

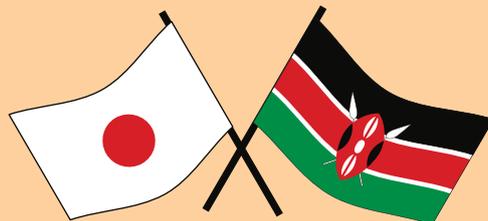


# JEPAK

*Newsletter*

A publication of JICA Ex-participants Alumni of Kenya

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## From the Editor

As an organization set up by Kenyan professionals who have benefited in one way or the other from the technical assistance arising from the cooperation between Kenya and Japan through Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), JEPAK ought to play a very important role in contributing to the development of this nation and also meeting the aspirations enshrined in the Kenya vision 2030 document.

Ladies and gentlemen, holding of the national conferences that we have been organizing for the last ten years has been one way of harnessing the rich and varied academic and professional skills and experiences among the alumni in order to contribute towards the socioeconomic development of this country.

Last year's National Conference was one such effort aimed at making a contribution to Kenya's quest for faster development of the counties in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) as envisioned in the Kenya Vision 2030; particularly in contributing to food security and improved standards of living for ASAL residents.

The theme "Managing Counties in ASALs to Optimum Potential" arose from the recurrent disasters occasioned by weather vagaries in most of Kenya's ASALs, with preventable loss of human life and livestock.

In that conference we intended to; establish the challenges faced by people living in ASALs, give a fresh look at the potential available in ASALs, identify the potential growth areas in the region, spur a thought process that would lead

to new ideas on how to deal with the identified challenges, come up with strategies to deal with the prevailing problems with regard to agriculture, water management and climate control in these areas, propose an effective resource management strategy and provide recommendations that can be incorporated into national policies created to deal with obstacles hampering development of these areas.

This was done and the recommendations made are in the conference report. Get yourself a copy of the report to keep abreast of the challenges and opportunities in this "Hardship" areas.

Allow me to take this opportunity to request us to come up with topics/themes that would address the various challenges that hold this country captive as far as national development is concerned. These suggestions should be channeled through the office for consideration in our next National conference. This newsletter belongs to us and so I continue to implore on us to contribute articles that you think can make it more readable to us and even other audience. So, kindly aspire to build it.

We continue to extend our appreciation to JICA, Kenya office through the Chief Representative Mr. Masaaki Kato and the staff at large for their continued support to us. As the chief Representative leaves this month we wish him well in his new assignment at JICA headquarters, Tokyo and welcome the next chief representative with both hands.

**Cover Story**  
**Mrs. Agnes Chika**  
**examining a patient**  
**at the Mitumba**  
**slums, medical**  
**camp, Nairobi.**

All views expressed in this publication are of the writers and thus neither the editor nor the Editorial Board is responsible for any errors or omissions that may inadvertently be contained herein.

## Message from the Patron

On behalf of the JEPAK family, I would first like to convey our condolences to the families of our two dear alumni who left us at different times during the past JEPAK year. Late last year we lost our vice chairperson, Madam Rachael Ntoyai. Rachael was a very focused lady and such an inspiration to all of us, indeed we will always remember her contributions to this alumni. I challenge you to be visiting her children as a way of encouraging them.

Again early this year we lost one of our most committed member, Madam Mary Mwangangi. Madam Mwangangi would never miss any of our activities despite her status and age; we will really miss her contribution. We pray that the Lord will remember her family.

JEPAK members, as I strive to bring to play technologies you learned in Japan with Japanese culture and work ethics, I note some positive changes towards this though at a slower pace. Nevertheless I believe with time we will get there. To emulate the work ethics of people from another country is a slow and demanding process. One cannot easily assimilate the character and behavior of another culture. I hope our ways of living will promote technology.

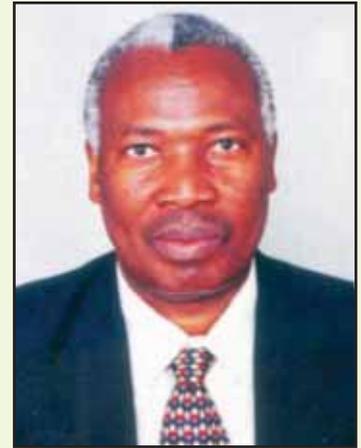
In 2011 we were able to carry out all our activities in good time and I want to commend the management committee for handling the affairs well despite their busy schedules. The national conference whose theme was; "Potential of Counties in Arid and Semi Arid Lands" was

very handy and it addressed very pertinent issues in regard to exploitation of available opportunities. In my keynote address I mentioned a number of issues that require attention, some of these include; food supply, where the constant fluctuation between availability and scarcity remains a major issue for the people in drought-prone areas.

In my opinion, the main concern of the people is getting access to food regardless. I actually linked the situation to poor agricultural practices such as land degradation, non use of irrigation water and agricultural waste. I laid out a number of smart solutions which I feel would be appropriate for the region; research and education for people in the region; participatory activities in ASALs; better processing of livestock products; improvement of transport infrastructure to facilitate efficient delivery systems; tapping rain water and reducing water loss through better storage; canning of farm produce during peak seasons to provide enough for periods of drought and famine; full utilization of historical and cultural sites as a means of cultural exchange among locals and tourists; and use of medicinal plants that thrive in the region.

I want to take this chance to thank the President of JICA, Madam Sadako Ogata for honoring me with a Recognition award for supporting JICA projects when I was Vice Chancellor of Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT).

As President Ogata leaves office end of March, we wish her well in her future endeavors and welcome the new JICA President Prof. Akihiko Tanaka, Former vice chancellor of Tokyo University and a scholar of international politics. Welcome Sir.



**Prof. Ratemo Michieka,  
Patron**

Lastly, I thank JICA Kenya office most sincerely for their continued support to JEPAK. Indeed JICA has demonstrated the spirit of true brotherhood which I wish all the other bilateral donors would emulate.

My special thanks go to Mr. Masaaki Kato JICA chief representative, Kenya office for the faith and dedication he has shown to us. As he goes back to Japan for his next assignment we trust his predecessor will demonstrate the same faith and commitment to JEPAK.

Long live the alumni, long live the relationship.



## Message from JICA Chief Representative



**Mr. Masaaki Kato,**  
**Chief Rep. JICA Kenya**

Since my arrival in April 2010, I have enjoyed working with the JEPAK alumni who welcomed me and included me in their activities with lots of enthusiasm. In the year 2011, I was privileged to participate in a few of the JEPAK activities like the medical camp and the End of year party where I was able to witness the impact and interact with ex-participants of JICA training.

I take this occasion to inform you that I will be leaving Nairobi to return to Tokyo at the end of March 2012. However limited and short my assignment in Kenya was, I am proud of my role in contributing to the growth of Kenya, leading to the development of Africa, in close collaboration with various stakeholders, including the members of JEPAK Alumni.

This year is also a time of transition for JICA as a whole with the departure of Madame Ogata from the helm of JICA. Madame Ogata took the leadership of JICA in 2003 when it became an independent administrative agency. She was also able to visit Kenya in 2004 where she visited various JICA projects. As she retires, Mr. Akihiko Tanaka, former vice president of the University of Tokyo and a scholar of international politics, will succeed her.

Looking back, the year 2011 was a very turbulent one for the whole world. Japan experienced twin disasters of an

earthquake and a Tsunami in March. Thailand suffered from severe floods while the Philippines experienced a devastating typhoon. Just like Japan, Turkey and New Zealand were also struck by earthquakes. More than 13 million people in the horn of Africa suffered from the effects of a severe drought, during which support poured in from all parts of the world. There were also uprisings - the so-called "Arab Spring"- against national leaders in several Arab countries. Many of these countries have high proportions of unemployed youth who vented their frustrations by unleashing their formidable power.

The economic crisis began in Europe and spread to the rest of the world. This also had an impact on Kenya and its neighbors as fuel prices sky-rocketed and food prices soared causing many people to suffer. However, we are grateful for our friends from all over the world who came in to assist Japan in our time of need, including JEPAK who were also quick to give a contribution towards these disasters.

In an era of globalization the world is increasingly interdependent and only closer cooperation between all parties can successfully tackle such mega crises as the recent earthquakes and other major development issues.

From this viewpoint, I really hope that JEPAK would play a great important role to contribute to the development of Kenya, which faces a historical turning-point, and of various countries in Africa beyond border, by strengthening ties amongst ex-participants of JICA.

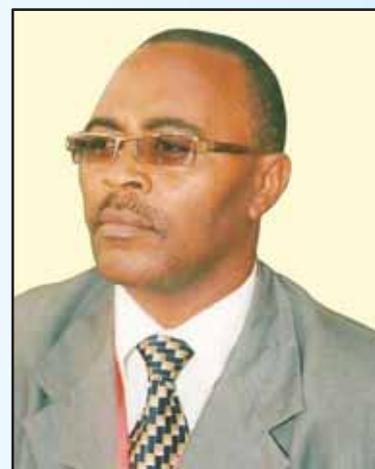
I would like to take this opportunity to thank JEPAK members for our close relationship and will be glad to hear of the continued relationship with my successor, Mr. Eguchi.

## Message from the Chairman

Fellow JEPAK members, a time has come for us to report to you and the world at large what we were able to accomplish the last one year. It is worth noting that we have continued to make this newsletter both informative and educative hence making it readable to a larger audience. We note that the year has been quite challenging in that we lost two of our very staunch members, namely; Madam Rachael Ntoyai who was the JEPAK vice chair and Madam Mary Mwangangi who I would say was one of our ardent supporters.

Members, we lost Madam Rachel late last year after struggling with cancer for some time, we urge you to continue praying for the family that God may continually comfort them and help them overcome. Madam Mwangangi went to be with the Lord early this year and again we believe that the Lord of all comfort will continually strengthen the family.

In the same year we had an educational tour to Mwea rice mills and Sagana fisheries. In the two places the members indicated that the tour was very educative both to the children and the adults. We take this opportunity to thank the managers of the two institutions Mr.



**Mr. Samuel Kiiru,**  
**Chairman**

Wendot and Dr. Charo respectively, who are actually JEPAK members for

the way they hosted us, thanks again. The same year we held a very successful annual national conference whose theme was “Boosting the potential for counties in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs)”. The conference was aimed at making a contribution to Kenya's quest for faster development of counties in ASALs as envisioned in the Kenya vision 2030 and thereby contributing to food security and improved standards of living to people living in these areas.

The theme arose from the recurrent disasters occasioned by weather vagaries in most of Kenya's ASALs, with preventable loss of human life and livestock. In this conference we intended to; establish the challenges faced by people living in ASALs, give a fresh look at the potential available in ASALs, Identify the potential growth areas in the region, spur a thought process that would lead to new ideas on how to deal with the identified challenges, come up with strategies to deal with the prevailing problems with regard to agriculture, water management and climate control in these areas, propose an effective recourse management

strategy and plan for ASALs and provide recommendations that can be incorporated into national policies created to deal with obstacles hampering development of these areas.

The speakers included among others; the Permanent secretary, Ministry of Development of Northern Kenya and other arid lands, who was represented by Mr. Njogu from the directorate of human capacity development, Mr. Shigeo Nakagawa, on behalf of Chief representative JICA, Kenya, Madam Miki Ugajin, Director, Japan Information and Culture Centre Embassy of Japan, Prof. Ratemo Michieka, JEPAK patron, Prof. John B.K. Kiema from the university of Nairobi, Dr. John R. Nyaoro, Director of water resources, ministry of water and irrigation and Dr. Christopher Wanga, Veterinary surgeon, epidemiology and animal health, production policy expert, Ministry of livestock development. We urge you to get a copy of the conference report and see where and how you can impact to this noble task.

In the same year we held another successful medical camp at the city cotton slum next to the Wilson Airport. Again here we demonstrated our social responsibility to the people of this slum to

whom such an activity will forever be remembered. Therefore we once again challenge JEPAK members who are in the medical field to continue supporting us in feeling with the plight of those living in such disadvantaged areas.

Our relationship with JICA has continued to grow strong with the support from JICA, Kenya Chief Representative Mr. Masaaki Kato and JICA staff in general. JICA has been of enormous help and support to us, and as we have always said, we don't know where we would be without their support. Mr. Masaaki Kato will be living towards the end of March and so we wish him well in his next assignment. As we welcome the new Chief Representative, we believe the cordial relationship will continue to grow so that we can make these alumni even stronger.

Ladies and gentlemen, the term of my committee has come to an end and we want to thank you for the confidence you had on us as we took over two years ago, once again we express our sincere gratitude for giving us a chance to serve you.

## Professor Michieka recognized

Whatever you do, there is always someone who notices, therefore, do it well, for a time is coming when the whole world will be told of your good works. The bible says that, “our labor in the Lord is not in vain”, hence work as working for the Lord for our service to mankind is service to God. These words came true during our Annual National Conference last November when our patron Professor Ratemo Michieka received a Recognition Award for his work towards building and fostering links between JICA and JKUAT. This award was presented to him by Mr. Shigeo

Nakagawa on behalf of the President of JICA, Madam Sadako Ogata.

Professor Michieka was the Founding Vice-Chancellor of JKUAT where he served the University for about ten years. During his tenure, the young university was transformed into one of the most outstanding academic institution in the East African region. The African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD)

was also born during his tenure as the Vice-Chancellor of JKUAT.

In his acknowledgment speech, Prof. Michieka thanked JICA for the honor, and he dedicated the award to the staff and students of JKUAT who, he said, made it possible.



*Prof. Michieka receiving the award from Mr. Nakigara*

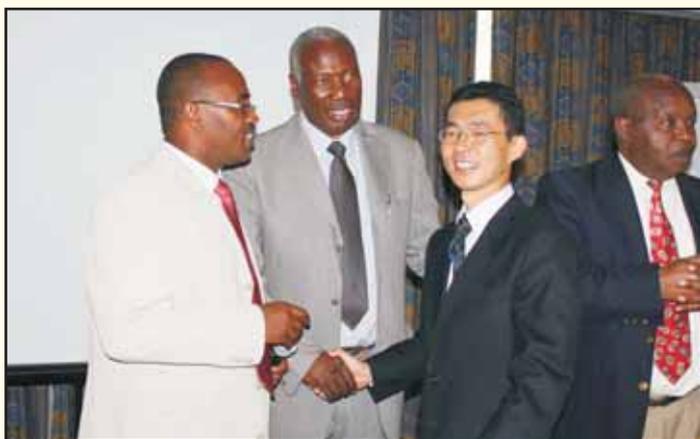
# ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE - 2011

## BOOSTING POTENTIAL IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS (ASALS)

JICA Ex-participants Alumni of Kenya, (JEPAK), has been holding National Conference annually since 2004. Last year's annual National Conference was held at the Panafric Hotel and the theme was "Boosting Potential in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALS)."

In the new Constitution of Kenya 2010, power has been devolved to the 47 Counties where the real development of socio-economic activities will take place. Managing the (ASALS) Counties optimally therefore will be key in realising their full potential. This is also in tandem with Vision 2030 by which Kenya aspires to be a medium income country.

In this conference we intended to; establish the challenges faced by people living in ASALs, give a fresh look at the potential available in ASALs, Identify the potential growth areas in the region, spur a thought process that would lead to new ideas on how to deal with the identified challenges, come up with strategies to deal with the prevailing problems with regard to agriculture, water management and climate control in these areas, propose an effective resource management strategy and provide recommendations that can be incorporated into national policies created to deal with obstacles hampering development of these areas.



**Chairman, Patron, Mr. Nakagawa, share a hearty moment with Mr. Wachira at the background during the conference**

The National Conference delved into the challenges and constraints facing the ASALs and suggested possible solutions that can be applied to mitigate them. One challenge that came out prominently is the extreme weather conditions that is evident in the ASALs resulting to huge losses of both crops, livestock and sometimes, human life. It was proposed that early warning systems provide the requisite information on drought and floods to the target population early to enable adequate preparations. Education and training are necessary



**Mr. Nakagawa, madam Miki Ugajin & Mr. Wachira listening to the proceedings during the conference**

for the ASALs to spur socio-economic development. Irrigated agriculture is one area that will make food production excel in these Counties. It is important also to involve and encourage the private sector to come up with projects suited to the ASALs like livestock production.

Participatory research and use of indigenous knowledge coupled with technology and innovation will boost the potential of our ASALs to contribute to the country's economic development.

Let us therefore change our mindset and outlook as far as ASALs are concerned and embrace a new way of thinking to ensure that the imbedded opportunities and potential are fully exploited and harnessed to the benefit of the regions and the country.

The Conference was made possible through the co-operation of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the participation of various institutions, which included Government Ministries and tertiary learning institutions. There were participants drawn from all over the country including a large number of residents of Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs). Several ministries, universities, other public institutions and non-state organizations were well represented. We challenge you to get a copy of the conference proceedings and see the many opportunities that are locked in the ASALs awaiting your exploitation.

*Written By Eng. B.S. Kiema*

## Feeling with the plight of the under privileged

Located near Wilson Airport, Nairobi, Mitumba Slums is one of the most vulnerable part of the city. The people of this area have no access to basic facilities such as water and electricity, their roads are not paved nor can they afford Medical treatment. The community's access to the health services is minimal.

“JEPAK” organized a Free Medical Camp at the Mitumba Slums Primary School on 21-5-2011. The management committee members went to the Mitumba Slums Primary School area two weeks in advance to assess the total number of patients expected to attend the camp and also to finalize on the arrangements required to conduct the camp. The date of the medical camp had been communicated weeks in advance to the community. There was an overwhelming response; People not only from nearby community but far off places also attended the camp and benefited from the treatment.

### Camp Objectives

- to provide medical service and consultation to the Community at their door step,
- to provide quality medicines; e.g. Analgesics, Antihistamines, dewormers, vitamins, antibiotics, etc;
- To provide VCT counseling to the Community at their doorstep,
- To increase awareness of basic hygiene and preventive health care.

Early morning on the 21<sup>st</sup> May 2011, the Doctors, Clinical Officers, Nurses, Paramedics and volunteers started streaming to the venue.

One patient who was Diagnosed with Hypertension and another one with Severe Anemia, post-Delivery, were transferred to Mbagathi District Hospital for further treatment and Management.



**Ms. Agnes Chika attending to a patient at M the medical camp.**



**Medical camp attendants queue to be treated at the Mitumba slums camp**

The common diseases noted were of infective in nature and communicable, which indicate the poor hygienic condition of the people e.g. Gastroenteritis, skin rashes, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections(URTIs), Otitis Media, Malnutrition, conjunctivitis, Urinary Tract Infections(UTIs), Allergies, etc .

### Human Rights Day

The Community Members responded positively to the discussions and expressed their appreciation for the effort made to bring such a facility to them.

It was a unique event for the people of the Mitumba Slum because there was no such medical camp in the past. Majority of the patients were female and children of all ages. A total of 221 people received free medical treatment.

JEPAK is immensely grateful to; Dr. Samuel Njenga (KNH.), Dr. Peter. Chika (KNH) and the whole Medical Team for volunteering their time and professional expertise.

Special mention goes to Mr. Masaaki Kato, (JICA) Chief Representative, Kenya, Prof. Michieka (JEPAK Patron), Mr. Nakagawa Shigeo(JEPAK Advisor) and Joyce Gatambia, (JEPAK Supervisor.), for their participation, moral support and dedication during the camp.

Overall, the medical camp ran smoothly and was deemed a success by all involved.

JEPAK hopes to continue with the free medical camps to reach the many thousands of people who still don't have access to this basic necessity.

As a JEPAK member in the medical field, we challenge you to always avail yourself for these kind of events as a way of fulfilling our social responsibility.

*Written by Mrs. Agnes Chika  
Kenyatta National Hospital*

### TOUR TO MWEA RICE IRRIGATION SCHEME AND SAGANA FISHERIES ON 3<sup>RD</sup> -12-2011



**Anthony Chika**

I had the pleasure to have been invited and participated in an education tour to visit Mwea Rice Irrigation Scheme and Sagana Fisheries on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December 2011. I was at the Railway Station, Nairobi at 7:00 a.m. and boarded one of the “Rwaken” buses which had been hired for the tour. We departed

off at 8:30 a.m. to Mwea Irrigation Scheme and arrived at 10.30 am.

We were welcomed well to the mills by Mr. Mwaura, the Manager and he told us through the History of the Irrigation Scheme. Mwea Rice Irrigation Scheme is in Mwea Division of Kirinyaga District in Central Kenya at the base of Mt. Kenya, about 100 kilometers North-East of Nairobi. The Scheme is famous for its Rice production.

Mr. Mwaura also explained to us that farming in the scheme started in 1956, rice being the predominant crop in the scheme. The scheme has a gazetted area of 30,350 acres. A total of 16,000 acres have been developed for paddy production. Paddy fields stretch as far as the eye can see. Mau Mau prisoners were the first settlers of the Scheme. The rest of the scheme is used for settlement, public utilities, subsistence and horticultural crops farming. The scheme is served by two main rivers Nyamindi and Thiba rivers.

Land tenure is on tenancy basis. Since inception till 1998 the scheme was being run by various government agencies. In 1998, the scheme management was taken over by a Mwea Rice Farmer’s cooperative society. However, the farmers realized that they could not go it alone due to among others; Unskilled personnel, Lack of finances, Lack of machinery for scheme maintenance. During this brief period when the scheme was run by cooperative the infrastructure deteriorated. In 2003, the farmers approached the government for assistance in the scheme management.

Currently, the scheme is being run by National Irrigation Board, (NIB), and the farmers Organizations, mainly the Water Users Association (WUA). NIB is responsible of all

the main infrastructure, water management in the main and secondary canals, making of cropping program and land administration in the scheme. WUA is responsible for water management in the tertiary unit. Marketing of rice is open for farmers to decide where to sell but the farmers



**Rice paddy**

society, the National Cereal and Produce Board (NCPB), are presently the main players.

The scheme farmers pay NIB a flat rate of Kshs 2,000.00 per acre for farmers from out growers. This money is used for scheme infrastructure maintenance and water management. At the beginning of each financial year, the scheme NIB management together with WUA officials sits together and come up with a cropping program and maintenance programs which reflects the amount of money expected from the farmers. The NIB management and WUA usually hold a monitoring and evaluation meeting once a month.

We were also told that the farm has several challenges which include; Water shortages – since 1998, about 4000 acres of land has been developed into paddy cultivation. This expansion was not planned in terms of water supply and control, Poor state of infrastructure and lack of expansion area, especially roads, drains and water control gates and also low management skills of the WUA officials.

For 15 years, Japanese technical cooperation built and backed the Mwea Irrigation Agricultural Development Centre. The Centre tests new rice strands and technology, and sends Kenyans irrigation experts to Japan to train in



***Tilapia breeding ponds***

water and waste management. Now extending over 18,000 acres of upland and lowland paddy rice, Mwea produces 80% of the rice grown in Kenya.

Direct Japanese support for the scheme ended in 2003, but Japan International Cooperation Agency is now helping with a study for a dam to extend water intake, expanding the scheme to another 4,000 hectares for paddy rice and 1,500 ha of upland rice.

We were then taken to the factory where the paddy rice is processed and Graded into different grades;

1. Common variety: Short bold & long bold rice,
2. Fine variety: Medium slender rice and
3. Superfine variety: Long slender & short slender rice.

After the tour, we were driven to the farms and shown how rice is grown after which we were driven to Sagan Fisheries where we arrived at 1:30 pm.

The farm is within the Sagana Township in Kirinyaga District in the Central Province. It is about 104 kilometers North-east of Nairobi. Our tour guide took us through the core business of the station. Sagana Fisheries was started with the aim of; Demonstration of warm fresh water fish farming, Research and trial of warm water aquaculture, Training of fish farming extension workers, Production of fingerlings for fish farmers among others.

We were told that the farm offers extension services to fish farmers from all over the country. These services include: Farmers field days where farming demonstrations are done, Individual fish farms visits, On farm trials of research findings, Publication and distribution of fact sheets on fish farming.

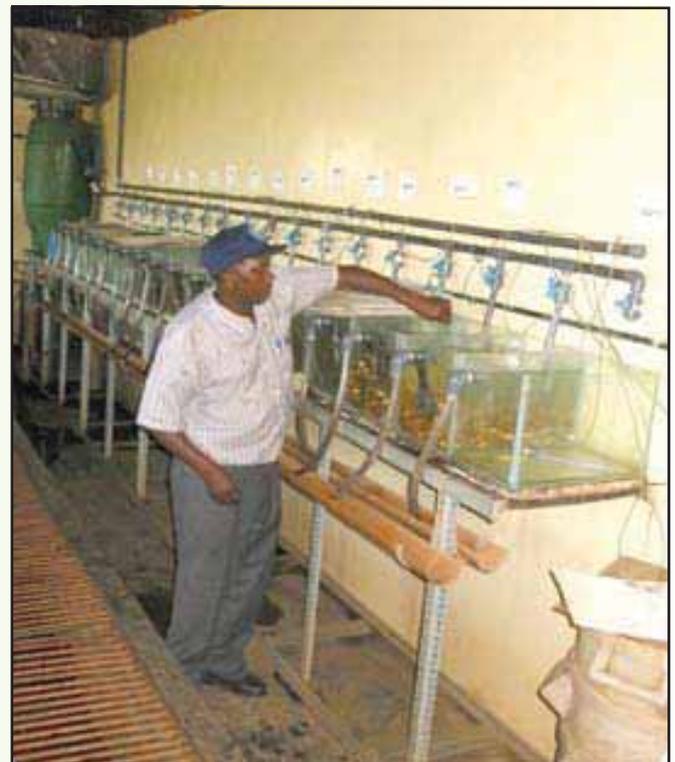
The facilities at the farm have been upgraded and now offer a good site for aquaculture research. A modern general purpose laboratory has been put in place. The farm also offers training facilities for fish farming extension staff; Pond design and construction, Seed

selection and stocking, General fish farm management, Fish feeding and feed formulation, Fish breeding, Fish diseases and diseases control, Fish harvesting, Fish handling and processing. It also offers education facilities to students from both primary and secondary schools. This is mainly to increase awareness among the general public about fish farming.

### **Incubators at Sagana fish farm**

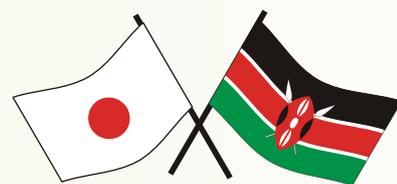
We were later served a sumptuous meal of Ugali, Fried fish and Vegetables. Members also bought Fish cheaper than it is sold in Nairobi. After that we went back to our buses for home.

It was an exciting, action-packed tour. Am looking



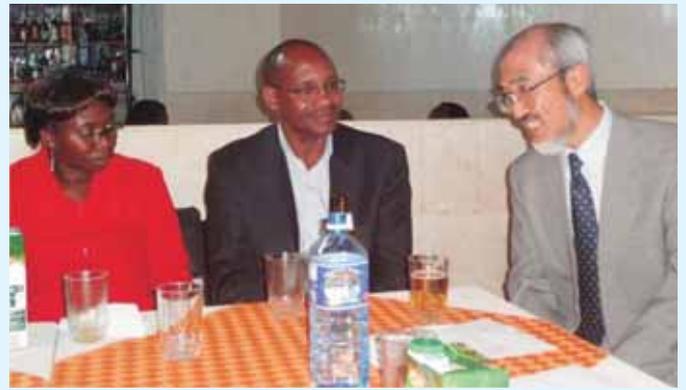
forward to the next trip.

*The writer is a pupil at Makini Academy High School*





*Prof. Kiema making his presentation during the conference*



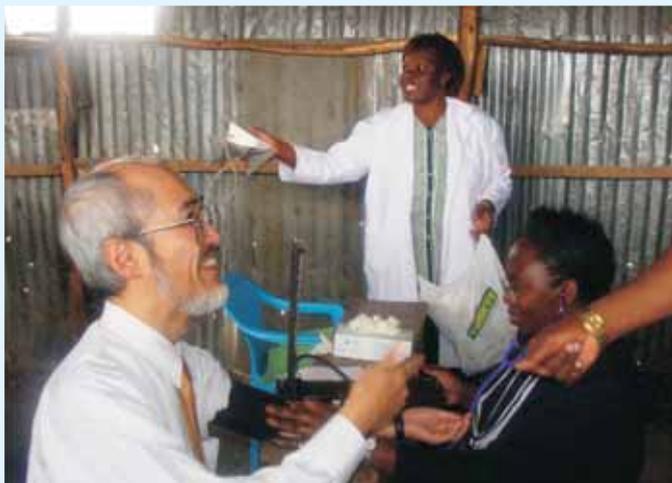
*Bidding farewell to the Chief representative*



*The Chief Rep. Mr. Masaaki Kato, Mr. Nakagawa and Ms. Taira Tomoko at the medical camp in Mitumba slums*



*Prof. Michieka, Chief Rep. and J.G. Mwangi enjoy a meal at the farewell party*



*Chief Rep. JICA Kenya Mr. Masaaki Kato being examined at the Medical camp in Mitumba slums, Nairobi*



*Management committee members saying Sayonara to the Chief Rep. Mr. Masaaki Kato*



*Members listen to the presentation during the conference*



*Prof. Michieka giving his award acceptance speech at the conference*



**Prof. Michieka having his blood pressure checked at the medical camp**



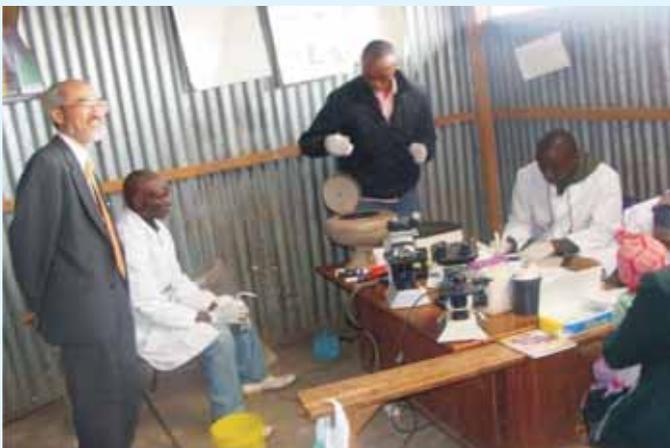
**Guest of honour Mr. Njogu with Prof. Michieka during the conference**



**Dr. Wanga on the right and a participant listen attentively at the conference proceedings**



**Patients queuing for treatment at City Cotton slums**



**Mr. Masaaki Kato visits the laboratory at the medical camp at Mitumba slums**



**Ms. Ann Koech explains something to a participant during the conference**



**Participants contribute during the conference recommendations**



**Patients waiting to be attended to at Mitumba slums**

## Ratification of Treaties in Kenya



**Seth N. Masese**

In the recent past there was a debate on the effect of Article 2 (6) of the Constitution. The Article introduces Treaties and Conventions as authoritative source of law in the legal system of Kenya subject to ratification. The issue is whether our legal order was transformed from the previous dualist State to a monist State.

Ratification is generally the preserve of the executive. It is therefore imperative to have a law governing ratification process given that the Constitution in Article 94(5) prescribes Parliament as the only legitimate body empowered to make laws.

Currently, there are two (2) bills in existence relating to the ratification of treaties which are being harmonized, viz;

- A private member's motion sponsored by Hon. Millie Odhiambo Mabona which is currently before the House and has gone through the first reading, and
- A Government motion originated by the Committee on the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC)

The significance of enacting a law to regulate ratification of treaties follows the developments that the Constitution in Article 2(6) has introduced in the State Practice as to the ratification process.

1. The Constitution in Article 2(6)

has introduced treaties and conventions as authoritative source of law in Kenya subject to ratification, viz:

“Any treaty or Convention ratified by Kenya shall form part of the laws of Kenya under this Constitution.”

The above position seemingly incorporates the monist approach and contrasts with the previous dualist approach encapsulated in the decisions of the Court of Appeal in the case of East African Community Vs Republic (1970) EA at page 460 where the court stated;

“The provisions of a treaty entered into by the Government of Kenya do not become part of the Municipal law of Kenya save in so far as they are made such by the law of Kenya....”

The court of Appeal had also the occasion to examine the applicability of international laws in the domestic context in the case of Rono vs Rono (2005) KLR 538 by noting;

“There has, of course, for a long time, been raging debates in our jurisprudence about the application of international laws within our domestic context. Of the two theories on when international law should apply, Kenya subscribes to the common law view that international law is only part of domestic law where it has been specifically incorporated. In civil law jurisdictions, the adoption theory is that international law is automatically part of domestic law except where it is in conflict with domestic law. However, the current thinking on the common law theory is that both international customary law and treaty can be applied by State courts where there is no conflict with existing state law, even in the absence of implementing legislation...”

Whereas the foregoing represents current legal practice as to the application of international law, the actual process and procedure of ratification adopted by Kenya is

documented in a “study on the procedures for ratification of treaties in member states of the African Union” presented during the meeting of Ministers of Justice/Attorneys General on legal matters from 14 to 18 April 2008 in Addis Ababa Ethiopia, viz; The power to sign treaties is usually delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs who may, however, in turn delegate this power to another Minister, Ambassador or other representative to enable them sign any relevant treaty. In a case where Kenya participated in the negotiation and adoption of a treaty, the Minister for Foreign Affairs may after consultation with the relevant Ministry grant full powers to the Head of delegation or a Kenyan Ambassador to sign the treaty.

Following its signature and depending on the nature of the treaty, the line Ministry or Ministries together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will prepare a joint Cabinet memorandum seeking Cabinet approval for Kenya to ratify the treaty. This process may take some time depending on the nature of the treaty and given the need to involve all the relevant Ministries.

The memorandum inter alia informs the cabinet of the nature of the treaty; the obligations contained therein; the benefits, if any; and the financial implications. If approval is granted, a suitable instrument of ratification is prepared and executed by the Minister for foreign Affairs and thereafter it is deposited with the designated depository.

After the conclusion of this process, the treaty is then presented before the Attorney General. In the event that changes in legislation are

desired so as to fulfill the requirements of the treaty, the Attorney General prepares the necessary amendments to existing laws or he prepares fresh Acts of Parliament to reflect the treaty requirements. This concerns the incorporation of treaty obligations in the municipal law.

In the circumstances, it is safe to conclude and justifiably so that the process of ratification is the preserve of the executive.

However, having regard to Article 94 of the constitution which confers on the Parliament the exclusive authority to enact laws, it is imperative for the executive to obtain the authority of Parliament to make a provision having the force of law; "No person or body, other than parliament, has the power to make provision having the force of law in Kenya except under authority conferred by this Constitution or by legislation."

The above developments

underscore the rationale for enactment of a legislation to regulate ratification of treaties, without which any action by the State pursuant to Article 2(6) would be a Constitutional nullity.

2. Article 2(6) as read with Article 2(1) reaffirms the Supremacy of the Constitution over any Treaty and Conventions duly ratified by the State. It is Instructive to note that this provision is intended to ensure that the international legal instruments conform to the values of the Constitution.

Whereas this is an important Constitutional guarantee, it is imperative to bear in mind the provisions of Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of treaties of 1969 which provides that;

"A party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty"

3. Further, the significance of having a legislative mechanism to guide ratification emanates from the thread of international obligations running through the Constitution. For instance;
  - Article 21(4) provides that the "State shall enact and implement legislation to fulfill its international obligations in respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms."
  - Article 50 (2)(n) provides every accused person with the right to a fair



trial which includes the right not to be convicted for an act or omission that at the time it was committed or omitted was not a crime under international law.

- Article 58 (6) (a) (ii) requires that a declaration of an emergency must be consistent with Kenya's International Legal obligations.
- Article 59(g) obliges the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission to act as the principal organ of the State in ensuring compliance with obligations under treaties and Conventions relating to human rights.
- Article 132(1) (c) (iii) requires the President to submit a report for debate to the National Assembly on the progress made in fulfilling the international obligations of the republic once a year.

- Article 132(5) provides that the President shall ensure that international obligations of the Republic are fulfilled through the actions of the relevant Cabinet Secretaries.

- Article 143(4) provides that the immunity of the president shall not extend to a crime for which the president may be prosecuted under any treaty to which Kenya is a party and which prohibits such immunity.

- Article 145(1) (b) provides that a member of the National Assembly, supported by at least a third of all the members, may move a motion for the impeachment of the president where there are serious reasons for believing that the President has committed a crime under national or international law.

- Similarly, Article 150(1) (b) (ii) the Deputy President may be removed from office on impeachment where there are serious reasons to believe that the Deputy President has committed a crime under national or international law.

- Article 152(6)(b) provides that the President, pursuant to a motion by a member of the National Assembly supported by at least one quarter of the membership, may dismiss a Cabinet Secretary if there are serious reasons to believe that such a secretary has committed a crime under international law.

- Article 181(1) (b) provides for removal of a county governor where there are serious reasons for believing that the county governor has committed a crime under national or international law.

4. Additionally, it is also important to note that ratification is not the only way of bringing an international legal instrument into force. All depends upon the terms of the legal instrument under

review.

Indeed, Article 2(b) of the Vienna Convention gives direction by stating;

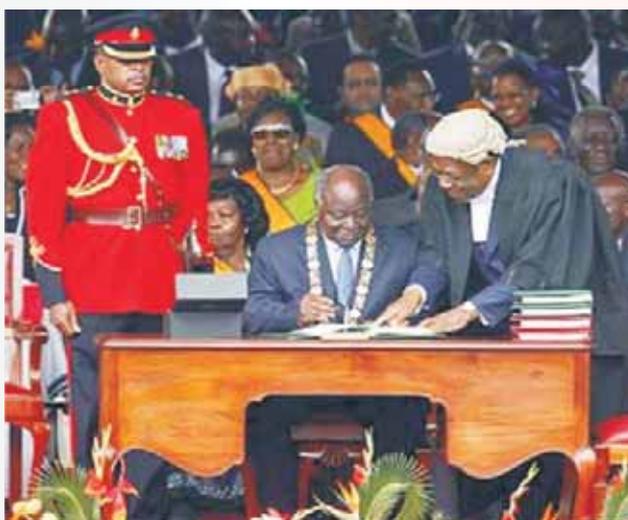
“Ratification”, “Acceptance”, “Approval” and “Accession” mean in each case the international act so named whereby a State establishes on the international plane its consent to be bound by a treaty;

Article 14 of the Vienna Convention further amplifies the point by stating;

1. The consent of a State to be bound by a treaty is expressed by ratification when;
  - a. the treaty provides for such consent to be expressed by means of ratification;
  - b. it is otherwise established that the negotiating States were agreed that ratification should be required;
  - c. the representative of the State has signed the treaty subject to ratification; or
  - d. the intention of the State to sign the treaty subject to ratification appears from the full powers of its representative or was expressed during the negotiation.
2. The consent of a state to sign to be bound by a treaty is expressed by acceptance or approval under conditions similar to those which apply to ratification.
5. In tandem with the foregoing, it would be critical to define the place of International law under our legal system by amending Section 3 of the Judicature Act Cap 8 which establishes the hierarchy of laws. This follows a series of contrasting decisions made by the superior court regarding the place of international law in the absence of effective guidance by section 3 of the Judicature Act.

For instance, Re The Matter of Zipporah Wambui Mathara (2010) e-KLR superior the High court held that the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) superseded those contained in the Banking Act whereas in Re Mohamud Mohammed Dashi & 8 Others (2009) e-KLR the superior court citing the provisions of the penal Code ruled that Kenya has no authority to try suspected pirates arrested outside its territorial waters yet Kenya had ratified on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1989 as the 39<sup>th</sup> Member State United Nation Convention on the Laws of Seas of 1982 (UNCLOS) which in Article 100 provides as follows:

“All States shall cooperate to the fullest possible extent in the repression of piracy on the high seas or in any other place outside the jurisdiction of any state.”



**Signing of the constitution**

6. A cursory examination of the two bills on ratification of treaties discloses a proposal to establish the office of Registrar of Treaties as a depository of all treaties to which Kenya is a party. Given that Treaties duly ratified by the State are legal instruments within the meaning of Article 2 of the Constitution, this proposal appears to conflict with the role of National Council for Law Reporting established pursuant the National Council for Law Reporting Act Cap 11 which is the custodian of all the laws of Kenya.
7. Whereas it is imperative to provide a

law to govern the process of ratification of treaties for reasons noted above, it is equally prudent to understand that the executive may require certain amount of latitude in carrying out the affairs of the State.

Because of pragmatic considerations, expediency and convenience it is desirable to clearly demarcate areas of international relations that the executive can competently legislate upon without necessarily seeking prior approval of the legislature.

This is a practice which has been recognised worldwide and a few cases may be cited.

Section 231 of the South African Constitution contains provision relating to the incorporation of treaties into South African Law;

- (i) The negotiating and signing of all international agreements is the responsibility of the national executive.
- (ii) An international agreement binds the Republic only after it has been approved by resolution in both the National Assembly and the National Council of provinces, unless it is an agreement referred to in sub section (3)
- (iii) An international agreement of a technical, administrative or executive nature or an agreement which does not require ratification or accession entered into by National Executive binds the Republic without approval of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces but must be tabled in the Assembly and the Council within a reasonable time.
- (iv) Any international agreement becomes law in the Republic when

it is enacted into law by national legislation; but a self executing provision of an agreement that has been approved by Parliament is law in the Republic unless it is inconsistent with the Constitution or an Act of Parliament.

In fact, the Constitution implicitly acknowledges this fact as it requires the President in Article 132(1) (c) (iii) to submit a report for debate to the National Assembly on the progress made in fulfilling the international obligations of the republic once a year. This would apply to the class of international obligations that are not submitted for approval by Parliament.

Uganda's Constitution in Article 123(2) states that;

“Parliament shall make laws to govern the ratification of treaties, conventions, agreements or other arrangements under clause (1) of this Article.”

Pursuant thereto Uganda's Parliament enacted the Ratification of Treaties Act Cap 204 which in section 2 thereof provides as follows;

- a. All treaties shall be ratified as follows:

By the Cabinet in the case of any treaty other than a treaty referred to in paragraph (b) of the section; or

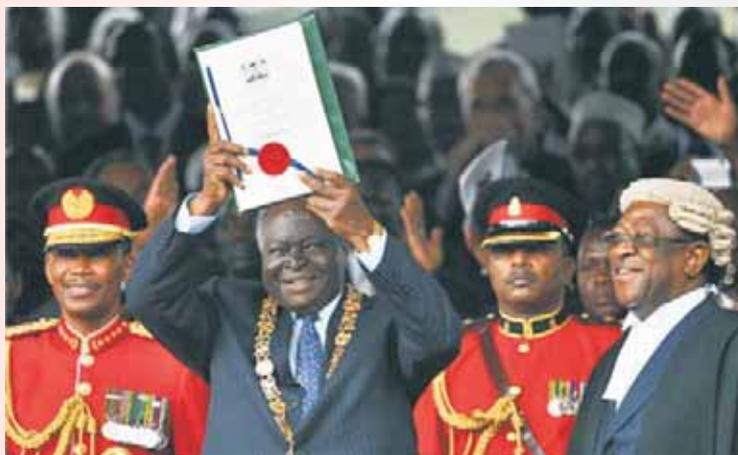
- b. By Parliament by resolution;
  - When the treaty relates to armistice, neutrality or peace; or
  - In case of a treaty in respect to which the Attorney General has certified in -writing that its implementation in Uganda would

require an amendment of the Constitution

- 8. In summation, the direction that the Country takes in discharging the momentous obligation brought about by the adoption into the legal system of the international law depends on the stewardship of the Office of the Attorney General.

Article 156(6) mandates the Attorney General to promote, protect and uphold the rule of law and defend the public interest.

Whereas Article 261(1) requires Parliament to enact legislation required by the Constitution governing any matter within the period specified in



**Promulgation of the constitution**

the Fifth Schedule, commencing on the effective date, clause (4) obligates the Attorney General in consultation with the Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution to prepare the necessary bills for debate in Parliament;

For purposes of clause (1), the Attorney General, in consultation with the Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution, shall prepare the relevant Bills for tabling before Parliament, as soon as is practicable, to enable Parliament to enact the legislation within the period specified.

Although Ratification of Treaties is not one of the subjects expressly provided by the Constitution to be legislated upon under the Fifth Schedule, the importance that the subject assumes as

noted herein above brings it within the rubric of the General legislation to be enacted within the specified time frame of five (5) years.

This duty is in addition to the general obligation cast upon everyone by Article 10 to uphold the national values and principles of governance.

In deed the High Court in the case of Marie Elizabeth Christiane Adelaide De Brouwer v. The Hon. Attorney General Misc Application No. 1609 Of 2003 (Per J.B. Ojwang as he then was) noted the role of the Attorney General in respect of international obligations at page 30 in the following salutary terms:

“..The Attorney General's office is the state law office, a core instrumentality of the process of legality in the conduct of governance in this Republic. Not only is this office expected and required to assist the courts in upholding the supremacy of the law in Kenya; it is required to advise all Departments of

Government and all Ministries, competently, efficiently and in good faith, on the correct path of decision making in compliance with the law of the land. The State law office is required to functionalize all instruments of law to support lawful decision making in Government and to give the state an image of credibility as a law abiding nation within the international community of Nation states.”

*The writer is a State Law Counsel in the State Law Office*



**Mrs. Agnes Chika**

### Obesity

The foods we eat every day contribute to our well-being. Foods provide us with the nutrients we need for healthy bodies and the calories we need for energy. If we eat too much, however, the extra food turns to fat and is stored in our bodies. If we overeat regularly, we gain weight, and if we continue to gain weight, we become obese.

Obesity means accumulation of excess fat on the body. Obesity is considered a chronic (long-term) disease, like high blood pressure or diabetes. It has many serious long-term consequences for your health, and it is the second leading cause of preventable deaths in the United States (tobacco is the first). Obesity is defined as having a body mass index (BMI) of greater than 30. The BMI is a measure of your weight relative to your height.

### Body mass index

A measure called the body mass index (BMI) is used to assess your weight relative to your height. It is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ ). Body mass index is closely related to body fat percentage but is much easier to measure. Therefore, it is used by many primary care providers to identify obesity. The greater your BMI, the higher your risk of developing health problems related to excess weight.

What does BMI tell you?

- 18.5-24.9 - Healthy
- 25.0-29.9 - Overweight
- 30 or greater - Obese
- 40 or greater - Morbidly obese

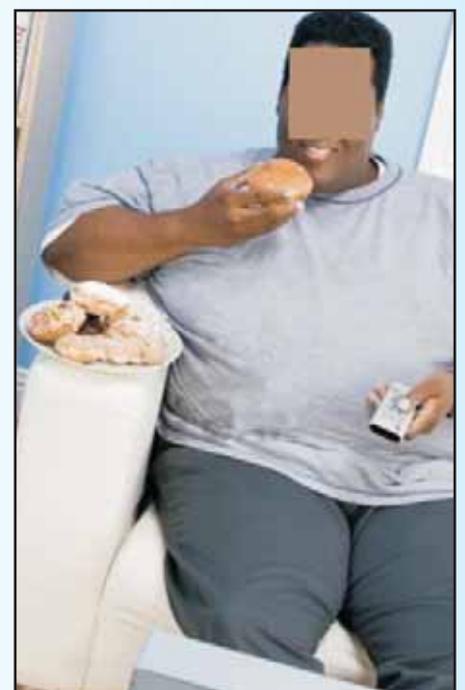
### Causes

Weight gain occurs when you eat more calories than your body uses up. If the food you eat provides more calories than your body needs, the excess is converted to fat. Initially, fat cells increase in size. When they can no longer expand, they increase in number. If you lose weight, the size of the fat cells decreases, but the number of cells does not.

- Obesity, however, has many causes. The reasons for the imbalance between calorie intake and consumption vary by individual. Your age, sex, and genes, psychological makeup, and environmental factors may all contribute.
- Genes: Obesity tends to run in families. This is caused both by genes and by shared diet and lifestyle habits. Having obese relatives does not guarantee that you will be obese.
- Emotions: Some people overeat because of depression, hopelessness, anger, boredom, and many other reasons that have nothing to do with hunger. This doesn't mean that overweight and obese people have more emotional problems than other people. It just means that their feelings influence their eating habits, causing them to overeat. In some unusual cases, obesity may be used as a defense mechanism because of the perceived social pressures.
- Physically desirable, particularly in young girls. In these cases, as with the other emotional causes, psychological intervention may be helpful.
- Environmental factors: The most important environmental factor is lifestyle. Your eating habits and activity level are partly learned from the people around you. Overeating and sedentary habits (inactivity) are

the most important risk factors for obesity.

- Sex: Men have more muscle than women, on average. Because muscle burns more calories than other types of tissue, men use more calories than women, even at rest. Thus, women are more likely than men to gain weight with the same calorie intake.
- Age: People tend to lose muscle and gain fat as they age. Their metabolism also slows somewhat. Both of these lower their calorie requirements.
- Pregnancy: Women tend to weigh an average of 4-6 pounds more after a pregnancy than they did before the pregnancy. This can compound with each pregnancy. This weight gain may contribute to obesity in women.
- Certain medical conditions and medications can cause or promote obesity, although these are much less common causes of obesity than overeating and inactivity. Some examples of these are as follows:
  - Hypothyroidism



**An overweight man**

- Cushing syndrome
  - Depression
  - Certain medications (examples are steroids, antidepressants, birth control pills)
  - Prader-Willi syndrome
  - Polycystic ovarian syndrome
  - Eating disorders, such as binge eating or bulimia.
- The distribution of your body fat also plays a role in determining your risk of obesity-related health problems. There are at least 2 different kinds of body fat. Studies conducted in Scandinavia have shown that excess body fat distributed around the waist ("apple"-shaped figure, intra-abdominal fat) carries more risk than fat distributed on the hips and thighs ("pear"-shaped figure, fat under the skin).
- Too much salt "Everything we cook must be fried and we do not know the dangers this poses to our health. Most of the time we never measure the fat. We think

the food will be tastier. "In the past, we only took only sugar while chewing sugar cane, which is nutritious, but avoid taking too much salt, because it can cause high blood pressure, heart problems, cancer and diabetes.

**Treatment**

For most people who are overweight or obese, the safest and most effective way to lose weight is to eat less and exercise more. You should exercise for at least 30 minutes, 5 times a week. Regular exercise also helps your heart and lungs and lowers triglyceride levels that can cause heart disease. It also increases the High Density Lipids (HDL - "good cholesterol") levels. Even simple measures such as taking the stairs instead of the elevator and short walks eventually add up to a lot of calories burned.

Of special interest to women who have gained weight after having a baby is the fact that breastfeeding helps you shed some extra pounds. It is good for your baby, too.

Surgery is another type of treatment performed in the hospital according to the Doctor's advice.

**Prevention**

The medic urges people to avoid "junk" food.

Likewise, increasing your activity level is largely a matter of changing your attitude. Look for ways to increase your activity level doing things you enjoy.

**Obesity and Risk of Diseases**

Obesity increases your risk of many other diseases and health problems, including the following:

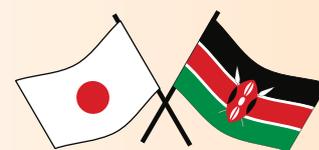
- Heart disease
- Diabetes
- High blood pressure
- Stroke
- Osteoarthritis (especially knee, hip, and lower back pain)
- Gallstones
- Lung disease and sleep apnea
- Colon cancer
- Endometrial cancer
- Depression
- Gout

*The writer works for KNH*



## JEPAK Calendar of Events

### 2012-2013



Main Activities	Date
1. Education Tour	August
2. Annual National Conference	November
3. Quarterly Newsletter	October
5. Cultural Event	December
6. Quarterly Newsletter	December
7. End of Year get-together & recruitment drive	December
8. Annual General Meeting	March
9. Greenery Day	April

## List of Life Members as at December 2011

- |                                 |                                  |                                    |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Ademba George            | 60. Dr. Magada M. Susan          | 119. Mr. Ogoye K. Henry            |
| 2. Akungwi Saferio Inganga      | 61. Dr. Mailutha Joseph. T.      | 120. Mr. Ojiambo Joakim O.         |
| 3. Mr. Ambani A. Mugaisi        | 62. Dr. Maina William Kiberenge  | 121. Mr. Olum Gondi H.             |
| 4. Mr. Ambasi Cyrus E.          | 63. Mr. Maingi G. Samuel         | 122. Mr. Okeyo George Baresford    |
| 5. Mr. Ambenje Peter G.         | 64. Mr. Majani Edwin Asava       | 123. Mr. Opiyo K. David            |
| 6. Mr. Anyango Goga Martin      | 65. Eng. Makau Cleophas N.       | 124. Mr. Ombacho Kepha M.          |
| 7. Mrs Buyela Margaret W.       | 66. Mrs. Masaku Margaret Kavenge | 125. Mr. Omwoyo John F.            |
| 8. Ms. Kambona Caroline Akoth   | 67. Mr. Masoro Kimega Angus      | 125. Mr. Ouma Francis O.           |
| 9. Mrs. Lukoye Caroline Omufira | 68. Mr. Mayaka Alice K.          | 126. Mr. Owino O. Zachary          |
| 10. Dr. Chege Faterna           | 69. Mr. Mbaya John K.            | 127. Eng. Owuori Patrick           |
| 11. Ms. Chika Agnes             | 70. Mr. Mbaya Martin N.          | 128. Mr. Ringera J. Gikunda        |
| 12. Mr. Chitai P. M. K.         | 71. Mr. Mbugua Samuel Mungai     | 129. Mr. Rupani Harish             |
| 13. Mr. Choge Kipsang W. A.     | 72. Prof. Michieka Ratemo W.     | 130. Mrs. Sabenzia Wekesa Kanyanya |
| 14. Mr. Choge James Bogita      | 73. Ms. Miheso Beatrice          | 131. Mr. Samson Kabiru Murigi      |
| 15. Mr. Chwala Ronald D.        | 74. Mr. Miheso Rogan             | 132. Mr. Shagavah Christopher      |
| 16. Mr. Ombwara Francis         | 75. Mr. Misoi Wesley Cherus      | 133. Mr. Shikuku Fredrick W.       |
| 17. Mr. Gachare Joseph W.       | 76. Mr. Mlecha Donald F.         | 134. Mr. Sogoh James               |
| 18. Mr. Gachukia Paul N.        | 77. Mr. Morah Ezekiel S. M.      | 135. Mr. Stephen W. Kagunyi        |
| 19. Mr. Gathua Henry Karanja    | 78. Mr. Morara Anderea N.        | 136. Mr. Tambo Henry O.            |
| 20. Mr. GatuaM.S.               | 79. Mr. Muchiri S. R.            | 137. Mr. Thogo John G.             |
| 21. Eng. Gitau Silas W.         | 80. Dr. Muga Ben Omondi          | 138. Ms Thuku Zaweria W.           |
| 22. Ms. GitongaLucy             | 81. Mr. Mugo Stephen             | 139. Dr. Thumb! George M.          |
| 23. Eng. Kihumba H. W.          | 82. Mr. Muli Henry A.            | 140. Mr. Thuo Peter Kinuthia       |
| 24. Dr. HingaP. K               | 83. Dr. Mukabana R. Joseph       | 141. Ms. Wachira Muthoni Wangu     |
| 25. Ms. Inyangala Judith A.M.   | 84. Mr. Munene Fred K.           | 142. Mr. Wachira Paul W.           |
| 26. Mr. Juma Edwin Tobias       | 85. Ms. Munyoki Rahab N          | 143. Mr. Wafula Barasa Isaac       |
| 27. Mr. Kabugua Erastus         | 86. Rev. Muriimi J. B. K.        | 144. Mrs. Wafula Beatrice Nambuye  |
| 28. Mr. Kagombe Joram           | 87. Mr. Muriuki C. Mwenda        | 145. Mr. Wainaina Alexander K.     |
| 29. Mr Kahindi Dominic N.       | 88. Ms. Muteti Peninah M.        | 146. Mr. Wainana James M           |
| 30. Mr Kahuha Samuel W.         | 89. Ms. Muthama Salome           | 147. Prof. Waiyaki J. Njenga       |
| 31. Dr. Kanyi Nelson            | 90. Mr. Muthuri Japheth G.       | 148. Mr. Wambugu Roman K.          |
| 32. Mr. Karanu Joseph Kihonge   | 91. Mr. Mutua Jacob M.           | 149. Ms. Wambugu Wanjiru Elizabeth |
| 33. Ms. Karanu Kellen           | 92. Dr. Muyodi Cyprian Echessa   | 150. Mrs. Wanyonyi Miriam M.       |
| 34. Mrs. Kerema Mary Nyang'ara  | 93. Mrs. Mwangangi Margaret      | 151. Mrs. Watani Grace             |
| 35. Mr.KariukiJ. N.             | 94. Mwangi W. Beatrice           | 152. Mrs. Waundo Agnes Nanjala     |
| 36. Mr. Karueru Joseph P. M.    | 95. Mr. Mwangi Joseph G.         | 153. Mr. Were H. O.                |
| 37. Mr. Karungani P. Walter     | 96. Mr. Mwangi Joseph Kihiu      | 154. Dr. Wayenga Herman            |
| 38. Ms. Katherine Irungu        | 97. Mr. Mwangi Peter Ngara       | 155. Mr. Abed Mule                 |
| 39. Mr. Khaoya Peter Barasa     | 98. Mr. Mwaniki M. G.            | 156. Ms. Nora Nthule Matindi       |
| 40. Ms. Kianji Gladys Karigi    | 99. Eng. Mwathani Julius M.      | 157. Ms. Margaret Mutisya          |
| 41. Mrs. Kibwage Jane M.        | 100. Mr. Nabutaala Patrick M.    | 158. Mr. Stephen M. Njoroge        |
| 42. Eng. Kiema Benjamin Syengo  | 101. Mr. Ndegwa                  | 159. Ms. Teresia Mumbua Matheka    |
| 43. Ms. Kigamba N. Judy         | 102. Ms. Ndeti Jane N.           | 160. Ms. Judith Aswa,              |
| 44. Mr. Kigo D. Nung'u D. W.    | 103. Mr. Ndoria Eliud G.         | 161. Mr. Lucy Muthoni Kuria        |
| 45. Mr. Kihungi Muriithi B.     | 104. Mr. Ngokonyo F. W.          | 162. Ms. Joyce Wanjiku Nyoike      |
| 46. Mr. Kihura Lewis N.         | 105. Mr. Njagi Gibson M. N.      | 163. Ms. Margaret Wairimu          |
| 47. Mr. Kiiru Samuel            | 106. Ms. Njaramba Beth W. W.     | 164. Archt. Isaac Mwangi Kibaara   |
| 48. Mr. Kilonzo John Ndunda     | 107. Mr. Njuguna John Waweru     | 165. Ms. Wilkister Bisieri Magangi |
| 49. Mr. Kiptoo Moses Ronoh      | 108. Mr. Nkandayo Joseph         | 166. Mr. Isaiah O.Ouma             |
| 50. Mr. Kituku N. Gregory       | 109. Mrs. Nkirote Florence I.    | 167. Ms. Tomeyan Maseren Rosalyn   |
| 51. Eng. Kiranga Charles F.     | 110. Eng. Nturibi Joseph P.      | 168. Eng. Allan Kigani Mususi      |
| 52. Mrs. Koech Anne             | 111. Mr. Nyaanga Hilary J.       | 169. Mr. Peter Nyarige             |
| 53. Ms. Kong'ani Rosemary       | 112. Mr. Nyaga Anthony Njue      | 170. Ms. Lydia Owino               |
| 54. Mr. Korongo Benson L.       | 113. Mr. Nyangao James O         | 171. Ms. Mercy Maina               |
| 55. Mrs. Kung'u D. W.           | 114. Ms. Ntoyai Rachael          | 172. Mr. Daniel Masetu             |
| 56. Mr. Kung'u James Mwathi     | 115. Mr. Nzomo Edward M. N.      | 173. Ms. Josphine Ngosa            |
| 57. Mr. Kung'u Raphael E.       | 116. Ms. Obore N. Assumpta       | 174. Eng. Memusi Kopejo            |
| 58. Mr. LangatArapE. C.         | 117. Mr. Ogaja Peter             | 175. Mr. Stephen Oduor             |
| 59. Mr. Macharia Jackson M. N.  | 118. Mrs. Ogolla Betty N.        | 176. Mr. Brown Watiki              |

# MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Mr. Samuel Kiiru  
Chairman



Ms. Rachel Ntoyai  
(Deceased)



Mr. Joseph G. Mwangi  
Secretary



Mr. James Oluomo  
Treasurer



Mr. Robert Wamalwa  
Assistant Secretary



Mrs. Ann Koech  
Assistant Treasurer



Mr. Paul Wachira  
Coordinator



Mr. Anderea N. Morara  
Committee Member



Eng. Kiema  
Committee Member



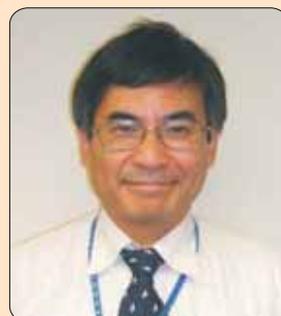
Dr. Sabenzia N. Wekesa  
Committee Member



Agnes Chika  
Committee Member



Joyce Gatambia  
Jepak Supervisor & Programme Officer,  
JICA, Kenya Office



Horimoto Takayasu  
JEPAK Advisor



City Cotton Nairobi, medical camp organisers

