

Rolling Plan for the Republic of Kenya

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| Basic Policy for Development Cooperation | Contribution to sustainable development and equitable social development conducive to economic growth |
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| Priority Area 1 | Economic Infrastructure Development |
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| Development Issue 1-1 Transport Infrastructure Development | <p>[Background and current situation] Transportation infrastructure in Kenya comprises of a road network of approximately 180,000 km, a rail network of approximately 4,000 km, Mombasa as major port and other small and medium-sized ports, ferry services at Mombasa and Lake Victoria, and the airports have 16 paved runways, etc. (CIA World Fact Book, 2018). Logistics in the northern corridor, which starts from Mombasa Port in Kenya and supports landlocked countries such as Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi, is growing at a pace of 20% annually. However, due to inadequate infrastructure development the cost of transportation is said to be pushing up price of goods and services by 30% (JICA, 2017). For example, the volume of containers handled at Mombasa Port has increased about 1.3 times from 1.091 million TEU to 1.416 million TEU during the period from 2016 to 2019 (Kenya Port Authority, 2020). It is predicted that this trend will continue and container handling demand will reach about 3.13 million TEU / year in 2030, thus necessitating the expansion of the port facilities (JICA, 2015). In addition, the capital Nairobi produces 55% of the total GDP of Kenya (JICA, 2017), but public transportation with safety and part-time system is limited. Further, road safety is being jeopardized by reckless driving (e.g. driving on the pedestrian path) and poor maintenance of vehicles. On the other hand, the number of new vehicle registrations nationwide has been around 200,000 every year, and the traffic volume in Nairobi city is increasing rapidly, making chronic traffic congestion getting worse (JICA, 2019).</p> | <p>[Strategy] By supporting the development of public transportation in Nairobi, we will support the alleviation of traffic congestion and improvement of the movement of people, thus in turn, improving the logistics of Northern Economic Corridor to the surrounding landlocked countries, and thereby enhancing the economic activity of the region. Further, as regards Mombasa, which is the gateway to the East African region, we will support the development of the infrastructure development of Mombasa region to respond to problem arising from rapid urbanization such as environmental deterioration and an increase in illegal residence, thereby promoting the improvement of the investment environment in the region. in turn</p> |
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| Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | Amount (100 Million Yen) | SDGs | Note | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | Before JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | JFY 2023 | JFY 2024 | JFY 2025 | JFY 2026 | | | | | | |
| Nairobi Urban Infrastructure Development Program | Provide assistance for public transportation development in order to mitigate and reduce traffic congestion and traffic accidents in Nairobi where people and economic | Project for Capacity Building for Bus Operation Policy and Management in Nairobi Metropolitan Area | TCP | | 4.53 | 11 | | Mombasa Area Infrastructure Development Program | Provide assistance for infrastructure development and formulation of development plan for Mombasa to expedite the economic growth not limited to Mombasa but of entire Kenya. | Mombasa Port Development Project (Phase 2) | LA | | 321.16 | 8, 9 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 276.91 | 8, 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 124.66 | 8, 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 4.44 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 478.00 | 9 | | | | |
| Regional Transportation Network Improvement Program | Provide assistance for integration of industrial development (including agricultural and fisheries industries) with infrastructure development for the Northern Economic Corridor in order to expedite the economic growth of entire Kenya. | Project for Strengthening of Capacity Development on Bridge Management System | TCP | | 7.07 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 4.38 | 4, 5 | | | | |
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| <p>Development Issue 1-2</p> <p>Improvement of Electricity Access</p> | <p>[Background and current situation]</p> <p>Peak power demand, which is steadily increasing, is currently over 2,000 MW and is expected to reach 4,251 MW by 2030. Total installed capacity is 2,984MW (29% geothermal, 28% hydropower, 25% thermal, 15% wind, and 3% other (EPRA, 2021)). Although renewable energy sources account for 90% of total electricity consumption, the importance of geothermal power generation as a stable renewable energy source is increasing because the output of hydropower generation drops during dry seasons and droughts, and the cost of imported fuel for thermal power generation is high. The power grid is about 7,174 km long (EPRA, 2021), with 236,033 km of distribution line network, but the rapid development of power sources and demand for electricity has not kept pace with the improvement of the power grid. Variable renewable energy sources such as wind power and solar power are on the rise, and grid stabilization is also an issue. The electrification rate is improving at about 76.49% (EPRA, 2021) as a result of rural electrification policies, but approx. 12 million people still lack access to electricity. The Government of Kenya is constructing international transmission lines between Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania to facilitate power interchange with neighboring countries. In addition, strengthening of operation, maintenance and management capacity of implementing agencies becomes another issue along with the diversification of energy source development and expansion of electricity transmission and distribution facilities. Therefore, the Government of Kenya needs to further develop geothermal energy, improve its appropriate operation and maintenance capacity, stabilize the grid, reduce transmission loss, and expand access to achieve a 100% electrification rate by 2030, with renewable energy as the main focus. Furthermore, it is important to break away from firewood and charcoal fuel, which has a high environmental and health negative impact, and to develop green alternative energy derived from renewable energy.</p> | <p>[Strategy]</p> <p>Promote the supply of electricity that contributes to economic growth by providing support for the construction of domestic power plants, transmission and distribution network improvement lines, and international transmission networks. To continue to strengthen support for the development of new power sources, the development of domestic and international interconnection transmission lines, and the development of highly efficient power distribution with a view to expanding the use of renewable energy, etc., and to provide support to promote a stable power supply in Kenya and neighboring countries. To seek capacity improvement in the energy sector as a whole, by strengthening operation, maintenance and management capacity of implementing agencies in the energy sector and providing support for improvement of analytical ability of research institution.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Japan's Assistance Program</p> | <p>Program Summary</p> | <p>Project</p> | <p>Scheme</p> | <p>Schedule</p> <p>Before JFY 2021</p> <p>JFY 2022</p> <p>JFY 2023</p> <p>JFY 2024</p> <p>JFY 2025</p> <p>JFY 2026</p> | <p>Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)</p> | <p>SDGs</p> | <p>Note</p> |
| <p>Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Capacity Improvement Programme</p> | <p>Promote the supply of electricity that contributes to economic growth and strengthening of operation and maintenance capacity by supporting the construction and maintenance of domestic power plants, power transmission and distribution networks, and international power transmission networks.</p> | <p>The Project for Strengthening Operation and Maintenance Capacity of Olkaria Geothermal Power Stations Using IoT Technology</p> <p>Project for Capacity Strengthening for Geothermal Steam Supply and Management</p> <p>Comprehensive solutions for optimum development of geothermal systems in East African Rift Valley</p> <p>Olkaria I Unit 4 and 5 Geothermal Power Project</p> <p>Olkaria V Geothermal Power Development Project</p> <p>Olkaria I Unit 1, 2 and 3 Geothermal Power Plant Rehabilitation Project</p> <p>Project for Capacity Development of Power Transmission Systems</p> <p>Olkaria-Lessos-Kisumu Transmission Line Project</p> <p>The Project for the Improvement of Power Distribution System in and around Nakuru City and around Mombasa City</p> <p>Public-private partnership in power transmission lines</p> | <p>TCP</p> <p>TCP</p> <p>STC</p> <p>LA</p> <p>LA</p> <p>LA</p> <p>TCP</p> <p>LA</p> <p>GA</p> <p>ML</p> | | <p>5.71</p> <p>4.36</p> <p>2.63</p> <p>295.16</p> <p>456.90</p> <p>100.77</p> <p>3.71</p> <p>124.10</p> <p>18.87</p> <p>0.36 million USD</p> | <p>7, 9, 13</p> <p>7, 9, 13</p> <p>7, 13, 17</p> <p>7, 9, 13</p> <p>7, 9, 13</p> <p>7, 9, 13</p> <p>7, 9, 13</p> <p>7, 9, 13</p> <p>7, 9</p> <p>7,9,17</p> | <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>Fund for African Private Sector Assistance (FAPA)</p> |

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| Priority Area 2 | Industrial Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development Issue 2-1 Improvement of Trade and Investment Environment | <p>[Background and current situation] Kenya's total export is 596.7 billion Ksh. and total import is 1,806.3 billion Ksh., with a total trade volume of 2.403 billion Ksh. in 2019. (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics,2021).In the National Export Development and Promotion Strategy, it is mentioned that in order to achieve a trade surplus, an average annual export growth rate of 25% must be achieved over the five years from 2018 to 2022. With the inception of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in 2019, intra-regional trade is expected to increase by 81% by 2035 (World Bank, 2020). To utilize this trade agreement and strengthen export promotion and economic integration in Africa and East Africa, it is necessary to address issues such as logistics infrastructure, efficiency of customs procedures, and strengthening border management. Kenya's business environment ranks 56th worldwide and 3rd in Sub-Saharan Africa, and its ranking has been improving in recent years (World Bank, 2020). To further economic growth and employment expansion, it is expected that the environment for business and investment will be fully developed, and investment from within and outside the country will increase. In addition, support is being sought to respond to new needs in IT and digitization of supply chains and logistics in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other challenges.</p> | | | | | <p>[Strategy] To further strengthen trade promotion and economic integration within the region, cooperation for trade facilitation and strengthening border management will continue. Also, policy support contributing to improving the business and investment environment for attracting domestic investment and foreign direct investment, including Japanese companies, will be implemented. Cooperation for infrastructure development (establishment of the Mombasa Special Economic Zone) will be carried out, contributing to the revitalization of the Kenyan economy. Through high-quality infrastructure development and investment by Japanese companies, we will aim for the introduction and transfer of new technologies, and build a mutually beneficial economic development cooperation relationship for both Kenya and Japan.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| | Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | SDGs | Note | |
| | | | | | Before JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | JFY 2023 | JFY 2024 | JFY 2025 | JFY 2026 | | | | |
| | Trading and Investment Environment Improvement Program | Continue providing support for trade facilitation, policy support for improving the investment environment, and support for the establishment of the Mombasa Special Economic Zone | Mombasa Special Economic Zone Development Project (1) | LA | | | | | | | 370.90 | 8, 9 | | |
| | | | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Infrastructure Development in Mombasa Special Economic Zone at Dongo Kundu Area in the Republic of Kenya | PS | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | The Project for Infrastructure Development in Mombasa Special Economic Zone at Dongo Kundu Area | GA | | | | | | | | 60.00 | 8, 9 | |
| | | | Special Economic Zone Advisor | EXP | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Development Issue 2-2 Private Sector Development | [Background and current situation] Kenya's GDP per capita is about \$2,007, the highest in the East Africa region, and its GDP growth rate is steadily growing at around 7% (World Bank, 2021). On the other hand, it is grappling with challenges such as the decline of local industries and associated high unemployment rates due to the increase in competitive imports from abroad. The Government of Kenya has set a goal in its long-term national strategy, "Vision2030", to achieve an average GDP growth rate of 10% and become a middle-income country by 2030. In addition, in its medium-term key policy, "Big4 Agenda" and the National Industrialization Policy Framework, it aims to raise the proportion of manufacturing in the total GDP to 15% by 2022 and attract more investment to the industrial sector, with the promotion of the manufacturing industry, which creates value for the economy and employment, as its pillar. Due to the impact of COVID-19, there's an urgent need for cooperation to support local production, replace imports, and foster innovative business models. This also includes helping small to medium-sized manufacturing companies improve management, quality control, and access to finance for sustainable growth and enhanced competitiveness. | | | [Strategy] Japan will be implementing efforts to nurture small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurs, in response to the needs of Kenya's industries, with the objective of achieving sustainable economic growth and job creation. As new business activities emerge to solve socio-economic issues, Japan will enhance initiatives to foster innovation. Moreover, Japan will aim to boost the pool of highly skilled personnel essential for Kenya's industrial development and to back the expansion and investment efforts of Japanese companies in Kenya. This will be pursued through continuous engagement in industrial human resource development and private-sector partnership initiatives under the ABE Initiative. Additionally, Japan will bolster collaborative efforts across various sectors, including infrastructure, agriculture, and education, to attain higher synergistic effects and impacts. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | SDGs | Note |
| | | | | | Before JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | JFY 2023 | JFY 2024 | JFY 2025 | JFY 2026 | | | |
| | Private Sector Promotion Program | Promote the private sector by providing support for MSMEs and foster industrial human resources including the ABE Initiative. | Project for Enhancing Enterprise Competitiveness | TCP | | | | | - | - | 7.63 | 8, 9, 17 | |
| | | Master's Degree and Internship Program of African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative) | CTR | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Local Industry Promotion | JOCV | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development Issue 2-3 Human Resource Development for Science and Technology Innovation (STI) | [Background and current situation] Although the number of students enrolled in higher education programmes is rapidly increasing, the expansion of science and engineering education has not kept pace. Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) is an industrial infrastructure that promotes industrialisation and industrial sophistication. However, the outflow of brains outside Africa has caused the underdevelopment of the industrial base and low productivity due to the shortage of science and engineering human resources. Between 2010 and 2019, the completion rate of basic education, which is the basis of higher education, was 61% for men and 69% for women in lower secondary education, and 44% for men and 38% for women in upper secondary education (United Nations Children's Fund, 2021). One of the leading causes of dropout among girls is pregnancy and domestic violence, affecting their continued learning. Basic education is crucial since it is a basis of higher education. | | | [Strategy] Japan aims at contributing to increase STI human resources with solid knowledge and technical skills to support the promotion of industrial development and innovation in Kenya and Africa focusing on support for higher education through Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology and the Pan-African University Institute of Science and Technology (JKUAT/PAUSTI). In addition, Japan works to improve the quality of education by incorporating the use of ICT and mainstreaming gender issues in the fields of science and mathematics in primary and secondary education, which JICA has been supporting and is the basis of STI human resource development. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)* | SDGs | Note |
| | | | | | Before JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | JFY 2023 | JFY 2024 | JFY 2025 | JFY 2026 | | | |
| | Science and Technology Innovation (STI) Human Resource Development Programme | Focusing on support for higher education centered on Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology and the Pan-African University Institute of Science and Technology (JKUAT/PAUSTI), we will contribute to the production of STI human resources with solid knowledge and technical skills to support the promotion of industrial development and innovation in Kenya and Africa. In addition, with regard to primary and secondary education, which is the basis of STI human resource development, JICA will work to improve the quality of education by incorporating the use of ICT and gender considerations in the fields of science and mathematics. | African Union - african innovation - JKUAT AND PAUSTI Network Project (Phase 2) | TCP | | | | | | | 8.53 | 4,9,17 | |
| | | | Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Long Term Programme | CTR | | | | | | | 0.26 | | |
| | | | SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Establishment of e-Learning System for improvement in Quality of Education in Kenya | SDGs BVS | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects in the Education Sector | GGP | | | | | | | 1.20 | | |
| | | STI Human resources development | JOCV | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | Other human resource development | Disability and development | JOCV | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sport education support | JOCV | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Priority Area 3 | Agriculture Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development Issue 3-1 Market-oriented Agriculture Development | <p>[Background and current situation] The agricultural sector is a major industry in Kenya, accounting for 23% of GDP, more than 40% of total employment in the country (including about 70% of total employment in rural areas), and 46% of export value (KNBS, 2021). Export crops are important means of earning foreign currency, and among them, tea, flowers and coffee generate the majority of the export value and are growing steadily. These production and distribution entities are mainly private companies and large-scale farms with capital strength. Processed goods account for only about 16% of export products. On the other hand, Small-scale farmers account for two-thirds of the number of farming households, the area of farmland in use, and agricultural output in Kenya. (Kenya Ministry of Agriculture, 2019). Since majority of small-scale farmers are subsistence with limited cash income, it is difficult to afford additional investment (such as adoption of new cultivation techniques, changes in cropping plan, etc) to meet the quality and production demand of consumers (markets). Furthermore, uncertain factors caused by the climate change creates greater challenges for such farmers to increase their income and to improve their livelihoods. Because 72% of population (World Bank, 2020) and 80% of population below poverty line (KNBS, 2020) resides in rural agricultural area, the agriculture development is also important in terms of reducing inequality. Therefore, Kenya's "Vision 2030" and Third Mid-Term Development Plan identify agriculture as a main engine for its economic growth, and "Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy" (ASTGS) reinitializes priority areas such as Increase small-scale farmer income by transforming them into commercial level through public and private engagement. In addition, the Government of Kenya is working toward the development of fisheries sector endorsed by Blue Economy related policies. Marine fisheries are less exploited than inland fisheries and marine resources are not effectively utilized.</p> | | | | | <p>[Strategy] To increase income of small-scale farmers, it is necessary to strengthening their capacity of market-oriented agriculture, by changing subsistent farmers' mind-set from "grow and sell" to "grow to sell", and also to appropriately select crops with application of effective production technology. In addition, it is important not only to strengthen farmers, but also to strengthen linkage among all market players (value chain actors), including small and medium-sized agribusinesses that handle agricultural products, and public and private sector support organizations. Therefore, enhancement of market-oriented agriculture by the SHEP approach and value chain development by strengthening of agribusiness will be promoted. Also, private sector partnership between Kenya and Japan, and enabling agribusiness environment (such as information provision) will be enhanced. Regarding to the Blue Economy, human resources development in the fisheries sector in coastal areas will be supported.</p> | | | | | | |
| Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)* | SDGs | Note |
| | | | | Before JFY | JFY | JFY | JFY | JFY | JFY | | | |
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | | |
| Market-oriented Agriculture Development Programme | Promote market-oriented agriculture by harnessing with market stakeholders and by changing their mind-set. Moreover, strengthen value chain and markets through capacity development of organisations and improvement of infrastructure in the field of food processing and distribution. | Northern Corridor Agricultural Promotion Advisor | EXP | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Project for Smallholder Empowerment and Agribusiness Promotion (SHEP Biz) | TCP | | | | | | | 8.22 | 1, 2, 5, 10 | |
| | | Marine Fishery Promotion Advisor for Blue Economy Development | EXP | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Cold Chain Development Project | PS | | | | | | | | | |
| | | SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Steamed Green Tea Production to Improve Kenyan Tea Leaf Competitiveness in Kenya | SDGs BVS | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Small and Medium-Size Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey for Improving the Quality and Market Value of Coffee Beans in Post-harvesting Using Ice Ageing Technology | SME PPS | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net) | CTR | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Income improvement support | JOCV | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Rural Transformation Centres Digital Platform Project | ML | | | | | | | 0.80 million USD | 2,9,10 | FAPA |
| Others | | Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects in the Agriculture Sector | GGP | | | | | | | 0.06 | | |
| | | Project for Enhancing Livelihoods, Food Security and Maritime Safety through Increased Resilience of Fishing Communities Dependent on Coral Reef Fisheries in the African Coastal Countries of the Indian Ocean | GA | | | | | | | Parts of 4.75 | 2, 14 | FAO |
| | | Model Rice Farm Development Support Project for Japanese Companies in Africa and Other Countries (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) | MAFF-TA | | | | | | | 0.35 | 2 | |

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| <p>Development Issue 3-2</p> <p>Food and Nutrition Security</p> | <p>[Background and current situation]</p> <p>Kenya's food self-sufficiency rate is 88% overall. However, in terms of main staple food, only maize shows a high self-sufficiency rate while wheat and rice are low rates of 19% and 14%, respectively. And, a considerable amount is dependent on imports (KNBS, 2021). Furthermore, against the backdrop of population growth and changes in dietary habits, the demand for rice since 2000 has increased at an annual rate of 12%, far exceeding that of maize (1%) and wheat (4%) (Kenya Ministry of Agriculture, 2008). Supply has not kept pace with demand, and low agricultural productivity and price competitiveness have become issues.</p> <p>Agricultural production is vulnerable to weather effects such as droughts, pastoralists in arid and semi-arid areas in particular face chronic food shortages and malnutrition, and soaring food prices affect GDP growth, so it is necessary to strengthen agricultural resilience through irrigation development.</p> <p>Therefore, Vision 2030 and the Third Medium-Term Plan set 100% food and nutrition security as a target by 2030, and the Agricultural Sector Reform and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) calls for efforts to improve productivity to increase agricultural production, develop irrigation facilities, promote mechanization, reduce post-harvest loss, and develop and disseminate agricultural technology extension such as seeds and fertilizers.</p> | <p>[Strategy]</p> <p>As the dependence on imports is increasing year by year, we will work to improve agricultural productivity (improvement of production technology, development of irrigation facilities, etc.), reduce post-harvest loss, and optimize and promote agricultural input, mainly rice.</p> <p>In Kenya, where 80% of the country is in arid and semi-arid areas unsuitable for agriculture, 95% of rice production is irrigated rice cultivation. Thus, the combination of hardware support such as irrigation infrastructure development in Kenya's two major rice-producing areas (Mwea Irrigation Scheme and Ahero Irrigation Scheme) and soft support such as capacity development of water users associations and water management are effectively implemented, in addition to promotion of the development of the private sector in mechanization and post-harvest processing (e.g. rice milling).</p> <p>Also, improved access to and intake of nutritious food will be supported.</p> |
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| Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)* | SDGs | Note |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Before JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | JFY 2023 | JFY 2024 | JFY 2025 | JFY 2026 | | | |
| Food and Nutrition Security Programme | Increase productivity and competitiveness of rice that has high import dependency. Also, improve access and consumption of nutritious food. | Irrigation Extension Advisor | EXP | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Rice promotion experts in Kenya and Sub-Sahara Africa (CARD Initiative) | EXP | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Rice Promotion expert in Kenya and Sub-Sahara Africa (CARD Initiative) (A), (B) | EXP | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Advisor for Agricultural Mechanization through Private Sector Participation | EXP | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Mwaa Irrigation Development Project | LA | | | | | | | 131.78 | 2 | |
| | | Preparatory Survey for The Project for Rehabilitation of Ahero Irrigation Scheme | PS | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Capacity Development Project for Enhancement of Rice Production in Irrigation Schemes | TCP | | | | | | | 4.86 | 2 | |
| | | Project for improvement of food and nutrition security through building adaptive capacity to climate change in arid and semi-arid lands in Kenya | TCP | | | | | | | 6.84 | 1,2,3 | |
| | | Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net) | CTR | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects in the Area of Nutrition | GANP | | | | | | | 2.51 | 2, 3 | |
| | | Food and Nutrition Security, Nutrition improvement | JOCV | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Africa Food Safety Advisory Project | ML | | | | | | | 1.87 million USD | 2, 9 | IFC-CJTF |
| | | Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA) Advisory Services | ML | | | | | | | 2.93 million USD | 2, 9 | IFC-CJTF |
| | | Strengthening capacities for nutrition-sensitive food systems through a multi-stakeholder approach | ML | | | | | | | 1.52 million USD | 1,2,12,17 | FAO |
| | | Stimulating use of local food resources in Africa to improve nutrition and livelihoods: A new integrated food consumption assessment tool for better decision making in nutrition interventions | ML | | | | | | | 1.23 million USD | 2, 9 | Bioversity International |
| | | Kenya Agribusiness Land Commercialization | ML | | | | | | | 0.60 million USD | 2 | IFC-CJTF |
| | | Project for food value chain establishment by corporate consortium in Africa | MAFF-TA | | | | | | | 0.13 | 1.8 | |

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| Priority Area4 | Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development Issue 4-1 | [Background and current situation] While there has been improvements of the key health indicators, the expansion of primary health care service continues to be a priority in order to achieve Kenyan National Development Plan targets. Also, reducing significant disparities in health indicators among regions and income levels remains critical challenge. The Government of Kenya maintains Universal Health Coverage (UHC) as one of the four priority pillars within the MTP-III (2018-2022). The Government of Kenya has made efforts in improving economic access to health services through expanding free medical service sheme and reducing out-of-pocket payment by national health insurance scheme. Yet, the coverage of health insurance remains 19.9% of population in 2018, and it is critical to expand the population and service coverage. People who are neither targeted for free medical service nor joining the national health insurance scheme have to pay for the entire cost of service if they need to take higher level medical care (above secondary health care). Public medical insurance scheme needs to be expanded in terms of membership and content such as number of treatments to be insured. In addition to the challenge of economic access, physical access to medical and healthcare services such as capacity of staff needs improvement. While communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria remain the leading causes of death in Kenya, non-communicable diseases have recently accounted for about 27% causes of adult deaths, including cancer (10%) and heart diseases (8%) (WHO, 2018). The number of hospitalisations for the treatment of non-communicable diseases accounts for more than half of the total number of hospitalisations and a large portion of expenditures in health care. | | | | | [Strategy] Together with supporting the formulation and implementation of health financing policies and strategies to achieve UHC, Japan will actively support to formulate and implement projects (including yen loan and technical cooperation projects) to contribute the early achievement of UHC with focus on strengthening health systems under the ongoing devolution. Furthermore, Japan will consider further possibility of support gathering information on prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases and analyse the current situation in Kenya. | | | | | | | |
| Health Systems Strengthening | Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Amount (100 Million Yen) | SDGs | Note |
| | | | | | Before JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | JFY 2023 | JFY 2024 | JFY 2025 | JFY 2026 | | | |
| Health Systems Strengthening | | In order to support the achievement of UHC, Japan will provide support for strengthening health service delivery and health financing, which leads to comprehensive health systems strengthening. | Project for Strengthening the Accountability in Management of County Health Services | TCP | | | | | | | 6.96 | 3 | |
| | | | Partnership for Health Systems Strengthening in Africa Phase II | TCP | | | | | | | 8.93 | 3 | |
| | | | Health Sector Policy Loan for the Attainment of the Universal Health Coverage (Phase 2). | LA | | | | | | | 80.00 | 3 | |
| | | | Health Policy Advisor | EXP | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Balloon Catheter for Patients with Mitral Stenosis | PCP-TC | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Point of Care Ultrasound through Professional Capacity Development | SDGs BVS | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | CTR | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Improving Public Health and Enhancing Technical Skills of Youth in Kenya through Sanitation Technology Transfer | ML | | | | | | | 1.02 | 6, 17 | AIDB Policy and Human Resources Development Grant (AIDB-PHRDG) |
| | | | TechEmerge Health East Africa | ML | | | | | | | 0.45 million USD | 3, 17 | IFC-CJTF |
| | | | Economic and Social Development Programme (Medical Equipment) | GA | | | | | | | 4.00 | 3 | |
| | | | Economic and Social Development Programme (Medical Equipment) | GA | | | | | | | 10.00 | 3 | |
| | | | Health Sector GGP (Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects) | GA | | | | | | | 0.19 | 3, 10 | |
| | | | Management skills improvement at regional health facility and health promotion activities at community level | JOCV | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|--|----------|----------------------|-------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------|---|-----------|--|--|
| Priority Area 5 | Environment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development Issue5-1 Strengthening climate change resilience | [Background and current situation] In Kenya, where 80% of the land is classified as ASALs, it is necessary for sustainable growth to develop, manage and utilise water resources appropriately that are unevenly distributed geographically and seasonally. The annual per capita water availability in Kenya is 527 m3 (National Water Master Plan 2030), which is lower than the UN standard for water scarcity (1000 m3: FAO's AQUASTAT). On the other hand, forest area, which is the basis for recharging water sources, is only 5.9% of the entire land (National Forest Reference Level (FRL), 2018). In addition to forest degradation due to use of fuel wood and conversion to cropland, climate change has affected more serious in recent years. There is a need to promote the reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and to strengthen capacity for sustainable forest management. Enhancing resilience against drought is another need especially in the northern Kenya, due to the high incidence of drought and other disasters caused by climate change. 'The Vision 2030' identifies following major challenges: enhancement of water resource monitoring, watershed management, increase in forest cover (to 10% by 2030), and adaptation to natural disasters caused by climate change. | | | | | [Strategy] Assist the appropriate management and development of the natural environment, which is the basis for sustainable economic development, and enhance resilience to recent climate change. Through the above policies, contribute to the achievement of SDGs Goal 2 (Zero hunger), 6 (Clean water and sanitation), 13 (Climate action), 15 (Life on land) and others. | | | | | | |
| Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | Amount (100 Million Yen) | SDGs | Note | | | |
| | | | | Before JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | JFY 2023 | JFY 2024 | JFY 2025 | JFY 2026 | | | |
| Water Resources Management Programme | Assist the appropriate water resources management at the basin scale by strengthening basic information management capacity such as collection, evaluation and analysis of hydrological data, and promoting equitable allocation of water resources. | Water Resources Expert | EXP | ████████████████████ | | | - | - | | | | |
| | | Rural Water Supply Management Advisor | EXP | ████████████████████ | | | - | - | | | | |
| | | Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for Treatment of Seasonally Varying Highly Turbid Water | SDGs BVS | ████████████████████ | | | - | - | - | 6,9,13,17 | | |
| | | Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects in the Water Sector | GGP | ██████████ | | | 0.12 | 6 | | | | |
| Forest Conservation and Drought Response Programme | Strengthen medium/ long-term resilience against drought through sustainable natural resource management and diversification of livelihoods, and provide comprehensive supports to achieve the targeted forest cover from policy making, developing drought-tolerant species to extension service. | Project for strengthening forestry sector development and community resilience to climate change through sustainable forest management and landscape restoration | TCP | ████████████████████ | | | 6.06 | 5,13,15 | Collaboration with new TCP (Food and nutrition improvement) | | | |
| | | Environmental Preservation | JOCV | ████████████████████ | | | - | - | | | | |
| | | Leveraging Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to achieve net-zero emissions and climate-resilient development, in response to the climate emergency | ML | ██████████ | | | 2.90 | 13,15 | | | | |
| | | Project for visualizing contributions of forest management activities in developing countries | MAFF-TA | - | | | Parts of 0.29 | 13,15 | | | | |

| <p>Development Issue 5-2</p> <p>Improvement of Urban Environment</p> | <p>[Background and current situation]</p> <p>The increase in urban population due to rapid urbanization has resulted in increased demand for access to water supply and sanitation services in urban areas, deterioration of public health due to increased waste generation, and health hazards due to environmental pollution. Improvement of the urban environment is essential to achieve sustainable urban development. Water supply and sanitation services are provided through water and sewerage utilities under the county government, but many of these utilities have not been able to achieve an independent and profitable management and organisational structure, and there is an urgent need to secure the necessary financial resources to improve the high non-revenue water rate (45%, 2020/2021) (Water Services Regulatory Board, 2022) and develop infrastructure to meet the needs in urban areas. With regard to waste management, in addition to challenges in the planning and implementation capacity of county governments, securing land for waste disposal sites is a serious challenge in major cities such as Nairobi and Mombasa. In Vision 2030, the Kenyan government aims to achieve adequate and equal access to water and sanitation for all people by 2030, and to promote improved pollution control and waste management for sustainable economic growth.</p> | <p>[Strategy]</p> <p>Japan will work to support the resolution of issues such as strengthening water supply and sewage services and waste management in cities.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | SDGs | Note |
| | | | | Before JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | JFY 2023 | JFY 2024 | JFY 2025 | JFY 2026 | | | |
| <p>Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Service Enhancement Programme</p> | <p>Support the expansion and maintenance of sustainable water and sanitation services by strengthening the capacity of urban water supply and sewerage utilities to implement and operate projects and improve their financial soundness.</p> | <p>The Project for Strengthening Capacity in Non-Revenue Water Reduction</p> | <p>TCP</p> | | <p>8.08</p> | <p>6</p> | | | | | | |
| | | <p>Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for Treatment of Seasonally Varying Highly Turbid Water</p> | <p>SDGs BVS</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <p>Project for strengthening capacity of water service providers on formulating bankable project plans</p> | <p>TCDP</p> | | <p>5.62</p> | | | | | | | |
| | | <p>SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for the Measures against Non-Revenue Water of the Water Supply System by Utilizing Mechanical Joint Connections</p> | <p>SDGs BMFS</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <p>Water Engineering and Utility Management Future Leaders (in 2020)</p> | <p>CTR</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <p>Water and sewerage support for cities</p> | <p>JOCV</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <p>Africa Water Innovation Platform</p> | <p>ML</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Waste and Pollution Control Programme</p> | <p>Utilise the knowledge of Japanese local governments, etc., support the resolution of issues related to sanitation and environmental pollution that contribute to sustainable urban development</p> | <p>Improvement of Solid Waste Management</p> | <p>EXP</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <p>Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for PHBH Compound Based Bio-degradable Plastic Bags</p> | <p>PCP-TC</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <p>SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for Establishing Environmentally Friendly Automobile Recycling System</p> | <p>SDGs BMFS</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <p>SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Development of Material Recycle of Used Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Bottles</p> | <p>SDGs BVS</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <p>Smile Toilet Project-Community Development by Improving Sanitation and Hygiene</p> | <p>JPP</p> | | <p>0.52</p> | <p>6,11</p> | | | | | | |
| | | <p>Waste and pollution control</p> | <p>JOCV</p> | | | | | | | | | |

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|--------|--|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------|---------------------------------------|
| Others | SDGs Global Leader Program | CTR | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | | | |
| | Financial Policy and PPP Advisor | EXP | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | | | |
| | Project for Enhancing Capacity for Public Finance Management under the Decentralization in Kenya | ICT | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | | | |
| | Promoting Responsible Business Conduct in target countries where Japanese companies operate, with a particular focus on promoting human rights due diligence in global supply chains and leveraging the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights for a just recovery | ML | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | | | UNDP |
| | Strengthening the role of judicial actors in Africa on Freedom of Expression and Safety of Journalists | ML | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | 0.38million USD | 16 | UNESCO Japanese Funds in Trust (JFIT) |
| | Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship | PS | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | | 4,17 | |

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [ICT] = In-Country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [GAF]=Grant Aid for Fishery, [FA]=Food Aid, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Assistance, [GCGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GGP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [BIS] = Basic Information Survey, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS]=Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BMFS]=SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BVS]=SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector, Solid Line [—] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - - -] = Tentative Schedule

[SDGs Goals Targets]: 1[No Poverty], 2[Zero Hunger], 3[Good Health and Well-Being], 4[Quality Education], 5[Gender Equality], 6[Clean Water and Sanitation], 7[Affordable and Clean Energy], 8[Decent Work and Economic Growth], 9[Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure], 10[Reduced Inequalities], 11[Sustainable Cities and Communities], 12[Responsible Consumption and Production], 13[Climate Action], 14[Life Below Water], 15[Life on Land], 16[Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions], 17[Partnerships for the Goals]
[Outline of SDGs]:https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/sdgs/pdf/SDGs_pamphlet.pdf