

Rolling Plan for the Republic of Kenya

Basic Policy of Assistance	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	<p>[Background and current situation] Transportation infrastructure in Kenya comprises of a road network of approximately 247,000 km (KRB, 2023), 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 1.5 times from 1.091 million TEU to 1.622 million TEU during the period from 2016 to 2019 (Kenya Port Authority, 2023). It is predicted that this trend will continue and container handling demand will reach a maximum of approximately 2.55 million TEU / year in 2030, thus necessitating the continuous expansion of the port facilities (KPA, 2024). In addition, the Nairobi Metropolitan produces 40% of the total GDP of Kenya (KNBS, 2022), but public transportation with safety and regular schedule is limited and traffic congestion causes huge economic loss. Further, road safety is being jeopardized by reckless driving (e.g. driving on the wrong direction on the opposite lane and driving on the pedestrian path) and poor maintenance of vehicles, and the number of traffic fatalities per 100,000 people is 28.2 (WHO, 2021), significantly exceeding the global average of 15. 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] In Nairobi Metropolitan Area, by supporting the development of public transportation within the city, maintaining roads and bridges, and enhancing traffic safety, we will support the alleviation of traffic congestion and improve convenience and safety for people's mobility, 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.</p>
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Transport Infrastructure Development	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
	Nairobi Urban Infrastructure Development Program	Project for Capacity Building for Bus Operation Policy and Management in Nairobi Metropolitan Area	TCP	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	4.00	11	
	Mombasa Area Infrastructure Development Program	Mombasa Port Development Project Phase 2	LA	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	124.66	8, 9	
		Project for Capacity Building on Operation and Management of Intelligent Transport System (ITS) in Mombasa Region	TCP	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	4.44	9	
		Mombasa Gate Bridge Construction Project (1)	LA	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	478.00	9	
	Regional Transportation Network Improvement Program	Project for Strengthening of Capacity Development on Bridge Management System	TCP	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	6.90	9	
		Project for Strengthening of Safe-System Approach to Road Traffic Accident	TCP	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	4.37	4.5	
		Sustainable Urban Planning and Urban Transportation Development	TR	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████		11	
		Road Asset Management Technology (Core Human Resource Development for Road Asset Management)	TR	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████		9	

<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 about 2,150 MW and is expected to reach 4,251 MW by 2030. Total installed capacity in 2023 is 3,238MW (29% geothermal, 26% hydropower, 19% thermal, and 26% other (KPLC, 2023)). 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>									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
	Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Capacity Improvement Programme	Project for Capacity Strengthening for Geothermal Steam Supply and Management	TCP	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	4.50	7, 9, 13	
		Comprehensive solutions for optimum development of geothermal systems in East African Rift Valley	STC	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	3.50	7, 13, 17	
		Olkaria I Unit 4 and 5 Geothermal Power Project	LA	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	295.16	7, 9, 13	
		Olkaria V Geothermal Power Development Project	LA	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	456.9	7, 9, 13	
		Olkaria I Unit 1, 2 and 3 Geothermal Power Plant Rehabilitation Project	LA	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	100.77	7, 9, 13	
The Project for the Improvement of Power Distribution System in and around Nakuru City and around Mombasa City		GA	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	18.87	7, 9		

	<p>[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.</p>		<p>[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.</p>									
Development Issue 2-3	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
Human Resource Development for Science and Technology Innovation (STI)	Science and Technology Innovation (STI) Human Resource Development Programme□	African Union - african innovation - JKUAT AND PAUSTI Network Project (Phase 2)	TCP	Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029	8.53	4,9,17	
		Japan-Africa Research Networking Project for Promotion of Science, Technology and Innovation	TCP	████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	4.82	4,9,17	
		Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Long Term Programme	TR	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████		4,9,17	
		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	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████		4,9,17	
		Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects in the Education Sector	GGP	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	0.27	4,9,17	
		STI Human resources development	JOCV	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████		4,9,17	
		Others	Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects in the Area of Education	GANP	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	1.96	4	

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 21.8% of GDP, 32% of total employment in the country, and 44.3% of export value (KNBS, 2024 and World Bank, 2023). Export crops are important means of earning foreign currency, and among them, tea, horticulture including 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. 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 70% of population (World Bank, 2024) 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.</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.</p>					
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs
Market-oriented Agriculture Development Programme	Advisor for Strategic Agriculture Development	EXP	Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029		1, 2	
	Project for Smallholder Empowerment and Agribusiness Promotion (SHEP Biz)	TCP			////	////	////	////	8.00	1, 2, 5, 10	
	Project for Smallholder Empowerment & Institutional Capacity Enhancement (SHEP ICE)	TCP	////	////						1, 2	
	Project for Strengthening Public Support for Business Development in Agroindustry	TCP	////	////	=====	=====	=====	=====	3.10	1, 2	
	SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for Recovery of Soil Degradation and Introduction of Efficient Cultivation Management to Small Scale Farmers for Improving Productivity of Soybean and Nutrition Status in Kenya	SME PPS	=====	////	////	////	////	////		1, 2, 9	
	Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net)	TR	=====	=====	=====	=====	////	////		1,2,4,17	
	Income improvement support	JOCV	=====	=====	=====	=====	////	////		1, 2	
	The Project for Feasibility Studies to Promote Overseas Technical Cooperation	MAFF			////	////	////	////	0.35	2	the cumulative totals for projects covering multiple countries.

<p>"Development Issue 3-2 Food and Nutrition Security"</p>	<p>[Background and current situation] Kenya's food self-sufficiency rate is approximately 90% overall. However, in terms of main staple food, only maize shows a high self-sufficiency rate while wheat and rice are low rates of 13.3% and 14.0%, respectively. And, a considerable amount is dependent on imports (KNBS, 2024). 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. 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. 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] 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. In Kenya, where 80% of the country is in arid and semi-arid areas unsuitable for agriculture, most 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). Also, improved access to and intake of nutritious food will be supported.</p>									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
		Rice Promotion expert in Kenya and Sub-Sahara Africa (CARD Initiative) (A), (B)	EXP	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		2	
		Rice Promotion in Sub-Sahara Africa (CARD Initiative)	EXP	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		2	
		Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization	TR	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		2	
		Mwea Irrigation Development Project	LA	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	131.78	2	
		Preparatory Suvey for The Project for Rehabilitation of Ahero Irrigation Scheme	PS	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		2	
	Food and Nutrition Security Programme	Capacity Development Project for Enhancement of Rice Production in Irrigation Schemes Phase 2	TCP	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	4.50	2	
		Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net)	TR	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		1,2,4,17	
		"ECDE Centres Open to Their Communities" - For Better Under-five Nutrition in Kericho County	JPP	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		2, 3	
		Food and Nutrition Security, Nutrition improvement	JOCV	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		2, 3	
	Land Commercialization Initiative	ML	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	0.60 Million USD	2	Comprehensive Japan Trust Fund (CJTF)	
	Development of Climate-Resilient Rice Varieties (Salt-Tolerant and Drought-Tolerant Rice)	ML	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	0.11 Million USD	2,9,13	IRRI	

Priority Area 4	Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Development Issue 4-1 Health Systems Strengthening	<p>[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 its priority economic policies in the MTP-IV (2023-2027). The Government of Kenya has made efforts in improving economic access to health services through expanding free medical service scheme and reducing out-of-pocket payment by national health insurance scheme. In 2024, Social Health Authority was newly established and the operation of the Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF), which implements the universal health insurance system, commenced. However, as of February 2025, SHIF enrollment stood at 19.3 million people, representing approximately 36% of the total population (Ministry of Health, 2025). Promoting public understanding and enrollment among beneficiaries remains an urgent priority. Furthermore, due to insufficient funding, the scope of medical services covered by the scheme is limited, and there are no restrictions on patient out-of-pocket expenses. Consequently, challenges persist regarding economic access to healthcare services. In addition, 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, deaths from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) have also increased in recent years, accounting for about 40% of deaths in 2019, compared to about 30% in 2010 (World Bank, 2020).</p>						<p>[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.</p>				
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs
Health Systems Strengthening	Project for Strengthening the Accountability in Management of County Health Services	TCP	Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029	7.30	3	
	Health Policy Advisor	EXP			****	****	****	****		3	
	Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	TR			****	****	****	****		3,4,17	
	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	****	****	****	****	****	****	0.16	3, 10	
	Program to Establish a Sustainable Rehabilitation Assessment and Treatment System by Therapists in Kenya	JPP	****	****	****	****	****	****		3	
	Management skills improvement at regional health facility and health promotion activities at community level	JOCV					****	****		3	

Priority Area 5	Environment											
	<p>[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.</p>					<p>[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.</p>						
Development Issue5-1 Strengthening climate change resilience	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Water Resources Management Programme	Project for Capacity Enhancement on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene management for a better life	TCP	Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029	2.00	3, 6,13,15	
		Provision of life-saving essential services for vulnerable children and women at risk from large-scale flooding, malnutrition, cholera outbreaks, and drought caused by the La Niña phenomenon in Kenya (UNICEF)	ML	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.75	2,3,4,5,6,16	
		Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects in the Water Sector	GGP	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	0.12	6	
		Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects in the Area of Water and Sanitation	GANP	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.02	6	
	Forest Conservation and Drought Response Programme	Project for strengthening forestry sector development and community resilience to climate change through sustainable forest management and landscape restoration	TCP	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.00	5,13,15	
		Project for improvement of Food and Nutrition Security through Building Adaptive Capacity to climate change in Arid and Semi-Arid lands	TCP	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.10	1,2,3	
		Advisor for Multi-Sectoral Planning and Implementation Capacity Improvement in ASALs	EXP	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****		3, 6, 8, 13	
		Environmental Preservation	JOCV	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****		15	
	Others	Enhancing Flood Resilience in Kenya	ML	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.39	9,11,13, 17	

	<p>[Background and current situation] 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 (44%, 2023/2024) (Water Services Regulatory Board, 2025) 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] Japan will work to support the resolution of issues such as strengthening water supply and sewage services and waste management in cities.</p>																											
Development Issue 5-2 Improvement of Urban Environment	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="248 408 421 517">Japan's Assistance Program</th> <th data-bbox="421 408 1267 517">Project</th> <th data-bbox="1267 408 1402 517">Scheme</th> <th colspan="6" data-bbox="1402 408 1816 443">Schedule</th> <th data-bbox="1816 408 1917 517">Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)</th> <th data-bbox="1917 408 2018 517">SDGs</th> <th data-bbox="2018 408 2157 517">Note</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <th data-bbox="1402 443 1469 517">Before JFY 2024</th> <th data-bbox="1469 443 1536 517">JFY 2025</th> <th data-bbox="1536 443 1603 517">JFY 2026</th> <th data-bbox="1603 443 1671 517">JFY 2027</th> <th data-bbox="1671 443 1738 517">JFY 2028</th> <th data-bbox="1738 443 1816 517">JFY 2029</th> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </thead> </table>	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note				Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029							
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note																	
				Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029																				
	Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Service Enhancement Programme	Project for strengthening capacity of water service providers on formulating bankable project plans	TCDP	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	5.62	6																		
		Urban Water Advisor	EXP	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		6																		
		Strengthening Capacity for Sustainable Non-Revenue Water Reduction	TTR	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		6																		
		Strengthening Capacity for Sustainable Non-Revenue Water Reduction	ICT	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		6																		
		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	SDGs BMFS	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		6,17																		
		Water Engineering and Utility Management Future Leaders	TR	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		4,6,17																		
		Water and sewerage support for cities	JOCV	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		6																		
	Waste and Pollution Control Programme	Project for Promoting Circular Model of Environmentally Sound Solid Waste Management in Urban Areas	TCP	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	5.45	11,12																		
		Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects in the Area of Sanitation	GANP	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	2.58	6																		
		Creating Leaders for African Clean Cities (in 2023)	TR	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		4,11,17																		
Waste and pollution control		JOCV	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		11,12																			

Priority Area 6	Regional stabilization											
Development Issue 6-1 Regional stabilization	<p>[Background and current situation] First, Kenya Coast Guard Security (KCGS) was established in 2018, with the aim of strengthening maritime security and safety capacity from the perspective of promoting the blue economy. Kenya is a definitely important partner for Japan in promoting Free and Open Indo-Pacific, as Kenya shares fundamental values with Japan and is a stable force in East Africa. However, KCGS is facing a pile of challenges in tangible and intangible initiatives to strengthen their capacity, since they are basically a young organisation composed of assignees from existing bodies. Second, Capacity development of law enforcement authorities is required to cope with continued terrorism activities by al-Shabaab, an Islamic fundamentalist force working in Somalia, which make it a reason that the Government of Kenya participates in the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) and supports Somali regime. Third, Kenya faces the influx of refugees from the unstable countries such as Somalia and South Sudan, where it is said that al-Shabaab has been recruiting young people into their organisation through their Somali networks. Moreover, people left behind by the economic growth need assistances in response to the increase of poor people, the deterioration of living environment due to rapid urbanization, and the unemployment and radicalisation of young people. Gender-Based Violence is also needed to take note of in future. Therefore, keeping peace in the region and strengthening Africa's peacebuilding capabilities have been other challenges.</p>					<p>[Strategy] Develop capacity of the law enforcement authorities including maritime security and safety capacity, since threats such as flow and trafficking of illegal commodities, illegal, unreported and unregistered (IUU) fishing become hindrance factors to economic and social development. Moreover, in the light of the fact that ""Realizing Sustainable Peace and Stability"" is one of the pillars of the TICAD 8 outcome document ""TICAD 8 Tunis Declaration"", support humanitarian responses in coordination with international organisations from the perspective of human security. In addition, assist young people who have deviated from the social framework to restart their lives through providing opportunities for education and vocational trainings with dispatching volunteers to remand homes. Through the above policy, contribute to the achievement of resolution of issues related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and juvenile protection. And, it contributes to strengthening the County Government's administrative and public financial management capacity under decentralisation."</p>						
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Strengthening of capacity of law enforcement authorities	JAPAN'S GRANT AID FOR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (Facial Recognition)	GA	Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029	7.00	10,16	
		Strengthening Capacity for Peace and Security, Maritime and Disaster Risk Management in Kenya (UNDP)	ML							0.70	5,11,13,16	
		Enhancing the Capacity of Refugee Host Communities	ICT								13, 16	
		Local Administrative Capacity Promotion Advisor for the Elimination of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	EXP								5	
	Social Stabilization Programme	Local Administrative Capacity Promotion Advisor for the Elimination of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	EXP								5	
		Project for Community-based Crime Prevention, Supervision, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children and Young Persons in Conflict with the Law in Kenya	TCP							2.80	16	
		Advisor on the Promotion of Humanitarian-Development Nexus in Refugee Response	EXP								16	
		Recidivism prevention and independence support	JOCV								16	
	SDGs Global Leader Program	TR								4,17		
	Financial Policy and PPP Advisor	EXP								8,10,17		
Others	Project for Enhancing Capacity for Public Finance Management under the Decentralization in Kenya	ICT								8,10		
	Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	GA								4,17		
	Sport education support	JOCV								4,17		
	Disability and development	JOCV								4,17		

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group and Region Focus) / Knowledge Co-Creation Program for Young Leaders, Long-Term Training, [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, [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), [DCS] = Data collection 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 and SDGs Business Validation Survey, [SDGs BNCS]=SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey, 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/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about_sdgs