ケニア共和国 人口教育促進プロジェクト(フェーズ) 終了時評価報告書

平成10年10月

国際協力事業団医療協力部

医協二 J R 98 - 25

序 文

ケニアでは急激な人口増加が経済の持続的発展を妨げるとともに、社会・環境問題を引き起こしていることから、人口抑制を最重要課題として積極的に取り組んでいます。このような事情を背景に、人口家族計画教育に資する教材開発をめざしたプロジェクト方式技術協力をわが国に要請してきました。

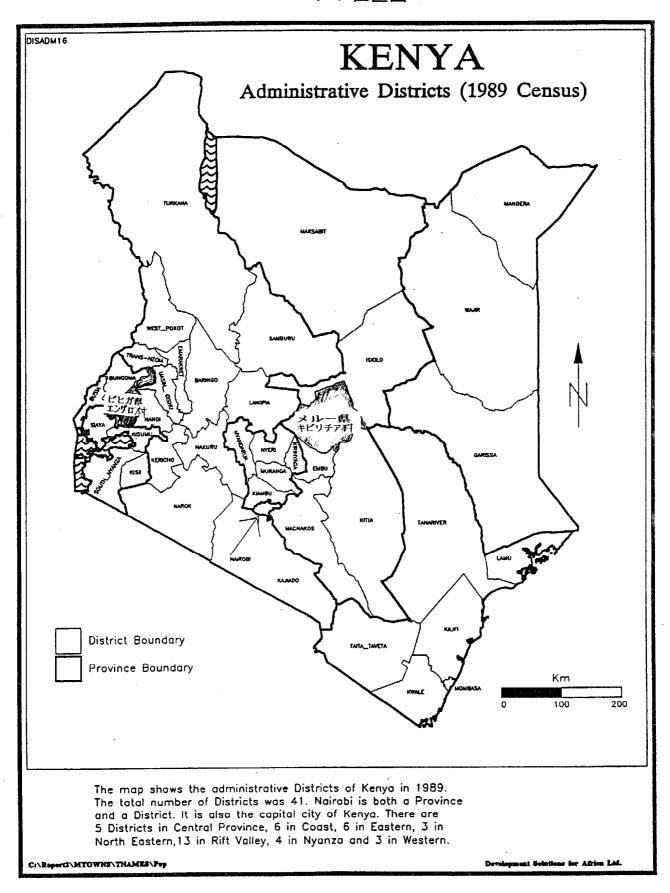
1988年からのスタジオでの視聴覚教材の開発に重点を置いたフェーズ 協力期間を経て、1993年よりフェーズ 協力が始まりました。フェーズ 協力においては、視聴覚教材の制作活動に、地域での普及活動とモデルコミュニティーでの啓蒙活動、生活改善活動を加え協力が始まりました。

このたび、当事業団は、協力期間が1998年12月15日をもって終了するのに先立ち、これまでの協力内容などの評価を行うとともに協力期間終了後の対応方針を協議し、その結果を合同評価報告書に取りまとめ、双方で確認することを目的として、終了時評価調査団を派遣しました。本報告書は、上記調査団が実施した調査および協議内容とその結果について取りまとめたものです。

ここに本件調査にあたり、ご協力いただいた関係者各位に対し、深甚なる謝意を表する次第で す。

1998年9月

国際協力事業団理事 小澤 大二





▲合同評価報告書の署名

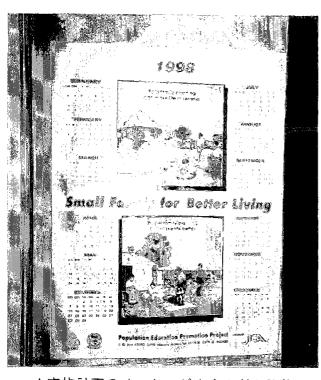


▲フォークメディアグループによる健康教育、人口教育の歌と踊り

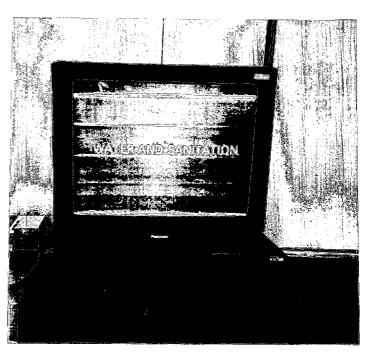
[PEPPで制作された教材、印刷物]



▲ニュースレター、家族計画、栄養改善に関する教材、パンフレット

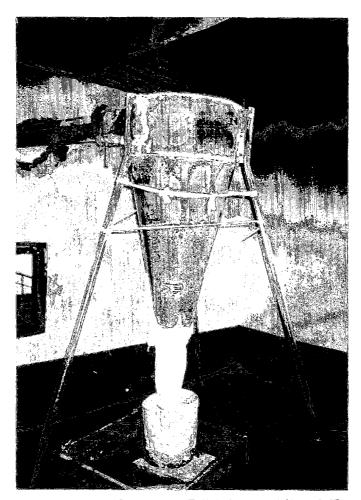


▲家族計画のメッセージを含んだ印刷物 (カレンダー)



▲衛生教育に関するビデオ教材

[収入創出活動の様子(エンザロ村)]

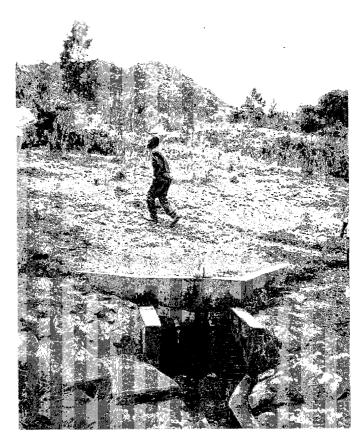


▲婦人グループによって運営されている粉ひき場

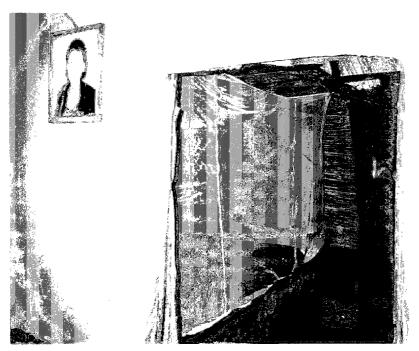


▲TBAグループによって運営されている製パン場

[改善活動]



▲傾斜面を利用したわき水を村人は使用している



▲民家では、マラリア予防のために蚊帳を吊っている。 蚊帳は村の婦人グループで製作されている

目 次

_	•
12	$\boldsymbol{\tau}$
ידו	×

プロジェクト位置図

写真

第	1 🖹	章	終了時評価調査団の派遣	1
	1 .	- 1	派遣の目的と経緯	1
•	1 .	- 2	調査団員の構成	2
	1 .	- 3	調査日程	3
•	1 .	- 4	主要面談者	4
•	1 -	- 5	終了時評価の方法	5
筝·) -	<u>*</u>	総括	6
-			評価の内容と結果	
			今後の課題と展望	
4	<u> </u>	- 2	今後の誅越と展望	1
第:	3 🖺	章	分野別プロジェクト当初計画	9
3	3 .	- 1	プロジェクト活動の変遷	9
3	3 .	- 2	プロジェクトの位置づけ	10
3	3 .	- 3	モデル村の位置づけ	11
3	3 .	- 4	プロジェクトの活動内容	12
3	3 .	- 5	投入計画	14
笙	1 글	音	プロジェクトの実績	16
		+ - 1		
		-	普及活動	
			モデル地区の活動	
第:	5 🖺	章	プロジェクトの評価	19
į	5 .	- 1	効率性	19
į	5 .	- 2	プロジェクト目標の達成度	19
į	5 .	- 3	効果	22

	5	-	4	計画の妥当性22	
	5	-	5	自立発展性22	
第	6	章	. 4	教訓および提言23	
	6	-	1	計画策定に関するもの23	
	6	-	2	実施および実施管理に関するもの23	
	6	-	3	評価活動に関するもの24	
	6	-	4	終了時に残された課題に関するもの25	
資	料				
	1		合同	司評価報告書	
	2		図	表 (Annex 1 ~ 16)50	

第1章 終了時評価調査団の派遣

1-1 派遣の目的と経緯

ケニアでは急激な人口増加(1980年からの10年間の平均で年3.8%)が経済の持続的発展を妨げるとともに、社会・環境問題を引き起こしている。同国政府は人口抑制を最重要課題に取り上げ積極的に取り組んでおり、人口家族計画教育に資する教材開発をめざしたプロジェクト方式技術協力をわが国に要請してきた。1988年より5年間、わが国の協力により人口教育促進プロジェクトフェーズを実施し、Ministry of Information and Broadcasting(以下MIB)管轄のケニアマスコミ学院(以下KIMC)を実施機関に、主にスタジオを拠点とした視聴覚教材の開発に重点を置いた家族計画Information Education Activities(以下IEC活動)を展開した。

さらに1993年12月より、5年間のフェーズ 協力期間において以下の3つの主たるプロジェクト活動を行っている。

- (1) ビデオ教材分野への技術協力に加えて、印刷教材分野の技術も導入し、家族計画にかかる多様なメディア教材の開発および制作を行う。
- (2) ヘルスセンターでの地域住民および家族計画普及担当官などへのワークショップ、
 Audio Visual Van (以下 A V バン)活動による普及、さらにフォークメディアも活用
 したマルチメディア戦略的な啓蒙活動に取り組む。
- (3) 改良かまど、湧水利用簡易井戸および収入創出活動などの導入による、村落レベルの 生活改善活動を展開しつつ家族計画教育の導入を行う。

また、活動展開地域としてはカカメガ県とメルー県をパイロット地区とし、そのなかにモデル村2カ所(ビヒガ県キアンドボイ郡エンザロ村、メルー県サウスマラゴリ郡キビリチア村)を設定し、モデル村のヘルスセンターを拠点として、上記の家族計画促進活動を展開する。

終了時評価調査団の目的は、1998年12月のプロジェクト終了に向けて、本件プロジェクトフェーズ 事業評価を行うとともに、残り協力期間でのプロジェクト活動および協力終了後の事業活動の継続について提言を行うものである。以下に終了時評価の主たる目的を記す。

- (1) これまで実施した協力について、当初計画に照らし、プロジェクトの活動実績、管理 運営状況、カウンターパートへの技術移転状況などについて評価を行う。
- (2)目標達成度を判定したうえで、今後の協力方針について相手国側と協議する。
- (3) 評価結果から教訓および提言などを導き、今後の協力のあり方や実施方法改善に資する。

なお、本調査においては、下記諸事項につき、ケニア側関係者と協議を行い、その結果を合同 評価報告書に取りまとめた。

(1) 当初計画

- (1) 当初計画
- (2)ケニア側、日本側の投入実績
- (3)管理、運営状況
- (4)技術移転の状況
- (5) 今後の技術方針
- (6)教訓、提言

1-2 調査団員の構成

団員・メディア教育 吉田 昌生 国際協力事業団専門員

団員・計画評価 北林 春美 国際協力事業団医療協力第二課課長

団員・協力効果分析 相川 律子 国際協力事業団医療協力第二課ジュニア専門員

1 - 3 調査日程

日順	月日(曜日)	活動	宿泊	備考
1	8月1日(土)	12:00 J L 401成田発 (林団長、吉田団員)		
2	2日(日)	12:00 J L 401成田発 (北林団員、相川団員)		
3	3日(月)	8:50 ナイロビ着(BA2069) 11:30 JICAケニア事務所表敬 14:30 NCPD表敬 15:30 保健省表敬 16:30 計画省表敬	ナイロビ	
4	4日(火)	10:00 情報省表敬 11:00 会議 14:00 マスコミ学院表敬 14:30~18:00 会議	ナイロビ	会議出席者は調査団、専門家、カウンターパート
5	5日(水)	9:00~18:00 普及、教材制作部門の専門家とカウン ターパートによる活動実績報告	ナイロビ	岸田、粟沢専門家キスムへ出発
6	6日(木)	7:00 K Q 650ナイロビ発/キスム着 9:00 D P C Nyanza、D C ビヒガ表敬 18:00 エンザロ村地域活動視察 18:00 A V バン活動視察	ナイロビ	林団長、北林団員、相川団員、 Mr.M Muindli (NCPD)、 Mr.W.Nyanbati (JICAケニ ア事務所員)キスムへ出発
7	7日(金)	9:00 カガメガPMO表敬 9:00 フォークメディア活動視察 15:30 KQ655キスム発 17:30 ナイロビ着	ナイロビ	在ケニア米国大使館爆破事件発生
8	8日(土)	ミニッツ案作成	ナイロビ	(メルー県視察中止)
9	9日(日)	ミニッツ案作成	ナイロビ	
10	10日(月)	9:00 地域活動部門活動実績報告 14:00 合同評価会議	ナイロビ	
11	11日(火)	9:00 ミニッツ作成 14:00 合同評価委員会	ナイロビ	
12	12日(水)	9:00 ミニッツ確認 14:30 ミニッツ署名 16:00 JICAケニア事務所報告 22:25 ナイロビ発BA2068 (吉田団員)	ナイロビ	
13	13日(木)	9:00 KEMRI表敬 14:30 KMTC表敬 22:25 ナイロビ発BA2068 (林団長、北林団員、相川団員)		

1 - 4 主要面談者

<ケニア側>

Mr. S. M. Mbova Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health

Mr. Edwin S. Osundwa Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning

Amb. S. B. A. Bullut Director, NCPD

Mr. Kimeli Chepsiror Deputy, Director, NCPD

Mr. Esther Cherotich Population Officer, NCPD

Mr. Micheal Muindli Population Officer (IEC), NCPD

Mr. Job M. Osiako Principl, KIMC

Mr. Micheal Arunga KIMC Ministry of Information Broadcasting

Mr. Nicholas Simani KIMC Ministry of Information Broadcasting

Mr. Willie Nyambati JICA Kenya Office

Mrs. Julieta Ngutiku HCRI, Kibirichia Health Center

Mr. D. M. Mwawgi Deputy Provincial Commissioner Nyanza, Former

District Commissioner Vihiga

Mr. P. O. Raburu Provincial Commissioner Nyanza

Mr. Joash N. Kinaro District Commissioner, Vihiga

Mr. Lucas Ahambo District Development Officer

Mr. Syluano O. Agaik District Public Health Officer

Mr. Margaret Kanguha Community Nurse

Mr. O. Joseph Okwach Elementary School Teacher

Mr. Steve H. Odero Provinvia Health Administrative Officer, Kagamega

Mr. Patric A. Meso District Officer Shinyaru Division

Mr. Vitazis Intehumusoka Chief Shinyaru Location

Mr. Oduori Onyango District Population Officer, Kagamega

<日本側>

(1) ケニア J I C A 事務所

田上 実 所長

松本 淳 次長

倉科 芳朗 所員

(2) JICAケニア人口教育促進プロジェクト

吉田 芳夫 チーフアドバイザー

伊藤ゆう子調整員

粟澤 俊樹 専門家(教育・普及)鈴木 俊明 専門家(視聴覚技術)

森田 淳子 専門家(印刷教材制作)

岸田 袈裟 専門家(WID)

安食 数博 JICA専門家(医療機器保守管理)、保健省

広部 孝昌 JOCV(社会学)、カガメガDPO

1-5 終了時評価の方法

評価は本プロジェクトの討議議事録(R/D)を土台とし、過去の計画打合せ調査団および巡回指導調査団派遣時に双方で署名・交換された協議議事録(ミニッツ)の内容を踏まえて、本プロジェクトの計画と実績を確認し、目標達成度の判定などの評価作業にあたった。評価については、特に5項目(効率性、目標の達成度、効果、計画の妥当性、自立発展性)の調査項目について検討した。

第2章 総括

ケニア人口教育促進プロジェクトフェーズ が1998年をもって終了するにあたり、8月1日より2週間ケニアを訪れ評価を行った。訪問中ナイロビにて米国大使館爆破事件があったが、業務にはほぼ支障なく、予定どおり作業を完了することができた。評価作業はケニア側については本調査メンバーとケニア側が指名した合同評価チームメンバーに加え、カウンターパートであるNCPD(National Council of Population and Development)およびMIB両中央政府の担当者、KIMCの担当者およびプロジェクト参加スタッフ、日本側については現地駐在の専門家チーム、JICAケニア事務所の担当者から意見、報告、コメントをいただいた。在ケニア日本国大使からも貴重な意見をいただいた。プロジェクト・サイトのひとつであるカカメガ県、ビヒガ県ではDPO(District Population Officer)はじめ行政担当者および地域住民の代表の方々から意見を聴取した。メルー県については爆破事件の影響で訪問を中止せざるを得なかったが、後日現場の担当者にナイロビに来ていただき詳しい報告を受けることができた。以上のように意見交換、現場の視察とともに、各専門家から提出された報告書を基礎にProject Cycle Management (以下PCM)の手法にのっとり評価作業を行った。

2-1 評価の内容と結果

本プロジェクトは内容的に3つのコンポーネントから構成されている。第1に人口教育にかかわるビデオ・印刷教材の作成である。第2にこれらのメディアを用いて、設定されたパイロット県で人口教育活動を行うことである。第3に地域の生活改善活動を通じて保健・家族計画サービスの提供とIEC活動を統合することである。以上のうち2と3はフェーズが開始してから本格的に取り組まれたものであり、特に3はまったく新しいアプローチとして行われたものである。

メディア制作はフェーズ の実績に支えられ、作品の質、量ともに飛躍的な進歩がみられたといっても過言ではなかろう。制作技術にはさまざまな要素があるが、特にテーマ設定、現地取材、シナリオの作成は作品の核をなすところであり、カウンターパートはそれをよく習得している。作品のなかには国連開発計画(UNDP)による全アフリカ映像コンテストで第1位を獲得したものがある。印刷教材についても日本でも通用すると思われるほどの質の高さに達していると評価できる。

メディア普及活動は主に西部カカメガ県を中心に展開してきた。AVバンを利用した教育活動は地方では人気があり、単に映写するだけではなく討論会を交えての活動は住民の参加意識をいっそう高めるのに役立っている。また、フォークメディアによる活動は生活改善活動と結びついており、住民のなかにメッセージを浸透させるに有効であったと思われる。

地域の生活改善活動は、ビヒガ県エンザロ村で展開された。その内容は多岐にわたり、養鶏による収入創出活動、井戸の保護、かまど作り、保健所支援活動、家族計画教育、衛生教育と多彩であるが、個々の活動は有機的に結びついており、乳児死亡率も減少している。特筆すべきことは1998年2~3月にかけて当地区でコレラの流行があったが、かまどが全戸に普及したプロジェクト・サイトでは患者の発生は1名もみられず、これに比べ隣接地区では58名の死者が記録されたことである。かまど(での飲料水煮沸)の効用は予想以上のものがあったといえよう。

以上の活動はそれぞれ実績をあげており、高い評価を与えることができると思われるが、ここに至るまでの過程には多くの困難があったことは事実である。また、今後プロジェクトをケニア側が単独に背負い、さらに発展させるためには考慮すべき点が少なくない。

2-2 今後の課題と展望

スタジオの運営、機器の補修技術はかなり高いレベルの技術移転が行われたようである。日本から派遣された技術者も驚くほどメンテナンスが行き届いているとの評価がある。供与された機器はすでに10年経過しており、専門家から今後さらに10年使用できれば大いに満足すべきとコメントがあった。また、プロジェクトでは技術移転を中心に進めてきたわけであるが、今後機器の維持にかかるコストを捻出するには商業ベースで制作を行う発想が必要であろう。ビデオ作成は本来多分野の内容を取り込めるはずであり、人口教育の内容に限定せずにより柔軟に対応することが望まれる。ケニア政府はKIMCの独立行政法人化と人口メディアセンター(Population Media Center: PMC)の設置を予定しており、上に述べた方向に沿って動き出しているといえるが、当国の経済状況を考えた場合事態は必ずしも楽観できない。プロジェクト終了前に機器の点検、部品の提供を余裕をもって対処することが望まれる。印刷教材の制作は、近年デスクトップパブリッシング(以下DTP)の発達によりコストパフォーマンスも高いので、維持の面では大きな障害はないであろう。

人口教育の普及活動の問題点はAVバンを中心とする限り、コスト的に維持は困難であると思われる。それよりもすでにテレビセットが備えられている医療施設において、日常行われているマイクロティーチング(保健所スタッフによる健康教育講話)に取り組む形で進めることが望ましい。より積極的な考え方をすればPMCが全国のビデオ図書館的な役割を果たし、需要に対応する機能を持つことができれば、より広範な活動が可能となろう。教育としてのフォークメディアはむしろ地域生活改善活動の一環として取り入れられることが自然の成り行きであろう。

地域生活改善活動の成果はめざましいものがあることを述べたが、日本側専門家の個人的資質に負うところが大きい。内容的にこれを持続させるためにはある程度リーダーシップのとれる人材によって継承されることが望まれる。青年海外協力隊員の投入も一案と思われるが、日本の自治体との交流も有意義であろう。特にかまどの普及は、安価であるうえに自助努力により可能で

あるので、ケニア側の積極的な対応が望まれる。

本プロジェクトは、フェーズ スタート時の状況から考えると想像できなかったほど大きな進展をみせている。一方、日本側にもプロジェクトの組み立て、進行、効果など多くの有意義な教訓を残した。これらの教訓は当事者のみならず記録として残し、他のプロジェクトの参考となることを強く希望したい。

第3章 分野別プロジェクト当初計画

3-1 プロジェクト活動の変遷

(1) マルチメディア教材制作

本プロジェクトは、ビデオ、スライド、音声教材制作の技術移転を主要な目的として、フェーズ が開始された。ビデオ機材は放送用プロフェッショナルが供与され、フェーズ に引き継がれた。フェーズ になると、さらに、DTPや、安価で手作りのメディアが 導入された。フェーズ 開始に伴い、注目すべきことは、フェーズ の反省も含めて、安価で手軽なメディアを導入したことである。パソコンの急速な進歩によって、手軽で安価に印刷教材を制作できるDTP技術が普及しはじめたので、これをいち早く導入してメディアの多様化を図った。さらに、手作り教材の試みとして、短期専門家の指導で、フランネルマグネルキット(フェルト布を用いた妊産婦と胎児モデル)の導入も試みられた。もうひとつの試みは、フォークメディアの導入である。地域に伝統的に根ざしている歌と踊りを利用して人口教育/エイズについての教育的メッセージを伝えようとする試みである。これは、フォークメディアコンテストとして実り、今回で第6回目のコンテストを開き、順調に成果をあげている。首都を発信基地とするマスコミュニケーションとはひと

味違った活動を行い、新しいメディアの可能性を開発した。

(2)教材の配布と教育活動

プロジェクトは、フェーズ の開始時点から、教材の制作はKIMC、企画と配布についてはNCPDの責任であるとの認識で開始されたが、フェーズ になってもNCPDの企画と教材配布能力は貧弱なままであった。しかし、パイロット県での教材の配布と教育活動はNCPDの支部であるDPOを通して行わなければならないので、結果的に、NCPDに頼らざるを得ない状況である。DPOはNCPDの代表として、県レベルに派遣され、NCPDのプログラムの管理とNGOのIEC活動の調整やモニターを任務としているNCPDの職員である。そのため、県レベルでのプロジェクトの活動は、プロジェクト単独であれ、NGOとの協調活動であれ、DPOを窓口としなければならない。

こうした状況のもとで、プロジェクトは、パイロット県の人口教育関係者をメンバーとしてPEPP Task Force Meetingを組織して、教材に対する地元の要望をくみ上げ、かつ、メンバーを通して教材の配布を行う計画を立てた。また、4輪駆動のAVバンを利用して、電気のない村にも教材を届け、上映会ののち、聴衆とともに学習会などを開

いて人口教育促進活動を展開した。前述のフォークメディアによる教育活動もDPOを窓口にした。

フェーズ では普及を促進するため、地元で活躍するNGOとも協力して、避妊具を村人に配布する人たち (Community-based Distributor) の活動を促進するため、自転車、長靴、傘などを支給したこともあった。また、ビデオ教材が活用されるように、ヘルスセンター、DPO事務所、クリニック、病院、NGO組織など21カ所にビデオモニターをDPOを通して寄贈するなど、教育環境を整えるべく努力した。

これを受けて、フェーズ ではモニターの使用状況を調査して、一部盗難、故障によって利用できなくなったところがあるものの、全般的には利用されていることを確かめるなど、地道な活動も行った。調査と同時に、ビデオ教材4本を更新して利用促進にあたった。

(3)地域活動

フェーズ 開始に際して、地域開発とWIDの岸田袈裟専門家を迎えた。岸田専門家はフェーズ に参加する前に、この村で、1年にわたって栄養調査を行い、婦人グループの信頼を得て、それまでに活動していた実績をプロジェクトに引き継いだ。加えて、在ケニア日本国大使館による「草の根無償」でビヒガ県エンザロ村にヘルスセンターが建設され、県知事の努力で、県レベルで保健省から援助があり、医薬品の提供と看護婦の常駐が可能になるなど、時を同じくして、関係機関の総合的な投入があった。メルー県キビリチア村にも、エンザロ村と同じように、1年遅れてヘルスセンターが建設された。2つのパイロット地区で、婦人グループによる収入創出活動、衛生・環境の向上、生活の改善、男性/女性の意識向上、教育セミナーなどの活動が展開された。

3-2 プロジェクトの位置づけ

プロジェクトの位置づけは、フェーズ 開始にさかのぼらなければならない。協力対象機関は NCPDであり、プロジェクト・サイトはKIMCであることは、フェーズ でも変わりないか らである。

そこで、NCPDとKIMCのプロジェクトにおける明確な区分けが必要になる。つまり、カウンターパートをはじめとする人材、一般的な経費負担、制作した作品の著作権などである。これらはチームリーダー、専門家および調整員によって具体的に考えられるべきものであろうが、考えを整理する意味で以下に表にした(表3-1)。

表3-1

	NCPD	KIMC
チームリーダー IEC専門家 調整員	所長 IEC部長 IEC部長	人口コミュニケーション部長 人口コミュニケーション部長
<iec研修スタッフ> 短期専門家</iec研修スタッフ>	IEC部職員	人口コミュニケーション職員
< I E C 制作スタッフ > プロデューサー 技術スタッフ	IEC部長	人口コミュニケーション部長 各部職員
<iecメディア評価> 短期専門家/調査団</iecメディア評価>	IEC部長	人口コミュニケーション部長

3-3 モデル村の位置づけ

本プロジェクトフェーズ においては、ビデオおよび印刷教材の制作にかかわる技術移転が中心であった。多大な努力の結果、ある程度の制作能力を持つに至ったが、人口教育という観点からすればメッセージが住民に行きわたることが本来の目的であるはずである。放送用メディアはある意味でその役割を果たすことができるが、電気やテレビが普及していないケニア(特に農村)では視聴者がかなり限定されるのみならず、メッセージの伝達インパクト測定も困難である。そのうえ作品の放映にあたって放送局から放映料も徴収されるので、テレビ放送を通じたIECはプロジェクトの中心となり得なかった。ラジオはそれに比べ難点は少ないが、不特定多数を対象としているという意味では同様であった。ただし、都市住民に対しても人口に関するメッセージを伝える必要があるので、限定的ではあったが放送メディアの制作、放送も実施された。

人口問題は国家目標であり、人口教育はその一手段であっても住民にとっては単なる概念であり、理解が難しい。また、個々の専門家によるアプローチは住民にとっては生活の一断面にすぎない。したがって、住民が出生を控えるには、子供の生存が保証され、生活水準の向上を望むことができ、主体的な行動がとれるようになることが必要であると考えられた。ただこうした概念を実施レベルで具体化していくことは必ずしも容易ではない。プロジェクトでは具体的なアプローチとしてまず生活改善につながる諸問題から開始することを企画した。これを通して住民か

ら信頼を持たれるように努力し、あわせて人口教育を進めるステップをとった。

このようなきめ細かな住民活動への関与の活動は、全国レベルで同時に展開することは、予算、マンパワーからみて当然不可能であり、また、このこと自体ケニア全体の民生そのものであり、二国間協力によってのみ達成をめざす性格のものではないことは明らかである。そこでモデルコミュニティーの発想が出てくるわけであるが、基本的には住民の自発性を誘発することにより、出生行動を含む生活全体の改善に向かってみずから取り組むことである。

自発性の誘発は過去日本の農村開発においても多くの経験があり、基礎条件において両国の間には大きな差異があるに違いないが、自発性のポテンシャル自体は人類に共通した内在的なものである。もし、自発性の発揮に成功すれば、そこまでに至るプロセスを明確化することにより、ケニアの他の地区にも経験させることができるし、それを推進するのはケニア政府である。

生活改善の内容は多岐にわたるので詳細については他節に譲るが、本プロジェクトは西部カカメガ・ビヒガ県〔カガメガ県(プロジェクト実施中にカガメガ県とビヒガ県に分割された)〕および東部メルー県の2パイロット地区を設定した。前者は人口増加の著しい極貧地域であり、後者はより民度が高く、保健所を住民みずから建設するほど自発性の高い地域である。プロジェクト終了にあたってモデルコミュニティー設定の効用を評価すれば、メルー県のような地域では人口教育というプロジェクト目標を当初からかなり具体的に直接的に推進しても大きな成果が得られるが、(ビヒガ県のような)極貧地区では生活改善と抱き合わせて間接的に進めることが重要であるという印象を得た。

3-4 プロジェクトの活動内容

当プロジェクトの活動は、教材制作、普及活動、地域開発活動の3つに大きく分類される。以降、分野別に活動内容を報告する。

(1) ニーズ調査から教材制作活動

フェーズ は、教材の配布と利用がひとつの重要な柱であるため、パイロット県にPEPP Task Force Meetingを設置した。会の構成メンバーは約20名で、DPO、保健省、成人教育・青少年・情報・統計などの人口/健康/エイズ関連の担当者、NGOの代表者である。教材に対する地域のニーズをくみ上げ、教材制作に反映するとともに、IEC活動の計画、実施、モニタリングを行うことを目的として、フェーズ 終了直前にモデル県に設けられ、フェーズ に引き継がれた。その構成メンバーは、既存のDistrict Population and Family Planning Committeeと同じメンバーである。

ビデオ、音声教材、スライド、印刷教材制作を一括してマルチメディア教材制作と総称できる。ビデオ教材は、家族計画のみならずエイズ、ストリートチルドレン、青少年の性の問題など幅広いテーマを選んで制作することにした。テーマを家族計画に絞って

しまっては、人口問題を矮小化する恐れがあったからである。また、テーマを多様化する ことで、制作者の演出能力をさらに向上させる狙いもあった。一方で、機材の特徴を生か して、放送番組を制作する予定であった。

また、フェーズ の経験から、ビデオ教材制作は経費と時間がかかるので、その反省に立って、手軽で安価なメディアの開発をフェーズ の当初計画に加えた。具体的には、アフリカ社会に伝統的に根ざしているフォークメディアを利用して、人口教育促進のメッセージを村人に届け、家族計画に対する態度の変容を促そうという試みである。フェーズの開始に際しては、印刷教材に対する期待は大きいものではなく、フェーズ の延長として、カレンダーやパンフレット程度の印刷教材を制作する予定であった。

(2) A V バンによる普及啓蒙活動

人口教育活動の一環としてAVバンによる普及啓蒙活動が行われてきた。本活動形態はプロジェクト・サイトでは放送メディアが利用できない事情と関連しており、また、基本的には地域住民を対象としたものである。しかし、実施に至るまで、メディアの内容ばかりでなく、実施方法についてもかなり調整を要する事務手続きが多くあった。

ケニアにおいて人口問題は政策的に位置づけられているものの、家族計画という面では性に対する文化的な価値観が含まれるため、地方のメディア放映においては内容の検閲制度があり、これをクリアする必要がある。したがって、制作にあたって当局との事前交渉が必要であり、そのために各種委員会をプロジェクト内に設置したが、実際のところ中央政府レベルの委員会より、地方委員会のほうが機能したといえるだろう。実施にあたってはNCPDの地方官であるDPOがキーパーソンであるが、保健省関係者やNGOグループなどの協力を得なければならない。

ケニアは多部族国家であり、地方によって異なる言語を用いている。そのうえ、公用語も英語とスワヒリ語があり、ビデオの吹込みにもこの点配慮する必要があった。こうした文化、言語上の問題を考慮してモデル地区の事情を反映した多数のビデオが制作され、放映・映写されたために、きわめて多くの人の好評を博したことは事後調査の結果からも明らかである。

ビデオプログラムは住民を引きつけるために娯楽的要素を含めているが、基本的には 教育番組であるので、AVバンによる映写後の討論会をそのつど開催してきた。こうし た進め方は関係者のコミュニケーション技術に負うところが大きく、住民も喜んで積極 的に質疑や討論に参加しているように見受けられた。特に識字率の低い地方ではAVバ ン活動はきわめて有効な手段であるが、家族計画の実行は避妊具・薬の供給状況に左右 される。実際政府による避妊具・薬の供給は不安定であるために時期によっては入手で きない事情があり、知識の伝達と避妊実行率の関係を評価するのは必ずしも容易ではない。

A V バン活動は有効であっても、1回出動当たりの単価が高いためにコストパフォーマンスは必ずしもよいといえないことを指摘しておかなければならない。プロジェクト終了後においては他の活動形態に軸足をシフトすることを迫られる可能性がある。今後を展望すれば、情報放送省は全国各地域に地方センターを抱えているので、これをチャンネルに地方にビデオの配給システムを構築するのもひとつの案である。電気の問題はあるが、公的施設や病院、保健所などにはその心配はなく、また、テレビモニターを備えているところが多い。他方、中央では K I M C を中心にみずから制作したビデオばかりでなく、人口教育にかかわる入手できるビデオを集め、ライブラリーセンターとして機能させるのは必ずしも難しいことではないように思える。

ナイロビ近郊部でも人口教育の必要な地域が多く存在し、財政的な困難から考えると、 これらの地域でAVバンを活用するほうが合理的であると考える。

(3) モデルコミュニティーでの活動

1994年5月に取り交わされた協議議事録(Minutes of Discussions)に添付されているProject Design Matrix(以下PDM)のプロジェクト目標には「適切なマルチメディア戦略を開発し普及すること、地域開発活動を行うことにより人口家族計画の分野でのIEC活動を強化する」、成果には「モデルコミュニティーにおけるIECにかかわる活動およびサービス提供を統合したモデルの開発を行う」と記されている(Annex 1)。

エンザロ村にヘルスセンターが建設され、セミナールームを併設していたので、これを教育の場として利用する。また、収入創出によって得られた利益をヘルスセンター維持に還元するという理念で始まった。WIDの視点は、フェーズの当初計画には明瞭に位置づけられてはいなかった。しかし、活動実施の経緯のなかで、女性グループおよび伝統産婆(以下TBA)を対象とした活動が、乳児を含む住民の健康状態の向上や生活改善に大きく寄与したことは特筆すべき事項である。

3 - 5 投入計画

(1) 視聴覚教材作成関係の投入

ビデオ、ラジオ制作の日本人専門家 2 名、印刷教材制作の日本人専門家 1 名、合計 3 名の派遣を行った。研修員の受入れは、フェーズ に続いて、教材制作、特にビデオ制作関係、ならびに機材のメンテナンスについて重要視して研修員を受け入れるよう計画され、KIMCの技師 8 名を受け入れた。

ビデオ、ラジオの制作機材については、フェーズ で供与されているが、ビデオカメラなどの補充を行った。また、1997年にメーカーの技師がメンテナンスを行った。印刷教材制作については、DTPに必要な機材であるパソコン、プリンター、輪転機を現地で調達した。制作にかかる経費のほとんどは日本側の支出である。

(2)人口教育の投入

人口教育のAVバン活動について、このプロジェクト実施期間中に日本人専門家は2名が派遣された。また、カウンターパート研修を受けた者は、5名であった。うち2名はビヒガ県とメルー県のDPOである。研修内容は地域における人口教育活動の運営方法、AVバン活動方法論、データベース作成法など、実務活動に必要な技術を中心としている。

活動費に関しては、AVバン活動に必要な経費は車両の燃料費、維持、地域協力者の諸謝金であった。本来であればローカルコストとしてケニア側が負担すべきものであるが、困難であり、日本側の資金により活動を行った。コスト負担が難しいひとつの理由に、モデル地区が2カ所とも遠距離(ビヒガ県まで450キロメートル、メルー県まで100キロメートル)であったことも関係している。また政府の所有物であるAVバンの運転手は政府職員に限られ、臨時雇用の運転手による出張は禁じられていたため、運転手の確保の可否が活動条件となった。

(3) モデルコミュニティーの投入

プロジェクトの実施機関ではなかったが、モデル県の活動についてこのプロジェクト 実施期間中にカウンターパート研修を受けた者は4名であり、各ヘルスセンターの看護 婦と医療技師がそれぞれ2名であった。供与機材については、蚊帳や服を縫うためのミシン、改良かまどにつける蛇口、収入創出活動としてのパン焼き器と小麦の製粉器、飼育用のうずら、わき水利用簡易井戸のポンプやセメントといったものである。これらは、投資額の割に効果が大きく、モデル県を越えて活動が広がった。

第4章 プロジェクトの実績

4-1 視聴覚教材制作

ビデオ教材は、家族計画のみならずエイズ、ストリートチルドレン、青少年の性の問題など幅 広いテーマを選んで制作した。注目すべきことは、地域と対象を絞り、5年間で制作した総量19 本のうち、7本をパイロット地区からの要望をもとに制作したことである。

音声教材は、13本のラジオドラマシリーズを制作した。しかし、放送するには、内容と質を保証するため国営放送「ラジオケニア」からプリテストが要求され、そのテストを実施するには邦貨にして約20万円が必要であり、その捻出のため、現在その資金源を探している状況である。スライド制作担当者は、ラジオ番組の担当者と同一人物であり、その担当者がラジオ制作に力を注いだために、スライドの制作は活発ではなかった。

印刷教材制作は当初の計画ではあまり期待していなかったが、DTP技術の発展によって、機材を現地調達して、長期専門家をフェーズが始まって数カ月後に派遣した。現地の要望と技術進歩を取り入れた適正技術の導入をすばやく判断して、実施したことは十分評価される。その後、カウンターパートの配置などで問題はあったものの、フェーズ を通して活発な活動を行った。

4 - 2 普及活動

前述のPEPP Task Force Meetingを四半期ごとに開催するなど、一定の機能を果たしながら、教材普及の拠点とした。しかし、配布された教材がどのように利用されているかなどの細かい観察と調査は行われていない。しかし、メンバーから地域の要望を聞き、制作ユニットにその要望を伝え、マルチメディア教材の制作が行われた。ビデオ教材については顕著な貢献はなかったものの、地域で人気のあるカレンダーの制作にあたっては、そのデザイン、イラストなどの候補をミーティングで示し、地域の趣向やメッセージの内容に至るまで、メンバーから意見を聴いて最終制作を行っている。また、ビデオ教材は地域活動で役立つようにと、エンザロヘルスセンターの開所式、植林の記録、改良かまど、水と衛生、安全な出産などをテーマに地域の要望を基礎に教材を制作している。印刷教材は、改良かまどの作り方、野生種野菜の手引き、エイズ、水と衛生、出産キットの使用法などに関する教材を開発して、地域活動を支援している。フォークメディアは、広く村人たちに受け入れられ、エイズなど新しい医学知識の必要なメッセージを採用する場合は、医師の協力を得るなど、プロジェクトはフォークグループが適切なメッセージを作り出せるよう支援しながら、パイロット県で活動を展開している。

4-3 モデル地区の活動

公衆衛生や家族計画活動を目的としたセミナーが、ヘルスセンターのミーティングルームで地域のリーダーなどを対象に、5年の協力期間中に、ビヒガ 県のエンザロヘルスセンターで30回、メルー県キビリチア地区ヘルスセンターでは5回開催された。テーマは「地域のHIV/AIDの現状と予防方法について」というものから「簡便トイレはどのように建てるか」というものまで幅が広く行われている。PEPPで制作されたビデオ教材はこのセミナー時に活用されている(Annex12a、12b)。

訪問した先のモデル県のヘルスセンター内の会議室にはテレビとビデオの機材が設置されていること、ヘルスセンター周辺にいた15~20歳の男女6名から人口教育に関するビデオ教材を見たことがあることの確認を行った。

またマイクロティーチング(ヘルスセンターに来院した患者を対象に待合い時間を利用して教育活動を行うもの)は、1995年の6月から1998年6月までの3年間にエンザロ村のヘルスセンターで241回、延べ6215人、キビリチア村のヘルスセンターで714回、延べ2万669人の住民が参加している(Annex11a、11b)。

このようにモデル地区のヘルスセンターの公衆衛生/家族計画教育は活発であり、プロジェクト目標を達成するのに貢献していると評価できる。加えてこのプロジェクトは女性グループと TBAグループの収入創出および公衆衛生活動(製パン、うずらの飼育、わらじ作り、蚊帳の製作、改良かまど作り)を支援してきた(Annex14a、14b)。

TBAは製パン業によって得た収入でゴム手袋を購入することができ、より衛生的に出産を介助できるようになったと報告している。エンザロ村において1992年と1998年を比較すると、訓練を受けたTBAの介助による出産をする女性が増え、TBAの母親への指示により、生後2週間以内に健康診断とあわせてBCG予防接種とポリオワクチンの投与を実施することが広く母親に行きわたった。TBAの介助による出産をする女性が増えたことに伴い、ヘルスセンターでの出産が減少している。

改良かまどおよびわき水簡易井戸の設置はビヒガ県の公衆衛生改善に大きく貢献した。1998年2~3月に近隣地区でコレラが流行したとき、エンザロ村では1人の患者も認められていない。かまどは、現在までに2000個が設置され、さらに他地域にも広まり、これはビヒガ県のカウンターパートたちの大きな自信にもつながっている。近隣地区の行政職員は改良かまどに関心を持ち、導入を検討中である。また女性グループ間においてはすでにかまど作りの技術移転が始まっている。ただし、このかまどの普及については、入手可能な粘土の質や住居環境によっては、たとえば通気孔の設置などのいくらか補正が必要な部分があることに留意しなければならない。

こうした活動成果は人口教育プロジェクト(以下PEPP)の視聴覚教材を制作する題材として反映され、いくつかのものはすでに完成し配布済みである(Annex 8)。

地域の問題がケニア全体にかかわることもあるが地域に限定されることもあるので、あらかじめ制作する教材の対象集団を想定し、それに伴いメッセージを伝えるのに最も有効な言語、媒体が何かの検討も必要であると考える。

プロジェクト自体は、当初、地域活動発足に際して、形どおりDPOを中心に活動を展開する予定であったが、DPOよりもむしろヘルスセンターのスタッフなど県の保健省関係者の協力をさらに密接なものとして、地域活動を展開することとなった。地域活動は現在、県の医師を中心に、技師と看護婦を1チームにして、改良かまど、改良ベッドと蚊帳の普及、栄養指導の3点を1セットにして、普及活動を行っている。モデル村での活動がプロジェクト終了後も継続するか否かはケニア側の事業運営費の予算の割り当てによるが、こうしたチームは、すでに県の行政に組み込まれているので、たとえ、プロジェクトが終了しても継続性があると、現場の専門家は判断している。

第5章 プロジェクトの評価

本プロジェクトの開始時に作成したPDMを終了時までの実績に基づき、JICA Project Cycle Management手法により、特に、効率性、目標の達成度、効果、計画の妥当性、自立発展性の5項目について評価を行った。本評価は、事前調査報告書、巡回指導調査時に取り交わしたミニッツ、長期専門家、短期専門家の活動報告、カウンターパートおよび専門家の作成した教材や資料、現地調査時に行った関係者へのインタビュー、保健指標に基づいて、合同評価チーム(資料1合同評価報告書)により行われた。評価5項目の評価結果は以下のとおりである。

5 - 1 効率性

5-1-1 日本側の投入について

日本人専門家は供与機材を用いてケニア人カウンターパートへ技術移転を適切に行い、プロジェクト終了後には、ケニア側で独立して機材を活用していくことが可能である。日本側の諸事情で、チーフアドバイザーと普及の専門家は、交代するときに9カ月ほど不在の期間が生じた。

機材供与のなかで、ケニアマスコミ学院のスタジオに設置されたビデオ制作機材は高品質のビデオフィルムを作ることができるものであった。またパイロット地区で地域活動のために供与した粉ひき機、パン焼き機、簡易井戸水は、有効利用された。現地業務費が毎年減少したため、普及部門で活動が制限されるという最も大きな負の影響があった。

5-1-2 ケニア側の投入について

ケニアマスコミ学院内に、印刷教材作成室と会議室、5つの専門家執務室が配置された。カウンターパート研修を実施したカウンターパートは、18名中3名が帰国後、本プロジェクトから離れてしまったが、それ以外の元研修員は現在も研修で得た技術をプロジェクトにおいて活用している。印刷部門に配置されたカウンターパートが突然、異動したため、専門家によって移転された技術がプロジェクトに残らず、新しく配置されたカウンターパートに対して改めて指導が必要になった。また、普及部門について実施機関のNCPDが、運転手を配置しなかったために、AVバンを用いた普及部門の活動が十分に行われなかった。

5-2 プロジェクト目標の達成度

5 - 2 - 1 「パイロット地区でマルチメディア教材に対するニーズをくみ上げ、配布のチャンネルを開発する」

普及部門の専門家とパイロット地区のDistrict Population Officerを中心として人口問

題タスクフォースを結成し、マルチメディア教材を必要とするNGO、個人に配布するルートと地域のニーズを制作にフィードバックするシステムを作った。AVバンとフォークメディアを利用して、DPOを通して要望のあった地域へ人口教育活動を展開した。AVバンは、目標とする住民のところまで出かけることができるという利点を有する。また、ビデオを上映後に住民と人口問題について話し合う時間を設けたことは、教育効果を高める働きがある。しかし、AVバンを利用した活動は、運転手が配置されないために、十分活用されず、プロジェクト目標への達成度を下げる結果となった。

5 - 2 - 2 「家族計画に限らず、マルチメディア教材のテーマが、人口と開発を含み多様化する」

1994年に開催されたカイロ会議から、女性の健康とリプロダクティブへルスの向上はグローバルイッシューとして採択されている。本プロジェクトは、リプロダクティブへルス関連の教材を制作する高度な技術の移転に成功したプロジェクトであった。高度な品質のビデオ教材は、テレビを通して放映されるのに耐えるものであり、AVバンを利用した活動で視聴者の行動変容を促す効果のある品質のものであった。フェーズ に引き続き、本協力期間中に作成されたエイズ対策番組「Tears from Laugher」が、Union of National Radio and Television Organizationよりビデオ部門でグランプリUNDP賞1位を獲得した。こうした実績をみると、教材としても、一般的なビデオ作品としても高い水準に達する作品を制作する技術が、技術面、演出面で順調に移転されたといえる。

5-2-3 「安価で手作りが可能なメディアやフォークメディアを開発し普及させる」

フェーズ 終了時に、ビデオ教材は、作成するのにお金と時間がかかりすぎ、制作された人口教育に関する教材の視聴者として活動のターゲットになったいる村人が住んでいる町は電気供給が不安定であるので、教材として不的確であったという反省がなされた。地域で開発、制作される安価で簡単な教材を検討した結果、本プロジェクトではフランネルグラフとフォークメディアを導入することになった。

フランネルグラフは、本プロジェクト開始時にNational IEC Workshopで紹介されたときには、好評を博した。しかし、フランネルグラフの材料はケニア国内で入手困難であったために、人口教育の教材として普及せず、プロジェクトの成果にさほど影響は与えなかった。

フォークメディアは、安価であるばかりでなく、地域住民自身がみずからの力で作り出せる ものであり、高度な技術を要しない。また伝統的な踊りや歌、劇を用い、住民の生活に密着した人口教育に関するメッセージを作り出しているので、マスメディアよりも効果的に働く媒体であると評価できる。

印刷教材については、読み書きの能力があれば印刷教材が与える効果は大きいので、教育が施されている地域では妥当な媒体であるといえる。また、ビデオ教材の機材より初期投資が少額で、機材の維持管理も現地の代理店で行うことができるという利点を有する。本プロジェクトではDTPに必要な機材を導入し、印刷教材、マニュアル、セミナーやワークショップに用いるポスター、ニュースレターなどを制作した。結果として、印刷教材は20万枚が200以上の関連機関に配布された。

5 - 2 - 4 「モデルコミュニティーに、サービスデリバリーとIEC活動を結合させたモデルを作る」

モデルコミュニティーのヘルスセンターを中心に、住民へのセミナーを開催し、母親や伝統 産婆を対象とした講義を開設した。その結果、伝統産婆の技術が向上し、衛生的なお産が可能 になった。子供の予防接種率も上昇し、地域の保健指標は、モデルコミュニティーの出生率の 低下、保健サービスの利用頻度の増加を示している。ヘルスセンターのスタッフは、改良かま どが普及している地域では、寄生虫の発生が減少したと報告している。

1998年2~3月にかけてコレラが流行し、56名の死者を出したが、改良かまどの普及地域では、かまどによって安全な水が供給されていたこと、学校で開催した保健教育とヘルスセンターのセミナーにより、住民の行動が変容し、コレラの発生を予防することができたと報告されている。

上記のセミナーで使用したポスターや教材は、同地区でニーズ調査を実施した結果を受けて KIMCで制作されたものである。これらのことから、住民の保健サービスと家族計画につい ての行動変容は、家族計画にかかわる統合的なサービスデリバリーを実施した結果であるということができる。

5-2-5 「プロジェクトの成果を他の地域に拡大する」

視聴覚教材については、モデルコミュニティー内の18の団体、ヨーロッパ、アフリカ諸国の17の団体と連携し、広く、本プロジェクトの成果品が普及した。これまでに、5本の番組が収録されたビデオが500本コピーされ、配布された。改良かまどについては、協力期間中2000機が設置された。コレラの患者が1人も出なかったという目に見える成果は、行政官の注目するところとなり、近隣県の女性グループが改良かまどの技術を習得するための活動を始めた。地域によって一部変更するべき点はあるが、この改良かまどが広範囲にわたり、将来さらに普及されるという可能性は大いにある。

5-3 効果

本プロジェクトで作成したビデオ教材が議会、他の省庁、国連機関で紹介され、プロジェクト 活動が広く知られ認められた。

5-4 計画の妥当性

ケニア政府の「National Population Advocacy and IEC Strategy for Suitable Development 1996-2000」には、環境、ジェンダー、貧困、老人や身障者や若年者への配慮について記述されている。本プロジェクトの成果には、人口と開発を含むマルチメディア教材のテーマを多様化することをあげている。日本政府は、1992年に「Global Issues Initiative」のなかで、人口とエイズに関した協力をグローバルイッシューとして推進すると宣言している。したがって、本プロジェクトは、ケニア政府の政策および日本の援助目的に沿ったものであり、妥当性がある。

5 - 5 自立発展性

ビデオ教材制作、普及活動を維持するために必要な経費は、ケニア側が年間46万ケニアシリング、日本側が1150万ケニアシリング支出した。協力期間中の教材の品質と活動を維持するためには、協力実施中に日本側が負担していた分を含めてケニア側で予算措置を行う必要がある。地域開発の部分の自立発展性については、ヘルスセンターとHealth Center Management Committeeが協力期間中の活動を継続して行うか否かに依存している。

第6章 教訓および提言

6 - 1 計画策定に関するもの

フェーズ の成果を受けて発足した本フェーズ では、教材の制作だけでなく普及・活用を重視し、さらに家族計画・地域保健サービスとIEC活動の統合、教材のテーマの多様化、パイロット地区から他地区への展開など、多様な成果をめざして活動が実施された。これらの活動のなかには、計画策定当初に予想された以上の進捗・発展のみられた活動、逆に予測されない問題や障害のために進捗が遅れた活動がいくつかみられた。

まず、コンピューターを使用したDTP技術の導入によって印刷教材作成のアウトプットが予想以上に増加した。これは、計画策定時には予想できなかった技術の進歩によるよい影響である。逆に、ビデオ教材作成にかかわる機材は多額の投資を必要とし、印刷教材制作機材のように簡単に更新することができない。また、機材の物理的償却を上回る速度で技術改革が進んだこと、制作予算およびスタッフ数の制約のために作品の制作数が当初予測された数を下回ったことは、IEC活動におけるメディアの選択および投入の規模とレベルの設定という点で今後の類似案件の計画に重要な教訓とすべきであろう。

地域開発活動に関しては、当初サービスデリバリーとの統合という成果を生み出すためのエントリーポイントとして着手されたが、生活改善活動(改良かまどなど)や女性グループの収入向上活動など、当初定めた指標にない活動が活発に実施され、終了時評価の対象として加えられた。

6-2 実施および実施管理に関するもの

制作(ビデオプログラム、ラジオ番組、印刷物)、普及(AVバン活動、フォークメデイア)、 地域開発活動(生活改善、保健教育など)と保健サービスの統合といった多くのコンポーネント を含む協力活動となったため、各活動相互の連携を保ち、調整することが困難であった。各部門 ごとの計画策定・実施を相互に連携し、プロジェクトの全体計画として統合することは、活動全体 を統括する責任者が明確でないことに加え、複数の組織にまたがるカウンターパート(KIMC、 国家人口開発委員会、県人口担当官、保健所スタッフなど)が各専門家とともに活動したことで さらに複雑となったと思われる。

また、ケニア側カウンターパートがプロジェクトの主たる実施者を日本人専門家であるとみなしていた点については、教材制作・普及活動にかかわる主たる財源が専門家チームの現地業務費であり、各年ごとの計画策定から部門間の調整にわたって日本側の関与なしには活動計画を策定できないという事情や、複雑な実施体制のなかで各組織・部門間の調整と活動の促進の役割が日本人専門家によって担われ、管理運営レベルでのカウンターパートの関与が欠けていたこともそ

の一因と考えられる。

先方政府の組織をプロジェクトの実施機関と位置づけ、専門家からカウンターパートへの技術移転と人材の養成・研修を重視するJICAの技術協力プロジェクトの方式は、ドナーから指名されたプロジェクト実施機関が先方政府のためにプロジェクトのサービスを提供するという、欧米で採用されている協力の方式に慣れたケニア側にとって理解しにくかったという原因も考えられる。

今次評価調査においても、調査団はプロジェクトのオーナーシップはあくまでもケニア側にあり、ケニア側の計画あってのJICAプロジェクトであることを強調したが、今後類似の協力を行う際に(特に、先方政府に必ずしも各活動間の連携・協力の意義がよく理解されておらず、日本側の働きかけが必要な場合には)プロジェクトの計画策定や運営管理の諸局面において十分注意する必要があると思われる。

6 - 3 評価活動に関するもの

今回の評価の実施に際して、ケニア側は4名の評価チームメンバー(国家人口開発委員会2名、情報省1名、KIMC1名)を指名し、合同評価に参加した。そのほかに日本人専門家、各部門の主要カウンターパートがリソースパーソンズとして会議で活動成果そのほかについて発表を行った。これらのプロセスを通じて各組織の関係者が直接意見を交換し、評価に参加することができた。一方、評価にかかわる指標や基準(効率、効果、妥当性、持続可能性)の定義や特定の事象・事実の原因・結果などについての認識は必ずしも出席者間で一致せず、消化不良のままで残された点が多かった。

評価のためにプロジェクトの活動実績に関するさまざまな資料が調査に先立って専門家・カウンターパートによって作成された。これら大量のデータ、情報が評価の際に各部門の活動の成果を確認する際の貴重な材料となった。合同評価報告書にはその一部しか掲載することができなかったが、それらの資料のなかにも、そのままでは未整理であるが整理・分析を行うことによって他のプロジェクトや類似の活動の参考になると思われる貴重なものが含まれていた。

短期間の評価会議のなかでは、提出された調査データやその分析・取りまとめの妥当性について議論することはできなかったため、割愛せざるを得ない資料が多数あった。家族計画IECや地域保健活動の評価に関する簡易な調査の手法、データの提示の仕方などについて疫学、公衆衛生関連の知識を有する専門家のKIMC普及部門やヘルスセンターのスタッフに対する指導があれば、より説得力のあるデータが提示できたと思われる。

ただし、このような詳細かつ専門的な評価調査を実施するためには、調査期間や調査資金の面でより大きな投入を必要とすることになるため、効率的に必要な情報を収集して分析する方法を検討することが必要となる。

6-4 終了時に残された課題に関するもの

本フェーズ の開始時から計画されていた人口メディアセンター(PMC)の設立について、その位置づけが明確にならないまま K I M C を中心としてプロジェクトの活動が行われてきたが、1998年度の予算要求書において初めて情報省は人口教育プロジェクト(P E P P)に対する予算要求60万ポンドを行った。今後は、PM C が P E P P 予算を活用するとともに、これまでに蓄積された各種の教材作成能力を生かして外部組織からの委託や発注に応じた制作・普及活動を行うことが期待される。

ただし、人口メディアセンターのケニア政府内での正式な発足がいつになるかはいまだ不明であり、情報省のPEPP予算もまだ執行されていない。KIMCでは情報省直轄から半独立のAutonomous Bodyを設立し、作品の販売や施設の貸し出しによる自己収入を活動に必要なオペレーションコストにあてるコストシェアリング方式によって活動を継続するという計画を検討中であり、KIMC所長のもとで財務担当の次長とPMC所長(ただし、PMCは正式に発足していないので、移行にかかわる責任者として情報省から任命された由)がこれらの収入創出活動について検討している。この計画がケニア政府内で承認され、PMCが策定した活動計画に基づいて技術協力の要請があれば、可能な限り対応することが望ましい。

ケニア側からは、印刷メディア専門家と普及部門専門家の任期延長と、地域開発活動を他の地域でも複製実施するための支援が求められた。前者はKIMCから、後者はNCPDからのものであった。後者については資金の提供は技術協力の枠内での対応は困難であり、今後プロジェクトの成果を他の援助プログラムなどで活用・拡大してもらうための方策について検討が必要である。前者については、ケニア側が両分野の専門家に何を期待するのか、ケニア側として専門家の協力を得て実施する計画を持っているのかが明らかでないので、現時点では派遣延長を行うことによって期待される成果が不明である。上記のケニア側の計画・実施体制が明らかになった場合は、持続性確保の観点から個別専門家派遣によって技術協力を行うことを検討すべきと思われる。

なお、供与機材のうち、ビデオ教材制作関連機器については、フェーズ から引き継がれ設置 後約10年を経ている。ケニア側では技術者を配置してメンテナンスに努めており、現在のところ 故障による制作部門への影響はない。しかし、自力でのスペアパーツなどの供給に不安があり、 プロジェクトから要請があれば、協力の終了前にメーカー技術者の専門家派遣を行ってシステム 全体の状況のチェックとケニア側に対する維持管理への助言を行うことが望ましい。



資 料

- 1 合同評価報告書
- 2 図表 (Annex 1~16)



1 合同評価報告書

THE JOINT EVALUATION REPORT ON THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR

THE POPULATION EDUCATION PROMOTION PROJECT (II) IN THE REPUBLIC OF
KENYA PREPARED BY THE JAPANESE EVALUATION TEAM AND
THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

The Japanese Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Professor Kenji Hayashi, visited the Republic of Kenya from August 3, 1998 to August 12, 1998 in order to evaluate the implementation and achievements of the Population Education Promotion Project (II) (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") on the basis of the Record of Discussions signed on December 14, 1993.

During its stay in the Republic of Kenya, the Team held a series of discussions and exchanged views with the authorities concerned of the Government of the Republic of Kenya.

As a result of the discussions, both parties agreed upon the matters referred to in the documents attached hereto.

Nairobi, August 12th, 1998

Amb.S.B.A.Bullut

for Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Planning and

National Development

Mr. E.B.M. Barua Chele

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Professor Kenji Hayashi

Leader

Evaluation Team

Japan International Cooperation Agency

I INTRODUCTION

A Objectives of the evaluation

The Project evaluation at its completion examined the past performance of the Project comprehensively from various aspects. The evaluation was conducted for the following purposes:

- 1 To assess the demographic situation and population policies in the Republic of Kenya
- 2 To review the progress of the Project
- 3 To make recommendations for sustainability and further development of the Project
- 4 To draw lessons which will be helpful for planning and implementation of other JICA projects in Kenya or as well as in other countries.

B Profile of the Project

The Population Education Promotion Project (I) supported by IICA was undertaken from December, 1988 until December, 1991 and with a two-year follow-up until December, 1993. The goal of the Project (I) was to reinforce activities of Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health through Information, Education and Communication (hereinafter referred to as "IEC") strategies.

The Government of Kenya requested JICA for "the further strengthening of population activities, which included enhancement of population and development education, strengthening of production capacity using multi-media strategies and establishment of an effective IEC dissemination system for multi-media materials at the community and district levels."

National Council for Population and Development (hereinafter referred to as "NCPD"), Kenya Institute of Mass Communication (hereinafter referred to as "KIMC") and IICA signed the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") on the technical cooperation for the Population Education Promotion Project (II) on December 14, 1993.

C Method of the evaluation

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1 Evaluation methods

JICA requires the Joint Evaluation Team to use the JICA Project Cycle Management method in which Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, Relevance and Sustainability of the Project are the main key issues of concern.

First, the items of the Project Design Matrix (hereinafter referred to as "PDM") (Annex 1), Input, Output, Project purpose and the Overall goal are examined respectively referring to the indicators described in the PDM.

Then, Efficiency is evaluated in terms of <u>Input</u> and <u>Output</u>; Effectiveness in terms of <u>Output</u> and <u>Project Purpose</u>; Impact of positive and negative aspects in terms of <u>Project Purpose</u> and other socio-economic and cultural aspects; Relevance in terms of <u>Project Purpose</u> and Overall Goal and

Sustainability in terms of an overall assessment of the Project.

According to the R/D and the Minutes of the Meeting, signed in May 1994, the goal of the Project was designed in the PDM as follows;

Overall Goal

To reduce the population growth rate in the Republic of Kenya

Project Purpose

To strengthen IEC activities in the field of population by developing and disseminating appropriate multi-media strategies and enhancing community development

Output

- 1) Needs assessment developed and a dissemination channel for multi-media materials established
- 2) Subjects of multi-media materials including population and development as well as MCH/FP diversified
- 3) Low-cost, hand-made audio-visual aids and folk media developed and disseminated
- 4) An integrated model of IEC activities and service delivery in the model communities developed
- 5) The Project's output to other areas expanded

Input

- 1) the Japanese side
- 2) the Kenyan side

2 Scope of the evaluation

The scope of the evaluation refers to that as described in the PDM as well as to the Project (II) from 1993 till the date of its completion, December 14, 1998. However, the evaluation was made four months prior to the termination of the Project (II).

3 Source of information

The main sources of information and data for the final evaluation were the existing Reports of the Preliminary Survey Team, September, 1993; Minutes of Meeting of the Japanese Consultation Survey Team, May, 1994; Reports by the Japanese short and long-term experts on the Project activities; The Minutes of the Meeting, September, 1996; surveys, reports and presentation of the Units by Kenyan counterpart personnel and the Japanese experts on achievements of the Project activities in Nairobi and the pilot districts; observations and field visits in the pilot districts; interviews of beneficiaries; focus groups and secondary data on health statistics of the Government.



4 Evaluation body

The evaluation was made by the Joint Evaluation Team and its members are as follows;

Japanese side

1 Dr. Kenji Hayashi

Professor, National Institute of Public Health

2 Mr. Masao Yoshida

Development Specialist, IICA

3 Ms. Harumi Kitabayashi

Director, Medical Cooperation Department, ЛСА

4 Ms. Ritsuko Aikawa

Associate Expert, Medical Cooperation

Department, IICA

Kenyan side

1 Mr. Job M.Osiako

Principal, KIMC

2 Mr. Michael M.Muindi

Population Officer (IEC), NCPD

3 Ms. Esther Cherotich

Population Officer, NCPD

4 Mr. Charles Kombo

Economist, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Chairman, Joint Coordination Committee

Amb. S.B.A. Bullut.

Director, NCPD

Resource persons

1 Mr. Yoshio Yoshida

Chief Advisor

2 Ms. Yuko Ito

Project Coordinator

3 Ms. Kesa Kishida

Community Development/Women in Development

4 Ms. Atsuko Morita

Print Media/Computer Video/Radio Production

5 Mr. Toshiaki Suzuki 6 Dr. Toshiki Awazawa

Education/Communication

7 Mr. Charles Owour

Head, Population Media Center

8 Mr. Nicholas Simani

Head, Video production Unit

9 Mr. Samuel Magomere

Head, Maintenance Unit

10 Mr. Michael Arunga

Head, Print Unit Designer, Print Unit

11 Mr. Adam Namayi 12 Mr. Richard Kyalo

Dissemination Unit

13 Mr. Pharaoh Ochichi

Dissemination Unit

14 Mr. Haron L. Ayugu

Community Development/Women in Development

(Vihiga)

15 Ms. Julieta Ngutiku

Community Development/Women in Development

(Meru)

Observers

ЛСА Kenya Offiœ

Deputy Resident Representative

1 Mr. Atsushi Matumoto 2 Mr. Yoshiro Kurashina

Assistant Resident Representative

3 Mr. Willie Nyambati

Health Program Officer

Embassy of Japan

Mr. Hideki Kawato

The second secretary

Ministry of Health

Mr. I.M. Hussein

Under Secretary

Mr. Kanithi

Japan Desk Officer

5 Schedule of evaluation

Preliminary assessments for the evaluation were conducted by the Project Units prior to August, 1998. The Team visited Kenya to finalize the evaluation working jointly with the Kenyan side in August, 1998.

II ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECT BASED ON THE EVALUATION CRITERIA

Input, Output and Project purpose were examined to see if they were fulfilled as indicated in the PDM.

A Input

The Input described in the PDM was confirmed as follows:

1 The Japanese side

a) Dispatch of Japanese Experts

Two chief advisors, two coordinators, six long-term experts in video/radio production, education/communication, community development/WID and print media/computer. A total of eight short-term experts have been dispatched to date. Details of Japanese experts are shown in Annex 2.

b) Training of the Kenyan counterpart personnel

The Japanese Government has hosted 18 counterpart personnel. They all obtained valuable experience and technical expertise from this counterpart training programme. Two more counterpart personnel will be received during the Japanese fiscal year 1998. The list of training of counterpart personnel is shown in Annex 3a. List of all counterpart personnel is shown in Annex 3b.



c) Provision of machinery and equipment

Equipment and materials were provided mainly for the video and print equipment. The total value is approximately 163,501,000 Japanese yen (Kshs 80 millions @ 1Ksh= 2.04Japanese yen) for the five-year period. The equipment provided is listed in Annex 4.

d) Local cost

JICA has covered both running cost of the Project office such as telephone, fax and payment for a secretary and three drivers, and also maintenance and repair costs of the video equipment, Desk Top Publishing(DTP) and vehicles.

IICA met most of the cost of the production of multi-media materials: in principle, this is not necessarily the responsibility of IICA alone. Therefore, this should have been shared by the

Kenyan side especially by NCPD. The average production costs per video program, for example, ranged between Kshs.200,000.00 and 300,000.00. Other costs of dissemination and community development have also been met by JICA. The list of the local cost borne by the Japanese side is shown in Annex 5.

2 The Kenyan side

a) Allocation of local costs

KIMC has allocated the necessary funds to meet the running costs of the Population Media Center and offices such as electricity, water supply, telephone, security and salaries.

b) Assignment of personnel

NCPD assigned IEC officers, DPOs and a driver of the AV VAN. KIMC assigned a head of the Population Media Center, senior producers, engineers, production assistants, a secretary, security and drivers to the Project.

c) Land, buildings and facilities

To enhance the function of the Project, renovation and extension of the physical facilities of the Project were implemented by KIMC. Total land occupation by the Project is estimated at 1.5 acres (estimated cost-Kshs. 45 million) representing 24% of the total KIMC land. KIMC has six departments, five of which are training departments. Considering total office occupation, the Project consumes 20% of office space. KIMC allocated 5000 sq. ft of extra office space representing Ksh. 1.8 million p.a..

A total sum of (Ksh.800,000 p.a.) was spent for electricity, gas water supply, and sewerage system. Telephone and furniture as necessary for activities under the Project were also provided by KIMC. The list of the local cost, assignment of the personnel and building and facilities is shown in Annex 6.

Summary

The Japanese side has carried out its responsibility by providing human resources input and equipment to the Project. The Kenyan side, especially KIMC, deployed personnel, and it also offered land, offices and facilities to the Project.

B Output

Achievements of the output described in the PDM were examined in accordance with the verifiable indicators shown in the PDM:

Output

a) Needs assessment developed and a dissemination channel for multi-media materials in the pilot districts established

The needs towards the multi-media materials from the local people were collected through the District Population and Family Planning Committees. These were transferred to the Production Unit and have been utilized to determine subject-matters, types of materials desired, target population and target areas. The materials were distributed through Government Departments and NGO members of District Population and Family Planning-Committees to the end users.

The first meeting in Kakamega was held in 1994 and in Meru in 1995. The thirteenth committee meeting was conducted in Kakamega in June, 1998, and the fifth committee meeting was held in Meru in November, 1997.

As for AV VAN activities for the five-year period, the van was mobilized 25 times and covered 250 days. The activities has reached almost 100,000 people; about 200 people per show in the country (Annex 7).

b) Subjects of multi-media materials including population and development as well as MCH/FP diversified

As far as the video materials are concerned, diversification of the subject-matters and the number of materials produced are fulfilled as planned in the PDM. The Production Unit covers wider themes; not only mother and child health, and family planning, but also HTV/AIDS, street children, youth sexuality, drug abuse and necessary subject-matters for community development such as water sanitation and ante-natal and post-natal care (Annex 8).

A series of thirteen radio drama programs concerning youth sexuality have been produced and are awaiting to be transmitted for broadcasting. It is far more than expected in the PDM indicator. As for the sound slides production, the number is less than expected, because the period allocated for the production of slides was limited.

c) Low-cost IEC materials and folk media developed and disseminated
Although Flannel Graph was not developed due to the difficulty of getting materials in the
domestic market, Folk Media (Annex 9) and printed materials (Annex 10) have been successfully
developed as low-cost materials and supported the activities of the Project.

The sixth festival has taken place in Kakamega district. The messages vary from HIV/AIDS to family planning and female genital mutilation.

d) An integrated model of IEC activities and service delivery in the model communities developed

The health centers in two pilot districts, namely Enzaro health center in Vihiga District and Kibirichia health center in Meru District, conducted health education activities in form of microteaching to the communities in their catchment areas. On average 20 to 30 persons per session attended the micro-teaching class each day. Details of Micro-teaching courses are shown in Annex 11a, Annex 11b.

In Vihiga District, 30 seminars were conducted between 1994 and 1997, in the health center and the District Information Documentation Center. In Kibirichia health center, 5 seminars were conducted in 1996 and 1997, including those sponsored by GTZ and Canada. Details of Seminars are shown in Annex 12a, Annex 12b.

Support to the health center activities by the community members were made in such ways as construction of rest rooms and paying for casual labour working in the health center (in Vihiga), and construction of staff quarters for health center staff and water facilities (in Meru) through the Health Center Management Committees. Community members are sharing the operational cost of

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the health center by paying fees for services on a cost-sharing basis. Unfortunately, no financial data were available at the health centers at the time of visit.

The health indicators regarding infant and child mortality are indirect result of the above activities and will be discussed in relation to the effectiveness of the outputs later.

e) The Project's output to other areas expanded

The Project has managed to collaborate with a total of 35 Government departments and NGOs within and outside the pilot districts. Approximately 2,500 video programs have been dubbed and delivered to them.

The materials that the Project produced have been delivered to 200 organizations.

Summary

The planned output as indicated in the PDM has been fully achieved.

C Project purpose

Achievements of the Project Purpose described in the PDM were examined as follows:

Project Purpose

"To strengthen IEC activities in the field of population by developing and disseminating appropriate multi-media materials and by enhancing community development"

Unfortunately there has not been any large-scale statistical survey done by the Project to show the evidence of the direct effects of intervention of the Project in the pilot districts and model areas. However, according to a small-scale survey "Survey on Population and Health in Kakamega" done by the Project to measure KAP index, it indicates a remarkable positive change in fertility and reproductive health behavior. It is shown in Annex 13.

Summary

Based on the indicators in the PDM, most have been fulfilled through the implementation of the Project. The Project has achieved the output as expected when the second phase of the Project began in December, 1993.

III EVALUATION

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As stated in the section "I-C-1 Method of the evaluation", the JPCM was used. The Joint Evaluation Team met four times and had a series of discussions, and agreed upon the results.

A Efficiency

Efficiency is defined as "Productivity of the implementation process: how efficiently the various inputs are converted into outputs." In assessing efficiency, achievement level of the output in comparison to the efficient use of financial, human and material resources was examined.

Input

- 1 Japanese side:
- a) Dispatch of Japanese experts:

Competence and number of the Japanese experts are considered adequate. Their skills and knowledge have been fully utilized. Technical transfer by using the equipment provided has been successfully carried out and has tremendous impact on the individual performance.

However, as far as timing of replacement of the Japanese experts is concerned, it is important when Japanese experts make a change to consider the time needed for taking over the predecessor's job. About a three-week overlapping period of time was planned when a production expert was replaced. But it raised difficulties in carrying out some activities of the Project because the successors of a chief adviser and a long-term expert in education / community arrived after an almost 9-month absence.

The Project's mode of operation at the administration level needs to be looked at and improved. It has been said that the Project is run and decided by the Japanese experts without consulting the Kenyan Head of the Project. This has left the feeling the Project belongs and is owned by the Japanese. This can be attributed to lack of mutual understanding and communication on both sides.

b) Training of the Kenyan counterpart personnel in Japan:

The Audio-visual Training course, the JICA Okinawa International Center, where five Kenyan counterparts were trained, remarked that in general the trainees from KIMC were sincere and studious, and performed well in class and in field works. They were able to communicate well and contribute to the educational activities at AVT course. The head of the course believed that they would be able to contribute to the Project with the skills they acquired after the course.

According to the report of a Japanese short-term expert of Sony Corporation Ltd., the conditions of the equipment provided were surprisingly excellent because of good maintenance of the equipment. This proves the high skills and ability of maintenance of the staff. The video equipment is always ready to be used by the Production Unit. This is one of the results of training at the Sony training course of maintenance and is a strong component in production ability of the Population Media Center. The combination of a high level of maintenance, staff training and production ability provides a strong driving force for the Project to reach its purpose.

The trained staff have returned and are continuing to work for the Project using the sikills learned. Although three out of eighteen returned trainees left the Project, the competence they developed by the training courses in Japan has contributed to the production and maintenance of the equipment.

c) Provision of machinery and equipment:

IICA has provided various types of equipment for the success of the Project. These range from studio, health centers and field based equipment. This also includes the Project vehicles. At one time, IICA facilitated the work of Community Based Distributors of contraceptives by providing them with bicycles, the First Aid Kits and so on.

Quality of the equipment

The standard of the video equipment satisfies the technical standards of broadcasting stations. It can produce on-air programs. Due to the high price for air time and the nature of one-way mass communications, only a few programs have been put on the air. However, it is necessary to maintain the technical standard of the equipment, not only to produce broadcast quality programs, but also to produce high quality master tapes to duplicate them for local delivery. The quality of

equipment is appropriate and has contributed to high quality video production.

<u>AV VAN</u>

It is evident that if AV VANs are not provided for use in the district, no AV Van activities can take place. Likewise, if government drivers are not enough for the Project, few AV VAN activities can take place.

Unfortunately the AV VANs available have not been fully utilized.

TV monitors

The Project distributed 21 sets of video monitors to the Government Departments and NGOs in the pilot districts in 1991. After six years, the Dissemination Unit of the Project made an observation tour to see if they were utilized properly. It was found that people were glad to have monitors and these monitors were utilized at the educational workshops and useful for information dissemination at the grassroots level.

Health centers

The meeting rooms at the Health Centers have been used for educational workshops. The subject-matters of the workshops vary very much from "Present situation of HIV/AIDS at the community and the way to protect from it" to "How to build a conventional toilet." The attendants also vary; teachers of junior and primary school, traditional birth attendants, representatives of church, adult groups, women's groups and even children. The rooms have been used for educational purposes, and Health Centers in the model communities contributed to the achievement of developing an integrated model of IEC activities with medical service delivery to strengthen population activities in model areas.

d) Local cost

One of the unforeseen negative impacts was a decrease of the budget allocated to the Dissemination Unit. It was decreased by 50% in the fiscal year of 1994. This had a negative impact on the Unit. Unfortunately, it also coincided with the time of economic difficulties in Kenya.

This affected the Unit's activities, and consequently had a negative impact on the output of the Project: it required review of the annual production plan and led to shelving of some activities, especially field activities like Joint Monthly Meetings, task force IEC meetings etc. These negative effects were so substantial that the loss of activities could not be recovered until some years later.



2 Kenyan side

a) Provision of Kenyan counterparts and administrative personnel:

KIMC

Due to personnel movement at the Center, the Project lost senior counterparts. This required for the Project to train new comers which took some time.

Two counterparts were assigned to the Print Media Unit in 1997. While one left the Project for another job, the other left for further studies in Development Communication. There was an interruption of activities for two and half months before four new members of staff were deployed to the Project. These new staff needed transfer of technology by the Print Media Expert. Smooth



transfer of DTP technology has not been completed and as a result, the Unit's activities for the past eight months have been affected. This problem was compounded by the theft of some of the equipment.

Although there are sufficient number of producers in the video production unit, the number of cameramen and editors are not sufficient. This affects productivity of cameramen who also have to double as producers at times.

NCPD

As the Government registers the AV Vans, it is necessary to provide government drivers to utilize them. However, it is difficult to fulfill all of the requests from DPO and the Project, because of a shortage of drivers. This has been caused by the retrenchment exercise which has been going on in the Government of Kenya.

b) Land, building, facilities:

KIMC provided an additional new wing of the five offices for administration, the Printing and Dissemination Units and a meeting room when the Project activities were activated. It created more space and made the Project easier to carry out it responsibilities.

c) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, vehicles, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project:

Three technicians are assigned to maintain the studios and other equipment. Most of the equipment is in good working condition. The Kenyan side has difficulties in supply and provision of spare parts and replacement.

d) Privileges, exemptions and benefits to the Japanese experts and their families: The Japanese experts and their families enjoyed the privileges and tax exemptions as well as benefits. There have been no problems at all regarding these matters.

Summary

It is observed that an imbalance between the provided equipment and the input of human resources exists. However, considering constraints the Project faces, on the whole, it is understood that human resources and the equipment under the present socio-economic circumstances have been efficiently utilized to their end.

B Effectiveness

Effectiveness concerns the extent to which the project purpose has been achieved, or is expected to be achieved, in relation to the outputs produced by the project.

Project Purpose;

To strengthen IEC activities in the field of population by developing and disseminating appropriate multi-media strategies and by enhancing community development

Output;

a) Needs assessment developed and a dissemination channel for multi-media

materials in the pilot districts established

Several channels to collect local needs as well as to disseminate appropriate population messages to the grassroots have been established. One is through the members of the District Population and Family Planning Committee; Government Department and NGO members are to deliver the multimedia materials to the necessary organizations or individuals. The second channel is through the AV VAN for which the local people 's requests come to the Project through the DPO. Thirdly, through folk media festivals.

This has been explored and established by the efforts of the DPOs in the pilot districts, and it works to strengthen IEC activities in the districts. It is not too overemphasized to remind them to keep the channels workable for the information dissemination to promote the population education in the districts.

One of the advantages of the AV VAN is to move to where the target audience exists. The characteristic of the AV VAN operation is that a facilitator can invite the audience to a discussion immediately after a show. Not all parts of Kenya have electricity. Therefore, the people in these areas cannot watch television. Another limitation is that television receivers are by far too few with the majority of the people being unable to afford to own a television monitor.

In spite of the unique characteristic of AV VAN, there is a major limitation in that not everyone can operate it. Due to the shortage of personnel for operation, its contribution to the Project purpose has been reduced.

b) Subjects of multi-media materials including population and development as well as MCH/FP diversified

The diversification of the subject-matters was brought about by the need assessment of the programs carried out in the pilot districts and also in line with the National Population Policy.

However, the Projects gets into a dilemma if it concentrates on subjects which are limiting in scope of coverage. Even though the subject-matters are collected from the field, it should have multiplying effect to other areas. This enables the Project to disseminate the programs not only in specific areas but outside the pilot districts and at times internationally.

There was another reason to justify the diversification of the subject-matters. Since the Cairo Conference in 1994, the reproductive health and improvement of women's health are issue of global concern. The Project is supposed to address the problems arising from ICPD. It is also important to address the issues such as HIV/AIDS and youth sexuality. The Project is the one and only organization where these materials can be produced with a professional standard of high-quality.

It is appropriate to consider at this point the quality of the materials. To be able to put the Project materials on the air of the nation-wide network itself, the materials need to be of high standard. Broadcast stations would not be able to accept the materials for broadcast unless the videos meet the broadcast code of ethics and technical standards. Further evidence is that the audience reactions to the video materials shown by the AV VAN are favorable enough to prove the materials can influence change of behavior.

Additional evidence are the prizes which have been won at a video contest. This year the Project entered four videos to the Pan African video contest, "Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa" URTNA. One of the entries, a drama entitled "Tears from Laughter" won two prizes; the Grand Prize and the First Prize of UNDP category. Five nations such as Nigeria, Ghana, Cameroon, Zimbabwe and Namibia are interested in this program to broadcast in their own network.

The output of the Production Unit has contributed not only to developing appropriate materials, but also has shown potential to provide more high-quality materials, if needs assessment of particular groups, in terms of locality or of those who need materials of particular subject-matters, is identified and the explicit delivery channel is set up.

c) Low-cost IEC materials and folk media developed and disseminated

At the end of phase one, the Project started to consider that the video medium was too expensive to produce, took too much time to produce the final products, and that it was inconvenient to use the video materials for the people in villages in those districts where no electricity is supplied. The

Project tried to find low-cost media which could be handled and produced at the local level. As a result, the Project tried to introduce the flannel graph and folk media as low-cost materials.

Flannel Graph

An educational material called Flannel Graph produced by the Project was shown at the National IEC Workshop at the beginning of the Phase II and enjoyed popularity among the audience. First, it was explored as a low-cost and hand-made medium to be widely used at the village level. But later, it was found that due to the difficulty of getting flannel in the domestic market, the medium was not a handy medium for the local people. However, it did not affect much the output of the Project.

Folk Media Festival

The Project has learned a great deal while it was developing the folk media activities. The Project has found that the folk media is not only a low-cost media, but also more effective media in nature for the local communities compared to the mass communication.

Report on Folk Media Activities prepared by the Project observes that the mainstream "Mass Media tend to be paternalistic, elitist, and urban based. The local communities are usually never consulted particularly in planning and implementation of programmes meant for their own benefit." Folk Media, on the contrary, has been found to be community based. It is powerful in dissemination of relevant messages through traditional dance, folk song, narratives, riddles, drama, which depict the community way of life. Folk Media is therefore people centered and is credible, participatory and accessible."

It is in this regard that the Project found this channel of communication viable and opted to utilize in message dissemination.

On the other hand, "Folk Media is the passing of or the dissemination of messages using a traditional dance, a folk song, a narrative, a riddle, or an African drama. Folk Media is very relevant to the community and is also part of the people's way of life. It enjoys credibility with the people, the symbols and forms they employ evoke a deeper resonance."

"Solutions to the problems of underdevelopment in the rural areas, does not lie with the experts in the cities or in the foreign countries, they entirely lie with the villagers. Although an average rural community member (may be) illiterate, ignorant, (or) traditional, he is not an empty vessel into which facts can be poured, but a knowing being."

The report pointed out its nature as "accessible to its people, participatory, capable of being managed by the people themselves using locally available abilities and talents and being minimum and appropriate technology."

Printed materials

As far as print materials are concerned, they will be more relevant when wider formal education is provided. The more people can read and write, the more the printed materials are widely used.

There are several advantages for the Project to adopt one of the emerging technologies, Desk Top Publishing (DTP.) It has produced booklets, manuals, newsletters, posters to be used for training, seminars, workshops, demonstrations and so on. In fact, the number of the printed materials have reached 200,000 copies and have been distributed to more than 200 organizations. By introduction of a rotary printing machine, the printing capacity has increased to meet the demands from the other Units and is now supporting them in terms of supplying printed materials. (Annex 10)

Another advantage of DTP is, compared to the video medium, the initial investment is affordable enough for a local organization, and easier for them to train the personnel in this area. And as far as maintenance is concerned, a local personal computer agent will be able to take care of a set of DTP machines.

Special attention has to be paid to the process and procedures of producing print materials. The procedure should be organized with great care, conscience and be of professional standard. This is the secret of a high-standard of production of the printed materials of the Project.

d) An integrated model of IEC activities and service delivery in the model communities developed

Several studies conducted in the model areas found the following positive changes in health seeking behavior, utilization of health care services, and health and fertility indicators among the population in the catchment areas of the health centers.

Maternal and child health

In Vihiga district, more women who gave births at home were attended by TBAs and fewer women gave births without assistance of trained TBAs in 1998 compared with 1992. This change of delivery practice are thought to be attributed to the combined effect of capacity building of TBAs through seminars held at the health centers, micro-teaching classes for mothers and women, and empowerment of TBAs through support of their group activities. TBAs gained knowledge, skills from the seminars and they earned some income to buy clean gloves to use in attending deliveries, thus gained women's confidence in them (Annex13a, Annex13b).

At the same time, more children were brought to the health center for health check and immunization of BCG and OPV1 (first dose of oral polio vaccine) within two weeks after births. As the TBAs are advised to bring the babies to health centers accompanying mothers, the number

of babies who are presented to the health center earlier increased with the numbers of births attended by TBAs.

Though the health impact of increase in deliveries attended by TBAs are yet to be assessed in relation to the decreased deliveries at hospitals, a study conducted in Enzaro village found decreased number of infant deaths, which could be largely attributed to increased immunization.

Infectious disease control

The health center staff observed a decrease in intestinal parasite infestation from the areas covered by Enzaro Jiko and protected spring water. The same area observed no death from cholera in February-March 1998, when 56 people died of cholera in the adjacent Jepkoyai locality. Construction of Enzaro Jikos and protected springs together with public health activities at schools and people's behavioral change in obtaining and processing drinking water may have brought about this change in intestinal disease incidence and deaths. Educational activities such as microteaching on personal hygiene contributed to facilitate acceptance and effective use of those facilities (Annex 14a, 14b, 15a, 15b, 16).

Other improvements and changes in health status include family planning practice and fertility trends, of which conclusive statistical data are not available.

Numbers of teaching materials were produced by the Project based on the needs assessment in and requests from the model districts. Five video programs and several printed materials were produced to promote various activities in the pilot districts.

Summary

It could be said that health care seeking and reproductive behaviors in the model areas have changed considerably as a result of synergy of health and family planning service delivery, IEC activities through different channels, and promotion of community development.

e) The Project's output to other areas expanded

Media

The Project has exceeded its expectation and has managed to collaborate with 18 different organizations within the pilot districts and another 17 different organizations outside the pilot districts, within the African continent and in Europe.



With this, the Project has distributed approximately 500 copies of cassettes. Each cassette contained five different programs produced by the Project amounting to 2,500 programs dubbed. The Project purchased 200 cassettes and the remaining 300 cassettes were sent by other organizations. No fee is charged to anybody for the dubbing exercise.

Community development

The Enzaro Jiko, one of the successful outputs of community development and appropriate technology in improving personal hygiene and health status in Vihiga district took its way outside Vihiga district. Several community groups and officers in neighboring districts expressed interest in adopting Enzaro Jikos in their own areas and technology transfer between women groups has started. Though some modification and adjustment may be necessary according to the conditions

of different districts and areas, further expansion of Enzaro Jikos are expected in the future. Almost 2,000 Enzaro Jikos have been installed so far in Vihiga.

Summary

The Project has developed various kinds of media during the time of the second phase and understood their characteristics as well as developing the dissemination channels to the target audience and the target areas. The output mentioned in the PDM has contributed to the realization of the Project purpose and it has been successfully achieved.

C Impact

Impact is intended and unintended, direct and indirect, positive and negative changes as a result of the project.

Positive unforeseen impacts

The video programs have been shown to members of Parliament, high ranking Government officials in the Office of the President, the Treasury and various Ministries and UN agencies. They are familiar with the Project activities and have been very supportive, confirming the Project's original commitment to establishing its position.

D Relevance

The Government of Kenya states in "The National Population Advocacy and IEC Strategy for Sustainable Development 1996-2000":

"the national population policy for sustainable development", which builds on the strength of the guidelines and widens the scope of population policy by integrating the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. Addressed in the document are issues on environment, gender, poverty and problems facing segments of the population including the youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

The purpose and outputs of the Project which aimed at strengthening of IEC activities by integrating diversified subjects in population and development has been in line with the above policy of the Government of Kenya and its targets in three broad areas, namely: demographic, health and social services.



The Japanese government has committed itself to cooperate with its partner countries in addressing the global issues including population and HIV/AIDS under the "Global Issues Initiative" announced in 1992. The Project has contributed to realizing the stated end of its commitment.

It is concluded that the Project has been consistent with the national policy of the Government of Kenya and the goal of the Japanese development assistance.

E Sustainability

Sustainability is an overall assessment of the extent to which the positive changes achieved by the project can be expected to last after the Project cooperation period comes to an end. This largely depends on whether the prerequisite local resources are available, and how beneficiaries view the project.



Media production and dissemination

The followings are the reference from which the authorities can obtain production costs which can sustain the present quality and quantity of multi-media materials in the future.

The Government of Kenya through KIMC has initiated discussion and steps to meet the running cost of the project. This will sustain the activities of the production and dissemination activities, and hopefully continue the operations of the project. The following is the estimate:

1)	Transport Operations	Κ£	60,000	•
2)	Purchases of supplies for production	Κ£	100,000	•
4)	Purchases of chemicals	Κ£	10,000	
5)	Publishing and Printing	Κ£	<i>5</i> 0,000	
6)	Purchases of Stationary	Κ£	50,000	
7)	Advertising and Publicity	Κ£	15,000	
8)	ContractedProf. sessional Services	Κ£	20,000	
9)	Fees, Commission & Honoraria	Κ£	5,000	
10)	Purchase of Equipment	Κ£	50,000	
11)	Maintenanceof Equipment	Κ£	50,000	
T	<u>otal</u>	Κ£	460,000	
	X.TYPh.		.00,000	

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JICA's disbursement for the production and maintenance costs

Breakdown of local expenditure (Kshs)

	1996	1997
Stationary etc.	585,988.00	968,356.90
Communication	424,944.90	315,864.15
VehicleFuel	735,256.45	932,186.00
Vehicle Maintenance	1,033,984.95	836,642.90
Travel Allowance	225,645.40	62,370.00
Meeting	24,970.00	3,570.00
Personnel	744,481.00	700,818.00
Computer Maintenance	451,650.85	599,803.20
Equipment Clearance	393,8 <i>55</i> .30	69,348.90
AV Maintenance	289, <i>5</i> 33.90	218,616.05
AV Production	1,399,695.65	1,777,222.10
Print	1,822,109.75	1,576,459.60
Dissemination	1,268,416.60	1,359,680.00
Community	2,035,190.10	1,752,874.20
Security	0.00	913,343.70
Grand Total	11.435.722.85	12.087.155.70

(FF)

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AV VAN activities

The AV VAN budget includes payment for fuel, community agent, facilitator, and allowance for driver, dissemination officer, and the technician. According to a report of AV VAN activities by the Project, budget for two weeks activity is estimated as follows;

Fuel 450 km (one way) x 2 way x Kshs 13/km = Kshs 11,700

12 days x 100km/day x Kshs 13/km = Kshs 15,600

Allowance for driver, officer & technician

Kshs 1600 x 3 persons x 14 days = Kshs 67,200

Payment for Agent and facilitator

Kshs 500 x 2 persons x 12 days = Kshs 12,000

Total: Kshs 106,500

Community development

Sustainability of different community development activities are not easy to evaluate at this stage. The capacity of community groups has been considerably enhanced and cooperation between the health centers and the Health Center Management Committee has been institutionalized toward activation of primary health care activities. It is expected that community development activities continue if the above cooperation will be sustained.

IV CONCLUSIONS

A Recommendations

Institutionalization of the Population Media Center at KIMC should urgently be formalized. The process on Institutionalizing the Population Media Center should take into account the National (Plan of Action of the National Population Policy. Consultations should be initiated amongst the NCPD, KIMC and PEPP to draft a Plan of Action on modalities of running the Population Media Center.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should play an important role in dissemination of the population education message through its nationwide networks and such capacity should be exploited fully.

3 Cooperation between the Project and the Ministry of Health should be strengthened in the field of primary health care.

15

- 4 For marketing the produced materials and production capacity of the Population Media Center to potential clients in public and private sectors, KIMC should strengthen its managerial ability in "sales promotion."
- Some governmental officers expressed interest in replicating the similar model of integration of health centers and community development in other areas, and neighboring communities were motivated to implement similar activities. It may be beneficial for them to be informed of the lessons learned in the experimental communities regarding community participation, capacity building, and financial implications of different activities.

B Lessons learned

There was some misconception on the role of the Japanese assistance at some levels. It was wrongly perceived that the Project was run by the Japanese experts instead of being seen that the Japanese experts were assisting the Kenyan side to implement the project activities.

- Before sending Kenyan counterparts for training in Japan a needs assessment of the type of training required should be carried out. Other opportunities from other countries should be considered and given out to Kenyan personnel. This assessment should be carried out by the head of the Unit and his counterpart.
- Through the development, dissemination and evaluation of IEC activities, comparative advantage and disadvantage of different media were studied. In future projects which aim to strengthen IEC activities for social development, appropriate media should be selected on careful deliberation according to the message to be transferred and socio-economic characteristics of the target audience.
- For implementing effective IEC activities, the capacity for designing, implementation, and analysis of social surveys should concurrently be developed so that appropriate needs assessment, monitoring and evaluation could be integrated into the IEC process.

C Requests from the Kenyan side

At the end of of the Project period, an extension of assinment of the Japanese counterparts should be programmed to facilitate continuity and smooth transition to ensure Project sustainability in the Print unit and the Dissemination unit.

There is need for further support towards the replication of the lessons learned in the other communities in the region and the other areas of the country.



List of Annex

Annex 1	The Project Design Matrix as of May 17, 1994
Annex 2	List of Dispatched Japanese Experts (Long Term Expert and
	Short Term Expert)
Annex3a	List of Kenyan Counterparts who Participated in Training
	Course in Japan
Annex3b	List of Kenyan Counterparts
Annex4	List of Main Equipment and Materials Provided by JICA
Annexō	Local Cost Born by JICA
Annex6	Local Cost Born by the Kenyan Government
Annex7	List of AV Van Activities
Annex8	List of Audio-Visual Products
Annex9	List of Folk Media Activities
Annex10	List of Printing Materials
Annexlla	Micro-teaching Courses Conducted in the Enzaro Health
	Center
Annex11b	Micro-teaching Courses Conducted in the Kibirichia Health
	Center
Annex12a	Seminars Conducted in Vihiga District
Annex12b	Seminars Conducted in Meru District
Annex13	Contraceptive Knowledge and Use by Modern Methods
Annex14a	List of Women Groups and their Activities in Vihiga District
Annex14b	List of women groups and their Activities in Meru District
Annex15a	Distribution of Enzaro Jiko in Vihiga District
Annex15b	Distribution of Enzaro Jiko in Meru District
Annex16	Spring Water Protection in South Maragoli

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Population Education Promotion Project in Phase II Project Design Matrix (As of May 17, 1994)

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Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Neans of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Gonia: To reduce the population growth in the Republic of Kenya	Change in the population growth rate in Kenya	Monitoring by MCPD, MOH, CBS and PEPP	Continuation of current population policy in Kenya
Project Purpone: To strengthen IEC activities in the field of populationby developing and disseminating appropriate smulti-media strategies and by enhancing community development	Trend analysis of family planning index (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) in the pilot districts and model communities	Monitoring by PEPP	Constant supply of contraceptive
Output: 1) To develop need assessments and establish dissemination channel for multi-media enteralis 2) To diversify subjects of multi-media materials including population and development as well as MCN/FP 3) To develop and disseminate low-cost, hand-made mudio-visual sids and folk media 4) To develop an integrated model of IEC activities and service delivery in the model communities 5) To expand the Project's outputs to other areas	1)-t Demand assessment through IEC workshops at the district level -2 Distribution of smilti-media materials -3 Numbers of days and participants in AY van activities 2) Production of smilti-media materials -3 '93 '94 '95 '96 '97 '98 Video 4 4 6 6 9 9 Slide 1 1 2 2 3 3 Radio 1 1 2 2 3 3 Frint 3 6 3) Numbers of events coordinated 4)-t Numbers of seminars held and participants attended in health centres -2 Running conts for health centres from income generating activities by wemen's group -3 Infant/child mortality in model communities	1) Monitoring activities by PEPP 2) Monitoring activities by PEPP 3) Monitoring activities by PEPP 4) Monitoring activities by PEPP 5) Monitoring activities by PEPP	Sustainable management of Health Centre Continued involvement of Kenyan personnel trained by PEPP



Annex2 LIST OF DISPATCHED JAPANESE EXPERTS

Long Term Experts

Name of Expert	Field		Peri∞d	
Tokiko Sato	Chief Advisor	18/11/1990	-	31/3/1995
Kei Matsuda	Video / Radio Production	12/8/1991	-	30/6/1995
Yoshio Kanamoto	Coordinator	17/2/1992	-	16/2/1997
Kiyofumi Tanaka	Education / Communication	9/9/1992	-	15/12/1994
Kesa Kishida	Community Development / W	16/7/1994	-	15/12/1998
Atsuko Morita	Print Media / Computer	19/10/1994	-vo	15/12/1998
Toshiaki Suzuki	Video / Radio Production	4/6/1995	-	15/12/1998
Toshiki Awazawa	Education / Communication	18/9/1995	-	15/12/1998
Yoshio Yoshida	Chief Advisor	15/11/1995		15/12/1998
Yuko Ito	Coordinator	14/12/1996	-	13/12/1998

Short Term Experts

Name of Expert	Field	•	Period	
Masao Yoshida	Audio Visual Technique	18/9/1994	•	13/10/1994
Masashi Nakamura	Audio Visual Technique	21/4/1995	~	1/5/1995
Kazuhiko Moji	Health Education	28/7/1996	~	26/8/1996
Kazuhiko Moji	Health Education	28/7/1997	cola	19/8/1997
Osumu Sumiya	AV Maintenance	15/11/1997	-	23/11/1997
Tomio Oishi	AV Maintenance	22/11/1997	840	30/11/1997
Kuroda Hiroyuki	Heat Efficiency	6/2/1998		4/5/1998
Shinji Hori	Audio Technique	14/2/1998	- 00	30/3/1998

ANNEXSCLIST OF KENYAN COUNTERPARTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN TRAINING COURSE IN JAPAN

No Name of	Course Tide	Traini	ng		Pervious Post	Present Post
1 Peter Kabuki	Maintenance Technical in TV	17/2/1994	-	23/4/1994	Technician, KIMC	Technician, KIMC
2 Simian Bullet	Population Family Planning	13/3/1994	•	19/3/1994	Director, NCPD	Director, NCPD
3 Elizabeth Eked	Production of Audio Visual Communication	19/5/1994	-	10/9/1994	TV Producer, KIMC	in Uganda
4 David Mwangi	Small Industry Development	30/6/1994	•	7/8/1994	District Commissioner(Vihiga), OP	Deputy Provincial Commissioner (Nyanza), OP
5 Ibrahim Amira	Family Planning Administration	25/10/1994	-	23/11/1994	Provincial Medical Officer (Kakamega), MOH	Provincial Medical Officer (Kakamega), MOH
6 Samuel Atieno	Community Health Services	20/3/1995	•	25/9/1995	Provincial Health Officer, Enzaro Health Centre, MOH	Provincial Health Officer, MOH
7 David Muragori	TV Engineering and Production	9/5/1995	•	4/7/1995	Operator, KIMC	Studio Technical Operator, KIMC
8 Kaleli Musyoka	Audio Visual Material Production	22/5/1995	-		AV Dissemination Officer, NCPD	be unknown
9 Rofina Simiyu	Gender and Development	29/8/1995	•	14/10/1995	Senior Social Development Officer,	retired
10 Pharaoh Ochichi	Production of AV Communications Media	11/1/1996		1/5/1996	Information Officer, KIMC	Information Officer, KIMC
11 Margaret Mugesani	Community Health Services	18/3/1996	ei	23/9/1996	Community Nurse, Enzaro Health Centre, MOH	Community Nurse, Enzaro Health Centre, MOH
12 Joseph K. Korir	Small Industry Development	4/7/1996	•	9/8/1996	District Commissioner (Meru), OP	District Commissioner (Nanyuki), OP
13 Evelyn Majimbo	Audio Broadcasting and Engineering Course	9/7/1996	-	8/9/1996	Radio Producer, KIMC	Radio Producer, KIMC
14 Bernard Osero	Print Media Production	9/9/1996		1/12/1996	Lecturer, KIMC	Private Company
15 Jullieta Ngutiku	Community Health Services	17/3/1997	*0	22/9/1997	Community Nurse, Kibirichia Health Centre, MOH	Community Nurse, Kibirichia Health Centre, MOH
16 Moses Wanyama	Production of Audio Visual Communication Media	8/5/1997	•	4/10/1997	Studio Technical Operator	Studio Technical Operator
17 Samuel Magomere	Advanced Electronics and Television Maintenance	13/11/1997	æ	16/12/1997	Technical Instructor	Technical Instructor
18 Stephen Muthuri Kei	Community Health Services	30/3/1998	**	21/9/1998	Public Health Technician, Kibirichia Health Centre, MOH	

OP: Office of the President MOH: Ministry of Health

MOCSS: Ministry of Culture and Social Services NCPD: National Council for Population Development KIMC: Kenya Institute of Mass Communication

ANNEX 36 LIST OF KENYAN COUNTERPARTS

Name of Counterpart Freid Work Period Affiliation	Pro	duction		
2 John Mbaka Editor Cameraman 1989 1992 10 date KIMC			Field	Work Period Affiliation
3	i	Nicholas Simani	Producer	1989 - to date KIMC
4 Evelyn Majimbo Radio Producer 1991 1 to date KIMC	2	John Mbaka	Editor/Cameraman	1989 - to date KIMC
5 Elizabeth Okodo Producer 1991 1995 KIMC 6 Moses Wanyama Editor Cameraman 1992 to date KIMC 7 Jedi Solitei Producer 1993 1997 KIMC 8 John Lokol Producer 1997 to date KIMC 10 Michael Musyoka Cameraman 1997 to date KIMC 11 Abraham Olwenyi Producer 1998 to date KIMC Maintenance Name of Counterpart Field Work Period Affiliation Maintenance Technician 1998 to date KIMC Peter Kaberi Technician 1999 to date KIMC John Aseyo Technician 1991 1994 KIMC Print Technician 1991 1994 KIMC Print No. Name of Counterpart Field Work Period Affiliation Print No. Name of Counterpart Field Work Period Affiliation 1 Michael Arunga Development Communicator 1991 1 to date KIMC 2 Benard Osero	3	Patrick Wangila	Producer	1989 - 1992 KIMC
5 Elizabeth Ökodo Producer 1991 1995 KIMC 6 Moses Wanyama Editor Cameraman 1992 to date KIMC 7 Jedi Solitei Producer 1997 to date KIMC 8 John Lokol Producer 1997 to date KIMC 10 Michael Musyoka Cameraman 1997 to date KIMC 11 Abraham Olweny Producer 1998 to date KIMC Maintenance No. Name of Counterpart Technician 1990 to date KIMC 1 Samuel Magomere Technician 1990 to date KIMC 2 Peter Kaberi Technician 1991 1994 KIMC 3 John Aseyo Technician 1991 1994 KIMC 5 David Muraguli Technician 1991 1994 KIMC Frint No. Name of Counterpart Field Work Period Affiliation 1 Michael Arunga Development Communicator 1991 to date KIMC 2 Benard Oscro Public Relations Officer 1997 to date KIMC 3 Adams Namayi <	4	Evelyn Majimbo	Radio Producer	1991 - to date KIMC
6 Messes Wanyama Editor Cameraman 1992 - 1 to date KIMC 7 Jedi Solitei Producer 1997 - 10 date KIMC 8 John Lokol Producer 1997 - 10 date KIMC 9 Joyce Nyamao Producer 1997 - 10 date KIMC 10 Michael Musyoka Cameraman 1997 - 10 date KIMC Maintenance Producer 1998 - 10 date KIMC Maintenance Technician 1989 - 10 date KIMC No. Name of Counterpart Technician 1990 - 10 date KIMC 1 Samuel Magomere Technician 1990 - 10 date KIMC 2 Peter Kaben Technician 1991 - 1996 KIMC 4 Njoroge Ikua Technician 1991 - 1996 KIMC 5 David Muraguli Technician 1991 - 1996 KIMC Print No. Name of Counterpart Field Work Penod Affiliation 1 Michael Arunga Development Communicator 1991 - 10 date KIMC 2 Benard Osero Public Relations Officer 1997 - 10 date KIMC 3 Adams Namayi Graphic Designer 1997 - 10 date KIMC 4 Redis Ondieki Journalist 1997 - 10 date KIMC <td>5</td> <td></td> <td>Producër</td> <td>1991 - 1995 KIMC</td>	5		Producër	1991 - 1995 KIMC
7	_		Editor Cameraman	1992 - to date KIMC
8		-		
9 Joyce Nyamao Producer 1997 - to date KIMC 10 Michael Musyoka Cameraman 1997 - to date KIMC 11 Abraham Olwenyi Producer 1998 - to date KIMC 11 Abraham Olwenyi Producer 1998 - to date KIMC 11 Abraham Olwenyi Producer 1998 - to date KIMC 11 Abraham Olwenyi Producer 1998 - to date KIMC 11 Samuel Magomere 1 Technician 1989 - to date KIMC 12 Peter Kaberi 1 Technician 1990 - to date KIMC 13 John Aseyo 1 Technician 1991 - 1994 KIMC 14 Njoroge Ikua 1 Technician 1991 - 1996 KIMC 15 David Muraguli 1 Technician 1991 - 1996 KIMC 1991 - to date KIMC 1995 - 1997 - to date KIMC 1995 - 1997 - to date KIMC 1995 - 1997 - to date KIMC 1997 - to date K	•			
10 Michael Musyoka 11 Abraham Olwenyi Producer 1998 - to date KIMC Maintenance No. Name of Counterpart 1 Samuel Magomere 1 Technician 1 Samuel Magomere 1 Sepharician 1 Samuel Magomere 1 Technician 1 Samuel Magomere 1 Sepharician 1 Samuel Magomere 1 Technician 1 Samuel Magomere 1 Sepharician 1 Sepharic	_			
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	MOI	H: Ministry of Health		

MOH: Ministry of Health NCPD: National Council for Population Development KIMC: Kenya Institute of Mass Communication

ANNEX4 LIST OF MAIN EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL PROVIDED BY THE TICA

1. EQUIPMENT IMPORTED from JAPAN

NO	DESCRIPTION of GOODS		MANUFACTURER Qty		PRICE(1,000yen)	LOCATION	CONDITION
	ПЕМ	MODEL.			נאוו	AMOUXT		
1994.1	VECTOR MUNITUR	LTSIA	SOM TEKTRONE	l sæt	950	9+0	PEPP	CCOD
1997.1	HI-8 VTR PAL	EVO9850P	SONY	2sets	915	1.830	PEPP	COOD
1997,2	HI-8 3-CCD CAMCORDER PAL	EVW-300pk	SONY	lset	962	962	PEPP	COOD
1994,1	OSCILLOSCOPE	2455B	SONY TEXTRONO	lset	1,000	1,000	PEPP	GOOD
1995.1	MSSAN PATRONSTATION WAGON	4WD WRGY6GSFU	MAZZM	lset	2,110	2,110	PEPP	COOD
1997,1	BETACAM SP VTR PAL	BVW-70P	SONY	l set	3,459	5,439	PEPP	GOOD
1997.2	BETACAM SP POTABLE VTR PAL	BVW-30P	SONY	2sets	2.547	3.094	PEPP	COOD

2. EQUIPMENT PURCHASED in KENYA

МО	DESCRIPTION of GOODS		MANUFACTURER	Qty	PRICE(KSHS1,000)		LOCATION	CONDITION
•	ПЕМ	MODEL			LXII	AMOUNT		
1997.1	COPY PRINTER	3750	MITA COPY	I	360	360	PEPP	GOOD
19972	FILM RECORDER	HR 13536	FCЛ	lset	448	4-8	PEPP	STOLEN
1377,3	POSHO NIILL	C\$V1+00		lset	3.56	336	KIBIRICHIA	COOD
1398.1	COMPUTER	Power PC640e	APPLE	iset	300	300	PEPP	GOOD
19982	COMPCTER	PC300GL	IBM	lset	434	.434	PEPP	COOD
1996,1	GENERATOR		VANGERO	1	673	675	KUBIRICHIA	COOD
1997,1	A VID MC 1000	1000	AVID	lsei		SS 96,402	PEPP	G000
1997.2	GENERATOR	4813.9G1	VAXGURD	iset	1,276	1,276	PEPP	GOOD
19973	WIND PLMP	3.75 PCPM	KUTTO	ડિક્લ	-180	480	KIBIRICHIA	COOD
1,898.1	VIDEO CANIERA	CCD-TR-780E	SONY	lset	962	562	PEPP	GOOD
1998.2	COMPLTER	G3 PowerNac	APPLE	lset	571	371	PEPP	COOD
					hanne was a series and a series		And the second s	

3. EQUIPMENT for JAPANESE EXPERT

NO	NO DESCRIPTION OF GOODS		MANUFACTURER Qty		PRICE	1,000yen)	LOCATION	CONDITION
	ITEM	MODEL			CNIT	AMOUNT		
1993.1	COMPONENT WAVEFORM	WFM500 OP.92	TEXTROMIX	lset	301	801	PEPP	COOD
1993.2	PAL COMPONENT COMPOSITE	TSG371	TEKTROMIX	lset	960	960	PEPP	GOOD
1993,3	GENERAL TOOL KIT FOR VHS-VTR			(ક્લ	605	605	PEPP	COOD
1993,4	SPARE PARTS FOR BVW-75P	Designation provided and community recent relations in Transfer Community		4 sets	6,50	2600	PEPP	GOOD
	PAL WAVEFORM VECTOR MONITOR	175A OP.92	TEKTRONIX	lsex	1,040	1,0-40	PEPP	GOOD
	AUDIO ANALYSER:SHIVBASOKU	AM-50B		lset	1,296	1,296	PEPP	GOOD

ANNEX 5 LOCAL COST CHARGED BY THE JICA

(Ksh '000')

(12311 0									
	,	EQLIPMENT		TOTAL LOCAL	TOTAL				
	IMPORTED	PURCHASED	for JAPANESE	EXPENDITURE					
	(rom JAPAN	in KENYA	EXPERTS						
1993				6,955	6,955				
1994	8,729	2,545	851	16,225	28,350				
1995	15,878	1, <i>7</i> 38	2,161	15,456	35,233				
1996	6,110	10,672	1,098	11,436	29,316				
1997	19,284	6,372	2,701	11,531	39,888				
1998	383	1,755		7,078	9,216				
		-							
TOTAL	50,384	23,082	6,811	68,681	148,958				

^{*} estimated cost for 1998

Annex 6

LOCAL COST BORNE BY THE KENYA GOVERNMENT

1) Assignment of Personnel

KIMC assigned 22 officers to the project whose job descriptions include the head of the Population Media Center, producers, cameramen, editors, information officers, technicians, a graphic designer, secretary, driver and senior subordinate staff. The total personal emoluments per annum is £139,483.00. These emoluments exclude the staff assigned by NCPD for example IEC officers, DPO's and drivers.

2) Electricity Expenses

The PEPP project has a big number of electronic and electrical facilities i.e. editing equipment, power stabilizers, house lights, wall sockets, several computers etc. The studios are similarly installed with three phase air conditioning equipment. These contribute to a significant amount of power consumption. The average consumption stands at K£30,000 per annum.

3) Water and Conservancy

The project has several toilets, urinals and showers with a small kitchen for the staff for tea. Water is also used for the cleaning of vehicles, offices etc. The amount of water used is currently estimated at K£10,000 per annum.

4) Office Accommodation

In preparation for the PMC, the institute has given 5,000 sq. feet additional office space representing Kshs.1.8 million p.a. Total land occupation by the Project is estimated at 1.5 acres (estimated cost Kshs.45 million) representing 24% of the total KIMC land.

ANNEX 7. List of Audio-visual van Activities

Year	Date	Period	Area	Audience, Venue
94-95	May-98	17 days	Меги	Community + Youth
94-95	Aug-98	14 days	Kakamega	Community + Youth
94-95	Oct-98	19 days	Meru	Community + Youth
94-95	Feb-99	15 days	Меги	Community + Youth
95-96	Jun-99	18 days	Kakamega	Community + Youth
95-96	Aug-99	17 days	Kakamega	Community + Youth
95-96	Oct-99	2 days	Nairobi	Agricultural Society of Kenya Show
95-96	Nov-99	4 days	Kakamega	Agricultural Society of Kenya Show
95-96	Mar-00	14 days	Meru	Community + Youth
96-97	Jun-00	4 days	Machakos	Agricultural Society of Kenya Show
96-97	Jul-00	2 days	Kitui	SFT Project
96-97	Jul-00	13 days	Kakamega	Community + Youth
96-97	Aug-00	13 days	Machakos	Secondary school
96-97	Aug-00	4 days	Kakamega	FPAK mail clinic openning
96-97	Sep-00	4 days	Kisum	FPAK mail clinic openning
96-97	Oct-00	5 days	Меги	Community + Youth
96-97	Oct-00	13 days	Machakos	Secondary school
97-98	Jun-01	16 days	Kakamega	Community + Youth at AV van survey 1
97-98	Jul-01	l day	Nairobi	NCPD Logo
97-98	Jul-01	ll days	Kakamega	Community + Youth at AV van survey 2
97-98	Sep-01	4 days	Nairobi	Agricultural Society of Kenya Show
97-98	Oct-01	4 days	Меги	Community + Youth at Folk-Media survey
97-98	Jan-02	4 days	Meru	AV vari survey at school
97-98	Feb-02	12 days	Meru	Community + Youth
98-99	Jul-02	9 days	Kakamega	Community + Youth

ANNEXI LIST OF AUDIO-VISHAL PRODUCTS VIDEO MATERIALS

ı.	Title	Dissertion			Duration			
<u>,</u>	TAIC	Discription	Producer	Date of prod.	(min.)	Cliant	How to use	Comment
		This is produced for ICPD conference to inform the success						
_1	Let's go to village	story of Kenya's FPP.	Nicolas Simani	Oct,94	ļ		<u> </u>	
		State of the second of the sec						
2	Why me	Musical on Street Children to Motivate the audience to identify with the problems	Nicolas Simani		1	1		
			THEORES OFFICE	-	1			
9	 	Uses Folk media to awareness AIDS through drama, poetry,						
	Beware a beast of Terror	song and dance.	Elizabeth Okodo		 		ļ	
	W Seambara						ļ	
	Kenya at ICPD Conference	Record of ICPD Conference in Caise in 1994,	Nicolas Simani	Mar.95	 		 	ļ
5	Open Kibiritia Health C	Record of Opening the Kibirithia Health Center in Meru.	John Mbaka	Oct.95		Desemination		
		The state of the s	20334 HIVARA	00.73	1	Descriniation		
6	Community Activities	Record of Tree planting activities in Enzaro.	Moses Wanyama	Jan.96	5	Desemination		
_		N						
_7	Folk Media Festival	Record of Folk Media Festival	Nicolas Simani	Mar.96	60	Desemination	ļ	
R	Are You Ready	Puppetry drama Message about sex before they are ready.	Jedi Solitei	406	20		1	
-12	PARE 1 DO READY	ruppeny diama wessage about sex perore mey are ready.	Seat 20lifet	Apr.96	20	<u> </u>		
9	Winds of Change	Puppetry drama, about early pregnancy	Jedi Solitei	May.96	18			
		Relationship between parents & children, using folk media						
10	Talk to Me	style	Jedi Solitei	Мву.96	15			
11	Enzaro Jiko	Instructional video, How to make Engaro Jiko	Jedi Solitei	Oct,96	13	Desemination		
12	Water Fot	Using with Enzaro Jiko, How to make water pot of Wnzaro Jiko	Jedi Solitei	Oct.96	1 ,,	Desemination		
14	Traici rot	IHV/AIDS Musical, Message of Take precaution to unsafe	Jean Source	OC1.90	10	Desemination	 	
13	It's Time for Action	SCX.	Nicolas Simani	Nov.96	5		ON AIR	ļ
14	Changes	Understanding the problems related to puberty	Jedi Solitei	Jun.97	13			
	**							
13	Tents from Laughter	Drame of peer pressure conserned with HIV/AIDS	John Mbaka	Jun.97	45	 	\	ļ
16	Polio Champagne	Request from KEPI, founded by JICA. Cooperated program with PEPP	Nicolas Simani	Oct.97	18	KEPI		
-1-1				1	1	1.501.5		
17	Water & Sanitation	Request from Disemination Unit, How to get the safe water.	Moses Wanyama	Jun.98	12	Desemination		
		Request from Disemination Unit, How to use the safe						
18	Safe Delivery	delivery kit	John Mbaka	Jun.98	18	Desemination	ļ	ļ
17	Tell me more	AIDS Questionare Interview to variety person in Kakamega	[Nicolas Simani	Jun.98	26	1	<u> </u>	

ANNEX9 List of Folk Media Activities

Year	Date	Period	Area	Theme, No. of Groups	
94-95	Dec-94	1 day	Kakamega	AIDS 15 groups	
95-96	Oct-95	l day	Kakamega FP, Gender 15 groups		
96-97	Jul-96	1 day	Meru	FP, FGM 3 groups	
96-97	Nov-96	6 days	Meru	FP, FGM, AIDS 14 groups	
97-98	Oct-97	3 days	Meru	FP 3 groups	
98-99	Jul-98	l day	Kakamega FP, AIDS 8 grou		

FP family planning
FGM female genital mutilation
AIDS acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

RADIO MATERIALS

No.	Title	Discription	Producer	Date of prod.	Duration(min.)	Cliant	How to use	Comment
1	Take Control	Radio Jingle for AIDS Campaign	Evelyne Majimbo	Jul.96	i		ON AIR	
2	Take Control 2	Radio Jingle for AIDS Campaign	Evelyne Majimbo	May.97	0.5		ON AIR	
3	Youth Wise (13 series)	Radio Drama Program for Youth Sexual problems	Evelyne Majimbo	Apr.98	5		ON AIR	Not yet ON AIR
		1			5			
		2			5			
		3			5			
		4			5			
		5			5			
		6			5			
		7			5	# · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Standard Control of the Control of t
		. 8			5	4-Warray (Pagagarah dalah dalah kelapaga 1977-Adah)		
		. 9	·		5			
		10			5			
		11			5			
		12			5	Andrew Williams (1994) - Andrew (1994) - Andrew (1994) - Andrew (1994)		
		13			5			
SOL	JND SLIDE MATERIALS				and a second		April 1985 Annie 1985	
			T		1		<u> </u>	

S	OUND SLIDE MATERIALS			1		 	
- 1-							
	1 Unseen Guest	AIDS Interview to Youth and Patients	Evelyne Majimbo	Jun.96	10	AV van	

ANNEX10 LIST OF PRINT MEDIA MATERIALS

NO.	ITEM	TITLE	CONTENTS	YEAR	QUANTITY
1	Wall Calendar	1995 Wall Calendar	With an educational message ,that emphasized Aids patients need mental support. It was written in English and Kiswahili	1994	55,000
2	Booklet	African Population Paper 1 "The State of population in Eastern and Southern Africa"	This academic paper was published with the collaboration of APEI (African Population and Environment Institute), University of Nairobi	1994	5,000
3	Booklet	African Population Paper 2 "A review of Family Planning in sub-Saharan Africa"	Same as No. 2	1994	5,000
4	Booklet	African Population Paper 3 "HIV/AIDS and its Demographic and Socio-Economic Implications in Sub-Saharan Africa"	Same as No. 2	1994	5,000
5	Booklet	African Population Paper 4 "The Refugee Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa: What are the Solution?"	Same as No. 2	1995	5,000
6	Booklet	User's Guide of a Slide Programme "Weaning"	This is the sub text book for users of the slide programme titled " the road to health - weaning".	1995	100
7	Newsletter	PEPP Newsletter	Published quarterly for publicising PEPP's activities	1995	200 x 4 issues
8	Wall Calendar	1996 Wall Calendar	With an educational message, that emphasises responsibility of parents to their children, is written in English and Kiswahili	1995	40,000
9	Desk Calendar	1996 Desk Calendar	This is to introduce PEPP's activities to people and organizations.	1995	1,200
10	Booklet	Population Education Promotion Project, phase 2	This is a booklet to explain PEPP and its activities. English.	1995	2,000
11	Booklet	PEPP Material List, 1996	This introduces all educational multimedia materials which PEPP produced. English	1996	200
12	Booklet	Introducing the Improved Cooking Stove - Enzaro Jiko	This booklet introduces the Enzaro Jiko, which is an improved cooking stove that avails boiled water all the time. It detains how it is made. Copies are both in English and Kiswahili.	1996	2,000
13	Booklet	Anti-Climax	This is a short story about the glaring realities of HIV/AIDS. It targets	1996	2,000

			especially school going children. The deviates from normal edification about AIDS by providing a simple and straight forward story that is easily comprehensible. It was approved for use in Kenyan schools by Kenya Institute of Education (KIE). English		·.
14	Booklet	Hope of Tomorrow	This makes use of an active participatory dialogue format to discuss AIDS and its target is youth. It was approved for use in Kenyan schools by Kenya Institute of Education (KIE). English	1996	2,000
15	Newsletter	PEPP Newsletter	Published quarterly for publicising PEPP's activities	1996	200 x 4 issues
16	T shirts	PEPP T shirts	T shirts with the name of the project and National Family Planning Logo.	1996	300
17	Desk Calendar	1997 Desk Calendar	This is to introduce PEPP's activities to people and organizations.	1996	1,000
18	Booklet	Mboga za Kienyeji	This explain about Kenyan indigenous vegetables and their nutritious merits. Written in Kiswahili.	1996	2,000
19	Booklet	Traditional Vegetables in Kenya	This book is for lecturers to teach about Kenyan indigenous vegetables to community people. Contents are more academic than <i>Mboga za Kienyeji</i> . It is written in English.	1996	200
20	Booklet	The Unseen Guest - AIDS	This is a manual book for users of the sound/slide programme.	1996	20
21	Wall Calendar	1997 Wall Calendar	With illustrations and educational messages to teenagers. Themes are prevention of drag abuse and early pregnancy. Written in Kiswahili and English.	1996	30,000
22	Booklet	Disinfection and Sterilization Policy	This explains how to disinfect and sterilize medical facilities.	1997	300
23	Certificate	Certificate of the seminar held by PEPP	This was presented to the attendants of seminars held by the community development/women in development unit, PEPP.	1997	200
24	Label	Label for bread	This is attached on the packet of a loaf of bread, sold by TBA group at Enzaro.	1997	2,500
25	Well Calendar	1998 Wall Calendar	With illustrations and an educational message SMALL FAMILY FOR BETTER LIVING.	1997	35,000
26	Newsletter	PEPP Newsletter	Published quarterly for publicising PEPP's activities	1997	200 x 4 issues
27	Booklet	The Fimbo	This is a drama educating the youth about AIDS. Written in English	1997	1,000
28	Booklet	Sauti ya Mnyonge	This is a Kiswahili drama that educate the youth about AIDS. It was acted	1998	1,500

			out at the Kenya Drama Festival in 1993 where it won awards.		
29	Booklet	Agony of Female Genital Mutilation	This explains how Female Genital Mutilation damages bodies and mentality of Kenyan women. Written in English	1998	1,500
30	Booklet	Je Unajua Nini kuhusu Mpango wa Uzazi?	This informs the truth about family planning using simple Kiswahili	1998	1,500
31	Booklet	Njia za Kupanga Uzaji	This explains 9 ways of family planning. It is in simple Kiswahili.	1998	1,500
32	T shirts	PEPP T shirts	T' shirts with the name of the project and the National Family Planning Logo.	1998	1,000
33	Research Sheets	Follow up Survey on Family Planning and Health in Kakamega	This is for research which was organized by the Dissemination Unit.	1998	200

ANNEXI 1a MICRO-TEACHING COURSES CONDUCTED IN THE ENZARO HEALTH CENTER

Year	No. of Courses	No. of Participants	Topics
Jan.97-Dec.97	138	3,796	Immunization Spot, Ante-natal Care, Youth Counseling, Water Pot, Indigenous Vegetables, Malaria and Community Development,
Jan.98-Jun.98	103	2,419	Importance of Breast Feeding, Small Family for Better Living, Diarrhea, Child Care, Nutrition, Family Planning and Mother's Health
Total	241	6,215	

ANNEX11b MICRO-TEACHING COURSES CONDUCTED IN THE KIBIRICHIA HEALTH CENTER

Year	No. of Courses	No. of Participants	Topics
Jun.95-Jun.96	258	7,370	Communicable Diseases, Malaria, Environmental Sanitation, Family Planning, Ante-natal Care, Diarrhea, Breast Feeding, Safe Delivery,
Jun.96-Jun.97	278	7,567	Child Welfare Clinics, Immunization, Clean Water, Physical Exercises, Nutritional Disorders, Intestinal Worms, Drug Abuse, Balanced Diet
Jun.97-Jun.98	178	5,732	Adolescent, Home Accidents, Cost-sharing, STD, HIV/AIDS, Referral to District Hospital, Record Keeping, Health Counseling
Total	714	20,669	

Annex12a Seminars conducted in Vihiga District

DATE	SEMINAR/WORKSHOP	NO. OF PARTICI PANTS	SPONSOR	PERIOD	RESP.
7/6/95	CHW IST GROUP	20	JICA/PEPP	5 DAYS	DPHO
14/7/94	CHW 2ND GROUP	20	JICA/PEPP	5 DAYS	DPHO
27/8/94	CHW 3RD GROUP	20	JICA/PEPP	5 DAYS	DPHO
27/10/94	TBA IST GROUP	15	JICA/PEPP	6 DAYS	МОН
25/11/94	TBA 2ND GROUP	15	ЛСА/РЕРР	6 DAYS	мон
3/12/94	TBA 3RD GROUP	10	JICA/PEPP	6 DAYS	мон
11/1/95	TBAALL GROUP	45	ЛСА/РЕРР	3 DAYS	MOH&DPHO
5/5/95	LOCAL ARTICANS	20	JICA/PEPP	6 DAYS	DPHO
7/6/95	DEOMONSTRATION OF ENZARO JICA	45	JICA/PEPP	4 DAYS	MOH&DPHO
1/8/95	INTRODUCTION TO PATIPATI MAKING & SANTIATION	56	JICA/PEPP	4 DAYS	MOH&DPHO
12/10/95	LOCAL BED & MOSQUITO CONTROL	30	JICA/PEPP	5 DAYS	MOH&DPHO
1/11/95	H/C DEV. COMM.	15	JICA/PEPP	4 DAYS	MOH&DSSO
10/12/95	WOMEN GROUP LEADERS	20	JICA/PEPP	5 DAYS	DPHO&DSSO
11/1/96	SPRING PROTECTION & WATER QUALITY CONTROL	25	JICA/PEPP	5 DAYS	MOH&DPHO
8/2/96	OPINIOD LEADERS	30	JICA/PEPP	6 DAYS	MOH&DPHO
5/3/96	ADMIN. OFFICERS	I 5	JICA/PEPP	5 DAYS	MOH&DPHO
7/6/96	BAMAKO INTITATIVE TRAINING	20	ЛСА/РЕРР	10 DAYS	DCO/DHMT
20/6/96	REFRESHER COURSE FOR TBAS	45	JICA/PEPP	7 DAYS	DPHN/TOTS
1/7/96	TRAINING OF CBDS 1ST GROUP	15	JICA/PEPP & GTZ	7 DAYS	DPHN/TOTS
3/8/96	TRAINING OF CBDS 2ND GROUP	15	ЛСА/РЕРР	7 DAYS	DPHN/TOTS
10/9/96	TRAINING OF VHC & H/C STAFF	30	ЛСА/РЕРР	7 DAYS	DPHN/DPHO
18/9/96	TRAINING OF GROWTH MONTTORS	40	ЛСА/РЕРР	7 DAYS	DPHN/MOH/DCO
1/10/96	SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMME/VIDEO SHOWS	12	JICA/PEPP	14 DAYS	DHED/DHMTS
3/11/96	TRAINING OF LOCAL ARTISANS ON SPRING PROTECTION & VIP LATRINE CONSTRUCTION	20	ЛСА/РЕРР	7 DAYS	DPHO/DHMTS
15/1/97	TRAINING OF ORGANIZED GROUPS (YOUTH GROUPS, WOMEN GROUPS ON MOSQUITO CONTROL	40	ЛСА/РЕРР	4 DAYS	DPHO/DHMT
14/2/97	DEMONSTRATION OF LOW COST VIP LATRINE CONSTRUCTION	4	JICA/PEPP	4 DAYS	DPHO/ARTISANS
18/9/97	TRAINING ON NUTRITION & INDIGNIOUS BEGETABLES IST GROUP	30	JICA/PEPP	3 DAYS	DPHO/DNO
18/6/97	TRAINING ON NUTRITION & INDIGNIOUS VEGETABLES 2ND GROUP	30	JICA/PEPP	3 DAYS	DPHO/DNO
16/7/97	TRAINING ON NUTRITION & INDIGNIOUS VEGETABLES 3RD GROUP	30	JICA/PEPP	3 DAYS	DPHO/DNO
28/7/97	TRAINING ON NUTRITION & INDIGNIOUS VEGETABLES 4TH GROUP	30	ЛСА/РЕРР	3 DAYS	DPHO/DNO

Annex 12b Seminars conducted in Meru District

COURSE	DATE	SPONSOR	TOPICS	NO. OF PARTICIP ANIS	NO. OF TEACHERS	AUDIO/ VISUAL	COMMENT
CHD IST PHASE ONE WEEK	JAN 1997	GIZ	 Role of CBD in the community Anatomy (male & Female) of reproductive system Counselling Health Education S'H & infertility Effective Communication Rumours & Misconceptions Population Policy Community Diagnosis 	36	8	Male Motivation Mothers Health	Knowledge of great to the participants Service rendered closer to the people thus saving time and money for other economic activities.
CHED RIGHT - ONE DAY	MAY 1997	NCPD	Child rights:- Survival Development Protection Participation Nutrition	40	10	Mother health	Participant realised There was so much that the child ware being denied Topics well received but need for community enlightmen: (General Public)
CBD 2ND PHASE	NOV 1997	GIZ	Primary Health Care (PHC) PHC Elements IIIV/AIDS/STIS Drug and Drug abuse Logistics	35	7	IHV/AIDS	Participants well enlighted but need for further teachings More equipment to serve people better
CHW&TRAINING - ONE WEEK	JUNE 1997	JICA I'EPP	Role of CHW in the community PHC and its element	2 8	8	IHV/ AIDS Mother Health Male motivation	Great importance to the community in assisting implementing the PHC
H.OWERS ONE DAY	APRH. 1996	CANADA	Flowers in Kenya	18	1	Flowers growing and marketing	Tought to women group members

ANNEX 13 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE BY MODERN METHODS

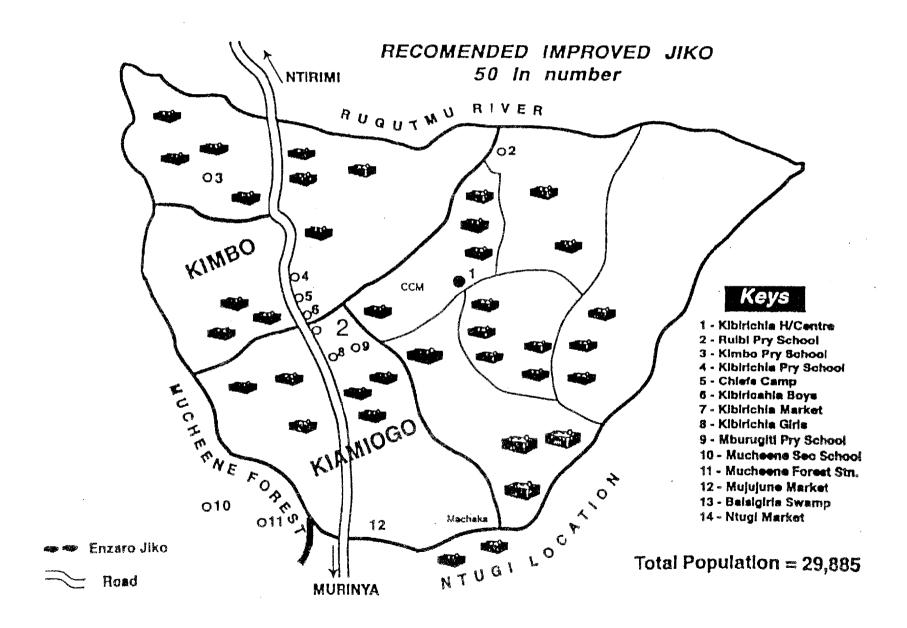
Method Year	Do not know the method	Do not use the method, and do method method	Do not use the method, but know where can set the method	Have ever used the method	Missing Total
Pill 1998	5 (4.5%)	5 (4.5%)	60 (53.6%)	42 (37.5%)	112
1996	10 (8.9%)	6 (5 4%)	71 (63,4%)	25 (22.3%)	112
difference	-50%	-17%	-15%	68%	
TUD 1998	9 (8.0%)	12 (10.7%)	81 (72.3%)	10 (8.9%)	112
1996	22 (19.8%)	4 (3.6%)	79 (71.2%)	6 (5.4%)	1 112
difference	-59%	200%	3%	67%	
Injectable 1998	2 (1.8%)	4 (3.6%)	72 (64.3%)	34 (30.4%)	112
1996	11 (9.9%)	6 (5.4%)	72 (64 9%)	22 (19.8%)	1 112
difference	-82%	-33%	0%	55%	
Form Tablets 1998	65 (58.0%)	8 (7.1%)	36 (32.1%)	3 (2.7%)	112
		6 (5.4%)		2 (1.8%)	112
difference	-7%	33%	6%	50%	
Condom 1998	2 (1.8%)	9 (8.0%)	92 (82.1%)	9 (8.0%)	112
1996	21 (18.8%)	7 (6.3%)	80 (71.4%)	4 (3.6%)	112
difference	-90%	29%	15%	125%	
Female 1998	12 (10.7%)	5 (4.5%)	85 (75.9%)	10 (8.9%)	112
Sterilisation 1996		5 (4.5%)		9 (8.0%)	112
difference	-57%	0%	21%	11%	•
Male 1998	45 (40.2%)	10 (8.9%)	57 (50.9%)	•	112
Sterilisation 1996	ì		52 (46.8%)	-	1 112
difference		43%			
Norplant 1998	27 (24.1%)	8 (7.1%)	76 (67 9%)	1 (0.9%)	112
1996	76 (67.9%)	6 (5.4%)	30 (26 8%)	س ء	112
difference	-64%	33%	153%		
All Modern 1998	•				896
		47 (5.3%)			893
difference	-42%	30%	15%	60%	
Pill,	İ				
Injectable and 1998					336
	•	19 (5.7%)			335
difference	-79%	-5%	0%	67%	

Annex14a List of women groups and their activities in Vihiga district

NAME NO. YEAR		YEAR	ACTIVITY	COMMENT
OF				
GROUP	ENROLLED			
A. Elus Wornez Group	72	1994	1. Tailoring (Mosquito pet and uniforms 2. Posta-mill business 3. General Retail shop 4. Safe Water supply 5. Brick making 6. Seminars/meetings - education at Amuka corner 7. Condorn distribution for AIDS & UTI & FP 8. Patipati making 9. Enzaro JIKO making 10. Teaching Aides to other groups	The Elus activities have assisted in reducing Malaria incidences at Lusavasavi village Elus Women Group is improving because, planning, implementation & Evaluation is made by members themselves.
B. TBA Workers Group	30	1994	1. Safe water supply 2. Bread Baking 3. Coodom & FP pills for Aids Prevention, UTI & FP 4. Conduct deliveries away from a H/Centre 5. Livestock keeping :- qualls, Goats, Broilers, Trakey 6. Patipati making 7. Afforestation 8. Indignious vegetable planting 9. Enzaro JIKO making 10. Teaching Aids to other groups	This group has promoted the nutritional status, & assist this comm, in delivery services The group help promote government programme of making Kenya green through afforestation
C. Kwekonye Women Group	30 45	1995 1997	1. Tailoring (mosquito nets & General dress making 2. Livestock kreeping 3. Patipati making 4. Selling of maize and finger fish (Otnera) 5. Enzaro JIKO making 6. Tibey act as teaching aids to other groups	This group has played a major role in preventing malaria in Masana sub-location & promotion of Health Services in this area Has belied prevent
Navolegwa Women Grouip			1. Tailoring (Mosquito net ard uniforms) 2. Maize seiling 3. Enzaro ITKO making 4. Teaching Aides to other groups	malarai in the upper lécreii sublocation besides promoting Enzaro Jiko exercise
E. Orawenyi Women Group	S	1995	1. Mosquito net making & general dress making 2. Maize and finger fish (Omena) selling 3. Enzaro JIKO making 4. Indegnious begetable planting 5. Teaching Aides to other groups	 They are doing well because they plan, implement and evaluate their services on their own, besides promoting community based health services.

The above groups should be morally suported because their activities are in line with the primary Health Care, which is the cornerstone of the Ministry of health as reflects in the Alma Ata Conference.

	GROUP NAME	CHAIR PERSON'S NAME	NO OF MEMBERS	ACTIVITY	YEAR	DONOR ASSISTANCE	COMMENT
1.	Kimslugui Wowen Group	Ann Makena Guantai	320	1) Block making	February 1996	Block making machine	The blocks made are used to make the improved Jikos
						Building sand 5 forries	• The women have liked this jike more than the traditional 3 stones for its effectiveness and saving energy.
							The women have gotten the knowledge of making blocks.
				2) Construction of improved	Jalanuary , 1997	150 bags cement	Crucking 3 poits at the same time thus saving time and energy.
				jikos			Fuel consumption reduced
							Reduced home accidents of fire burns around the cooking place
							Diarrhoeni and other water horne deseases reduced for the water is being boiled before use.
	ACCULATION OF THE PROPERTY OF			3) Building of Women Complex	January. 1997	Building Cement (120 bags)	Tuiloring, baking activities are being carried out in this premises for the purpose of
						Steel windows (10)	improving the hiring standards of women.
-cocy poor				4) Growing of macademia	October, 1995	100 pieces of macedemia trees	Macadamis trees are still growing and doing well under the care of the women
				5) Vegetables,	October,	None	Vegetable grown include peas and Sokumas.
				Polatoes and Beans	1995		 The activity is going on well with members getting supplement to their dietary needs and their families.
				6) Tailoring	April 1996	5 Sewing machines	Used to repair women clothes
						MANUAL PROPERTY AND A STATE OF THE STATE OF	School uniforms are made
							Training women members and the community for a fee
				7) Baking of	July 1997	Bread oven	Cakes are usually prepared with locally
				cakes and Breads and Tea		Bycycles (5)	available ingredients



ANNEX16 SPRING WATER PROTECTION IN SOUTH MARAGOLI

No.	Name of place.	Presence	Time built	No. of households	No. of students in
		of school.		used by.	the area.
1	ELUS water	Yes	1994	150	215
	pu mp .				
2	Ombima		1994	30	
3	Serina		1995	30	
4	Enzaro		1995	150	
5	T.B.A water pump	Yes	1995	30	
6	Kidiagolo	Yes	1996	100	386
7	Soko Ugango	Yజ	1996	300	
8	Soko	Yes	1996	180	550
9	Kizava	Yes	1997	150	450
10	Madegwa		1997	250	
11	Kagali		1997	300	
12	Idereli -	Yes	1998	350	1016
13	Liamidi	Yes	1998	180 .	
14	Gavalagi	Yes	1998	70	380
15	Vigeze	Yes	1998	50	200
16	Adeka		1998	180	
17	Magaya	Yes	1998	200	
18	Chandugunyi	Yes	1998	150	320

Approximately 11.400 people now drink clean water. Approximately 3000 students now drink clean water.