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1. 協議議事録 (M/D)

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
ON THE STUDY ON THE JAPANESE GRANT ASSISTANCE
FOR THE FOOD SECURITY PROJECT FOR UNDERPRIVILEGED FARMERS
IN THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

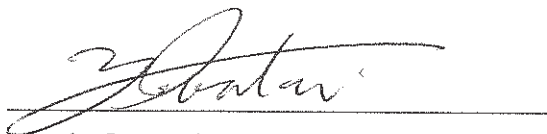
In response to a request from the Government of the Republic of KENYA (hereinafter referred to as "GOK") for the Japanese grant assistance for the food security project for underprivileged farmers for Japanese fiscal year 2012 (hereinafter referred to as "2KR"), the Government of Japan decided to conduct a study and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA").

JICA sent to the Republic of KENYA a Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Mr. Yutaka IWATANI, Deputy Director General for Planning and Coordination, Rural Development Department, JICA, and is scheduled to stay in the Republic of KENYA from 21st August 2012 to 7th September 2012.

The Team held a series of discussions with the officials concerned of the GOK and other stakeholders.

As a result of the discussions and field survey, both parties confirmed the main items described in the ATTACHMENT.

Nairobi, 6th September 2012



Yutaka Iwatani
Leader
Study Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency



Romano M. Kiome, Ph.D, CBS
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture
Republic of Kenya

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ATTACHMENT

1. Procedures of 2KR

- 1-1. The Republic of Kenya (GOK) side understood the objectives and procedures of 2KR explained by the Team, as described in ANNEX-I.
- 1-2. GOK side will take the necessary measures for smooth implementation of 2KR as described in ANNEX-I.

2. System of 2KR for Execution

- 2-1. The Responsible and Implementing Organization for 2KR is Ministry of Agriculture.
- 2-2. Distribution System is as described in ANNEX-II.

3. Target Area(s), Target Crop(s) and Requested Item(s)

- 3-1. Target area of 2KR in fiscal year 2012 is Mwea.
- 3-2. Target crop of 2KR in fiscal year 2012 is Rice.
- 3-3. The items described in ANNEX-III were finally requested by GOK side after discussions with the Team. The formal request of items will be submitted to Japanese Sides through Ministry of Finance.

4. Counterpart Fund

- 4-1. GOK side confirmed the importance of proper management and use of Counterpart Fund, and explained the executing system as follows;
 - a. The deposit system is described in ANNEX-II. Ministry of Agriculture has responsibility to collect 2KR Counterpart Fund.
 - b. Ministry of Finance is the responsible organization for management of Counterpart Fund.
 - c. Ministry of Finance submits semi-annual bank statements of the Counterpart



- Fund account to Japanese Side.
- d. Ministry of Finance will submit requests of the “Utilization Program” of the Counterpart Fund to Japanese Side on the basis of the reports submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture.
 - e. GOK will report Counterpart Fund projects to the Japanese side.
- 4-2. The Team confirmed GOK side has introduced external auditing for proper management and use of the Counterpart Fund.
- 4-3. Both sides agreed that Counterpart Fund is utilized for Agricultural Development in GOK.
- 4-4. GOK side agreed to open a new bank account for every 2KR which has been implemented after Japanese fiscal year 2012.
5. Monitoring and Evaluation
- 5-1. GOK agreed to hold a liaison meeting with JICA twice a year to monitor the distribution and utilization of procured items.
- 6: Collaboration with JICA Project
- 6-1. Both sides agreed that 2KR should be well co-ordinated with the Rice-based and Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion Project (Rice MAPP) and Directorate of Agricultural Engineering Services (AES) to maximize the impact of assistance towards underprivileged farmers.
- 6-2. Both sides confirmed that the recipients of this 2KR items provided in Mwea will be requested to biannually submit a monitoring sheet to the Rice MAPP. Rice MAPP will submit the monitoring sheet draft to Ministry of Agriculture in advance, and Ministry of Agriculture and Rice MAPP will jointly monitor the results.
- 6-3. Determination of selling price and service charge in Mwea will be advised by Directorate of AES in consultation with Rice MAPP and other stakeholders.



7: Other relevant issues

- 7-1. Ministry of Agriculture mentioned that this 2KR 2012 is for the monitoring and trial of the mechanized rice production and post harvest operation in Kenya. After the trial in Mwea, Ministry of Agriculture will move to the next phase expand to the other rice production areas in Coast, Nyanza, Western and Rift Valley Regions.
- 7-2. Ministry of Agriculture put emphasis the importance of establishing an Agricultural Mechanization Services (AMS) sub-station in Mwea. Ministry of Agriculture will, therefore, establish the AMS workshop and garage, and assign few technical staff.
- 7-3. Ministry of Agriculture confirmed that the requested items will be sold by appropriate price in order not to distort the market, through fair and transparent tender.
- 7-4. JICA advised that running cost and operational cost should be borne by the hiring charge or necessary cost should be covered for items' sustainability.
- 7-5. The products and the services to be procured shall be selected from those defined in the G/A. The quantity of each product and services to be procured shall not exceed the limits of the quantity agreed upon between the Recipient and the Government of Japan.
- 7-6. GOK requested that eligible countries of origin of the products will be Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, Indonesia, Thailand, and Brazil.

<End>



Japanese Grant Assistance for the Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers
(2KR)

I. Japanese 2KR Program

1-1. Main objectives of Japanese 2KR Program

Many countries in the developing world face chronic food shortages. Reduced yields due to factors such as harsh climate and harmful pests are a serious problem. A fundamental solution to the food problems in developing countries requires, above all, increase of food production through self-reliant efforts on the part of such countries.

To cooperate with the efforts of developing countries to achieve sufficient food production, the Government of Japan has been extending program for the Increase of Food Production (Japanese 2KR Program) since 1977.

2KR aims at providing fertilizer, agricultural machinery & equipment and others to assist food production programs in developing countries which are striving to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

The Government of Japan decided to focus on underprivileged farmers and small scale farmers as a target of the 2KR program and has changed the name of 2KR from “Grant Aid of Increase of Food Production” to “Japanese grant assistance for the food security project for underprivileged farmers” to contribute to eradication of hunger through this program more effectively.

1-2. Counterpart fund

The Government of the recipient country or designated authority (herein after referred to collectively as “the Authority”) shall deposit, in principle in Kenyan currency, all the proceeds from the sales and lease of the products in an account to be opened in its name in CRDB BANK PLC or a bank to be agreed upon between Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as “JICA”) and the Authority. The amount of the proceeds to be deposited shall be more than half (1/2) of the Free On Board (FOB) price of the Products and shall be calculated based on the average exchange rate of the month signing the Exchange of Notes (hereinafter referred to as “the E/N”) which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is notified of, unless otherwise agreed between JICA and the Authority. The deposit shall be made within the period of four (4) years from the date of entry into force of the Grant Agreement (hereinafter referred to as “the



G/A”), unless otherwise agreed between JICA and the Authority.

The Government of the recipient country shall utilize the fund deposited (hereinafter referred to as “the Counterpart Fund”) for the purpose of economic and social development, including, inter alia, support to underprivileged farmers in the recipient country. In particular, prioritized usage of the Counterpart Fund for assistance for underprivileged farmers and small scale farmers is recommended. Therefore 2KR can have double benefits; through direct procurement of agricultural input under the Grant Assistance and through the Counterpart Fund to support local development activities.

2. Procedures and Standard Implementation Schedule of 2KR

The standard procedures of 2KR are as follows

Application	(Request made by a recipient country)
Study	(Preparatory Study conducted by JICA)
Appraisal & Approval	(Appraisal by the Government of Japan and Approval by the Cabinet)
Determination of Implementation	(The Notes exchanged between the Governments of Japan and the recipient country)
G/A	(Agreement concluded between JICA and the Authority)
Agent Agreement	(Conclusion of an Agent Agreement with the Agent and the approval of the Agent Agreement)
Tendering & Contracting	
Shipment & Payment	
Confirmation of the arrival of goods	

Detailed descriptions of the steps are as follows.

2-1. Application (Request for 2KR)

To receive 2KR, a recipient country has to submit a request to the Government of Japan. A request for 2KR is made by filling out the 2KR application form which is sent annually to potential recipient countries by the Government of Japan.

2-2. Study, Appraisal and Approval

JICA will dispatch the preparatory study mission to countries which could be recipient country of that fiscal year. The study includes:

- 1) Confirmation of background, objectives and expected benefits of the project
- 2) Evaluation of suitability of the project for the 2KR scheme



- 3) Recommendation of project components
- 4) Estimation of program cost
- 5) Preparation of a report

The following points are given particular importance when a request is studied:

- 1) Usage of agricultural input requested
- 2) Consistency of the project with national policy and/or plan of assistance for underprivileged farmers and small scale farmers
- 3) Distribution plan of agricultural input requested
- 4) Introducing the external audit system on the Counterpart Fund
- 5) Holding liaison meetings
- 6) Consultation with stakeholders in the process of 2KR
- 7) Prioritized usage of the Counterpart Fund for assistance for underprivileged farmers and small scale farmers

The Government of Japan appraises the project to see whether or not it is suitable for 2KR based on the study report prepared by JICA and the results of its appraisals are then submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

After approval by the Cabinet, the Grant Assistance becomes official with the E/N signed by the Government of Japan and the Government of recipient country (hereinafter referred to as “the Recipient”). Simultaneously, the Grant will be made available by concluding the G/A between the Authority and JICA.

2-3. Procurement Methods and Procedures after the E/N and the G/A

The details of procedural steps involved after signing of the E/N and the G/A and up to the payment stage are described as follows:

(1) Procedural details

Procedural details on the purchase of the products and the services under 2KR are to be agreed upon between the Authority and JICA at the time of the signing of the G/A.

Essential points to be agreed upon are outlined as follows:

- a) JICA is in a position to expedite the proper execution of the program.
- b) The products and services shall be procured in accordance with JICA's “Procurement Guidelines of the Project for Underprivileged Farmers (Type I-2K)”.



- c) The Recipient shall conclude an employment contract (hereinafter referred to as “the Agent Agreement”) with the procurement agent (hereinafter referred to as “the Agent”).
- d) The Recipient shall designate the Agent as the representative acting in the name of the Recipient concerning all transfers of funds to the Agent.

(2) Focal Points of “Procurement Guidelines of the Project for Underprivileged Farmers (Type I-2K)”

a) The Agent

The Agent is the organization which provides procurement services of products and services on behalf of the Recipient according to the Agent Agreement with the Recipient. In addition to this, the Agent is to serve as the Recipient's adviser and secretariat for the consultative committee between JICA and the Recipient (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”).

b) Agent Agreement

The Recipient will conclude an Agent Agreement, in principle within two (2) months after the date of entry into force of the G/A, with the Agent in accordance with “G/A”.

After the approval of the Agent Agreement by JICA in a written form, the Agent will conduct services referred to paragraph c) below on behalf of the Recipient.

c) Services of the Agent

- 1) preparation of specifications of products for the Authority.
- 2) preparation of tender documents.
- 3) advertisement of tender.
- 4) evaluation of tender.
- 5) submission of recommendations to the Authority for approval to place order with suppliers.
- 6) receipt and utilization of the fund.
- 7) negotiation and conclusion of contracts with suppliers.
- 8) checking the progress of supplies.
- 9) providing the Authority with documents containing detailed information of contracts.
- 10) payment to suppliers from the fund.



11) preparation of semi-annual statements to the Authority and JICA.

d) Approval of the Agent Agreement

A copy of the Agent Agreement, shall be submitted to JICA by the Agent. JICA confirms whether or not the Agent Agreement is concluded in conformity with the G/A and the Procurement Guidelines of the Project for Underprivileged Farmers, and approves the Agent Agreement.

The Agent Agreement concluded between the Recipient and the Agent shall become eligible for the Grant and its accrued interest after the approval by JICA in a written form.

e) Payment Methods

The Agent Agreement shall stipulate that “regarding all transfers of the fund to the Agent, the Recipient shall designate the Agent to act on behalf of the Recipient and issue a Blanket Disbursement Authorization (hereinafter referred to as “the BDA”) to conduct the transfer of the fund (hereinafter referred to as “the Advances”) to the Procurement Account from the Recipient Account.”

The Agent Agreement shall clearly state that the payment to the Agent shall be made in Japanese yen from the Advances and that the final payment to the Agent shall be made when the total remaining amount become less than three percent (3 %) of the Grant and its accrued interest, excluding the Agent’ Fees.

f) The Products and the Services Eligible for Procurement

The products and the services to be procured shall be selected from those defined in the G/A.

The quantity of each product and service to be procured shall not exceed the limits of the quantity agreed upon between the Recipient and the Government of Japan.

g) Supplier

In principle, a supplier could be of any nationality as long as the supplier satisfies the conditions specified in the tender documents.

h) Method of Procurement

In implementing procurement, sufficient attention shall be paid so that there is no unfairness among tenderers who are eligible for the procurement of



products and services.

For this purpose, competitive tendering shall be employed in principle.

i) Type of Contract

The contract shall be concluded on the basis of a lump sum price between the Agent and the Suppliers.

j) Size of Tender Lot

If a possible tender lot may be technically and administratively divided and such a division is likely to result in the broadest possible competition, the tender lot should be divided into two or more. On the other hand, in the interest of obtaining the broadest possible competition, any one lot for which a tender is invited shall, whenever possible, be of a size large enough to attract tenderers.

If more than one lot is awarded to the same contractor, the contracts may be combined into one.

k) Public Announcement

Public announcement shall be carried out in such a way that all potential tenderers will have fair opportunity to learn about and participate in the tender.

The invitation to prequalification or to tender shall be publicized at least in a newspaper of general circulation in the recipient country (or neighboring countries) or in Japan, and in the easily accessible webpage operated by the Agent.

l) Tender Documents

The tender documents should contain all information necessary to enable tenderers to prepare valid offers for the products and services to be procured for 2KR.

The rights and obligations of the Recipient, the Agent and the Supplier of the products and services should be stipulated in the tender documents to be prepared by the Agent. Besides this, the tender documents shall be prepared in consultation with the Recipient.

m) Pre-qualification Examination of Tenderers

The Agent may conduct a pre-qualification examination of tenderers in advance of the tender so that the invitation to the tender can be extended only to



eligible suppliers. The pre-qualification examination should be performed not to limit the tenderers but to confirm the capability and resources of potential tenderers to perform the particular work satisfactorily and should not hinder the objective of the competitive tending. In this case, the following points should be taken into consideration:

- 1) experience and past performance in contracts of a similar kind;
- 2) property foundation or financial credibility; and
- 3) existence of local offices, etc. to be specified in the tender documents.

n) Tender Evaluation

The tender evaluation shall be implemented on the basis of the conditions specified in the tender documents.

All those tenders which substantially conform to the technical specifications, and are responsive to other stipulations of the tender documents, shall be opened and judged in principle on the basis of the submitted price, and the tenderer who offers the lowest price shall be designated as the successful tenderer.

The Agent shall prepare a detailed tender evaluation report clarifying the reasons for the successful tender and the disqualification, and submit it to the Recipient to obtain confirmation before concluding the contract with the successful tenderer.

The Agent shall submit a detailed evaluation report of tenders to JICA for its information, while the notification of the results to the tenderers will not be premised on the confirmation by JICA.

o) Additional Procurement

If the Recipient may request an additional procurement by using the Remaining Amount after competitive and / or selective tendering and / or direct negotiation for a contract, the Agent is allowed to conduct an additional procurement, following the points mentioned below:

1) Procurement of the same products and services

The additional procurement may be implemented by a direct contracting with the successful tenderer of the initial tender when a competitive tendering is judged to be disadvantageous or uneconomical in such cases where the products and services to be additionally procured are identical with the initial tender and also the quantity to be additionally procured is limited, or there was no other participants than the successful tenderer in the



initial tender.

When a direct contracting with the same supplier is not necessarily advantageous or appropriate in such case where a portion of the balance is relatively large, suppliers shall be selected through a new tendering procedure.

2) Other procurements

When products and services other than those mentioned above in 1) are to be procured, the procurement shall be implemented in principle through a competitive tendering. In this case, the products and services for additional procurement shall be selected from among those in accordance with the G/A.

p) Conclusion of the Contracts

In order to procure products and services in accordance with the G/A, the Agent shall conclude Contracts with the Supplier selected by tendering or other methods.

q) Terms of Payment to the Supplier

The Contract shall clearly state the terms of payment.

In principle, payment shall be made after the completion of the shipment of the products and the completion of the services stipulated in the Contract.

3. Undertakings by the Recipient

The Recipient will take necessary measures:

- 1) to ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance at ports of disembarkation in the recipient country and internal transportation therein of the products purchased under 2KR.
- 2) to ensure that customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the purchase of the products and the services as well as the employment of the Agent be exempted.
- 3) To ensure that the products purchased under 2KR will make an effective contribution to the increase of food production and eventually to stabilize and develop the recipient country's economy.
- 4) To give sufficient consideration to underprivileged farmers and small scale farmers as beneficiary of the project.
- 5) To bear all the expenses, including the expenses for the storage and the



distribution of the products, other than those covered by the Grant and its accrued interest, necessary for the implementation of 2KR.

- 6) To maintain and use the products procured under 2KR properly and effectively for the implementation of 2KR.
- 7) To introduce the external audit system on the Counterpart Fund.
- 8) To give priority to projects for small scale farmer and poverty reduction for the use of the Counterpart Fund.
- 9) To monitor and evaluate the progress of 2KR and to submit a report to JICA twice a year.

4. Consultative Committee

4-1. The purpose of establishment on the Consultative Committee

The Authority will establish a consultative committee (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”) in order to discuss any matter, including deposit of Counterpart Fund and its usage, for the purpose of effective implementation in the recipient country. The Committee will meet in principal in the recipient country at least once a year.

4-2. The member of the Committee

The Committee shall be chaired by the head of the representatives of the Authority. The representatives of JICA and the representatives of the Authority shall be members of the Committee.

4-3. Other participants

The representative of the Agent will be invited to the Committee provides advisory service to the Authority and work as the secretariat of the Committee. The role of the secretariat will be such as collecting information related to the 2KR, preparing the material for discussion and making the Record of Discussion on the Committee.

4-4. Terms of Reference of the Committee

The subject centered on the below shall be discussed in the Committee.

- 1) to confirm an implementation schedule of 2KR for the speedy and effective utilization of the Grant and its accrued interest;
- 2) to discuss the progress of the sales, lease, distribution and utilization of the products;



- 3) to exchange views on allocations of the Grant and its accrued interest as well as on potential end-users;
- 4) to identify problems which may delay the utilization of the Grant and its accrued interest, and to explore solutions to such problems;
- 5) to evaluate the effectiveness of the utilization in the recipient country of the products in increasing production of staple food crops;
- 6) to assist in formulating a policy on the deposit, in principle in the recipient country's currency, and to exchange views on the effective utilization of the Counterpart Fund;
- 7) to exchange views on publicity related to the utilization of the Grant and its accrued interest; and
- 8) to discuss any other matters that may arise from or in connection with the G/A.

5. Liaison Meeting

5-1. The purpose of the Liaison Meeting

JICA and the Recipient will hold the Liaison Meeting twice a year for the periodical monitoring of the project. The Recipient will make a monitoring report and submit it to JICA before/in the Liaison Meeting. The detailed way to meet the Liaison Meeting will be discussed on the occasion of the 1st Committee.

5-2. Terms of Reference of the Liaison Meeting

The subject centered on the below shall be discussed in the Liaison Meeting.

- 1) To discuss the progress of distribution and utilization of the products in the recipient country purchased under 2KR.
- 2) To evaluate the effectiveness of utilization of the products in the recipient country for food production and assistance for small scale farmer and poverty reduction.
- 3) In case there are some problems (especially the delay of distribution and utilization of the products and deposit of the Counterpart Fund), opinion exchanges for solving such problems, progress report of implementation of countermeasures by the Recipient, suggestion by the Japanese side, shall be done in the Liaison Meeting.
- 4) To confirm and report the deposit of the Counterpart Fund
- 5) To exchange views on the effective utilization of the Counterpart Fund
- 6) To discuss the promotion and the publicity of the projects financed by the counterpart fund.

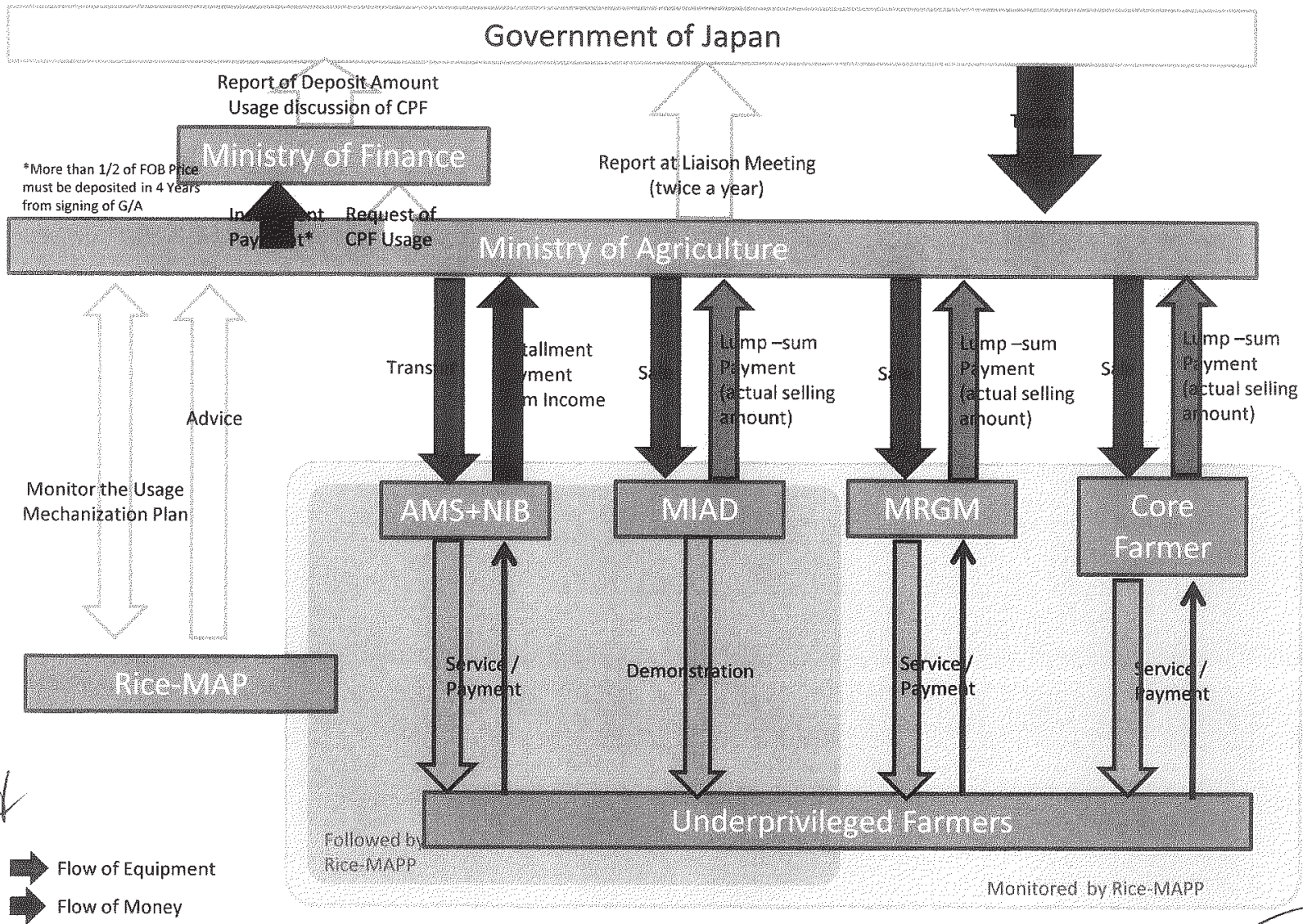


7) Others

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Distribution and Counter Part Fund (CPF) Flow of 2KR Equipment in MWEA of 2012

Annex-II



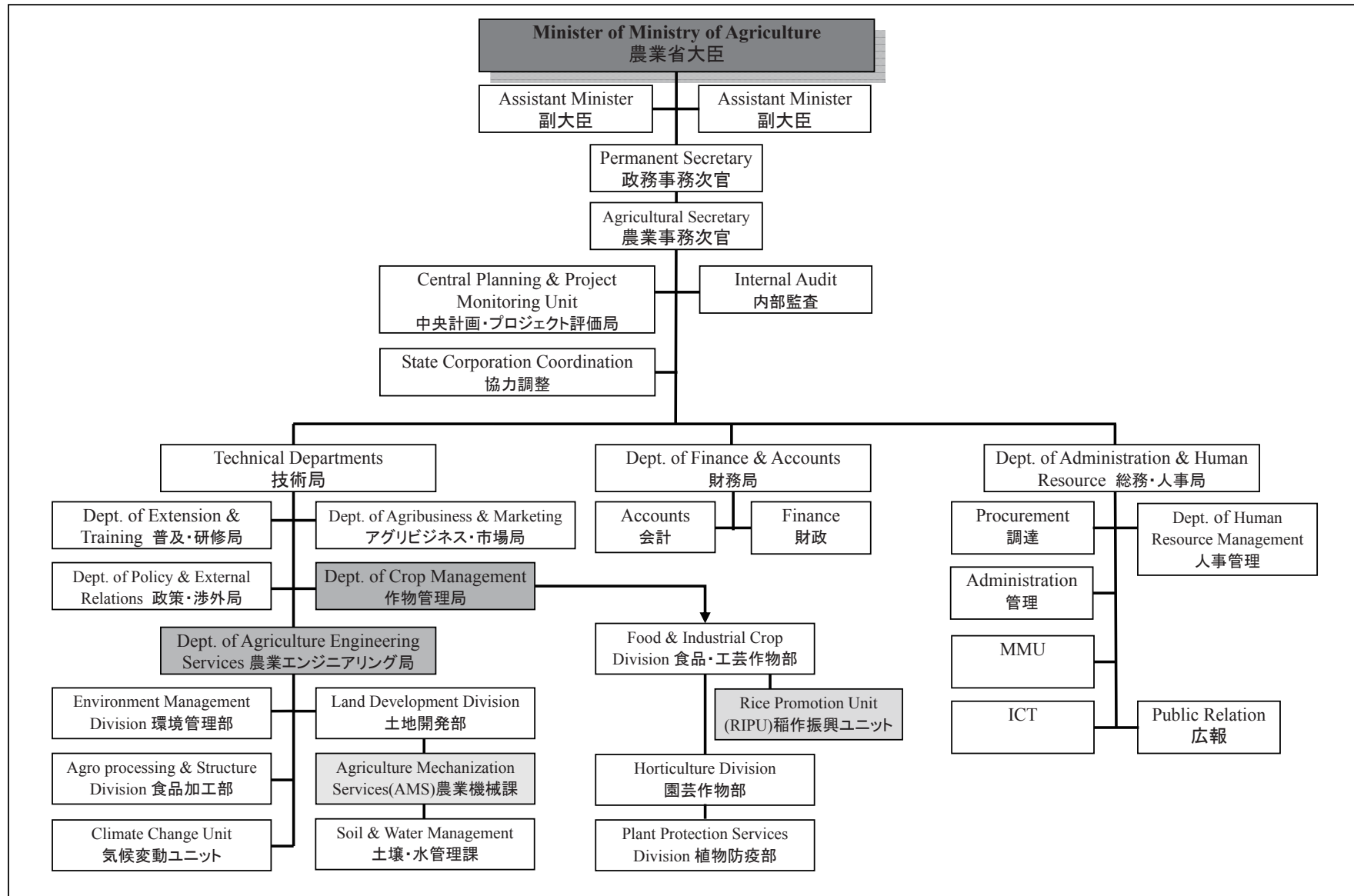
Requested Items for 2KR 2012 by the Republic of Kenya

No	Machine Items	MRGM	Engineering (AMS)	Farmers	MIAD	Total
1	4-Wheel Tractor (80HP) with Attachments below (1) Disk Plow (2) Rotavator (3) Ridger (4) Trailer	10	5			15
2	4-Wheel Tractor (30HP) with Attachments below (1) Rotary (2) Drive Harrow (3) Disk Rotary (4) Ridger (5) Trailer		5			5
3	Combine Harvester (1.5m width)	10	2		1	13
4	Combine Harvester (2.0m width)		3			3
5	Thresher (1,000kg/hr)		2	50		52
6	Reaper (1.2m cutting width)		2	20		22
7	Transplanter (2 wheel type)		2			2
8	Transplanter (4 wheel type)		2			2
9	Seedling Box		500			500
10	20% of Spare Parts for the Item 1 to 8					




Organization Chart of Ministry of Agriculture in the Republic of Kenya

ケニア共和国農業省の組織図



		プロジェクトID		調査団番号			
地域	アフリカ	調査団名又は専門家名	アフリカ地域平成24年度貧困農民支援(2KR)準備調査(ケニア)	調査の種類又は指導科目	準備調査	担当部課	農村開発部
国名	ケニア	配属機関		現地調査期間または派遣期間	2012年8月20日～2012年9月9日	担当者氏名	藤田暁子

番号	資料の名称	形態(図書、ビデオ、地図、写真集等)	収集資料	専門家作成資料	JICA作成資料	テキスト	発行機関	発行年	取扱区分	図書館記入欄
1	Annunal Report 2011/12 National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS)	オリジナル	*				Rice Promotion Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Kenya	2012		
2	Agricultural Mechnaization Services, AMS Garsen	コピー	*				Agricultural Engineering Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Kenya	2012		
3	Agricultural Mechnaization Services, Status of Rice Production in Butula District	コピー	*				Agricultural Engineering Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Kenya	2012		
4	Agricultural Mechanization Services -Naromoru	コピー	*				Agricultural Engineering Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Kenya	2012		
5	Assesment Results of Three Threshing Systems (draft)	コピー	*				Rice Mechanization Consultative Committee Kenya	2011		
6	Concept Note: Agricultural Transformation Priorities for Food Security and Income	コピー	*				Agricultural Engineering Services Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Kenya	-		
7	Economic Review of Agriculture 2012	オリジナル	*				The Central Planning and Project Monitoring Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Kenya	2012		
8	Economic Survey 2012	オリジナル	*				Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Republic of Kenya	2012		
9	Justification for Agricultural Machinery Support in Rice Production in Nyanza and Western Provinces under 2KR	コピー	*				Agricultural Engineering Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Kenya	2012		
10	Profile:Mwea Rice Growers Multipurpose Co-op. Society Ltd.	コピー	*				Mwea Rice Growers Multipurpose Co-op Society Ltd.	2012		
11	National Rice Development Strategy (2008-2018)	オリジナル	*				Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Kenya	2012		
12	National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) Implementation Framework (2008-2013)	オリジナル	*				Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Kenya	2012		
13	Results of the Baseline Survey, Mwea Irrigation Scheme, Kirinyaga-Kenya	オリジナル	*				Rice MAPP, Ministy of Agriculture, Repbulic of Kenya	2012		

4. ケニア基礎情報

(1) 社会・経済指標

ケニアの基礎的な社会・経済指標をつぎの表 A-1 にまとめた。

表 A-1 ケニアの社会・経済指標

独立年	1963 年 12 月 12 日に独立
国土面積	58.3 万 km ² (日本の約 1.5 倍の面積)
人口	3,980 万人 (2009 年：世界銀行)
首都	ナイロビ (Nairobi) (約 310 万人、2009 年：ケニア統計局)
民族	キクユ人、ルヒヤ人、カレンジン人、ルオ人等
人口増加率	2.7% (1990 年～2010 年：世界子供白書 2012 年)
言語	スワヒリ語、英語
宗教構成	伝統宗教、キリスト教、イスラム教
国家政体	共和制
元首	ムワイ・キバキ (Mwai KIBAKI) (2007 年 12 月 30 日 2 期目就任、任期は 5 年)
国会	一院制 (222 議席、任期 5 年)
政府	首相名 ライラ・アモロ・オディング (Raila Amolo ODINGA) (現在は、ジョージ・サイトティ (George Saitoti) 州行政・国内治安担当大臣が外相代行)
主要産業	農業：コーヒー、紅茶、園芸作物、サイザル麻、綿花、トウモロコシ、除虫菊 工業：食品加工、ビール、タバコ、セメント、石油製品、砂糖 鉱業：ソーダ灰、ほたる石
GNI	303 億米ドル (2010 年：世界銀行)
1 人当たりの GNI	760 米ドル (2010 年：世界銀行)
経済成長率	約 5% (2010 年：世界銀行)
物価上昇率	5.9% (2010 年：世界銀行)
失業率	不明
総貿易額	総貿易額 約 161 億米ドル (1) 輸出：約 50 億ドル (2) 輸入：約 111 億ドル
主要貿易品目	(1) 輸出：園芸作物、紅茶、衣料品・アクセサリ、ソーダ灰、鉄鋼、コーヒー (2) 輸入：石油製品、産業用機械、原油、自動車
主要貿易相手国	(1) 輸出：ウガンダ、イギリス、タンザニア、オランダ、アメリカ (2) 輸入：アラブ首長国連邦、インド、中国、南アフリカ、日本、イギリス、アメリカ
通貨	ケニア・シリング (Kshs)、1 ドル = 84 ケニア・シリング (2012 年 8 月平均)

(出典：外務省ホームページ 2012 年 9 月現在)

(2) 内政

2007年12月の大統領選挙の結果、与党国家統一党（Party of National Unity：PNU）から出馬したキバキ大統領がオレンジ民主運動（Orange Democratic Movement：ODM）のオディンガ党首に競り勝ち、再選を果たしたが、選挙結果を巡る与野党の対立は1963年のケニア独立後も根強く残る国内部族間の対立を表面化させ、死者1,200人、国内避難民50万人を超える未曾有の大規模な混乱に発展した。

2008年2月、キバキ大統領とオディンガ ODM 党首はアナン前国連事務総長らの仲介を受け、連立政権発足に関する合意に達し、同年4月には両党を中心に大連立政権が発足した。連立政権は選挙改革や部族問題などの長期的な課題に取り組むとともに、大統領権限の制限や土地所有権の見直し及びイスラム法廷の設置条項等を盛り込んだ憲法改正のための国民投票を2010年8月4日に実施した。投票は大きな混乱なく実施され、開票の結果、約3分の2の賛成をもって採択された。

(3) 基本外交方針

ケニアは東アフリカにおける重要な安定勢力であり、周辺国より多数の難民を受け入れてきているほか、近年、エチオピア・エリトリア紛争、ソマリア、スーダンの内戦等域内の和平調停等に積極的に関与している。近隣国との政治・経済的関係においては、ケニア、タンザニア、ウガンダ、ルワンダ、ブルンジで構成する東アフリカ共同体（East African Community：EAC）を通じた域内協力を推進している。

(4) 経済概況

ケニアは比較的工業化が進んでいるものの、コーヒー、茶、園芸作物などの農産物生産を中心とする農業国である。農業がGDPの約25%、労働人口の約60%を占める。1990年代後半、旱魃及びエルニーニョ現象による大雨のため農作物やインフラに深刻な被害が生じ、治安の悪化もあって、2000年にはマイナス成長となったが、2003年以降は好調な経済成長を記録した（2005年は5.8%、2006年は6.1%、2007年は7.0%）。

他方、2008年以降の経済状況は、2007年末の大統領選挙後の混乱、国内避難民の発生、旱魃、世界金融経済危機が農業、観光をはじめとする各種産業に大きな打撃を与え、2008年の経済成長率は1.7%にとどまった。その後、観光業、建設業を牽引役に、経済は徐々に回復基調を見せている（2010年の成長率は約5%）。

2008年6月、ケニア政府は2030年には中所得国入りをめざす長期経済開発戦略「ビジョン2030」、及び同戦略の第一次5カ年中期計画を公表した。右戦略を軸に、1) 2030年までに毎年平均経済成長率10%以上の達成、2) 公平な社会発展と清潔で安全な環境社会整備、3) 民主的政治システムの持続をめざすとしている。

(5) 経済関係

わが国の対ケニアへの貿易実績を表A-2にまとめた。

表 A-2 わが国の対ケニアへの貿易実績

貿易額・主要貿易品目 (2008年、ケニア国家統計局)	貿易額	輸出：6億4,800万ドル 輸入：3,400万ドル
	主要品目	輸出：貨物自動車、乗用自動車、機械、鉄鋼板 輸入：魚切身、切り花、コーヒー、ナッツ類、紅茶
日本からの直接投資	4.16億円	(1989年～2004年度)

(出典：外務省ホームページ 2012年8月現在)

(6) わが国の援助動向

日本の援助実績（2008年までの累積）は次のとおり。

有償資金協力：2,452.34億円（2009年度まで、E／Nベース）

無償資金協力：1,096.49億円（2009年度まで、E／Nベース）

技術協力：934.44億円（2009年度まで、JICAベース）

