

She has developed goods made out of fabric and produced them with her students and women in the community to raise funds for sustainable activities to help generate income for themselves.

Water Resources and Environment

Japan's Prime Minister declared reinforcement of assistance for accessibility to clean and safe water in African countries during TICAD IV. That was later laid down in the Yokohama Action Plan. In this plan, dispatching volunteers and technical experts known as the Water Security Action Team (WSAT) was set. In the past, JICA has dispatched three volunteers for water quality control and computerization to Tana Water Service Board and Meru Water and Sewerage services. The number of WSAT in Kenya is expected to increase in order to contribute to rural communities having access to clean water.

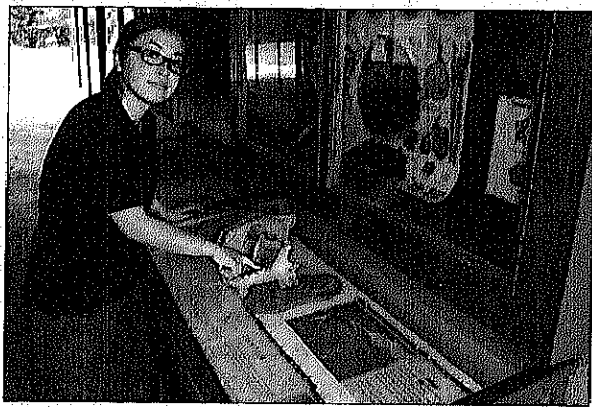
Tourism and Wildlife Conservation

Today the need for effective wildlife conservation is much more pressing and it has matured into a recognized specialty that benefits from specialized expertise and diverse technologies. The desire to understand animals has been joined by the need to conserve their populations and ecosystems. Promotion of co-existence between humans and wildlife is necessary as well. It is because of this that a number of JICA Volunteers working in the field of wildlife conservation in Kenya has grown over the last 15 years. It is important to conserve the environment while promoting tourism and hence the importance of creating awareness through wildlife conservation activities. Presently 15 volunteers are working in this sector mainly at

the Kenya Wildlife Service and the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya. They are contributing to the fields of Tourism, Conservation Education, Automobile Maintenance, Veterinary Doctors, Audio Visual Education, Rural Development, and Japanese Language instructors. They provide their services at the various national parks in the country and the surrounding communities and schools.

JOCV involvement in Orphans and Vulnerable Children Program

The Children's Act 2001 enforced by the Government of Kenya has been a stepping stone for the disadvantaged children of Kenya. The Act tackles issues of protection and support for these children who include orphans, the disabled and street children. JICA has dispatched JOCV's to related institutions to cooperate with the GoK through the Department of Children Services on implementation of this Act. The volunteers play an active role in rehabilitation of these children who require special attention through vocational training, learning skills, physical education, youth activities, primary school education, farming and home art among other areas where they can share their expertise. In the same breath, JICA has been supporting NGO's which protect the rights of orphans and vulnerable children through vocational training and teaching life skills e.g. crafts and tailoring. The products that they make are then sold in the local markets for income generation. Another relevant example is the work volunteers have been doing with the blind. There are very few opportunities for the blind and the disabled in Kenya due to the negative perception of the able towards them.



Ms. Tanaka, a JOCV, at KWS Tsavo East National Park.

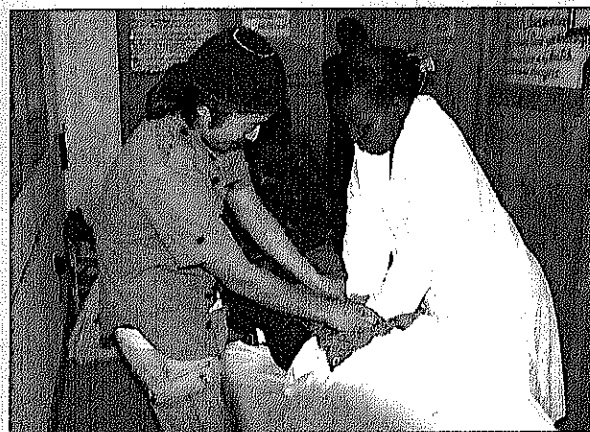


Ms. Azusa Tanno, a JOCV in Murang'a South working with vulnerable children.

Apart from the support JOCV give to orphans and vulnerable children, they also support the vulnerable in society in general. For instance at the Machakos Technical Institute for the Blind, the Japanese volunteers have introduced a massaging vocational training course known as Shiatsu to assist the blind make a living. Those trained are proving that the disabled are not unable as they are slowly gaining financial independence through massaging.

JICA and the Department of Children's Services ensure that the involvement of the JOCV will develop each student and help them achieve self sufficiency in the long run.

JOCV is also involved in some administrative functions as well as capacity building mainly in poverty eradication schemes. JOCV work at/and with the municipal Councils in various ways to support poverty alleviation projects. They hold seminars about various community development activities which work as a source of income generation for the local people.



Ms. Leah Achiyo, a blind girl applies Shiatsu technique on a client. With her is a Shiatsu expert, Mr. Tetsuya Gomi.

Future Plans

In 2009 JOCV has plans to increase the number of volunteers working in Kenya. We hope to also increase and strengthen Senior Volunteers activities at the grassroots level. This should yield better results in terms of the impact of their activities. We are also preparing to send volunteers to the health sector as rural community development agents in District Medical Offices of Health to support one of the Ministry of Public Health's initiative which seeks to address the declining trend of health standards in the communities.

These are just a few sectors in which the program intends to expand its network. The JOCV programs will undertake to collaborate with other development partners to continue strengthening development activities. It should not be forgotten that volunteer activities are expected to assist the country towards attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's).

Statistical Information

Ministry	Cumulative Number of Volunteers Serving in Kenya in 2008
Agriculture	2
Youth Affairs	9
Gender and Children Affairs	16
Forestry and Wildlife	18
Education	10
Science and Technology	4
National Heritage	3
Public Health and Sanitation	8
Water and Irrigation	3
Local Government	1
Tourism	1
Industrialization	1
Office of the Vice President, Home Affairs	1
Office of President	1
Total	82

JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

The JICA Partnership Program (JPP) supports implementation of projects formulated by Japanese NGOs, Japanese local governments, and Japanese universities to utilize their accumulated knowledge and experience in assistance activities for developing countries. The following are the current on going projects under this program:

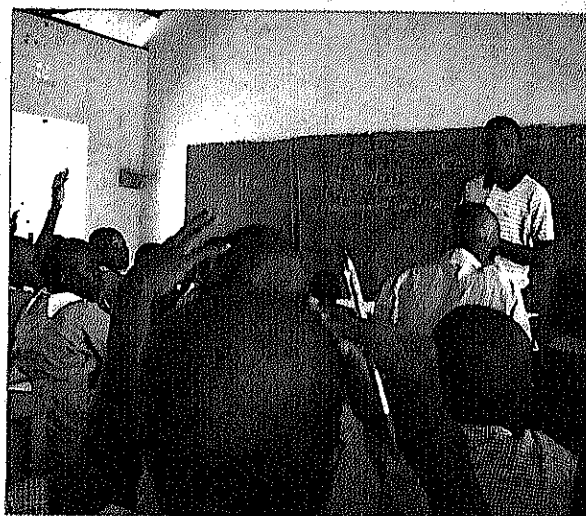
Project	Duration	Project Area	Participating NGO
1. Organic Agricultural Technology Transfer and Reservoir Construction based on Capacity Building for the Grassroot Level Communities.	Apr 2006 - Mar 2009	Isinya Division, Kajiado District, Rift Valley Province	Institute of Cultural Affairs of Japan (ICA Japan)
2. School Community-based Children's Education and Health Security Improvement Project in Nguni Division of Mwingi District	Nov 2006 - Sep 2009	Nguni Division, Mwingi District, Eastern Province	Community Action Development Organisation (CanDo)
3. Training of Kzusabori trainers and ensuring safe water in Njukini	Sep 2007 - Oct 2008	Loitokitok Division, Kajiado District, Rift Valley Province	International Water Project (IWP)

School Community-based Children's Education and Health Security Improvement Project

The School Community-based Children's Education and Health Security Improvement project is one of the on-going projects under the JPP which JICA is running in collaboration with an NGO called Community Action Development Organisation (CanDo). The project is based in Nguni division of Mwingi district, and it aims at enhancing the social environment for children's education and health security in school communities around this area. The project does this through improvement of the social capability of community members and improvement of their cooperation with teachers. The project covers 23 primary schools with approximately 9,000 teachers, 200 pupils and 5,000 parents.

Key among the project activities are:

- Provision of learning and teaching material
- Capacity development of teachers through teacher workshops
- Conducting school-based environmental conservation activities
- Provision of primary health care such as development of community dispensaries



A teacher conducts an open class.

Promoting South-South Cooperation

The Regional Support Office for Africa (RSA) provides technical support in program formulation and implementation to country offices in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. This support is mainly provided in the following key sectors:

- i. Infrastructure
- ii. Health
- iii. Technical & Vocational Education & Training
- iv. Water Resource Development
- v. ODA Program
- vi. Asia - Africa Cooperation
- vii. Staff Training Program

We will highlight below some activities of RSA in selected sectors:

Sector: Infrastructure

Project: Promoting Regionalization Through Efficient Cross-Border Transportation

In recent years, there has been a growing trend by countries to attain regional integration with the motives of promoting trade and investment as well as creating strong ties between countries. Worldwide, there are several regional economic cooperation groups, such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the European Union (EU). These economic partnerships offer the member countries

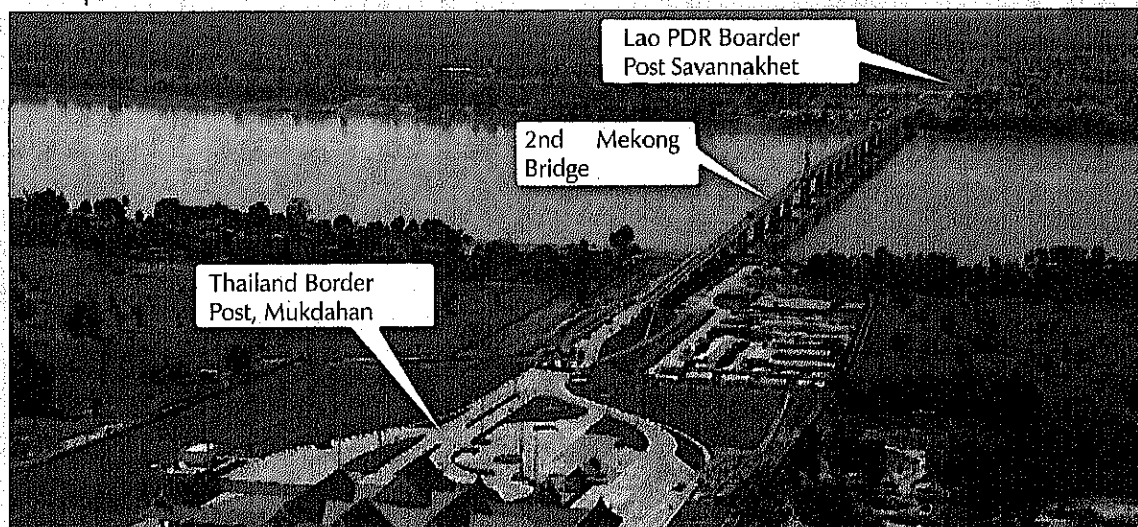
comparative trade advantages. Countries in the East African Community (EAC) comprising of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi are also strengthening their regional group with the sole aim of promoting trade amongst them. However, these trading partnerships can only function well with good transport infrastructure and efficient trade facilitation, as seen in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) economic cooperation program in Asia.

Due to this rapid growth in regional partnerships, JICA RSA is undertaking several activities to promote regionalization in East Africa. To stimulate the move towards this trend, the RSA organized a study tour to the GMS that was attended by the senior officials from the EAC Secretariat and member countries. The GMS is an active trading bloc in the South East Asian Region. Countries that have formed the GMS are Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and China's Yunan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous regions.

The study gave the EAC members a first-hand experience of the GMS integration strategies, the role of economic corridors as well as their cross-border facilities.

The study tour included (i) A visit to Thailand and Lao's People's Democratic Republic (PDR) where several organizations undertaking regional

Regional Support Office for Africa



Second International Mekong Bridge, connecting Thailand and Lao People's Democratic Republic.

programs in Asia gave lectures, and (ii) A visit to Thailand / Lao PDR's border, to study its operations. During the study, protocols governing the border operations as well as the physical facilities were studied. The members of the EAC learnt good lessons which they are currently working to implement in the EAC region.

In addition JICA RSA is working to promote the establishment of one stop border posts (OSBP) in East Africa. The OSBPs have a comparative advantage to the current traditional border controls, in that they have single joint inspection points, streamlined and transparent operations and reduced documentation. Border points in East Africa have two control points on either side of the countries. This results in multiple inspections that are inefficient and also have extensive documentation. The border posts also require upgrading of physical facilities, utilities, security, roads and bridges, training and outreach, and project management. The RSA is currently working with the EAC Secretariat to organize another study tour to Chirundu (Zambia / Zimbabwe) proposed OSBP to enable them get more ideas on its operations.

Once the EAC countries improve their border facilities and finalise on the protocols to operate OSBPs, the cost of doing business in the region will reduce and the level of trade between the countries will also increase. This will lead to better living standards in the region.

Sector: Asia-Africa Cooperation Project: Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-creation Program – "Save Lives Through Quality Management"

The Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-creation Program (AAKCP) aims to provide a forum where Asian and African countries share knowledge and experiences, thereby facilitating each participating country's creation of its own method of development best suited to each country's context. This program differs from traditional training programs, which are aimed at technology transfer. In this program, African participants are expected, through discussions and interactions with experts from Asia and African counterparts, to come up with their own action plans for improving their individual country situations in various development sectors.

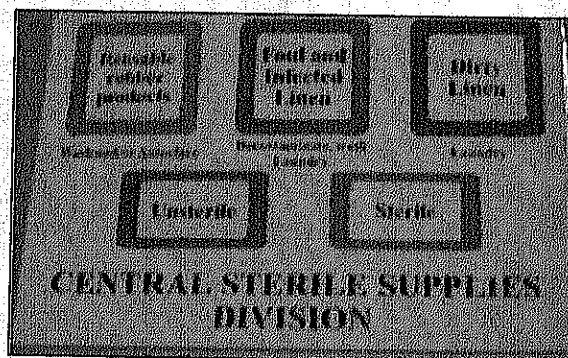
Total Quality Management Efforts in Asia's Health Care Services

Asian countries have been facing the similar challenges to those in Africa in hospital service provision system, but have devised ways to solve these problems.

In March 2007, the Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-creation Program on Total Quality Management for Better Hospital Services was introduced to share the experiences of Sri Lankan hospitals with African countries. Total Quality Management incorporates the 5-S Principles, developed in Japan's manufacturing sector after World War II, that became a universal managerial tool regardless of the nature of the industry in which these principles are used. The health sector is no exception when it comes to adopting these simple but essential principles, namely the foundation of Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI), which is often called by its Japanese name Kaizen, and 5-S (Sort, Set, Shine, Standardize and Sustain). Through this program, participants from Eritrea, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Madagascar and Senegal attended seminars and a field workshop in Colombo to learn from the Sri Lankan experience in hospital management.

African participants were expected to introduce the knowledge gained from Sri Lanka to launch a pilot project in a selected hospital, in a time span of one year. A final seminar was held in Egypt in November 2008 to mark the end of this program, and each country reported on the achievements gained in the pilot hospitals since the introduction of 5S-CQI-TQM. Participants in this program were able to achieve the following:

- i. Learn important definitions of planning and monitoring tools



Colour Chart on Linen Separation

- ii. Learn definitions related to Quality, Safety, 5S, CQI (Kaizen) and TQM
 - iii. Learn how to improve own and other people's attitude toward work
 - iv. Observe and record the reality of 5S and CQI activities in hospitals.
 - v. Discuss the application of the acquired managerial tools to respective pilot hospitals.
 - vi. Formulate a draft plan for improving quality of service at pilot hospital utilizing 5S and CQI
 - vii. Input the result of activities to the process of a strategy paper formulation in their Ministries of Health.
- iv. To transform the traditional way of thinking to be more technological
 - v. To arouse interest in the use of robots
 - vi. To create a new vision for innovation in Science and Technology
 - vii. Teaching staff and students obtain practical knowledge and skill

Impact on Industrialization

The use of robots in production environments is expected to contribute to the Government's objective of industrialization by the year 2020 and vision 2030. The contest will influence capacity development and create practical experience by manufacturing robots. Industrialization will thus be enhanced. With enough human resources available locally, investors from developed countries will find adequate manpower in the region, hence creating more job opportunities.

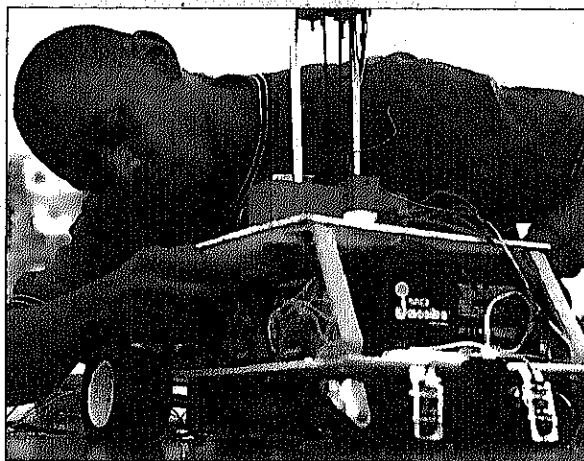
Sector: Technical and Vocational Education and Training **Project: National Robot Contest**

A delegation from Kenya visited Hanoi, Vietnam, in August 2007 as observers at the Asian Broadcasting Union Robot Contest. It was then recommended that a similar contest be organized and held in Kenya. With the support of the RSA, the Ministry of Higher Education, Science & Technology undertook to organize a national robot contest for National Polytechnics with effect from 2008, and thereafter involve other Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Institutions as well as local universities.

Under the theme of 'Robotics for Innovative Technologies', the robot contest was held on 29 November, 2008. The participating teams were drawn from Kenya Polytechnic University College, Mombasa Polytechnic University College, Eldoret Polytechnic, Kisumu Polytechnic and Kenya Technical Teachers' College. There were also observers from Uganda and Rwanda.

Objectives of the Robot Contest

- i. To promote exchange of information on current development in Science & Technology
- ii. To improve skills and technologies of participants on emerging technologies
- iii. To encourage cooperation amongst the National Polytechnics



A participant making a robot.



A robot in motion at a competition during the first robot contest held at the Kenya Polytechnic University.

A Look at Project Evaluation in JICA

JICA carries out project evaluations at each stage of the project cycle in order to assess the relevance and effectiveness of a project and to implement better projects. The objectives of evaluations are to utilize evaluation results for subsequent project management, to feed lessons learned back into the learning process of JICA, and to disclose evaluation results widely to ensure transparency and accountability of JICA's operations.

JICA Kenya Office continued to conduct all evaluations based on the JICA Project Cycle Management (PCM) system. There is an established integrated evaluation system stretching from ex-ante to ex-post evaluation. Evaluation was conducted based on the international evaluation criteria set out by the development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD.

1. Ex-ante Evaluation

This evaluation is carried out prior to implementation of a project to check the priority and necessity of implementation and clarify the project content and expected cooperation effects for purposes of evaluating the relevance of the project comprehensively. Among the projects evaluated here include:

- i. Management of Non-Revenue Water in the Republic of Kenya.
- ii. Strengthening of Provincial Health Management System in Nyanza Province.

2. Mid-term Evaluation

Mid-term evaluation is conducted at the mid-point of a project in order to evaluate the project mainly by focusing on relevance and efficiency after clarifying the achievements and implementing process. Results of this evaluation are utilized to revise the original plan and/or improve the operation structure. Among the projects evaluated include:

- i. Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP).
- ii. Smallholder Irrigation Development and Management in Central and Southern Kenya (SIDEMAN) Project.
- iii. Community Agriculture Development Project in semi-arid lands (CADSAL).
- iv. The Blood Safety Project.

3. Terminal Evaluation

The terminal evaluation comprehensively analyzes a project from perspectives such as the achievement levels of the purposes, efficiency, and prospective sustainability of the project. Based on the result, it is comprehensively decided whether to complete the project as scheduled or whether a follow-up such as an extension of cooperation is necessary. Among the projects evaluated here include:

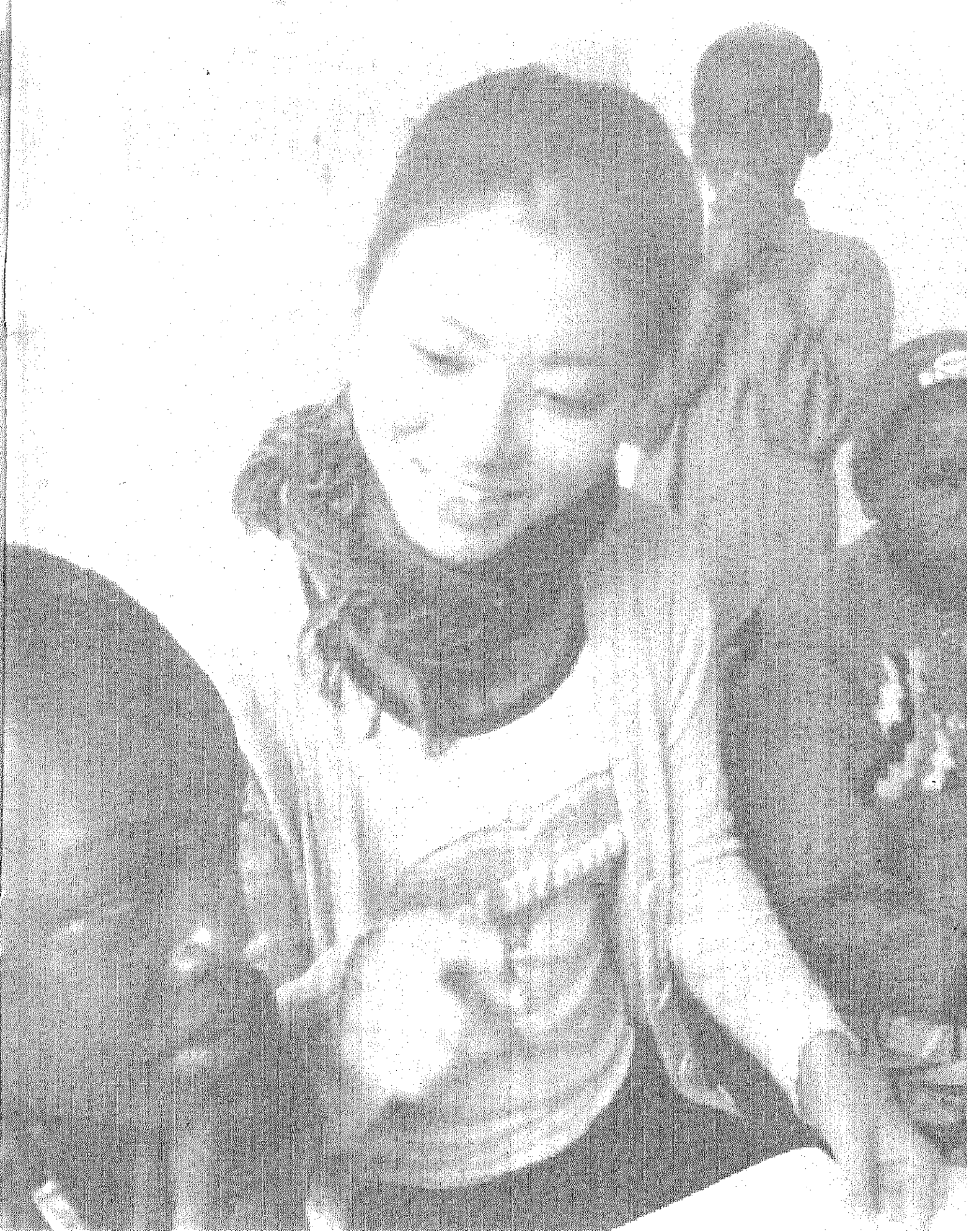
- i. Crime prevention, rehabilitation, and protection of vulnerable Children in Kenya.
- ii. Intensified Social Forestry Project in Semi-Arid Areas (ISFP).
- iii. Improvement of Environmental Management Capacity in Nakuru Municipality and the Surrounding Areas (NEMP).
- iv. Non Revenue Water (NRW) Project.
- v. Third Country Training Program (TCTP) on Nurse Refresher and VCT Course for Sudan at KMTC.
- vi. Strengthening of People Empowerment against HIV/AIDS in Kenya - (SPEAK) Project.
- vii. Strengthening of Survey of Kenya (SoK) for GIS Promotion in the Republic of Kenya.
- viii. Third Country Training Program (TCTP) on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) at the Kenya Institute of Surveying and Mapping (KISM).
- ix. Specialized Road Maintenance Management Unit (SRMMU) in Kenya.

4. Ex-Post Evaluation

This evaluation is conducted a few years after completion of the project from perspectives such as impact and sustainability. Evaluation results are used as recommendations and lessons that will help plan and implement effective and efficient projects. One project underwent this evaluation.

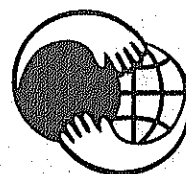
- i. Technical Cooperation at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology - Educational Assistance

Results of some of the evaluations conducted can be found within the main text of this report.





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