



Japan International  
Cooperation Agency

# ANNUAL REPORT 2014

## KENYA OFFICE

*BEYOND ASSISTANCE, TOWARDS PARTNERSHIP*

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# Acronyms

<b>5S</b>	Sort, Set, Shine, Standardize and Sustain	<b>KenInvest</b>	Kenya Investment Authority
<b>ABE</b>	African Business Education Initiative	<b>KEWI</b>	Kenya Water Institute
<b>AFDB</b>	African Development Bank	<b>KPA</b>	Kenya Ports Authority
<b>AfHEA</b>	African Health Economics and Policy Association	<b>KURA</b>	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
<b>AGF</b>	African Guarantee Fund	<b>KWS</b>	Kenya Wildlife Service
<b>ALOS</b>	Advanced Land Observing Satellite	<b>MCH</b>	Maternal and Child Health
<b>ANC</b>	Antenatal Care	<b>MEWASS</b>	Meru Water and Sewerage Services Company
<b>ASAL</b>	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands	<b>MIAD</b>	Mwea Irrigation Agricultural Development Centre
<b>ASEI-PDSI</b>	Activities, Student-centred teaching, Experiments, and Improvisation (ASEI) and Plan-Do-See-Improve (PDSI)	<b>MIS</b>	Mwea Irrigation Scheme
<b>ATI</b>	Africa Trade Insurance	<b>MOEP</b>	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission	<b>MOEST</b>	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
<b>BRIGHT</b>	Project for Capacity Development for Promoting Rural Electrification Using Renewable Energy	<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>CADSAL</b>	Community Agricultural Development Project in Semi-Arid Lands	<b>MTCT</b>	Mother To Child Transmission
<b>CanDo</b>	Community Action Development Organization	<b>NARWASSCO</b>	Narok Water and Sewerage Services Company
<b>CEMASTE</b>	Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa	<b>NDMA</b>	National Drought Management Authority
<b>CHA</b>	Community Health Advisors	<b>NERICA</b>	New Rice for Africa
<b>CHEW</b>	Community Health Extension Workers	<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>CHS</b>	Community Health Strategy	<b>NIB</b>	National Irrigation Board
<b>CHU</b>	Community Health Unit	<b>NITA</b>	National Industrial Training Authority
<b>CIP</b>	Community Initiated Project	<b>NRW</b>	Non-Revenue Water
<b>CMDRR</b>	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>NU</b>	Nagasaki University
<b>CPTD</b>	Community Participatory Technology Development	<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>Dfid</b>	Department for International Development	<b>OSBP</b>	One Stop Border Post
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo	<b>OVOP</b>	One Village One Product
<b>DRRAP</b>	Drought Risk Reduction Action Plan	<b>P4H</b>	Partnerships for Health
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community	<b>PAUISTI</b>	Pan-African University Institute for Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation
<b>EADB</b>	East African Development Bank	<b>PDSI</b>	Plan – Do - See and Improve
<b>ECHO</b>	European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Directorate	<b>PEGRES</b>	Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya
<b>ECORAD</b>	Project for Enhancing Community Resilience Against Drought in Northern Kenya	<b>PHEIC</b>	Public Health Emergency of International Concern
<b>EPSA</b>	Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa	<b>PLAS</b>	Positive Living AIDS orphan Support Organization
<b>ERC</b>	Energy Regulatory Commission	<b>PTA Bank</b>	Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank
<b>EVD</b>	Ebola Virus Disease	<b>R/D</b>	Record of Discussions
<b>EWASCO</b>	Embu Water and Sanitation Company	<b>REA</b>	Rural Electrification Authority
<b>FBO</b>	Faith Based Organization	<b>RICEMAPP</b>	Rice-based and Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion Project
<b>FFS</b>	Farmer Field School	<b>RJCC</b>	Regional Joint Coordination Committee
<b>GDC</b>	Geothermal Development Company	<b>RTMS/CCS</b>	Real Time Monitoring System and Cargo Control System
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information Systems	<b>SATREPS</b>	Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development
<b>GOK</b>	Government of Kenya	<b>SCAO</b>	Sub-County Agriculture Office
<b>HANDS</b>	Health and Development Service	<b>SEZ</b>	Special Economic Zone
<b>HISP</b>	Health Insurance Subsidy Program	<b>SHEP</b>	Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project
<b>ICN</b>	International Conference on Nutrition	<b>SHEP UP</b>	Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation	<b>SMASE</b>	Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education
<b>IHR</b>	International Health Regulations	<b>SMASE-WECSA</b>	Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education – Western, Eastern Central and Southern Africa
<b>INCTP</b>	In-country Training Programme	<b>SV</b>	Senior Volunteer
<b>INSET</b>	In-Service Education and Training	<b>TCTP</b>	Third Country Training Program
<b>IPC</b>	Infection Prevention and Control	<b>TICAD</b>	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
<b>JEPAK</b>	JICA Ex-participants Alumni of Kenya	<b>TMS</b>	Time Measurement Survey
<b>JETRO</b>	Japan Export Trade Organization	<b>TTI</b>	Technical Training Institutions
<b>JFY</b>	Japanese Financial Year	<b>UHC</b>	Universal Health Coverage
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>JKUAT</b>	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>JOCV</b>	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers	<b>WASREB</b>	Water Services Regulatory Board
<b>JPP</b>	JICA Partnership Program	<b>WRMA</b>	Water Resources Management Authority
<b>KAIS</b>	Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey	<b>WSBs</b>	Water Services Boards
<b>KEFRI</b>	Kenya Forestry Research Institute	<b>WSP</b>	Water Service Providers
<b>KEMRI</b>	Kenya Medical Research Institute	<b>WSRC</b>	Water Saving Rice Culture

# From the Chief Representative

In the first year after marking JICA's Golden Jubilee in Kenya, JICA Kenya's activities focused on greater partnerships with the Kenyan Government and key stakeholders. This is a shift from the traditional assistance, which is often unsustainable.

JICA's activities are centered on the following five priority areas:

1. Economic infrastructure
2. Agriculture
3. Water and Sanitation / Environment
4. Human Resource Development
5. Health

Key milestones were witnessed this year across all sectors, including successful conclusion of various projects as well as launching of new projects.

## Dispatch of First Batch of ABE Participants

In 2014, JICA sent off 55 Kenyans to participate in the African Business Education Masters and Internship Program (ABE Initiative) at various universities in Japan. The ABE Initiative for the Youth was launched by the Japanese Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe during the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in Yokohama, Japan in June 2013. This is a strategic four-year plan to provide 1,000 young people in Africa with opportunities to study Master's degrees at Japanese universities and do internships at Japanese enterprises.

This will cultivate a strong human network between Japan and Africa, and increase awareness among Africans regarding the efficiency of Japanese technologies and systems of enterprises.

Kenya was privileged to have the highest number of successful participants out of all participating African countries. This attests to the key role that Kenya plays in the region as a strategic partner of Japan in Africa.



## Promotion of Trade

To edge closer to achieving JICA's Vision of Inclusive and Dynamic Development, and to see greater and more sustainable development in Africa and Kenya in particular, JICA focused on a new area of Private Sector Development in 2014. During the TICAD V Conference, Japan stated the policy of promoting support for the ongoing dynamic growth of Africa through stronger public-private partnerships.

JICA's Private Sector Promotion Program therefore aims to promote trade between Japan and developing countries. It does this through strengthening partnerships with private corporations and private businesses and supporting improvement of the business environment in developing countries. This creates a win-win-win situation for developing countries, private enterprises and Official Development Assistance (ODA).

All successes witnessed in 2014 would not have been possible without the crucial cooperation and partnership with the Government of Kenya and other partners in development. With continued partnership, the future will no doubt be bright for Kenya and Africa.

**- Hideo EGUCHI**  
Chief Representative  
JICA Kenya Office.

# Highlights in 2014

## Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

- Visit by Mr. Taku Eto - Japan Vice Minister- Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, May 2014
- Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya (PEGRES) Sensitization workshop, October 2014
- The ECORAD Project Final workshop in Lodwar, Turkana County, November 2015
- JICA /ECHO organized a Conference at the Silver Springs Hotel, Nairobi, dubbed 'Enhancing Community Resilience against Drought in Northern Kenya', December 2014
- JICA Yen Loan Procurement & disbursement seminar held at Silver springs Hotel Nairobi, October 2014
- Signing of the Loan Agreement Amendment (KE-P27, KE-P28) to introduce the Advance Procedure of Disbursement, August 2014

## Human Resource Development Sector

- Inauguration of CEMASTEAs upgraded and refurbished facilities by President Uhuru Kenyatta, February 2014
- Monitoring and evaluation of Lesson Study in Nairobi and Muranga counties and meeting at MOEST on Lesson Study by MOEST/CEMASTEAs/TAC tutors and Prof. Yumiko Ono from Naruto University, Japan, March 2014
- Signing of Record of Discussion between JICA and MOEST/CEMASTEAs for the implementation of Third Country Training Programme (TCTP) Courses 26, 27, and 28; and deployment of (i) Regional technical Cooperation to CEMASTEAs, and (ii) INSET Policy Advisor to MOEST, May 2014
- Deployment of JICA Technical Cooperation Regional Advisor to CEMASTEAs, July 2014
- District Gender and Social Development Officers (DGSDOs) Workshop at JKUAT on implementation of In-country Training Programme, May 2014
- Third Country Training Programme (TCTP Course 26) implementation, September 2014
- In-country Training Programme (INCTP) for Women by JKUAT, May-October 2014 and rabbit enterprises incubation workshops for INCTP ex-participants in Nyeri and Machakos
- Deployment of JICA INSET Policy Formulation Advisor to MOEST, October 2014
- INSET Policy Stakeholders' and Lesson Study workshops at CEMASTEAs, November-December 2014
- Discussions and Signing of Minutes of Meeting between MOEST/CEMASTEAs, JICA and Narika Corporation, Japan on Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Science Teaching Materials to enhance student-centred education in Kenya

# Highlights in 2014

## Health Sector

- Joint Follow-up Workshop by KEMRI and JICA Egypt for Third Country Training Program, KEMRI HQ, Nairobi, February 2014
- African Health Economics and Policy Association (AfHEA) International Scientific Conference, Safari Park Hotel, Nairobi, March 2014
- Launch of the Health Insurance Subsidy Program (HISP), Kangundo, Machakos County, April 2014
- Terminal Evaluation for the Project for Strengthening Community Health Strategy, May 2014
- MOH Delegates to KAIZEN TOT in Mbeya, Tanzania, May 2014
- Mission on 1-Year Defect Liability Inspection for the Project for Reinforcement of Vaccine Storage in Kenya, June 2014
- Launch of the 2nd Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey Report (KAIS II), June 2014
- Mid-term Review of the JICA/JST SATREPS Project, July 2014
- Handing over Meeting for the Project for Strengthening Community Health Strategy, August 2014
- National Capacity Assessment for Health Leadership, Management and Governance, November – December 2014

## Environment Sector

- Launch of research facilities for the Project for Development of Drought Tolerant Trees for Adaptation to Climate Change in Drylands of Kenya, February 2014
- Closing ceremony for the Policy Level Workshop ending Phase IV of the Third Country Training Programme (TCTP) implemented by KEFRI, March 2014
- Groundbreaking ceremony for the Project for Augmentation of Water Supply System in Narok, August 2014
- Launch of Standards for management of non-revenue water (NRW) comprising of a manual, guideline and handbook prepared through the Project for Management of Non-Revenue Water in the Republic of Kenya, August 2014
- End of the Project for Capacity Development of Effective Flood Management in Flood Prone Areas, August 2014

## Economic Infrastructure and Private Sector Development

- Signing Record of Discussion on the development of Master Plan Study for the Development of Dongo Kundu Freeport, March 2014
- Signing of Project for formulation and development of Mombasa City Integrated Urban Master Plan, March 2014
- Third country Training Seminar for Geographical Information Science (GISs), August 2014
- Third country Training Seminar for Advanced Land Observing Satellite (ALOS) in mapping, August 2014
- Launch of field study on Project for construction of Mombasa Gate Bridge, October 2014
- Signing Record of Discussion for the Project for formulation and development of Mombasa City Integrated Urban Master Plan, December 2014
- Signing of Project for formulation of Logistics Master Plan on Northern Corridor, December 2014
- Launch of Nairobi City Integrated Urban Master Plan (NIUPLAN), December 2014
- Seminar on Promoting Private Finance and Investment in Kenya, September 2014
- 3rd Regional Joint Coordination Committee meeting for the Project for Capacity Development for International Trade in the Eastern African Region, November 2014



## Facts & Figures

Beyond its 50th year in Kenya, JICA continues to support key sectors of the economy, in line with JICA's Vision of 'Inclusive and Dynamic Development.'

JICA provides assistance in the form of bilateral aid directly to developing countries. This comprehensive support cuts across various schemes:

- Technical Cooperation
- Japanese ODA Loans and
- Grant Aid

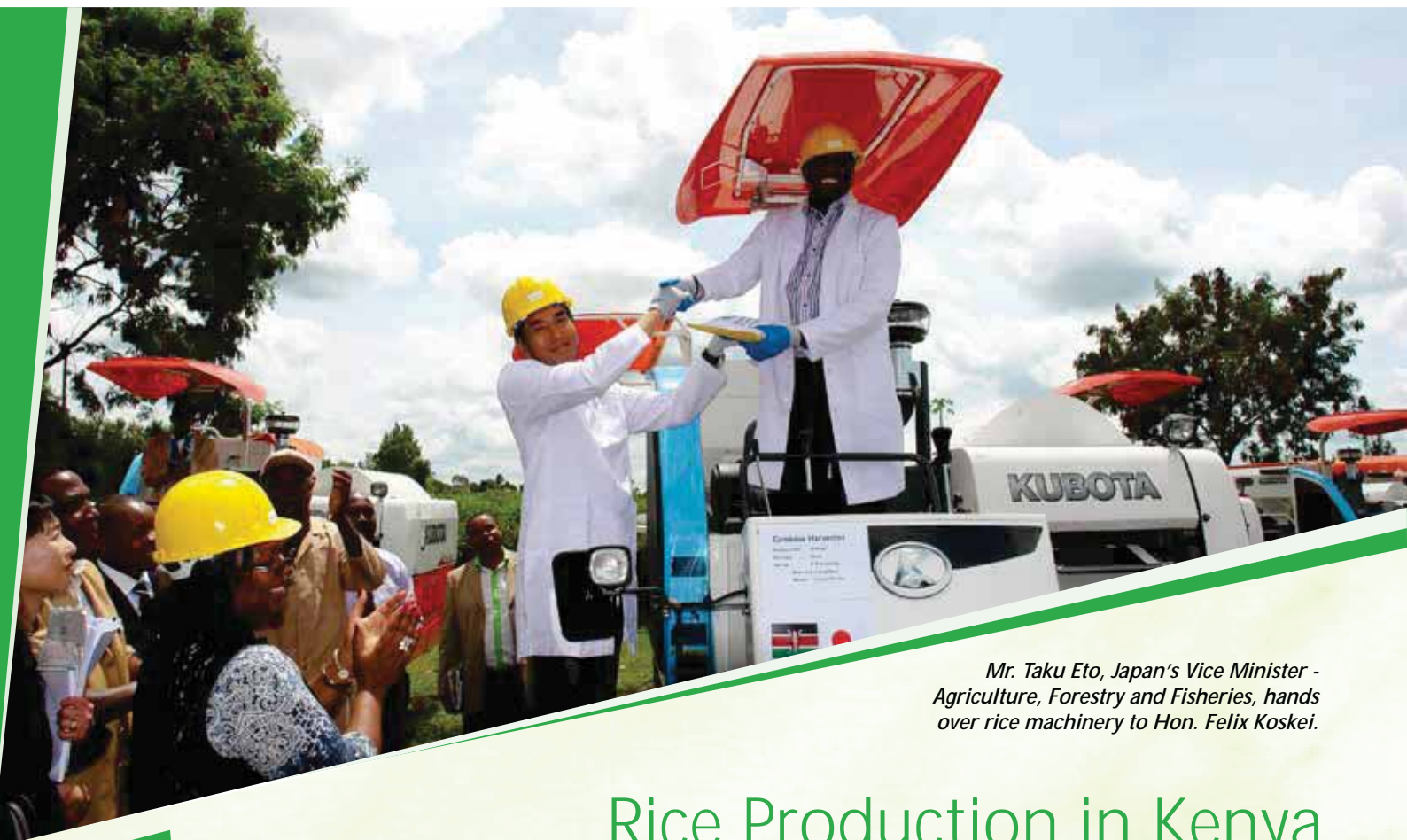
In Kenya, various programs are implemented under each of these schemes and in the main fields of Agriculture and Rural Development, Health, Water and Environment, Human Resource Development and Economic Infrastructure. JICA continues to implement its activities more effectively and efficiently in cooperation with the Government of Kenya and other partners.

*Below is the trend of Japan's assistance to Kenya in the last 3 years:*

Type of Aid	Japanese Fiscal Year (April - March)		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Technical Cooperation (Unit: Billion Japanese Yen)	4,866	3,436	3,390
JICA's ODA Loan (Unit: Million Japanese Yen)	6,438	9,957	17,020
JICA's Grant Aid (Unit: Million Japanese Yen)	5,611	3,385	108
Training Participants (New) (Unit: Persons)	1,149	2,298	685
Experts (New) (Unit: Persons)	143	172	211
JICA's Volunteers (New) (Unit: Persons)	40	20	47



*Olkaria I Units 4&5 Geothermal Power Plant.*



*Mr. Taku Eto, Japan's Vice Minister - Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, hands over rice machinery to Hon. Felix Koskei.*

## Rice Production in Kenya

### Background of Agriculture Sector and Rice Production in Kenya

*To increase the rice production, GOK has expanded the irrigation area, rehabilitated the existing facilities and constructed new irrigation facilities in these decades.*

The agriculture sector is placed under the pillar of economic growth in Vision 2030, and GOK (Government of Kenya) has set the goal of switching from the self-sufficient model of agriculture to market-oriented agriculture. Towards the realization of this aim, it is imperative to improve the farmers' livelihood and infrastructure in the rural areas, which is their activity base.

The annual rice consumption in Kenya has exceeded the rice production rate and the gap between import and export of rice has increased rapidly. On the other hand, despite rice production increasing sharply, the supply is not sufficient against the growth of rice consumption, especially in urban areas, and the food self-efficiency ratio in Kenya tends to decrease yearly.

### History of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in MWEA

The Mwea Irrigation Scheme (MIS), located in Kirinyaga County, has been the lead irrigation paddy scheme in Kenya since 1960s. The GOK implemented the overall rehabilitation of the existing facilities in MIS, which included construction of new Nyamindi Headworks and Link Canals



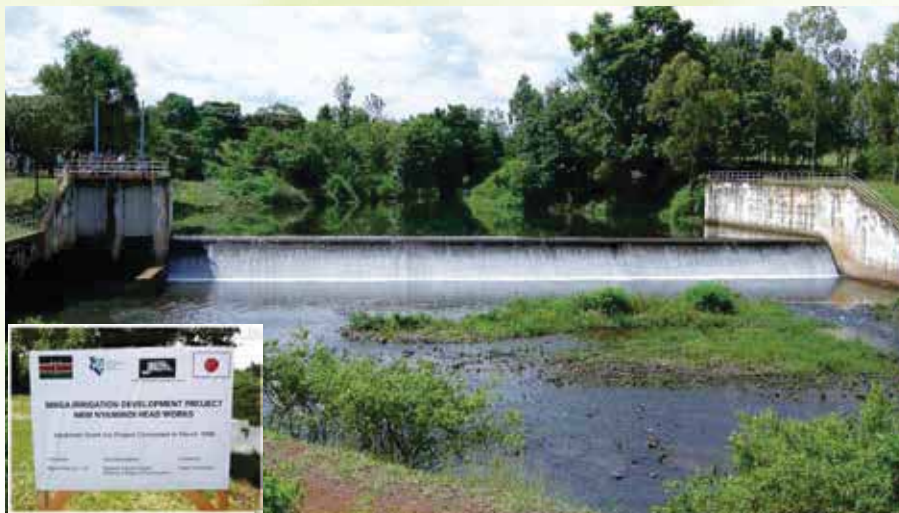
through Japan's Grant Aid Program (1990-1993). The Program entailed establishment of MIAD (Mwea Irrigation Agricultural Development Centre) with a pilot farm of paddy field.

In line with the ODA, MIAD Project was conducted as a technical cooperation project (1991-1998) for improving irrigation farming practices, plural cropping and mechanization to increase rice production.

## Rice-based and Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion Project (RiceMAPP)

Kenya and Japan have a development cooperation to support the construction of a dam, expansion of the scheme and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities under a fresh Yen loan project, signed in 2010. To complement the same, a Technical Cooperation project known as Rice-based and Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion Project (RiceMAPP) was formulated to enhance the capacity of farmers.

To address the challenges in the sector, JICA supports the implementation of the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy, ASDS, mainly through two approaches; expansion of rice production by firstly, empowering the smallholder farmers. For instance, through the Coalition of African Rice Development, CARD initiative, the sector has developed the National Rice Development Strategy that aims to double rice



*A section of the Nyamindi Head Works in Mwea constructed with JICA's support.*

production by year 2018. Secondly, through the Smallholder Horticultural Empowerment Project (SHEP approach) which aims at achieving a better livelihood for smallholder farmers by improving market access

The objective of the project is to improve the profit of farmers through market-oriented approach to extend highly profitable farming systems. RiceMAPP promotes the profitable rice-based farming systems comprised of technical packages such as cropping systems

with rice/sequential crops, water management, mechanization and appropriate post-harvest through trainings and demonstrations to individual farmers.

Under the extension strategy, RiceMAPP promotes the farming system consisting of the above named technical packages more efficiently to adjacent farmers on the foundation of the socio-economic packages. These are marketing, gender, farmers' organization and mechanization system.



*Rice farmers tend to their crop at the Mwea Irrigation Scheme.*

### Voice of Project Officer

"Rice production in Mwea Irrigation Scheme can be regarded as a success story by any standard. Thus, when RiceMAPP was charged with developing ways, and facilitating a process to increase farmers' profits in the scheme, it was a task equivalent to the nightmare of a football team manager going for a world cup championship to defend his title! Majority are unable to defend their titles.

At the time the project commenced operations, average yields were 4.3 tons paddy per hectare. Trials began in earnest and an extension system was developed to conduct trials with contact farmers. We are proud that during the just concluded season, a farmer that practiced the new system yielded 6.8 tons per hectare. The task now is to extend this to more farmers until eventually, I hope that most farmers in the scheme will use the new system of production and increase their profits."



- Eng. David Njogu,  
Project manager, RiceMAPP

### Voice of Frontline Extension Officer

"I am an SCAO (Sub-County Agriculture Officer) in Kirinyaga County, Kenya.

There are a good deal of crops in this county, for instance, tea, coffee, maize and other horticultural crops. Specifically, rice is the main crop in MIS (Mwea Irrigation Scheme is one of the extension areas of rice paddy field) where my office is located.

Before RiceMAPP, there was less orientation in terms of rice cultivation between our office and farmers. However, since RiceMAPP trainings commenced, both SCAO officers and Core Farmers are motivated to learn on improving rice cultivation and other relevant skills through RiceMAPP trainings and demonstrations.

I look forward to promoting rice and its sequential crop cultivation in Mwea through RiceMAPP activities."



- Mr. Mwai George Karangi,  
Frontline Extension Officer, Mwea West Sub-County Agriculture Office, Kirinyaga County

### Voice of Farmer

"I am a core-farmer as appointed by RiceMAPP Project.

RiceMAPP provided us with one of the technical packages known as WSRC (Water Saving Rice Culture). I received training from RiceMAPP including WSRC in June 2014 at MIAD Centre in MWEA.

I applied WSRC to the main rice cultivation in Short Rain Season 2014 and my rice productivity increased by about 15% compared with the last season. This is because from my 1 acre piece of land I harvested 32 bags this season compared to the 28 bags in the previous season, with each bag weighing 100kgs.

I fully realize that WSRC is efficient and I would like to recommend this package to neighboring farmers as much as possible. I previously incurred a lot of labour costs compared to this year when I mechanized most of the farming activities. My neighbours came to see my field and they said that they will try WSRC next season to get more rice yields. Currently, I am interested and putting my efforts into growing the ratoon crop, after which I intend to grow a second ratoon crop.

I would appreciate if we had an excursion of farm visits to other schemes to gain exposure and experience on different rice production and marketing technologies.

Finally, women easily understand what to do and they can immediately apply what they have been taught to their practice in the field. More women should be trained because they have a higher ripple effect compared to men."



- Ms. Margaret Miano,  
Core-Farmer of RiceMAPP in Mwea, Wamumu section, Kirinyaga County



## CADSAL Supports Dairy Goat Breeders

Kenya's Kerio valley, in Elgeyo Marakwet is in a semi-arid region of this country characterized by frequent and long periods of drought. It is not uncommon for livestock to die due to lack of pasture and water.

Below the Tambach escarpment lies Anin village. In 2006, Ms. Margaret Tanui, together with other village women had come together to form a self-help group. Their main activity then was Merry-go-round, a form of raising funds to assist members of the group.

Under Merry-go-round, the women met every 2 weeks in each other's homes on rotational basis. They contributed a certain amount of money per person in order to have a pool of money to be given to one of them to buy essential household requirements ranging from beds, pots, chairs and for paying school fees.

In the same year, they were introduced to Community Agricultural Development Project in Semi-Arid Lands (CADSAL) where members underwent training geared towards capacity building of the group. The project worked on community based capacity development on project planning and implementation and community based technology verification in collaboration with relevant Ministries, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Faith based Organizations (FBOs), Community leaders and other stakeholders, thus embodying the concept of multi-stakeholder driven extension process.



*Members of the Kamogich Dairy Goat breeders.*

CADSAL activities involved four stages;

- Identification and prioritization of needs
- Planning activities
- Implementation
- Participatory monitoring and feedback

The project responded to respective needs of community members in two ways or approaches; Capacity building for agricultural enterprise development/management and introduction of appropriate technologies.

CADSAL's Community Initiated Project (CIP) provided start-up inputs as well as capacity building activities (group management and technical trainings) for groups to improve their agricultural enterprise development and management.

In semi-arid lands where conventional technology does not fair well in terms of production, introduction of appropriate

technologies is often needed to expand the basket of choices to decrease the food security risk and improve the agricultural production. In CADSAL, Community Participatory Technology Development (CPTD) carried out technology adaptation and dissemination of proven agricultural technologies among the community members or groups.

Ms. Tanui's Cheptasamo Self Help Group benefited from the introduction of the Dairy goats from Central Kenya. Their group has since merged with four other groups to form the Kamogich Dairy Goat breeders comprising of 31 members. Ms. Tanui is the current Treasurer of the group. Their other activities include poultry farming particularly the locally available indigenous type and the Kuchi breed introduced by CADSAL from Lamu, in the Coast region.

Following the JICA ex-post evaluation exercise that begun in

*Cont'd page 12*

### Dairy Goat Breeders

*From Page 11*

October 2014, it can be established that members of the Kamogich Dairy Goat breeders can pride themselves in the work they started way back in 2006. Some of the visible benefits from the activities for the group include education and good nutrition for their children, expansion of enterprises; ability to purchase inputs and even flourishing mixed farming whose success can be attributed to inputs purchased by the incomes from Dairy goats and Poultry.

The group sells dairy goats to buyers from different counties who come looking for them. A dairy goat fetches an average of Ksh. 15,000, significantly higher than

from indigenous goats that go for an average of Ksh. 5,000. The frequency of breeding and the fact that goats have multiple calving has ensured that each member participates in selling goats while at the same time reserving enough goats at the homestead proportional to the available land.

Each lactating goat can produce an average of 1 litre of milk per day. It is now evident that children are healthier and better looking. The cases of malnutrition have significantly gone down.

Besides getting money to purchase farm inputs to support mixed farming activities, farmers use manure from the goats to improve the soils for crop production.

The group has also purchased an animal feed milling machine from the proceeds of Goat farming. The

milling machine is a fast income earner as many community members line up to buy the animal feed processed from maize husks and fodder crops.

The women members of the group are a happy lot because the incomes from their farming activities have not only improved the economic well-being of their families but it has also earned them respect hence strengthening relations at household levels.



*Dairy goats bring income to farmers.*

## Conference on Enhancing Drought Resilience in Northern Kenya

On 9th and 10th December 2014, JICA, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Directorate (ECHO) and the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) organized a forum of discussion to take stock of the gains and challenges faced in the interventions to Enhance Drought Resilience in Northern Kenya through community engagement and the specific use of Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction.

The conference, held at Silver springs hotel, Nairobi,

brought together the National and County Government line ministry representatives, various practitioners (UN, NGOs) and development partners' representatives to share their experiences.

Further, the conference provided an opportunity to document the unique collaboration between JICA and ECHO and also formulate key messages expected to be taken and presented at the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, in Sendai in March 2015.

Since 2007, ECHO has been funding a number of NGOs in

Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda for the implementation of specific Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) projects. This model has been particularly pertinent for countries in the Horn of Africa (HoA) where a long history of crises has led to calls for new approaches to respond to disasters such as floods, conflict as well as food security and drought-related crises.

On the other hand, from 2012, JICA has been implementing the project for "Enhancing Community Resilience against Drought in Northern Kenya" (ECORAD) and



promotes a CMDRR approach, employed under the framework of ECHO's Drought Risk Reduction Action Plan (DRRAP). This ensures that communities themselves increase their coping capacities to droughts, while at the same time reducing their vulnerability through income generating activities.

To achieve this goal, there are four components to this project; supporting sustainable natural resource management, improvement of livestock value chains, livelihood diversification, and capacity development of the government. CMDRR approach has been widely applied by all stakeholders in Kenya and in Northern Kenya in particular, including by NDMA.

Mr. Hideo Eguchi, the JICA Kenya Chief Representative, made the opening remarks that extolled the virtues of political commitment, strong institutions, effective governance and local knowledge as essential ingredients for integrating DRR in development.

Meanwhile, Mr. Aldo Biondi, Head of ECHO Kenya office lauded



*Mr. Aldo Biondi, Head of ECHO Kenya office and Mr. Hideo Eguchi, the JICA Kenya Chief Representative.*

the unprecedented partnership towards resilience in arid lands, not just in Kenya but beyond. He said ECHO welcomed 'resilience' as a broader framework than drought risk reduction and that Community empowerment should be at the heart of this.

On his part, the Chief Executive officer of NDMA explained how Devolution has fundamentally changed the context within which we all operate, emphasizing that County governments have a critical

role to play in risk management.

The conference highlighted the positive results of the implementation of the CMDRR Approach but with some level of caution including the reality of limited capacity of communities to raise funds to implement their actions plans which are not integrated within the development. There is also weak coordination among partners leading to agencies undermining each other, and lack of common indicators to measure impact /resilience.

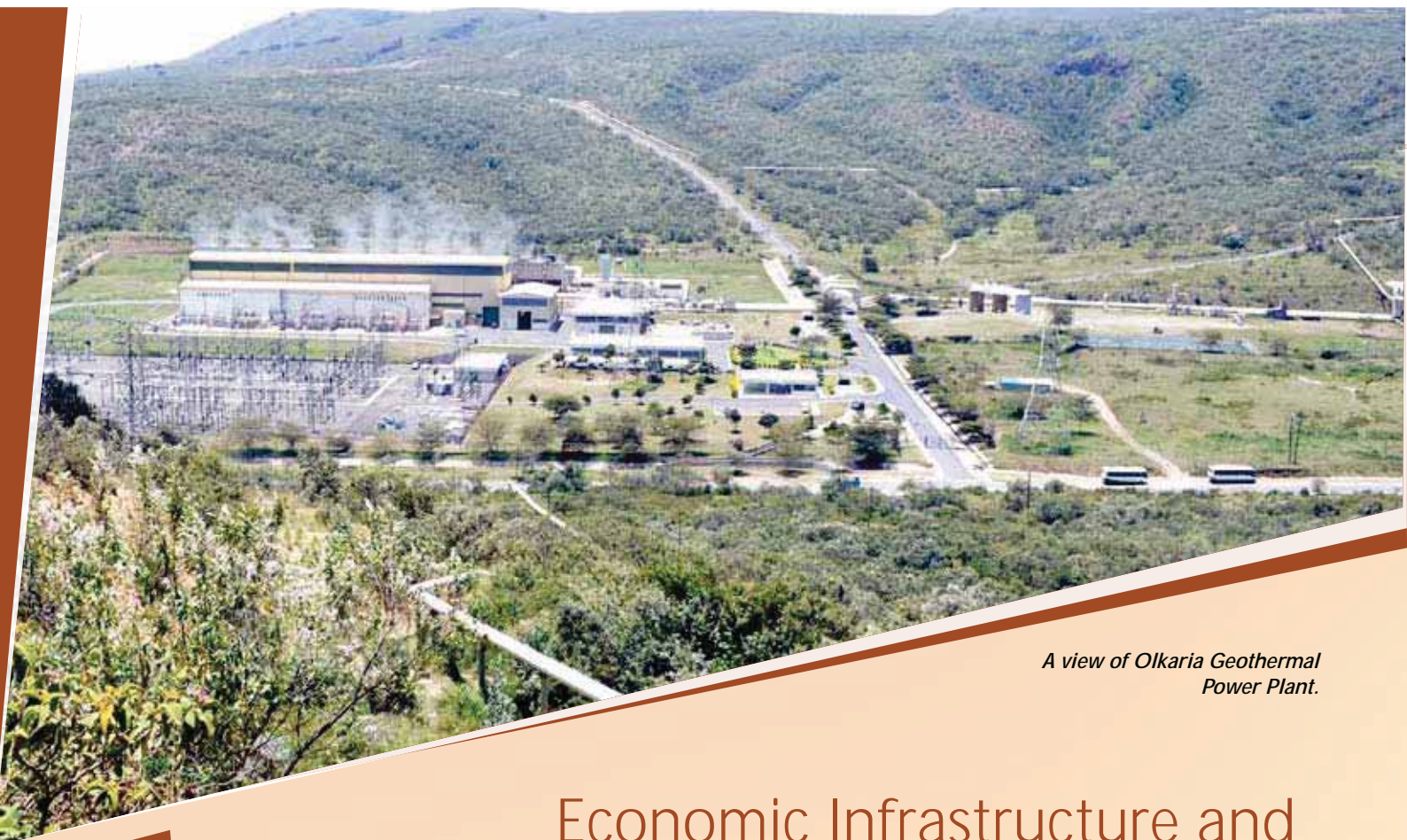
As CMDRR and other community engagement methodologies embed grassroots participation in planning and governance processes, the benchmark of success must be the operational improvement to services and wellbeing. It is not what we do, but the result of that work.

All in all there was a consensus that the CMDRR approach has been valuable as a tool of enhancing drought resilience in Northern Kenya. It is recommended that the CMDRR approach evolves and exploits new opportunities to enhance resilience to drought.



*Participants in the Conference held at Silver springs Hotel, Nairobi.*





*A view of Olkaria Geothermal  
Power Plant.*

## Economic Infrastructure and Private Sector Development

### Introduction

In the Kenya Vision 2030 which is the blue print for Kenya's economic development agenda, the Private Sector has been poised to lead the way. Japan through JICA continues to support private sector development through a number of activities. The context of JICA's approach to private sector development is anchored in the Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD V) which seeks to provide a comprehensive business environment improvement within a medium to long term perspective.

TICAD V aims at:

- Firstly, making African growth more "robust", "sustainable", "inclusive" and "green";
- Secondly, promoting private sector-led growth and private sector development and
- Thirdly, identifying the key role Japanese business and investment (with/in Africa) can play in contributing to African development.

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

# OVOP Programme: *"Tunajivunia Jamii Yetu, Tunajivunia Bidhaa Zetu"*

*"OVOP Goes to the Counties"*

The One Village One Product (OVOP) programme is a development concept originated and promoted by the Japanese Government to facilitate rural economic development in developing countries. In Kenya, it is one of the flagship projects under the Vision 2030 blueprint. The programme aims to empower communities in Kenya to achieve economic growth by utilizing locally available resources. Its key concepts are: Think Globally, Act Locally; Self-reliance and Creativity; and Human Resource Development.

The Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development has been implementing OVOP since 2008 with technical assistance from JICA. JICA's support for the OVOP programme came to a close in 2014, at a ceremony presided over by Dr. Wilson Songa, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry

of Industrialization and Enterprise Development. The final workshop drew participation from government agencies, service providers, private sector, county officials and members of the fourth estate.

During this ceremony, many achievements of the project were enumerated, with the PS encouraging counties to build on the success stories of the programme and aim to upscale these successes. He observed that for OVOP programme to succeed all stakeholders must be involved, noting that the national government is working closely with the private sector in this regard. He gave an undertaking that his Ministry would continue providing all necessary support to uplift the lives of Kenyans especially those in the rural areas. He indicated that the OVOP programme has managed to profile the OVOP concept quite well and built necessary capacity at the national level.

The workshop noted that good progress had been achieved in the 22 former districts (now sub-counties) where

OVOP was implemented. More specifically, the number and quality of value-added products produced by OVOP Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in local, regional and international markets has increased. Further, the OVOP MSMEs have experienced increased sales and profits, increased number of value-added products with county brands and increased creation of employment as businesses have expanded.

As the OVOP programme is rolled out to the counties, it has managed to support the first seven model counties to institutionalize OVOP activities in their County Integrated Development Plans. These are: Nyandarua, Kiambu, Embu, Taita Taveta, Migori, Siaya, and Kakamega. Two of these counties (Embu and Taita Taveta) shared the status of OVOP implementation in their respective counties during the workshop.

Mr. Hideo Eguchi, JICA Kenya's Chief Representative appreciated the great presentations from Embu and Taveta Counties. He specifically pointed out the support shown by the leadership of Embu County, notably

*Cont'd page 16*



*Traders display OVOP products.*



*Some OVOP products on display.*



### OVOP Programme

*From page 15*

the Governor Hon. Martin Wambora, who has helped to promote adoption of OVOP in the county. He stressed the importance of using local

resources and finding the potential/opportunities in the local context. As JICA's technical support comes to an end this November, it is expected that the roll-out of the programme to the counties will go well given the enthusiasm and commitment

displayed by the willing counties thus far. JICA will however consider other forms of support to OVOP through the available programmes under the Technical Cooperation Scheme.

For more on the OVOP Project, please visit: <http://www.ovop.go.ke/>

## Project on Master Plan for Development of Mombasa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)

*“Transforming Mombasa  
into an Investment  
Hub for the EAC Region”*

The Government of Kenya is currently developing the Mombasa Special Economic Zone (SEZ) as a Vision 2030 Flagship Project alongside others proposed for Lamu and Kisumu. The development of the Mombasa SEZ Masterplan is being spearheaded by the Ministry of Industrialization & Enterprise Development with the support of JICA. The duration of this Masterplan is 15 months, having commenced in January 2014 and ends in August 2015.

The key outputs of the Master Plan Study are:

- ◆ Development of the vision and concept for the Mombasa SEZ;
- ◆ Identification of target industries (investment options) and functions of the Mombasa SEZ;
- ◆ Formulation of a general plan for infrastructure development in the SEZ; and
- ◆ Proposal for the operation and management of the SEZ.

The Masterplan has achieved significant progress to date, with



*Mombasa SEZ at Dongo Kundu.*

the following activities having been completed:

- ◆ A Grand Design was developed in June 2014 detailing the development vision and goals of the Dongo Kundu SEZ; the potential industries to be included in the SEZ and possible time frames; the land use plan; the development phasing; the project components and implementation schemes as well as the road map for the SEZ establishment.
- ◆ A Strategic Environmental Assessment was undertaken that provided a comprehensive analysis of potential impacts for policy, programme and plan level initiatives. Validation workshops were held with all relevant stakeholders to interrogate the findings;

- ◆ Promotional activities were also undertaken through various fora including a presentation made by the SEZ consultant team during the Kenya International Investment Conference held in Nairobi in November 2014. Another investment conference was held in Mombasa in December 2014 with the third Investment Conference scheduled to be held in Tokyo, Japan in 2015.
- ◆ In addition, a promotional booklet has been developed with the aim of interesting potential investors in the Mombasa SEZ for Dongo Kundu.

It is expected that the Mombasa SEZ for Dongo Kundu will be ready for action by the year 2018.

## PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

### The Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa (EPSA) Programme: "Seminar on Promoting Private Finance and Investment in Kenya"

#### *"Creating Investment and Financial Networking Opportunities"*

JICA, in collaboration with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) hosted a Seminar on "Promoting Private Finance and Investment in Kenya" on 16th September 2014.

The objectives of the seminar were to:

- (a) Provide participants with the opportunity to understand the current situation of financial services in Kenya; and
- (b) Enable participants to have a first-hand understanding of the appropriate service for each business venture.

The Seminar was held against the backdrop of the announcements

made during the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) held in June 2013. The Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa (EPSA) is an innovative, multi-component, multi-donor framework for resource mobilization and development partnership to support private sector development in Africa. It was conceived in 2005 jointly by the Government of Japan and AfDB.

During the Seminar, participants were taken through an overview of key institutions providing financial services in Kenya, namely the AfDB, IFC, PTA Bank, Equity Bank, Africa Trade Insurance (ATI), African Guarantee Fund (AGF) and the East African Development Bank (EADB). The Seminar drew about 90 participants from both local and international private sector as well as relevant government agencies dealing with private sector issues in Kenya.

A business networking environment was facilitated to allow participants to interact directly with the respective financial institutions through setting up of nine exhibition booths for JICA, AfDB, IFC, ATI, EADB, Equity Bank, PTA Bank, AGF, KenInvest and JETRO. This provided an opportunity to discuss on a one-on-one basis services offered and to obtain relevant materials from the respective institutions.

The highlight of the seminar was the panel discussions session, moderated by Mr. Yasushi Naito, Executive Advisor to the Director General, Africa Department at JICA Headquarters. Participants discussed the key issues of investment opportunities and challenges in Kenya, attractive sectors for investment in Kenya and issues of partnership. Mr. Naito observed that Kenya was a key partner of Japan in Africa, citing examples of the Toyota Academy in Nairobi, JICA's SHEP UP Project which begun in Kenya and has now gone regional, the Joint Venture between JKUAT and Nissin Foods from Japan and having the highest number of ABE Initiative Masters and Internship participants from Africa to Japan among others.



JICA's Chief Representative Mr. Eguchi delivers his remarks during the EPSA Seminar.



Participants keenly follow proceedings at the Seminar.



### TRANSPORT



*Construction of New Container Terminal.*

The benefits of port expansion and the building of the new bridge for the indigenous communities of the coast are enormous. The port expansion will make possible the creation of a free trade area in similarity with Dubai's Free Trade Zones, transforming Mombasa into a regional hub, much like the Emirates. Mombasa is strategically placed geographically and if well exploited will bring economic benefits to the East and Central Africa.

Through the implementation, advanced Japanese technology and management method will be applied to the project. As the ground where the terminal is being built is soft, there are difficulties in construction which will be addressed using special steel materials and ground improvement engineering, by applying private sector technologies of Japan. The Government of Kenya has highly praised such Japanese technologies, which are being employed in the on-going construction of phase 1, and Japanese construction management as well.

Phase 1 of the Mombasa Port construction project comes to an end in February 2016. It is expected that after completion of the new container terminal (phase 1-3), it will more than double the existing port capacity. By the end of 2014 there was good progress in project implementation at 75% actual against 73% planned. The project is expected to be delivered ahead of time.

In addition to the container terminal construction, KPA will invite a private operator to operate the container terminal under Concession Agreement between the operator and KPA for an efficient operation that can meet the rapidly rising container demand. As this will be the first case to allow a private firm to handle the operations of a port terminal in Kenya, there is a great deal of interest from within the country and abroad. Expression of interest has already been completed using Kenya PPP act resulting in shortlisting of twelve top port operators (who showed interest) globally. This is a testimony that Mombasa port is attractive globally.

Japanese infrastructure projects deliver real value for money and have always yielded long-term benefits. The same is expected from the on-going projects.

## Supporting the Mombasa Port

JICA's assistance to Mombasa infrastructure projects is transformational. These major projects have immense benefits to the people of coastal region and the country as a whole.

Ongoing projects include modernization of the Port of Mombasa project and construction of the Dongo Kundu bypass with links to the new sea port container terminal and the Moi International Airport. They are funded through the Japanese ODA loan scheme.

Under the grant aid scheme there are a number of projects that include; formulation of the Mombasa City County integrated urban project, including logistics on the northern corridor master plan, development of the Dongo Kundu Special Economic Zone (SEZ) master plan and development of the Mombasa Port including Dongo Kundu freeport.

### Why are these projects so important and transformational?

These projects are all prioritized as Kenya Vision 2030 flagship projects. Among others, they are expected to ensure Kenya's economic growth rate is at a double digit

level growth thereby hastening its status into a middle income country.

The on-going projects have also cemented a long term cooperation and partnership between the nations of Kenya and Japan. Previously, JICA helped fund construction of the Moi International Airport and the Nyali, Mtwapa, Kilifi and Sabaki bridges.

The main reason for JICA's intervention in transportation sector is to improve the living environment and increase incomes of the people. This is attained by vitalizing socio-economic activities through attainment of swift, smooth, and safe transportation of people and goods.

Building roads and bridges alone is not enough for transportation infrastructure development. A plan for efficient transportation system needs to be prepared, and human resources need to be developed and organisations strengthened for proper infrastructure planning and maintenance. Institutional arrangements should be made to enable transportation operators to sustainably manage their infrastructure assets. This marks JICA's philosophy to develop high quality infrastructure.



## ENERGY

# JICA-financed Green Energy Projects Improve Access to Electricity and Contribute to Accelerated Economic Growth in Kenya

Today, Kenya's installed capacity stands at approximately 2,000MW. Approximately 300MW of this has been financed by JICA, namely, Kipevu I Diesel Power Plant (75MW), Sondu Miriu Hydropower Plant (60MW), Sangoro Power Plant (21MW), and the Olkaria I Units 4/5 Power Plant (140MW). In addition to power generation, JICA also supports Kenya's energy sector comprehensively through financing the Olkaria-Lessos-Kisumu Transmission Lines and technical assistance to build capacity of GDC personnel in geothermal development. JICA also supports REA and JKUAT in their endeavours to improve rural electrification in Kenya using renewable energy.

Olkaria I additional Units 4&5 were constructed through Japanese ODA Loan to KenGen of 29.5 billion yen (approx. 300 million USD). The construction of the Power



*140MW Olkaria I Unit 4&5 Power Plant financed by JICA.*

Plant was meticulously completed by a consortium of Toyota Tsusho Corporation (Japan) and Hyundai Engineering (South Korea), who also constructed the Olkaria IV Power Plant (another 140MW) simultaneously. The two turbines (1x70MW each) at Olkaria I Units 4&5 were supplied by Toshiba Corporation (Japan).

The commissioning of Olkaria I Unit 4&5 means that Kenya is on the right path to start relying more on its own green energy resources for electricity generation, cutting down on imported fuel costs. This also means that Kenyans will receive reliable electricity from renewable energy at a lower cost.

JICA is committed to continue providing

optimal solutions to Kenya's development of clean and efficient geothermal energy.

Through a technical cooperation Project for Capacity Strengthening for Geothermal Development, JICA is assisting the Geothermal Development Company (GDC) to improve its capabilities in all aspects of geothermal development through knowledge and technical transfer in geology, geochemistry, geophysics, reservoir engineering, drilling, etc. to work side by side with corresponding GDC personnel.

This technical assistance, being carried out by West Japan Engineering Consultants Inc. will assist GDC in bearing results as GDC sharpen their skills, knowledge and management to accurately estimate geothermal potential to effectively develop the resources, and realize sustainable power generation in Kenya.



*Project Leader, Mr. Naotsugu Ikeda explains the management structure of drilling operations.*

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Since December 2014, Japanese geothermal drilling advisors have been on site at one of the GDC drilling sites. In order to further strengthen GDC's drilling operations, the Japanese



*Geochemist, Eng. Koji Matsuda, and GDC Engineers measuring temperature of the ground in Arus.*

drilling advisors are focusing not only on the drilling techniques, but also on the management aspects of the drilling operations, such as comprehensive planning, team communication, reporting, and bringing all efforts together to improve operations as a team. To begin with, the drilling advisors started sensitizing the GDC drilling team on the importance of keeping daily records and having weekly meetings with responsible managers to share the challenges and come up with solutions to make the drilling operations more efficient.

In this way, JICA drilling advisors are nurturing a 'culture' of teamwork,

which in Japan is considered key to efficient, effective, and safe implementation of any given project.

In addition, through the Project for Review of GDC Strategy, JICA experts are already providing GDC with the road-map to evaluate their geothermal resources in areas expected to have considerable potential such as Arus, Baringo, Korosi, Chepchuk, Paka, Emurungogolak, Namarunu, Barrier, and Silali.

JICA will continue to support GDC in its path to the development of Kenya's geothermal resources.

## The Project for Capacity Building for Rural Electrification Using Renewable Energy ("BRIGHT")

One of the major achievements of this project is its contribution to the skilled manpower development of Solar-PV technicians (T1 and T2 Levels) in Kenya by rolling out

Training Programmes in JKUAT and Technical Training Institutions (TTIs) on Solar-PV trainings. This is as per the new requirements by the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) and

administered by National Industrial Training Authority (NITA). So far a total of 37 technicians have been trained through the project.

Other major achievements in collaboration with Ashikaga Institute of Technology in Japan include; Small wind training curriculum development and research on wind PV hybrid system; Thermal Gasification of Rice Husks for Electricity generation in Rice growing Areas in Kenya; Biogas Production Using Water Hyacinth and Cow dung as the Feedstock for Electricity Generation in Kenya; Laboratory for Hydro Energy Conversion, design of the hydro turbine test bench; and Alloy Designing Including Surface Modification and Development of Casting systems in the Fabrication process for Turbine for Small Hydro Power Generator. Based on these innovations, finished products are expected to roll into the market soon during the project period.



*T2 training in Meru Technical Training Institute.*





*Meeting at the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum.*

## Establishment of Rural Electrification Model Using Renewable Energy

JICA has been assisting Rural Electrification Authority (REA) in establishment of practical models for PV electrification of health service institutions and Public Primary schools in non-electrified areas. A total of ten (10) solar-pv installations i.e. schools and health centers in Narok/Kajiado and Samburu have

been successfully completed with a total output of about 25kW.

Among the positive impacts of the Project that can be observed in Maasai and Samburu communities benefiting from the JICA assisted project include;

1. Increased stakeholders awareness of renewable energy technologies

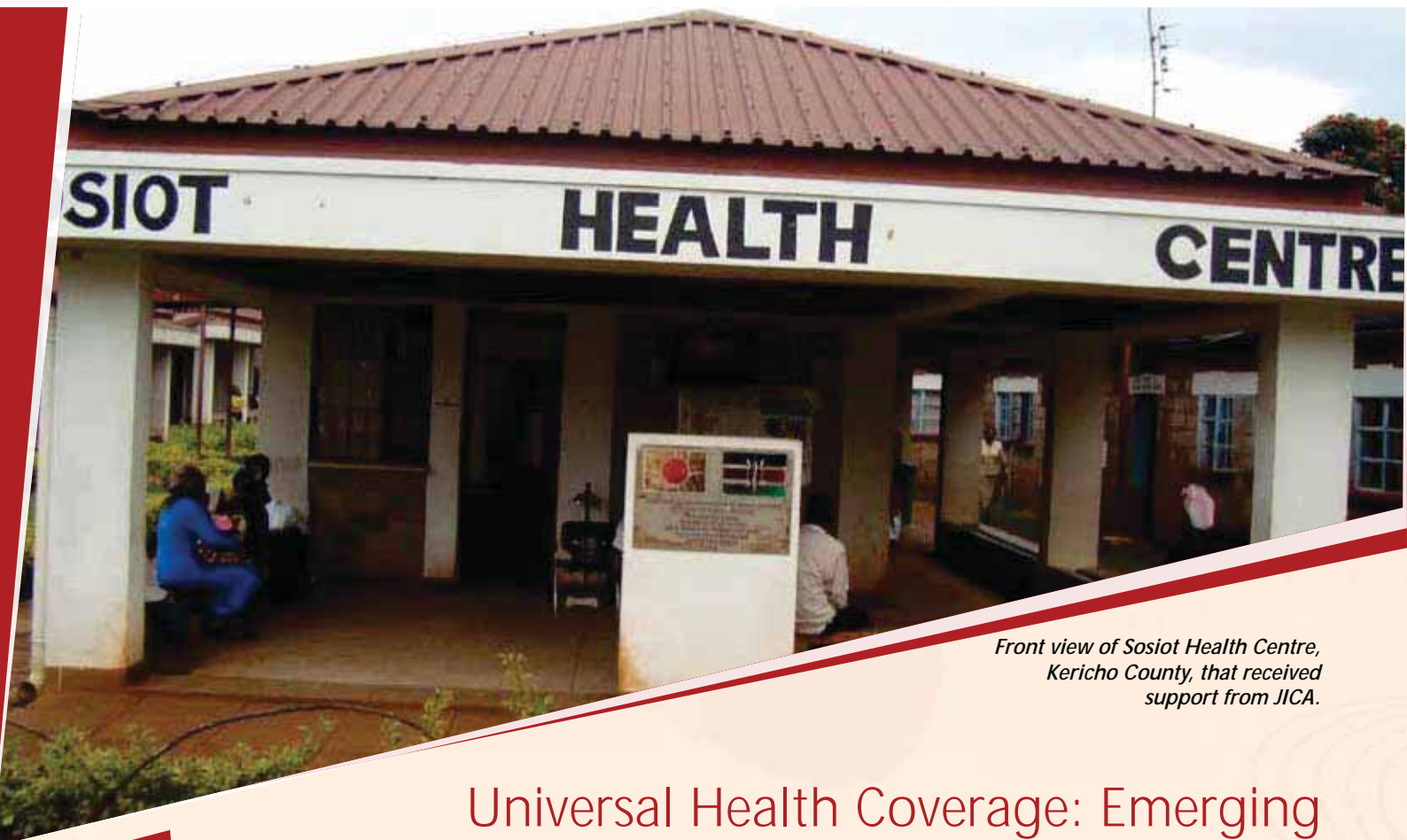
including Operation and Maintenance (O&M).

2. Improved daily lives of the community members after the installation of solar PV systems at the pilot sites especially the personal security of the girl-child and female staff in the schools and Health Centers. With much better lighting, learners can concentrate on longer hours of evening studies.
3. Women and children are now enjoying improved public health services such as kerosene-free environment and better care during deliveries at night and getting immunizations at local dispensaries.

Other milestones include validation workshop for the technical Guidelines for Micro-hydro, Biomass and Wind which have been developed through JICA and REA expertise in the Project. The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and Development Partners in Renewable Energy projects will benefit from the high-quality modules once completed.



*Partners display technical guidelines developed by JICA and REA.*



Front view of Siosot Health Centre, Kericho County, that received support from JICA.

## Universal Health Coverage: Emerging Priority For JICA's Assistance To Kenya's Devolved Health System

### Introduction

*The Government of Kenya recognizes that access to health care not only entails the physical availability of services, but also the protection of its citizens from financial hardship.*

The Constitution of Kenya (COK, 2010) through the Bill of Rights (BOR) places a heavy responsibility on the health sector to ensure realization of the right to health. Citizens' expectations have been raised by the provisions of COK, 2010 under this BOR, particularly the right to the highest attainable standards of health including Reproductive Health and Emergency Treatment. In addition, the goal of Kenya's Vision 2030 and that of the health sector is to provide equitable and affordable health care of the highest standards to Kenyans. Arising from this, the Government of Kenya recognizes that access to health care not only entails the physical availability of services, but also the protection of its citizens from financial hardship.

Kenya has struggled to build a health system that can effectively deliver quality health services to its population. However, the overall under-five child mortality rate remains high, at 52 per 1000 live births and the maternal mortality rate stands at 400 deaths per 100,000 live births (World Bank, 2012). Access to health care varies widely throughout the country and major disparities exist between rural and urban communities and between the rich and the poor. The high cost of healthcare services and poor access to health facilities are two factors that prevent healthcare from reaching a larger proportion of the population. Individuals currently



carry the highest burden of healthcare costs, above both government and donor organizations.

On the other hand, the country is currently going through a number of transformational changes in the health sector. The responsibility to deliver health services now lies with the 47 counties while the national Ministry of Health (MOH) is responsible for policy setting, guidance and strategic direction. The national Government has shown strong commitment to achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all Kenyans and introduced new policies such as elimination of user fees at point of service delivery for primary health care and introduction of free maternal health services at all public health facilities.

Several partners are supporting these initiatives started by the

Government of Kenya with the MOH providing leadership. In particular, JICA, German Development Cooperation, USAID, DFID and the World Bank/IFC are closely supporting or planning to support the broader health financing reforms that will lead to attainment of UHC in Kenya. The World Health Organization (WHO) has been facilitating the process while the Partnerships for Health (P4H) Network is providing technical assistance to the process.

On its part, after the recent successful completion of several technical cooperation and Grant Aid projects in the health sector, JICA has been re-shaping its assistance strategy to support progress towards UHC, as an emerging priority in Kenya. Consultations were initiated early in the year 2014 with MOH and other relevant authorities to develop the

framework of support to UHC through Japan's lending program (ODA Yen loan) for the health sector. In addition to this, a new technical cooperation project for Organizational Capacity Development for Management of Devolved Health Systems was launched in November 2014. It will over the next 5 years seek to support the development of management capacity for County Health Management Teams in Kenya.



*Mother and her child seeking free primary health services at a local health facility.*

## MOH/JICA Project for Strengthening Community Health Strategy in Kenya

The Ministry of Health (MOH) launched the Community Health Strategy in 2006, as a Government of Kenya's Vision 2030 flagship project, which focuses on preventive, promotive and first line curative health services. The Government's focus is shifting to preventive health care as it is less expensive and easier to prevent illness at household and community levels than to provide curative and specialized healthcare at facilities.

The implementation of the Strategy started in 2008 and has since contributed to significant

improvements in key health indicators such as full immunization coverage, antenatal care and reduction in childhood illnesses. Major outbreaks of common preventable diseases like malaria have not occurred in the last five years. This has been made possible through the collaboration of the MOH with its development and implementing partners, particularly in establishing over 2,900 functional Community Health Units (CHUs) in the Country over the years of strategy implementation. It is however imperative to note that this achievement is against a target

of establishment of approximately 4,500 Community Health Units by the year 2017.

In the year 2011, the Ministry of Health and JICA launched a three-year technical cooperation project titled "Project for Strengthening Community Health Strategy in Kenya." The Project which ended in August 2014 contributed to evidence-based policy management for community health services. During the three years of implementation,

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## HEALTH

### Community Health Strategy in Kenya

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the JICA CHS Project provided both technical and financial support to MOH for the development, review and harmonization of CHS policy guidelines & tools, development of quality standards for tier 1 services, and the review of the Community Health Strategy to respond to the needs of communities in diverse settings across the country.

In an effort to widely disseminate the project outputs among stakeholders and to strengthen coordination, a meeting was held in Nairobi in August 2014 marking the end of the project and introducing stakeholders to the achievements and outputs. A web-page with all the products, including CHS policy guidelines, tools, documentaries & publications as well as reports from operations research was developed by the Project and is accessible on the MOH website for reference.

Overall, the Project made significant contributions in supporting MOH staff capacity development as well as the road-map to achieving better health outcomes for communities in Kenya. Going forward, there still remains unfinished business that MOH and partners need to address, among them the following;

- ◆ Establishing up to 4,526 CHUs by the year 2017 to accelerate implementation of the strategy in the Counties
- ◆ Implementation of the Scheme of Service through employment of Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs)/ Community Health Advisors (CHAs) by the County Public Service Boards
- ◆ Implementation of the CHEW training package by the Counties
- ◆ Advocacy for resource allocation through inclusion of Community Health Services in the

County Health Strategic and Investment Plans

- ◆ Development of an accreditation framework for Community Health Services personnel
- ◆ Strengthening public and private partnership and stakeholder networks for pooling resources to community health services

Through these efforts, the MOH and partners are keen to sustain the motto; “*Afya Yetu, Jukumu Letu*” (Our Health, Our Responsibility) as the CHS rallying call.



*The Chief Adviser to JICA CHS Project (left) handing over some of the products to the Principal Secretary, MOH (centre) and Representative of the Counties Health Executives (right).*

### JICA's Support for Ebola Preparedness in Kenya

#### Introduction

**V**iral Haemorrhagic Fevers (VHFs) continue to cause significant morbidity and mortality globally. In March 2014, an Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak was confirmed in Guinea, West Africa. This outbreak quickly spread to neighboring

Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Senegal and Mali. By November 2014, the outbreak had spread to the United States of America and Spain. At the same time, a non-related outbreak of EVD was confirmed in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in September 2014 while Uganda confirmed a solitary case of

Marburg later in the same month. It is therefore important to note that VHFs are occurring more frequently than ever before, spreading by both traditional and non-traditional means and therefore putting more human populations at risk.

The outbreak of EVD in West Africa poses significant threat to the country. The daily human traffic between Kenya and the affected West African countries is significant, with at least 76 flights plying the West African route weekly from JKIA, Nairobi and



*H.E. Mr. Terada, Japan's Ambassador to Kenya and Dr. Jackson Kioko, Head, Department of Preventive and Promotive Health, MoH, at the handover ceremony of the Clinical Guideline.*

Moi International Airport, Mombasa. Mombasa seaport and other ground crossings from neighboring countries could also provide avenues for the spread of the virus. The International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 which Kenya ratified requires state parties to strengthen routine incident and indicator surveillance and response capabilities as well as prepare for unexpected public health events.

On 8 August 2014, the Director General of the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the Ebola outbreak a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC). A coordinated international response was therefore deemed essential to stop and reverse the international spread of Ebola. The Ministry of Health took measures to ensure preparedness for prompt detection and appropriate response to limit morbidity and mortality. These measures were contained in the Ebola contingency plan that proposed investment in ensuring capacity and focus on prevention, heightened surveillance and response

to the EVD threat. The Ministry also sought to use this opportunity to review its Early Warning Alert and Response Systems (EWARNs) in line with the IHR (2005) requirements.

## VHF Handbook

Using a team of clinicians from MOH and leading referral hospitals in the country, the MOH adapted a clinical guideline; "Clinical Management of Patients with Viral Haemorrhagic Fever: A Pocket Guide for the Front-line Health Worker (World Health Organization 2014)." The guideline covers basics of VHF, clinical case management, of contacts and Infection Prevention and Control (IPC).

JICA supported the printing of 20,000 copies of the clinical guideline to be

distributed nationally through MOH in early 2015.

## mSOS Ebola

The Disease Surveillance and Response Unit (DSRU) of MOH is partnering with the JICA-JST SATREPS project (a collaboration between MOH, KEMRI, JICA, JST, and Nagasaki University Institute of Tropical Medicine) on efforts to enhance early detection and control of a couple of viral hemorrhagic fevers in Kenya.

The text messaging Ebola reporting system "mSOS Ebola" (a mobile SMS-based disease outbreak alert system) is a platform where clinicians and port health officers instantly send information on suspected Ebola cases to MOH through a toll-free SMS number. The mSOS Ebola platform was developed through the student mentorship program between DSRU and Strathmore University's Faculty of Information Technology with support from the JICA-JST SATREPS project.



*Mr. James Macharia, Cabinet Secretary for Health, with Mr. Hideo Eguchi, Chief Representative, JICA Kenya, after the handing over of mSOS Ebola at MOH, Nairobi.*



*JICA has supported Kenya to lay a strong foundation for its required human resource through the Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education (SMASE Project)*

## Accelerating Human Capital Development

### Introduction

To realize Vision 2030, Kenya requires well developed human resources and an empowered populace. As a developing country, Kenya has been receiving support of its various sectors from bilateral and multi-lateral development agencies. In 2014, Japan through JICA continued to support Kenya's developmental agenda. Since the end of SMASE Project (2009-2013) and upgrading and refurbishment of the Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa (CEMASTE) facilities (2011-2013), JICA continued to support the education sector in 2014 through:

- (i) secondment of INSET Policy formulation advisor to MOEST, and
- (ii) deployment of Japanese expert/advisor to CEMASTE to strengthen its capacity especially in respect to conducting African regional training programmes - Third Country Training Programme (TCTP) on ASEI-PDSI applications in the classrooms.

The two advisors were dispatched in July and October 2014 respectively at the request of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST). JICA has therefore supported Kenya to lay a strong foundation for its required human resources through the Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education (SMASE Project) and establishment of CEMASTE as a national center for teachers' continuous professional development. JICA continued support for economic empowerment of women in Kenya under its in-country training programme conducted

*President Uhuru Kenyatta greets JICA's Chief Representative, Mr. Hideo Eguchi as Deputy Ambassador Mori looks on.*



by the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) across the country.

## SMASE/CEMASTEА

CEMASTEА/MOEST held an inauguration ceremony for the upgrading and refurbishment of CEMASTEА facilities that was presided over by H.E. the President, Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta in a colourful and well attended function on 6 February 2014 at CEMASTEА. The ceremony was attended by high ranking Kenyan government officials including Cabinet Secretaries, Principle Secretaries and politicians. The function was also addressed by Japan's Deputy Ambassador Mr. Mikio Mori and JICA Kenya's Chief Representative Mr. Hideo Eguchi. The upgrading and refurbishment of CEMASTEА facilities was done through a grant of over Kshs. 500 million provided by the Government of Japan.

The objective of the Project was to increase and enhance CEMASTEА's physical facilities to enable it to

effectively provide capacity development programmes for mathematics and science educators in Kenya and other African countries. The CEMASTEА training programmes are expected to contribute to the improvement of the quality of mathematics and science education required for production of human capital needed for socio-economic, technological and industrial development of Kenya and Africa as a whole.

The newly constructed Complex consists of state of the art offices, lecture rooms, science and ICT laboratories, multi-purpose hall (Sugiyama Hall), a Library (Prof. Takemura Library), dining hall for over 200 participants in one sitting, bakery, cold storage room and a waste-water recycling plant. With these facilities, CEMASTEА will be in a position to help improve quality of teachers and mathematics and science education in Kenya and Sub-



*Inside one of the newly constructed facilities.*

Saharan Africa through its teachers' continuous professional development programmes as expected.

The President, the Cabinet Secretary and Principal Secretaries, MOEST and others who addressed the audience thanked the Government and people of Japan for their kind and continued generous gesture of investing so heavily in Kenyan children. They expressed confidence that the "facility will be put to good use and will go a long way in enabling CEMASTEА to execute its mandate and contribute to the improvement of quality education through training teachers and educators in Kenya and the African region."

## INSET Policy Advisor

Kenya MOEST has had no policy for in-service education and training (INSET). SMASE Project (1998-2013) helped establish institutionalized and regularized SMASE INSET system, and hence the need to have an INSET policy became necessary and urgent for the implementation of stipulations of Education Act 2013, TSC Act 2012 and Sessional Paper No. 14 of 2012 in regard to teacher education and development.



*H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta officially opens the CEMASTEА complex.*

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## HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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In support of INSET Policy formulation, JICA seconded a Japanese INSET policy advisor to MOEST in October 2014. The advisor has been working with the MOEST personnel on Policy Framework for Teachers' INSET in Kenya previously drafted by MOEST in August 2013. When formulated, the INSET policy will help to harmonize and standardize INSET programmes to be provided to teachers besides institutionalization of teacher continuous professional development (TCPD) programmes for the updating and upgrading teachers' professional skills. It is

anticipated that with JICA's support, the INSET policy will be launched by MOEST in 2015

### TCTP Advisor

From 2004, the JICA SMASE Third Country Training Programmes (TCTP) for participants from Sub-Saharan African countries were organized at the CEMASTEa by Japanese experts assisted by CEMASTEa staff. With the end of Kenya SMASE Project in December 2013, JICA and MOEST considered it necessary to continue strengthening CEMASTEa's capacity as a national and Sub-Saharan African INSET centre for the enhancement of mathematics and science education.

In this regard and at the request of MOEST, JICA deployed a TCTP technical advisor in July 2014 to CEMASTEa with the view of supporting and strengthening its capacity for development of training modules and conducting national INSET, primarily for participants from SMASE - WECSA countries during JFY 2014/2015 and beyond. Although 120 participants were targeted for training in the September–October 2014 period, 57 participants for advanced secondary ASEI/PDSI course from 9 countries in eastern and southern Africa were trained at the CEMASTEa in September. Another 60 participants are expected the following year.

## JKUAT In-country Training for Women

The in-country training programme launched in 1994 continued in 2014 due to its relevance, impact and demand. In May 2014, under auspices of JICA, JKUAT organized a workshop for sub-county social and gender development officers from urban and peri-urban areas of Kenya at JKUAT to sensitize them on their role in the implementation of the JFY 2014 in-country training programme on "Incubating Grassroots Women Capacity for Socio-economic Empowerment and Transformation". Subsequently, 50 women leaders drawn from urban and peri-urban areas of Kenya were trained as trainers at the JKUAT. This training was followed by the training of 50 women groups at different regional venues, namely: Meru, JKUAT - 2 groups (Kiambu and Nairobi),



*A joyful mood during the opening ceremony for In-country Training.*

Nakuru, Mombasa, Kisumu and Kakamega. In total 450 women were trained during 2014. In addition to the training, incubation of rabbit enterprises by JKUAT continued in Nyeri and Machakos/Makueni counties as a component of the in-country training programmes. The total number of women

trained across the country in all the ecological zones since 1994 stands at 3010. The ex-participants of the programme qualify for the GOK devolved funds while a number of them are involved in training other women at the county level on what they learnt during their training at JKUAT.



## JICA-JKUAT In-country Training Programme Alumnus Empowers Other Women

One beneficiary of the JICA/JKUAT training on strengthening the capacity of grassroots women for wealth creation and social-economic development is 54 year old Sabina Mwikali Munguti. The wife and mother of four from Mukukuni, a rural village in Machakos County has achieved what most women of her age only dream of and is the envy of many in her county. However, she has not kept her knowledge to herself and through her efforts many women have been empowered. "When you empower women you have empowered the whole nation," she says.

"I appreciate JICA and JKUAT for the training I received, which I have shared with many women. I have trained 3,500 women within and outside my county on income generating activities. Improving the living standard of many women is now my motto," says Sabina. She and other women have also been assisted

to build modern rabbit hutches, and await delivery of the animals to begin another profitable venture.

Sabina trains women on many income generating activities such as value addition, table banking, fish farming, poultry keeping, catering and beadwork. She also trains communities on group dynamics, preparation of business plans, marketing and proposal writing. In addition, she mobilizes and sensitizes the community on matters concerning social development and gender issues in development.

Sabina is humbled that her efforts have received recognition from various quarters, including the Women's Representative and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, who gave her a trophy and a certificate of recognition for inspiring change in Machakos and other counties. She was also given a certificate of *Imarisha Biashara* by

the Kenya Association of Women Business Owners. She was selected as one of the exhibitors in Machakos County on indigenous poultry farming, which she specializes in.

"The JICA/JKUAT training I underwent has had a great impact on me and helped me to empower many groups in Machakos and other counties. Many of these groups are now able to take responsibility for improving their own lives including fighting for their rights. My home is now a resource center," observes Sabina, who adds: "Many people book me to train them and they compensate for my time. This means that what JICA/JKUAT gave me is providing daily bread for me and my family. With the knowledge I have, we cannot sleep hungry!"



*Sabina shows her indigenous chicken.*



*Sabina shares her knowledge with participants during a training session.*



*Her dairy cows.*



### Promoting Innovation

The **"AFRICA-ai-JAPAN"** Project (African Union-*african innovation*-JKUAT AND PAUSTI Network Project) was initiated in PAUSTI / JKUAT from June 2014 and will last for at least 5 years. This project is a joint initiative involving Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology (JKUAT), Pan African University-Institute of Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation (PAUSTI) which was established by African Union Commission (AUC), and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

This project will strengthen the knowledge and skills of both PAUSTI and JKUAT students and staff in the fields of agriculture, engineering, science and biotechnology. This is unique since it promotes the full utilization of local/indigenous knowledge, resources, experiences and wisdom generated and accumulated in Africa to solve Africa's problems.

The main purpose of the project is;

- 1) To promote indigenous knowledge and wisdom in driving *african innovations (ai)*,



*Graduands during the ceremony.*



*H.E. Dr. Nkosazana Clarice Dlamini-Zuma addresses guests at the PAUSTI building.*

- 2) To strengthen the knowledge and skills of PAUSTI/JKUAT students to actualize their innovative ideas, and
- 3) To encourage innovation vitality in collaboration with industry across Africa.

The **"AFRICA-ai-JAPAN"** concept is based on the 5S-KAIZEN philosophy of continuous improvement, MONOZUKURI principle which embodies the spirit, art, science and craft of making excellent products through continuous improvement of systems, and innovation approach such as System x Design Thinking. PAUSTI/ JKUAT students are expected to develop innovative products by infusing these principles in their research activities. It encourages university collaboration with key stakeholders in the public and private sectors. The project intends to strengthen the creativity towards innovation for PAUSTI and JKUAT students and staff.

The innovation process will be based on a R-3D approach: Research (R), Development (D), Demonstration (D), and Dissemination (D) model. The university will lead the innovation process from the research stage to the prototype stage. For commercialization, the universities will need to collaborate with suitable industry.

### PAUSTI Graduation

The 24th Graduation Ceremony of JKUAT on 24 November 2014 was no ordinary graduation as it was also the first graduation ceremony for 54 masters students from PAUSTI, located in JKUAT. The Chief Guest was the Chair of the AU Commission, H.E. Dr. Nkosazana Clarice Dlamini-Zuma. H.E. Dlamini-Zuma also inspected the construction works of the PAUSTI building under the budget of the Kenyan Government and unveiled a commemorative plaque.

She thanked JKUAT for hosting PAUSTI, as well as Japan for their support and noted that Africa will depend on the graduands' creativity and innovation to prosper.





*Ground breaking for the construction of Narok Water Supply Project by the Deputy President H.E. William Ruto (inside the earthmover).*

## Construction of Water Supply Facilities and Enhancement of Management Capacity on Non-Revenue Water

*Apart from the development of infrastructure, JICA provided technical cooperation geared towards reduction of Non-Revenue Water (NRW).*

Over the years, JICA has supported water supply projects in various towns in Kenya such as Meru, Embu, Kapsabet and presently Narok. These projects have included construction of water supply facilities such as intakes, water treatment plants and water storage tanks, and also installation of distribution pipelines as well as bulk and consumer meters. However, construction of water supply facilities is not an end by itself. What matters most is the efficient utilization and maintenance of the facilities and ultimately, the provision of water to consumers. In this regard, non-revenue water (NRW) which in Kenya now stands at around 42% has been identified as a major impediment to the growth and sustainability of the operations of Water Serve Providers (WSPs) since it denies them much needed revenue.

A good example of JICA's support is the Meru Water Supply Project that was implemented from 2002 to 2004. Apart from the development of infrastructure, JICA provided technical cooperation geared towards reduction of Non-Revenue Water (NRW). Subsequently, Meru Water and Sewerage Services (MEWASS) was able to drastically reduce NRW from 70% (2003) to less than 30% (2005). MEWASS has maintained good practice and since then has received several awards for the proper management of NRW.

## ENVIRONMENT & WATER

Based on the MEWASS model, the Project for Management of Non-Revenue Water in the Republic of Kenya (NRW Project) was formulated with the objective of consolidating and strengthening the systems, mechanisms and capacity for supervision, implementation and dissemination of NRW reduction. Although the implementing agency

was the Ministry, there was strong collaborating with the Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB) and the Kenya Water Institute (KEWI).

The Project was implemented from September 2010 to October 2014 in three pilot WSPs, that is, Embu Water and Sanitation Company (EWASCO), Kapsabet Nandi Water and Sanitation Company (KNWSC) and Narok Water and Sewerage Services Company (NARWASSCO) and their respective Water Services Boards (WSBs). Previously, JICA had supported implementation of major water supply projects in both Embu and Kapsabet towns and currently,

the Project for Augmentation of Water Supply System in Narok.

The piloted NRW management activities and their outcomes were shared with other WSBs and WSPs in a series of workshops. Based on their situation and experiences, the other WSBs and WSPs also had an input in preparation of the Standards for reduction of NRW. These Standards comprise of a manual, guideline and handbook which are all part of the mechanisms and systems for reduction of NRW.

The Standards were launched by the Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Mr. James Teko Lopoyetum and the Japanese Ambassador to Kenya, H.E. Tatsushi Terada at the final workshop for the Project held at Utalii Hotel on 26 August 2014. The ceremony was also attended by the JICA Kenya Chief Representative Mr. Hideo Eguchi.



*Launch of Non-revenue Water Standards by the Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Mr. James Teko Lopoyetum and the Japanese Ambassador to Kenya, H.E. Tatsushi Terada.*

## Long Journey to 2030: Water Resources Development and Planning

Over a period of about 35 years now, JICA has developed master plans for water resources management in various countries in Asia, Eastern Europe and Africa. In Kenya, JICA's support to planning for water resources development and management has been progressive. In 1992, JICA in collaboration with the then Ministry of Water Resources developed the first National Water

Master Plan. This was further refined to make it more practical in 1998 under the After Care Study on National Water Master Plan which identified renewable water resources per capita as 647m<sup>3</sup>. Since then, both the study in general and this figure in particular became very useful references in the sector for planning and implementation of all kinds of water related projects in Kenya.

However, even before 2012, the target year of the 1992 National Water Master Plan, the situation had gradually changed and new factors had come into play at all levels including policy, the population, socioeconomic situation and the environment among others. Climate change also emerged as a major threat whose probable effects on the availability of water resources were not clear.

In 2008 therefore, the then Ministry of Water and Irrigation requested JICA for support to renew the Master Plan. Following approval from the Government of Japan, the Technical Cooperation Project on the



Development of the National Water Master Plan 2030 was launched in October 2010. This new Master Plan was to take into consideration the various policy and planning documents that had come up since 1992 such as the Sessional Paper No.1 of 1999 that provided guidance on sustainable water resources development and management, the Water Act 2002 that broke the ground for the water sector reforms, the National development blueprint, Vision 2030, and also the strategies that had been developed for the different sub-sectors to address issues concerning water services and sanitation, water resources management, irrigation and water storage.

In view of this, the Master Plan was designed to cover the entire country and to take into account water for all uses i.e. domestic, industrial, hydro power generation, livestock, wildlife and fisheries, agriculture and irrigation, recreation, ecological and environmental. Specifically, the objectives of the Project were:

- a) To assess and evaluate availability, reliability, quality, and vulnerability

of the country's water resources up to around 2050 taking into consideration climate change,

- b) To renew the National Water Master Plan towards the year 2030 taking into consideration climate change,
- c) To formulate an action plan for activities of WRMA up to 2022 to strengthen their capability, and
- d) To strengthen the capacity of water resources management through transfer of technology.

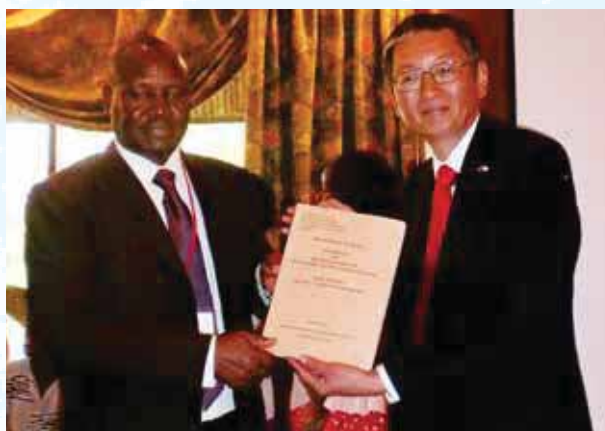
After three years of very intensive work by Japanese experts and their counterparts from the Ministry and the Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA), the Master Plan was finally completed in October 2013!

One of the most important projections of this document is that renewable water resources per capita increased from 647m<sup>3</sup> in 1997 to 1093m<sup>3</sup> in 2010. However, due to increase in population, it is expected to decrease to 475m<sup>3</sup> in 2030. This underlines the strong need to not only conserve water resources but to develop and manage them very

wisely especially considering that 80% of the country is classified as arid or semi-arid.

In order to widely disseminate the Master Plan to water sector stakeholders, the document was launched at the Annual Water Sector Conference held on 26 March 2014 at the Safari Park Hotel by the Ambassador of Japan to Kenya, H.E Tatsushi Terada and the Principal Secretary, State Department of Water and Regional Development Authorities, Mr. James Teko Lopoyetum.

The new Master Plan was distributed to all the participants in soft copy and also uploaded on the Water Resources Management Authority's (WRMA) website <http://www.wrma.or.ke/index.php/projects/nwmp-2030.html>. It is expected that the Master Plan will be widely used in the sector and serve as a basic framework for the orderly planning and implementation of water resources related development programs consistent with the overall national socio-economic development agendas.



*The Japanese Ambassador to Kenya, H.E. Tatsushi Terada, launches the Master Plan with the Principal Secretary for Water, Mr. James Lopoyetum.*



*Deputy President H.E. William Ruto (inside the earthmover) breaks ground for the construction of Narok Water Supply Project.*



*Deputy President addressing wananchi during the occasion.*

## Narok Town's Water Woes Coming to an End

Banners hung across the main roads of Narok town announced the much awaited official groundbreaking ceremony for the Project for Augmentation of Water Supply System in Narok scheduled for 1 August 2014. There was an air of anticipation around the town as residents made their way to Maasai Girls School where the Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya, H.E. William Ruto was expected to arrive at any time to preside over the ceremony.

Narok Town has for decades been plagued by inadequate water supply. The water treatment facilities currently in use were constructed in three phases i.e. 1930s-1940s, 1960s and late 1970s. The existing capacity is 2,400m<sup>3</sup>/day although actual production is between 1,700 m<sup>3</sup>/day to 2,000m<sup>3</sup>/day. In view of the increase in population over the years, including the flocks of tourists

en route to the Maasai Mara game reserve, the transit population to South Nyanza and the mid-rift region, and mushrooming educational institutions including the Maasai Mara University, this capacity cannot meet the demand. This combined by non-revenue water (NRW) that stood at 54% at the time of the project's design in 2010 results in only 30% of Narok Town population being catered for.

However, there was hope now. This Project whose construction began in March 2014 was designed to increase the water supply from 2,000m<sup>3</sup>/day to 5,000m<sup>3</sup>/day through rehabilitation of the existing water treatment plant (WTP), construction of new intake and WTP and installation of a distribution pipes network and other related works. This Japanese Grant Aid Project is being implemented at a cost of JPY 1,322,000,000 (approx. Kshs.

1,139,000,000) and is expected to increase the service population from 18,000 to 50,000.

The Deputy President finally arrived in the hot afternoon accompanied by the Senate's Majority Leader Prof. Kithure Kindiki. After being welcomed by the Narok County Governor, Mr. Samuel Ole Tunai Kuntai and a host of other leaders from the county, he proceeded straight to the intake where he used an excavator to practically break the ground. He was thereafter taken on a tour of the water treatment plant where he unveiled a commemorative plaque and planted a tree. The public ceremony which attracted well over 500 people was held at Maasai Girls School grounds, a stone's throw away from the water treatment plant. Gracing the occasion was Japan's Ambassador to Kenya, H.E. Tatsushi Terada who was flanked by JICA's Chief Representative, Mr. Hideo Eguchi.

For the residents of Narok Town, 1 August 2014 is bound to be a truly memorable day as it signifies the beginning of the end of their water supply problems.



## Regional Social Forestry Course Moves to Greater Heights

The “Regional Training Course on Mitigating Climate Change through Social Forestry” finally came to an end in March 2014. Held under JICA's Third Country Training Programme (TCTP), this course, which falls under South-South Cooperation was held annually since 2009 for participants drawn from the eastern and southern Africa Regions. During that period, a total of 110 participants were trained.

This was the fourth phase of this programme which has been continuously run by KEFRI with support from JICA from 1995. During the terminal evaluation of the third phase, it was noted that a good number of participants had not been very active in implementing what they had learnt when they returned to their countries due to certain constraints within their institutions.

In the fourth phase therefore, it was deemed necessary to include two policy level events in order to sensitize heads of the institutions that participants are drawn from on the importance of the course and its contents. This phase hence provided for a Policy Level Workshop to be held during the first year of the phase to assess the needs of participating countries and get their input on the course contents, and a Policy Level Seminar at the end of the phase, to garner support for implementation of activities and recommendations for the next phase.

The Policy Level Seminar that attracted high ranking officials from the participating countries was therefore held over a period of one week in February 2014. Apart from reconfirming that there is great demand for the course, the officials

concurred on the need to address adaptation to climate change in the next phase and emphasize more on applicability of what is learnt by participants including training on the Forestry Farmer Field School (FFS) extension methodology.

Taking into consideration the differing levels of knowledge and capacity of participating countries as well as their development of strategies and plans with regard to climate change issues, the officials also recommended that the contents of the course be designed based on the situation in and the priorities of the different countries and hence need not be uniform over the entire duration of the next phase.

Based on the findings of these deliberations and recommendations, and the findings of the terminal evaluation of this phase, the fifth year (Phase V) was therefore designed to include training of participants to become qualified facilitators of the FFS extension methodology in years one, three and five. Year two and four will focus on climate change and development issues including REDD+ at global, regional and local levels.

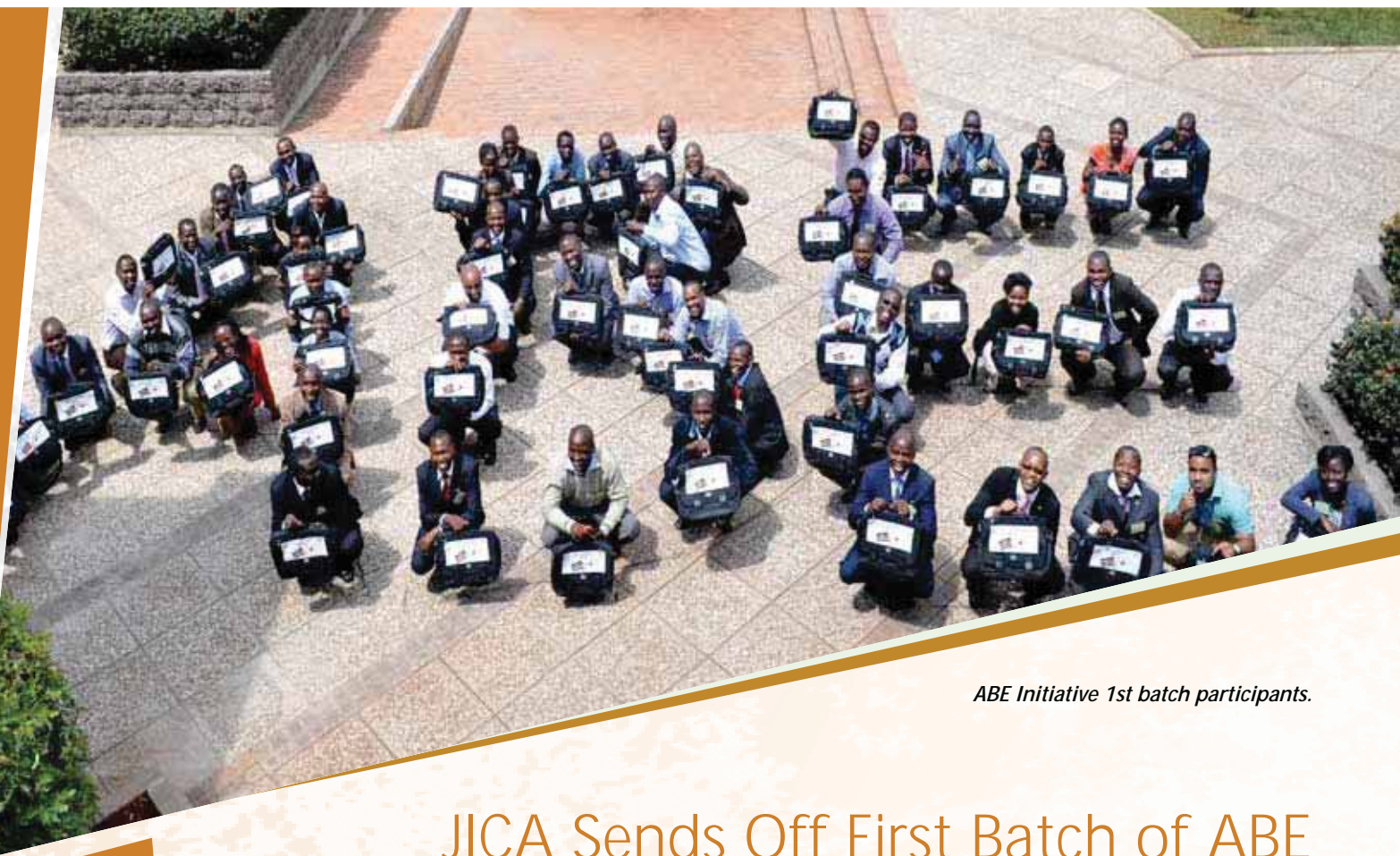
The Record of Discussions (R/D) for this Phase that will be implemented from 2014 to 2018 was signed on 5 September 2014. The first of the now “Regional Training Course on Adaptation to Climate Change through Social Forestry” is scheduled to commence in late January 2015.



*The Social Forestry Course in progress.*



*ABE Initiative for the Youth was launched by the Japanese Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe during the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in Yokohama, Japan*



*ABE Initiative 1st batch participants.*

## JICA Sends Off First Batch of ABE Participants to Japan

**A**t a colourful event held at the Embassy of Japan in Nairobi, JICA sent off 55 Kenyans to participate in the African Business Education Masters and Internship Program (ABE Initiative) at various universities in Japan. The event was graced by among others the Principal Secretary for Planning, Eng. Peter Mangiti, the Ambassador of Japan to Kenya, H.E. Tatsushi Terada and JICA's Chief Representative, Mr. Hideo Eguchi.

The ABE Initiative for the Youth was launched by the Japanese Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe during the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in Yokohama, Japan in June 2013. This is a strategic four-year plan to provide 1,000 young people in Africa with opportunities to study for Master's degrees at Japanese universities and do internships at Japanese enterprises.

Mr. Hideo Eguchi said that during the application process, he was impressed by the wealth of human resources that Kenya has. "We received an overwhelming number of really impressive

applications, which goes to show that with the right opportunities and by cultivating a good investment climate, Kenya will indeed prosper greatly in the coming years."

We believe that the specialized knowledge and internship experiences that the ABE participants will receive in Japan will enhance their ability as leaders in developing Kenya's industries and strengthen Kenya-Japan relations.



*Some participants with Mr. Eguchi.*



*H.E. Terada (left) and Eng. Mangiti (Right) congratulate the participants.*



*Ms. Jemimah Ndabarua says a word on behalf of fellow participants.*

## Food Security Discussed During JEPAK Annual Conference

The theme of 2014 JEPAK Annual National Conference – "Enhancing Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security in Kenya" – was very timely as the conference comes in the wake of a number of drought disaster situations in the country, despite agriculture being the mainstay of Kenya's economy. The JICA Ex-participants Alumni of Kenya (JEPAK) is an association of diverse

professionals who are beneficiaries of training in Japan through JICA.

With support from JICA, they engage in a number of community activities throughout the year, as a way of harnessing the rich and varied academic and professional skills and experiences among them. Welcoming participants to the Conference, Mr. Paul Wachira, the JEPAK Chairman, explained that they

hold annual national conferences on topical issues.

The JEPAK Patron, Prof. Ratemo Michieka noted that food security is a key issue not only in Kenya but also in the larger East African region. He cited the 1992 definition of food security at the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN), held in Rome as "access by all people at all times to the food needed for a healthy life." Essentially, in order to achieve food security a country must achieve three

*Cont'd Page 38*



## TRAINING & DIALOGUE PROGRAMS



*JEPAK Chairman Mr. Paul Wachira.*



*JEPAK Patron Prof. Ratemo Michieka.*



*JICA's Chief Representative Mr. Hideo Eguchi.*



*Ms. Philomena Koech speaks on behalf of Cabinet Secretary Hon. Felix Koskei.*

## JEPAK Annual Conference

*From page 33*

basic aims. It must: ensure adequacy of food supplies in terms of quantity, quality and variety of food; optimize stability in the flow of supplies; and secure sustainable access to available supplies by all who need them.

He observed that the major problem of food security in the region is mainly due to poor distribution, since some areas lack adequate food while there is wastage in other regions.

JICA's Chief Representative, Mr. Hideo Eguchi, commended JEPAK members for their vibrant work throughout the years and for organizing the national conference. On the day's theme, he observed: "On its part, JICA has provided technical assistance towards the same objective from formulation to implementation. A case in point is the formulation of the National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) and subsequent interventions such as rehabilitation and expansion of rice schemes, research and trials for new rice varieties, training of counterpart staff and capacity building for rice farmers."

Speaking on behalf of the Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Hon. Felix Koskei, Ms. Philomena Koech, Director of Administration at the Ministry noted that ensuring food security is a right stipulated in the constitution. The Government, she informed participants, was undertaking many initiatives towards this end, that would transform agriculture into a vibrant sector. She lauded the contribution of JICA, particularly in support for rice, and hoped that this would contribute to reducing the current over-reliance on rice imports. She also applauded JEPAK for its activities, which include holding free medical camps and symposiums on topical issues.

Various Experts drawn from academia, private sector, government

institutions and JEPAK members made presentations on the theme, including policy interventions, biotechnology, mitigation measures in Arid and Semi-arid Lands (ASALs), challenges to achieving good nutrition, NERICA (New Rice for Africa) and the role of insurance in addressing food security. Discussions were engaging and vibrant, and participants came up with recommendations to help alleviate the perennial problem of food insecurity.

It is hoped that these recommendations, to be presented to relevant authorities, will be adopted and implemented, and that the problem of food insecurity in Kenya and the region will be a thing of the past.



*Participants keenly following the presentations.*

## Living in The Spirit of OVOP

He is a jovial, talkative teacher and a hardworking farmer. He teaches in a local secondary school and works on his seven acre farm at dawn, long before the rest of the village wakes up. By the time his students arrive in class at 8.00 p.m., he is already inside raring to teach them.

Charles Maina Mureithi, 43, is indeed a unique man. He has been a hard worker since he was young, but he is quick to add that this natural gift for hard work was enhanced in Japan, when he visited there on a study program in 2011.

Everyone at Sipili, 50kms west of Nyahururu town, knows him as a successful farmer, community leader and teacher. He and his soft-spoken wife, Grace, grow more than 30 varieties of fruits - mangoes, passions, avocados, guavas, tangerines, oranges and others - on their farm. These he sells to customers, some from as far as Nairobi.

He also uses the farm to teach his students agriculture and visiting farmers how they can improve their incomes from farming. Some come from as far as Kitui and he does not hesitate to teach them better farming methods.

But how did Mureithi end up in Japan from this remote, arid, rural village in Laikipia? "I was a community leader when I came to know about the One Village One Product (OVOP) project which was being promoted by the Japanese Government throughout Kenya," he explains as we happily sip tea inside a grass-thatched hut tucked at a corner of his home compound. "The project was seeking to identify products which a village could produce easily and sell profitably in order to boost incomes."

Mureithi organised his community and they selected amaranth, a crop which they could grow and sell at a profit. He says he believed in what Mahatma Gandhi once said that if you want to change a community, you must change yourself first and they can then learn from you. He decided that he had to lead his community through deeds,



*Charles and his wife Grace take visitors on a tour of the farm.*

and they elected him leader of the 30 member group.

He decided to set up a farm from which other villagers and school children could learn, and his choice was fruits. Today he farms a successful fruit orchard and works with the community to grow amaranth for sale which was fetching better prices than maize. It is also a well known immune booster and its seeds nutritious. The community selected the crop because unlike maize, it is not affected by weevils. It can be dried and used later during long periods of drought, and is important for food security. Mureithi explains that he learnt more about OVOP when he was selected for training on the project. "Here we learned a lot about value addition of amaranth which we were producing," says Mureithi.

The training that the group received made them realize that agriculture was like any other business and could therefore be a good source of employment. It was after this that Mureithi was selected to undergo further training in Japan together with eleven participants from other parts of the world. They were also to study practically how the concept of OVOP worked in Japan. The training took place in Tsukuba Training Institute and lasted for 45 days. Mureithi says during the training they learned how to add value to whatever activities they were undertaking. He says he took particular interest in value

addition of agricultural produce which he wanted to apply when he returned home.

He also learned to produce for the market and distribution which has helped him a lot in running of his farm as a profitable business. "This completely changed my mind on how to look at agriculture as a business," says Mureithi as we tour his well-kept farm full of juicy ripening fruits.

Another important thing that Mureithi learned in Japan was green tourism especially at the farm level where children from urban areas come to the farms and experience farm life. "I look forward to a time when children from Nairobi can come to my farm, stay overnight and even pick fruits from the trees and enjoy the experience. They can also see different animals on the farms and learn about them," he adds.

Mureithi supports agribusiness as the way of the future for farmers in Kenya. He says he learned time management and tidiness and also respect for nature. He also learned about direct shops where farmers sell whatever they produce on their farms without going through middlemen, hence making more money.

In a neatly kept and gated compound, Mureithi talks fondly about his future. He plans to have a museum for children where they can learn about their past. He even speaks enthusiastically about the beautiful permanent house he plans to build for his family and the cycling track he has designed around the farm.

He says he will relentlessly work to convert farmers in his community to undertake fruit farming so that his village can become the biggest fruit producing region in Kenya. "The weather is good here and the soils equally good, so there is no reason why my village cannot achieve that." He believes this can be achieved through formation of cooperatives like they do in Japan and in the spirit of One Village One Product.





*JOCVs with the H.E. Deputy President William Ruto, the Japanese Ambassador and other dignitaries.*

## Japanese Volunteers' Grassroots Contribution

*JOCV is one of JICA's programs that are aimed at providing technical assistance in developing countries at the grassroots level.*

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) assist and encourage overseas activities on the part of young people who wish to cooperate in the economic and social development of developing countries. It is one of JICA's programs that are aimed at providing technical assistance in developing countries at the grassroots level. In principle, JOCVs spend two years living and working with people in the community.

JOCVs in Kenya work together with counterparts to help build the capacity of the host organization. They plan, strategize, work and carry out evaluation with the local staff. Through interaction with the counterparts and the community, fresh and unique ideas stemming from their youthfulness provide opportunities to experience and discover the joy of creating and striving to achieve economic and social development.

Since 1966, more than 1,550 volunteers have been dispatched to Kenya. As at 2014, there were 64 JOCVs attached to various government ministries. Their assignments are based strictly on the specific requests forwarded by the Government of Kenya. The program of Senior Volunteers (SVs) enlists middle-aged and older people who have a wealth of experience and the volunteer spirit. Six SVs were sent to Kenya in 2014 in order to assist in development.

## Japanese Volunteers Meet Kenya's Deputy President

It was a day that the Japanese Volunteers had looked forward to for a long time. They were finally here to meet the Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya, H.E. William S. Ruto at his official residence in Karen, Nairobi. At the elaborate event, the JOCVs updated the Deputy President of their activities in Kenya, working in various sectors and living with the local communities.

Ms. Wakako Tsuchida explained these activities on behalf of other Volunteers. Tsuchida works in a HIV/

AIDS program in Bomet County. She has blended very well with the local community and speaks fluently in the local language, Kalenjin. This has earned her the Kalenjin name 'Chebet' which is how she proudly introduces herself. Tsuchida expressed hope that she and other Volunteers would continue to serve as a bridge between Kenya and Japan, forging a greater friendship.

The function was also graced by the Ambassador of Japan to Kenya, H.E. Tatsushi Terada, the Deputy

Ambassador, Mr. Mikio Mori, the Chief Representative of JICA, Mr. Hideo Eguchi, the State House Chief of Staff and Head of Public Service, Mr. Joseph Kinyua and the Chief of Staff in the Deputy President's Office, Ms. Marianne Kittany.

Mr. Kinyua appreciated the cooperation between Japan and Kenya over the years, noting that Japan had been a true friend of Kenya, even during difficult times. "Thank you for always standing with Kenya," he said.

H.E. Terada noted that JOCVs play an important role towards achieving Kenya's economic aspirations by working together with local communities. The activities of the JOCV program are in line with Kenya's targets towards achieving its Vision 2030. Through volunteerism in Kenya, the JOCV program is playing a crucial and complimentary role in the successful mobilization of communities for greater development.



*H. E. Ruto receives a gift from JOCV Ms. Natsuko Yoshioka.*



*A Senior Volunteer, Shojiro Mino presents a judo demonstration to H.E. Ruto.*

## Eng. Kamau's Memorable Reunion after 4 decades!

Eng. Michael Kamau, Cabinet Secretary in Kenya's Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, visited Japan in 2014. He was a guest speaker at a Symposium on the 60th Anniversary of Japanese ODA (Official Development Assistance), giving remarks on historic JICA activities in Kenya and how JICA has contributed to the development of the country. He also visited some

major roads in Tokyo as well as Yokohama Port and Kobe-Osaka areas to understand if and how Japanese technologies utilized to construct and maintain these infrastructures can be transferred to his country.

Eng. Kamau has served in the Ministry of Transport for many years, and played a key role in many of JICA's infrastructure projects in

Kenya. In a meeting with JICA before his departure to Japan, he mentioned something surprising.... "I spent my childhood in Nyeri, in central Kenya, and there, I remember meeting Japanese volunteers called 'Konno' and 'Chijiwa'. They let me listen to music from their radio, which was my first time to hear music from a machine!"

JICA found that indeed, both had been JICA volunteers. Munetada Chijiwa was a volunteer working as a vehicle mechanic and was stationed

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### Eng. Kamau's Memorable Re-union

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at the Nyeri Forestry Service from 1968 to 1970. The second volunteer, Mitsuru Konno was Chijiwa's successor and served from 1970 to 1973.

JICA contacted both gentlemen and found that Mr. Chijiwa is currently living in the western part of Japan, while Mr. Konno lives in the outskirts of Tokyo. On learning that Eng. Kamau remembers them from their stay in Nyeri 45 years ago, they were very surprised and eager to have a reunion with him. JICA arranged for a surprise reunion for them both with Eng. Kamau, in between his super-busy schedule in Tokyo.

Eng. Kamau entered the meeting room with a full smile on his face, and shook their hands tightly as if reliving

the time he shared with them 45 years ago in Nyeri. The initial tension in the room soon faded as they looked at the photos of Nyeri 45 years ago that Mr. Chijiwa and Mr. Konno brought – they all looked very happy chatting: "there was Mr. A living in this house, and that house was Mr. B's..."

Eng. Kamau was even happier when he saw his mother and brothers in one of the photos. But that was not the end – Mr. Chijiwa brought a document dated 1970 - license to produce local alcohol - that had been written by Eng. Kamau's father, who had worked as the Manager of the Forestry Service. "This is my father's handwriting!" he exclaimed with joy. Each of these items were enough to bring all three back to the years they spent together 45 years ago.

Mr. Chijiwa mentioned that he named his daughter 'Nyeri', and also a grand-child 'Niji' ('rainbow' in Japanese) so that this child would bridge the two countries. Mr. Konno also introduced his successful business career, many in overseas,

which he begun after his volunteer work in Nyeri.

Eng. Kamau noted: "Cooperation between two countries is meaningless without a human heart. Touching each other's hearts is the most important thing. I am grateful for this miracle that happened today, to be reunited with these gentlemen after 45 years. I invite you both to Kenya, and we shall visit Nyeri together. I am serious!"

From Mr. Chijiwa and Mr. Konno: "We are utterly moved by this reunion. This is one of the most beautiful moments in my life, and I am so happy that I participated in JICA's volunteer programme." At the end of the meeting, the three sang 'Malaika', a world-famous song from Kenya. They even danced together as Mr. Chijiwa sang songs in the Kikuyu language!

It was just a 30 minutes' reunion and not only the three, but also all the people in the room were touched by the meeting. It was a genuine heart to heart reunion of friends.



*A delighted Eng. Kamau meets Mr. Mitsuru Konno (left) and Mr. Munetada Chijiwa (right).*

## JICA and KWS Hold Joint Workshop

Their passion for wildlife and the environment is evident as one listens to the presentations at a joint JICA/Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) Workshop in Nairobi. The presenters are JICA Volunteers under the JOCV program and their counterpart staff from KWS.

As explained by Mr. John Mungai, Program Officer in charge of the JOCV Program, JICA has dispatched more than 80 volunteers to KWS in various fields such as Automobile Maintenance, Environmental Education and Ecological Research among others. Currently, there are 6 volunteers posted to KWS, all stationed at different posts: the Multimedia Office at KWS Headquarters, Kisumu Impala Sanctuary, Kisite Mpunguti Marine Park, Lake Nakuru National Park, Tsavo East National Park and the Nairobi Education Centre.

"We have had a fruitful relationship with JICA for many years, mainly through the JOCV program," observed Mr. Paul Gathitu, KWS Assistant Director in charge of Education, in his opening remarks. He noted that Kenya had shown its commitment to wildlife conservation through various ways including driving the agenda during international fora as well as articulating it in the country's constitution.

Information sharing among volunteers and their counterparts with those working in similar

organizations is part of the group dispatch strategy employed by the JOCV section. Occasionally, volunteers and their counterparts gather in a forum to share knowledge in workshops, exchanging ideas and good practices. Continuous exchange of knowledge among volunteers and their counterparts enhances teamwork which greatly promotes knowledge transfer activities.

This workshop was meant to further enhance JICA's cooperation with KWS and to gain mutual understanding of JOCV activities, hence engage the volunteers more meaningfully. Volunteers and their counterparts also had an opportunity to share their activities and knowledge with other volunteers and their counterparts from various KWS work stations. They were able to explore ways of how different work stations can benefit from the expertise of others.

"I was trained as a Veterinary Doctor, and previously worked at a Zoo in Japan. This background and experience comes in handy in my work at the Kisumu Impala Sanctuary," explains Mr. Hori, one of the Volunteers. He assists the KWS staff to treat animals and also partners with the local community in waste management activities such as cleanup exercises.



*Mr. Gathitu (second left) delivers his remarks.*

Some activities initiated by the Volunteers include outreach programs, environmental education, clean-up campaigns, children's environment education through picture books, art, music and other appealing activities. One Volunteer, Mr. Fukui Tomokazu successfully developed a website aimed at educating the public on KWS conservation activities and promoting tourism.

In addition to dispatching Volunteers, other areas of assistance given to KWS include donation of equipment for use in national parks, and buses, tractors and land cruisers to enhance their conservation efforts. KWS staff also continue to be dispatched to Japan each year to attend training.

Closing the workshop, JICA's Senior Representative, Mr. Kazuhiro Tambara lauded the workshop participants for sharing their ideas and suggestions. He expressed hope that the suggestions resulting from the workshop would be implemented for the benefit of the environment.





*Nagasaki University provides clean water in Mbita.*

## Brief History of Nagasaki University in Kenya

Nagasaki University (NU) has a long history of its work in Kenya – from 1960s to 1970s, by dispatching many medical staff to the Rift Valley Provincial General Hospital, and then from 1970s to 2000s to support the establishment of KEMRI (Kenya Medical Research Institute) with JICA to tackle the root cause of infectious disease, a project that lasted for 5 Phases. NU certainly has been deeply rooted in Kenya.

### What this project is about

As a JICA Partnership Program, 'Project for supporting health from school to community' started in 2013. It aimed to improve health and sanitation of the community through a school health program in primary schools in Mbita, Homa Bay County on the shores of Lake Victoria, western Kenya.

In Kenya, pupils were not considered highly as a target of health policy. NU's study has made it clear that the vast majority of pupils' well-being is sub-standard in the Mbita area, where the poverty rate is one of the highest in the country. NU, from its experience in Kenya and

many other developing countries, knew that the promotion of school health contributes not only to the better health of pupils but also that of the entire community.

The activities of this project include introduction of health check for pupils, improvement of basic sanitary infrastructure in schools, as well as to link school health club and the community.

### Results of the project so far

Although it is only the second year of its five-year Project, NU sees that there is a substantial impact on people's life. When NU conducted a base-line survey before the Project, none of the 102 schools measured heights and weights of pupils. Now, over 97% (95 among 97 schools) do so. Some other facts are that; there are 62 schools that have safe water (34), 22 schools that have dust bins (6), 74 schools that have clean toilets (55), and 47 schools that have washing facilities with soaps (16) all among 98 schools, (numbers in brackets are from the base-line survey). It must be noted that only a handful of these facilities have actually been provided by the Project – after discussing

with health and education officers, headmasters and teachers of the schools, as well as communities, they were convinced by the Project team to construct these facilities.

While we have to wait to see how these changes will spread from schools to communities, it is clear that NU has brought a positive change to the pupils in Mbita through this Project.

## Improving Pupils' and Communities' Health

Mr. Ajwala, Mbita Sub-County Public Health Officer, mentions that "the Project has been very instrumental in improving sanitary and health conditions of pupils. Yet challenges

still remain – for example, pupils use toilets in schools, but back at their houses, there are no toilets. We have to continue our discussion with communities and convince them to construct toilet facilities for their own long-term health."

A rain water harvesting system with water tank was constructed at the Dr. Williams Primary School by the Project. "Before, we had to let pupils go to Lake Victoria, which is about 600m away from the school, every morning to fetch water. This was very exhausting for pupils as they needed to carry very heavy jerry-cans. Also, the poor water quality was keeping pupils away from the school very often as they got sick from drinking it. But now, they all look healthier

because we take water from the tank," says Mr. Peter Oburu, the headmaster. Sahmim Keddy, a Standard 7 student who aspires to be a journalist explains: "Not many students get sick from the water now, and we can focus on studies as we don't have to go to the lake to fetch water now. It really changed our lives!"

Mr. Haruki Kazama, the Project Coordinator, says: "The Project has been going well so far with many schools improving their health facilities, as well as their attitude and behavior. Next year will be the final year of the Project to focus on schools and from the year after, we will shift our focus to communities. We are excited to see how it can transform the communities!"

## List of JPPs in Kenya

	Title of the Project	Project Term	Counterpart Organisation	Name of the Organisation	Objective of the Project
1.	Community Participatory HIV Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission Project in Ukwala Division, Ugenya District	Sep. 2011-Aug. 2014	Ugenya Sub-County Health Office	Positive Living AIDS orphan Support organization (PLAS)	To promote awareness among community members about the risks of Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT) and importance of prevention of MTCT in the target areas and increase numbers of Antenatal Care (ANC) visits of health facilities.
2.	The Improvement of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Service in Remote Locations in Kericho District	Feb. 2012-Jan. 2014	Kericho County Health Office	Health and Development Service (HANDS)	To establish Community Strategy focusing on the improvement of maternal and child health in the pilot area by outreach activities by Community Health Workers of newly established Community Unit system.
3.	Supporting Health from School to Community in Mbita District	Feb. 2013-Jan. 2018	Mbita Sub-County Health Office & Mbita Sub-County Education office	Nagasaki University	To improve health and sanitation of the community through a school health program in primary schools of the target areas.
4.	Project for Securing Children's Health and Education by Promoting Basic Education through Community Participatory Approach in Kivaa and Masinga Location, Masinga Division, Masinga District, Machakos County, Kenya	Oct. 2013-Sep. 2017	Masinga Sub-County Commissioners Office	Community Action Development Organization (CanDo)	To improve cooperation among local administration, teachers and parents for primary schools and community members to secure children's health and education.





*Namanga OSBP  
(Tanzania side).*

## Enhancing Trade Facilitation in the EAC Region

### Project on Capacity Development for International Trade Facilitation in the Eastern African Region

The 3rd Regional Joint Coordination Committee (RJCC) meeting was held in Bujumbura, Burundi in November 2014, bringing together over seventy (70) participants from all the East African countries. Representatives from neighboring South Sudan also attended as observers. In attendance also were representatives from all the JICA offices in the EAC region and from Tokyo Headquarters as well as from Japan Customs office. JICA's Senior Representative, Mr. Koji Noda

delivered the opening remarks during this meeting.

During the RJCC meeting, the JICA project team presented a brief on the progress of the project for the period May to November 2014, which included:

- ◆ Implementation of the Rusumo Time Measurement Survey (TMS) whose objectives are to measure time required to complete all the in-land border crossing procedures; identify bottlenecks in cargo movement and generate recommendations for improvement of the processes.
- ◆ With regard to the operationalization of the One Stop Border Post (OSBP), the

operational manuals for the Namanga and Rusumo OSBPs were subjected to stakeholder consultations through three meetings of the Joint Technical Committee Meetings.

- ◆ On the activity on Improvement and roll-out of the Real Time Monitoring System (RTMS)/ Cargo Control System (CCS), there was the development of the RTMS/CCS at the Namanga pilot site. In addition, there is an on-going consultancy service for the enhancement and implementation of the system with the intention to convert it into JAVA version.

- ◆ On utilization of Master Trainers and training customs officers, a number of trainings were conducted over the period for customs clearing and forwarding agents. Further, a national workshop on Risk management was held for customs officials as well as a National seminar for customs valuation and harmonized systems classification for Post Clearing Audit officers.

- ◆ Joint Border/Water Surveillance operations were also conducted for purposes of monitoring border control activities both at land and lake borders.

The RJCC provided an opportunity for all the Revenue authorities and JICA to discuss candidly the progress of the project and make necessary recommendations for further improvements going forward.

## Support for Neighboring Countries

The JICA Kenya Office supports activities not only in Kenya but also in other neighbouring countries, namely:

- ◆ Burundi,
- ◆ Eritrea,
- ◆ Seychelles and
- ◆ Somalia.

### JICA and Burundi Sign Grant Agreement to Improve the Port of Bujumbura

*The landlocked country needs stable distribution channels as its economy grows*

The Government of Burundi recently signed a Grant Agreement with JICA for improving the Port of Bujumbura.

On 23 May 2014, JICA concluded a grant agreement with the Government of Burundi for 2.8 billion yen for the Project for the Improvement of the Port of Bujumbura. Burundi, a landlocked

country, is dependent on neighboring Tanzania for rail and truck transport for distribution of its main exports and imports. As its economy has grown by 3 percent to 5 percent in recent years, its imports of daily necessities and construction materials have increased, and its exports are projected to increase as it develops its nickel resources. Burundi therefore needs to secure stable distribution channels for additional economic growth.

By improving the facilities of Bujumbura Port, which faces Lake Tanganyika and is the country's



largest port, this project is expected to increase the amount of cargo handled by some 300,000 tons per year (to 241 percent of the amount in 2012). It is also expected to reduce transport costs, to improve the economy of Burundi through efficiency in lake transport and even to contribute to the East African Community's efforts to facilitate distribution and improve the regional economy.

### JICA's Assistance to Somalia

JICA's assistance for Somalia witnessed a turning point in 2014. Upon announcement of resumption of Japanese bilateral assistance for Somalia by the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Shinzo Abe in May 2013, JICA has been re-engaged with trainee acceptance from Somalia. Eight (8) trainees from Somalia joined

several training courses in Japan in 2014.

The first training course to accept Somalis since 1990 was "Maritime Law Enforcement" training course. Three Somali officials joined the course which covers lectures on anti-piracy, practical training on patrol boat

navigation and investigation skills, and site visits to Japan Coast Guard facilities.

Apart from that training course, Somali trainees participated in three other courses as well: "Agribusiness Promotion and Rural Development", "Integrated Water Resources Management", and "Counter International Terrorism".

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## NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

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Dating back to 1970s and 1980s, JICA accepted sixty one (61) Somali trainees in total before suspension of JICA's assistance in 1991 due to the civil war. The JICA office incidentally came across two of the ex-trainees from 1980s. Dr. Abdirahman Jama Kulmiye, who joined "Coastal Fishing Gear and Method" training course in 1988, is now the State Minister

of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Puntland. Another ex-trainee is Eng. Omar Abdul Haide, Advisor to Fishery and Maritime Resources Minister of the Federal Government of Somalia. He was a trainee of "Coastal Fishery Extension" course from 1983 to 1984. According to them, they had a good impression of Japan and Japanese people at the time. It was also found out that they

are still good supporters of Japan and JICA's activities.

JICA will accept more trainees from Somalia in 2015. Training courses in Japan are expected to contribute to technical capacity building of Somalia as well as expansion of human network between Somalia and Japan.

## Somali Participant's Memories of Japan

Mr. Omar Abdul Haide, Senior Advisor to Fisheries Minister in Somalia vividly remembers the Fisheries training he received in Japan at the Kanagawa International Training Centre. That is not unusual, except that it was 34 years ago!

It was Omar's first visit to Japan, and he was amazed by the Japanese people's hospitality as they invited him into their homes. On aspects of culture, he learnt how to use chopsticks and also picked up the Japanese language. He got to see winter snow along the roads especially in Hokkaido, Northern Japan, and also remembers the Japanese cherry blossom in the spring.

The training was unique in that it included theory as well as practical work. In addition to learning in the classroom set-up, participants worked on a boat to experience fishing and also went to the Tokyo fish market. Japan has a very developed fisheries sector, and during his visit Omar learnt a lot to apply to the local situation in Somalia, which has the longest coastline in Africa. He gained useful knowledge on fishing techniques to improve quality of the catch and making and using artificial

bait from locally available materials. He was able to introduce the newly acquired skills to Somali fishermen upon his return.

Mr. Omar observed that Somalia has faced many challenges and despite improved relations with Japan, it still requires a lot of support particularly in capacity building in different sectors.

On meeting Mr. Hideo Eguchi, JICA Kenya's Chief Representative, Mr. Omar explained that Somalia has ample fish resources, with great potential for the fisheries sector and

for export. However, infrastructure remains a challenge and it is therefore difficult to transport the fish.

Mr. Eguchi noted that there are currently many development challenges in Somalia, but added that the Japanese private sector is keen to invest in its fisheries sector. The international community is also hoping for an improved situation in order to support various sectors in Somalia. "We hope that the security situation will improve, which will make Japan come in in a big way and support major reconstruction activities," said Mr. Eguchi.



*Mr. Omar meets with JICA Chief Representative, Mr. Hideo Eguchi.*