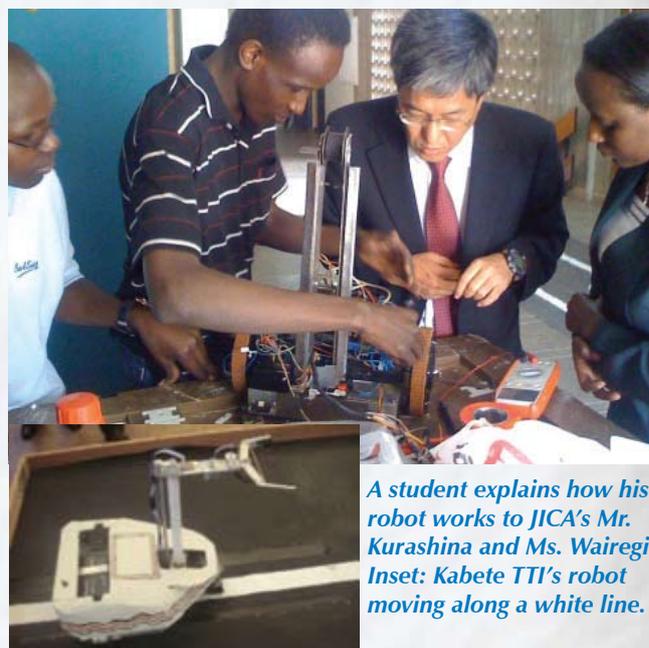
In 2009, both the old and new RSAs supported programs in Sub-Saharan Africa, in various sectors. A few of these are highlighted below:

1.0 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

RSA supported regional robot contests in Kenya in 2009. The regional contests were in preparation for the 2nd Annual Robot Contest to be held in early 2010. This was in collaboration with the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology. Participants were drawn from universities and technical training institutions. The contests were held in five regions in Kenya, as shown below:

Overall Number of Institutions that Participated

Category	Region					Total
	Nairobi	Eastern & Central	Rift Valley	Western	Coast	
Universities	4	0	1	1	1	7
Technical Training Institutes	8	6	6	9	2	31
Total						38



A student explains how his robot works to JICA's Mr. Kurashina and Ms. Wairegi. Inset: Kabete TTI's robot moving along a white line.

The aim of the robot contest is to foster science and technology and institutionalize creativity and innovations in the technical and vocational institutions as well as universities.

2.0 Health: Strengthening Health Systems in Africa Project – A Contribution to Addressing the Human Resource for Health (HRH) Crisis in Africa

Many countries in Africa are lagging behind in their progress towards achieving health-related MDGs by 2015 largely due to vulnerable health systems in their countries. Shortage of human resources for health, a major building bloc of any health system, is considered to be one of the biggest constraints. African countries, through the AU Africa Health Strategy 2007-2015, collectively regard development of human resources for health as one of the priorities in health development in the region.

The Regional Strategy Unit for Africa participated in the preparation for and conduct of a Global Action for Health System Strengthening Dissemination Seminar, 17-18 April 2009 at AMREF Headquarters in Nairobi. During the seminar, the G8 Summit Working Group on Challenges in Global Health and Japan's Contributions, chaired by Prof. Keizo Takemi, presented its report and recommendations as a follow up to the Toyako G8 Summit. The focus of the report is to address



Health Management Information, Human Resources for Health and Health Financing as key building blocs for Health Systems Strengthening.

RSU also participated in the 2nd Regional Conference of the Africa Health Workforce Observatory (AHWO), 6-9 October, 2009 in Cotonou, Benin. The conference was organized by the World Health Organization in collaboration with the Global Health Workforce Alliance (GHWA). The major goal of the observatory is strengthening human resources for health. During the conference, JICA made a presentation on three strategies for addressing the human resource for health crisis in Africa which will constitute the context for JICA's collaboration with other development partners in support of African countries.

As part of the responses from the donor community, the Government of Japan made a commitment to support training of 100,000 human resources for health in Africa over five years in accordance with the Yokohama Action Plan adopted during TICAD IV in 2008.

JICA Regional Strategy Unit for Africa has initiated, during 2009, the process for project formulation to support and contribute to the sustainable development of human resource for health (HRH) in Sub-Saharan Africa. A concept paper was developed and consultants recruited to conduct baseline surveys. The focus of the surveys is on existing health systems management training capacity by institution and network, including existing programs and their strengths and weakness, with recommendations for enhancing them. Based on the outcome of the project formulation studies, JICA will be able to establish areas for future partnerships in support of development of human resources for health.



Mr. Satoko Horii presents JICA's three strategies for addressing the HRH Crisis during the AHWO Regional Conference, October, 2009, Cotonou, Benin.

3.0 Infrastructure: Promoting the Introduction of OSBPs in Eastern Africa

During the year under review, activities in JICA Regional Strategy Unit for Africa (RSA) Infrastructure department focused on promoting development of infrastructure in the region. This was through supporting formulation of new projects and providing technical advice on projects that are being implemented under Grant Aid. The JICA RSA office

also continued with supporting improvement of transport corridor efficiency in Eastern Africa through promotion of the development of One Stop Border Post (OSBP).

The activities to support the development of OSBPs in EAC included organizing study tours for country officials to border posts that were also adopting them. The One Stop Border Post system is being promoted because it will reduce clearance time at the border posts by combining the activities of both countries with simplified exit and entry procedures and joint processing in some cases. Currently, a lot of time is being spent at the border posts as persons, vehicles and goods leaving one country have to make two stops, one for exit and another for entry from one country to the other.

The JICA RSA organizer a field trip to Chirundu, at the Zambia/Zimbabwe border in March, 2009 and December 2009 for officials of EAC countries that are involved in development of OSBP. During the March, 2009 study tour, the officials were shown the steps that were being undertaken to establish an OSBP in Chirundu. These included training of border officials, setting up of legal requirements, defining procedures and physical infrastructure adjustments necessary for operating of an OSBP.

The Chirundu OSBP was finally opened and JICA RSA in collaboration with JICA South Africa organised a second study tour for officials from EAC. During this visit, the officials witnessed the opening ceremony and experienced the actual operations at the border post.

These two study tours were very important for EAC officials involved in OSBP development. They witnessed the Chirundu border post at the stage when it was being transformed to an OSBP and operations on it after it had been commissioned. As EAC countries are currently carrying out measures to introduce OSBP, lessons from these studies will be very handy towards the success of realizing OSBP in EAC.

JICA RSA is currently supporting the EAC countries in their efforts to realize OSBP in the region. This is expected to improve transport efficiency in EAC transport corridors due to drastic reductions in transit times at the border posts.



Participants listening to a lecture from a Custom's official on the Zambian side of the border post.

4.0 Asia-Africa Cooperation

JICA Cambodia Office supports a project titled Project for Strengthening CMAC's Function for Human Security Realization. CMAC stands for the Cambodian Mine Action Centre. Through this project, CMAC officials recognized that the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) in Embakasi, Nairobi, has a wealth of experience as an international mine action and de-mining training institute. They therefore proposed to have an exchange program between the two institutions. CMAC, which has worked in demining post-conflict areas, wanted to understand the training system at HPSS, its management and cooperation with other countries, in order to strengthen its own activities in Cambodia. In return, they would share with HPSS their experience by introducing the Cambodian landmines and UXO (unexploded ordinance) problem, and their systems and activities towards solving this problem.

Under the Asia-Africa Cooperation Program, Regional Support Unit played a key liaison role to facilitate an exchange program between CMAC and HPSS. RSA held consultations with both sides and established the viability of the proposed exchange program. The program was held between 23-27 August 2009, and involved a team of five members from the CMAC-JICA Project. It was to be of mutual benefit to the two organizations.

During their visit here, CMAC members had an opportunity to hold fruitful discussions with members of HPSS. They shared information of mutual benefit to the two organizations. They went through practical demonstrations of the various modules.

Highlights



KTTCC's principal, Mr. Charles Imbai (centre), displays the winning trophy. With him are Mr. Morris Muchugu (left) and Mr. Kitony (right). Next: Mr. David Muturuchiu (right) and Paul Kubai (left) display their winning robot. With them is Mr. Hagai Wachuma (KTTCC's chief technician).

KUDOS TO KTTCC

JICA facilitated a visit to Hanoi, Vietnam, in 2007 for Kenyan Government officials, lecturers and students of technical training institutions to attend the annual Robot Contest held in Asia. After the visit, Kenyan institutions came up with the idea of having a local Robot Contest, to develop technical and innovative skills in Science and Technology, and robotics in particular. The first contest was held in 2008 involving only five polytechnics.

In January 2010, the second Kenya National Robot Contest was held at the Bomas of Kenya, and this turned out to be much more successful, with 38 participating institutions. The Kenya Technical Training College (KTTCC) clinched the title of Overall Winner of this Contest. KTTCC's elated Principle, Mr. Charles Imbali, attributes their success to the efforts and commitment from the lecturers and students and teamwork. The winning robot was good that comments were heard claiming the robot had been sourced from elsewhere. But Mr. Imbali asserts that the robot was made solely by lecturers and students from KTTCC.

Mr. David Muturuchiu, an IT student at the institution, was one of the team members representing KTTCC at the contest. He was the lead person in programming the robot. "Coming up with a working robot was a mammoth task for us because the technology is still new in Kenya," says Mr. Muturuchiu. Many are the times when the students burnt the midnight oil at the college workshop carrying out research and putting parts together to create the robot. "From the experience gained building the robot, we believe we can handle more challenges as far as innovation is concerned" adds Mr. Paul Kubai, another team member who handled the task of electronic operation and interfacing of the robot. The robot contest team constituted a blend of students from information technology, mechanical and electrical engineering fields. Mr. Imbali said their practical way of doing things had a lot to do with their winning the contest. The students learn the theory and also spend a lot of time honing their practical skills at the workshop.

It is clear that all the glory did not come without a number of challenges. The students needed to do a lot of research since robotics is not covered in the syllabus. Some of the parts were not readily available and had to be bought from outside, as well as utilizing parts of old equipment such as PCs and printers. Despite these challenges, a lot of support from the administration, good cooperation between various departments, guidance by the lecturers and hard work by the students turned out to be the winning formula.

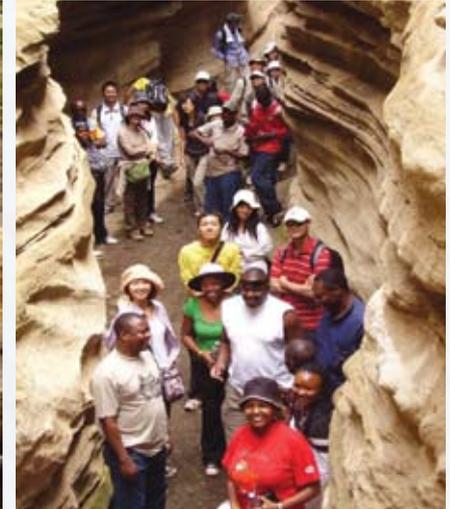
It is the hope of these students that robotics will be furthered in the country and talents like theirs will be nurtured and even recognized by industries. A committee to discuss the way forward for the robot contest and robotics in Kenya is in place where sentiments such as these will be expressed for further deliberation. Nurturing the talents of such bright young minds will definitely contribute to the achievement of Vision 2030.

At JICA Kenya, It Is Never "All Work and No play"

JICA Staff during the 2009 End of Year Party



JICA staff Visited Hell's Gate for a Family Fun Day



JICA Participants in the Sotokoto Marathon at the KWS Headquarters

