



NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

KENYA

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1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

Kenya signed the CAADP Compact on 23 -24 July 2010. Subsequently, a technical review of its National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) took place 6 – 14 September 2010, and a business meeting held on 27 September 2010. Currently, the country is implementing its NAIP.

Capacity Building: Demand-driven, modular, short-term pilot measures for agricultural training (along selected value chains) were offered by public and private agricultural training institutions for 400 young 'agripreneurs' of which 120 were women.

Kenya also received support on agriculture expenditure using the Monitoring African Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP) tools. A public expenditure study on the country's agricultural sector was carried out as well.

Funding: Kenya received funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), amounting to USD 24 million.

Climate Change Fund

A Country Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Programme was validated and aligned with the National Visions, National Development Plans and the Agriculture sector policies and strategies for Kenya, integrating CSA approaches on climate change, gender and youth. The programme has resulted in the formation of a regional platform for learning and sharing of experiences.

A multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary national expert coordination team from environment and agriculture were established for preparing Kenya's CSA Programmes.

Climate Smart Agriculture

Under the overall framework of the Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance and specifically within the NEPAD-iNGO Alliance on Climate Change, NEPAD has engaged with the governments of **Zambia and Kenya**, along with other key stakeholders in the development of fundable proposals for the Climate Smart Agriculture related interventions in the two countries.

Food and Nutrition Security

Programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC): Integrating the care and support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) into the implementation of Home-Grown-School-Feeding Programmes (HGFSF) was advanced through a pilot programme in Kenya and Nigeria with the aim of ensuring that OVCs are targeted for school feeding and given additional skills to prepare them to be more self-reliant.

TerrAfrica

SLM Country Strategic Investment Frameworks (CSIF): Through the support of the TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund (TLF), Kenya was able to integrate SLWM into the national environmental and agricultural frameworks through the development of SLM Country Strategic Investment Frameworks (CSIF).

Support was provided for undertaking diagnostic studies on cost benefit analysis of SLM as well as analysis of institutional and legislative frameworks for SLM. Support was also provided for development of the Kenya Agricultural Productivity and SLM (KAPP_SLM) project.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Africa Power Vision

Transmission – Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Transmission Line Project: The project entails construction of an energy and transmission line that will connect the Zambian grid to Kenya, via Tanzania, covering a distance of 2,200 km. The project will run from Kabwe (Zambia) through Mbeya (Tanzania) to Isinya (Kenya) via Iringa, Singida and Arusha (all in Tanzania)

Baringo-Silali Geothermal Field Project: The project purposes to develop geothermal energy in the Baringo-Silali Block, which comprises the Bogoria, Baringo, Arus, Korosi, Chepchuk, Paka, and Silali prospects. The project is located in Kenya (part of the East African Rift - extending from Baringo to Silali up to the border with Ethiopia), and will serve Uganda and Rwanda.

North - South Transmission Line Project: Construction of an 8,000 km, 3,000 - 17,000 MW capacity transmission line system from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to South Africa, connecting the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) and the SAPP. The project is a regional interconnector between East and Southern Africa. The countries that will be served by this project are Egypt, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and South

Africa.

Infrastructure Skills for Development (IS4D)

IS4D has trained sixty-five participants from 17 public sector agencies in eight African countries (**Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, South Sudan and Zambia**), across two cohorts in 2015 and 2016:

- A proven “Action Learning” methodology, offering a real-time support package for infrastructure professionals based around a real work based project with minimum time away from work.
- A supportive learning process focused on participants’ day-to-day work responsibilities through access to:
 - Regular individualized technical support from experienced and expert mentors
 - A peer-to-peer support group or learning set
 - On-line, accredited project management training delivered by an Australian Registered Training Organization.
- Additionally, depending on identified needs, participants were able to access:
 - Specialized short-term training, such as negotiation skills, infrastructure financing, and leadership skills; and/or
 - Study tours and short term work placements with organizations, undertaking tasks related to the participants’ work based projects.
- IS4D offered theory, practical expertise and visits as well as wide networking opportunities both through learning sets, short courses and visits to professional institutions.

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

- **TAH programme:** This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.
- **Single African Sky** phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

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- **Yamoussoukro Decision implementation:** Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.
- **ICT Enabling Environment:** This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure
- **ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity:** This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries
- **Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme:** The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.
- **North–South Power Transmission Corridor:** 8,000 km power-line from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi.
- **Uganda-Kenya Petroleum Products Pipeline:** 300 km long pipeline for a lower cost mode of transport of petroleum products.
- **Northern Multimodal Corridor:** This programme is designed to modernize the highest priority multimodal ARTIN corridor on modern standards (climbing lanes and urban bypasses) in East Africa. This programme aims to facilitate travel by people and goods across the borders between Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DRC with a spur to South Sudan
- **Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor:** This programme aims at responding to the Eastern Africa challenge in developing sufficient port capacity to handle future demand from both domestic sources and landlocked countries.
- **Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya (ZTK):** Government of Zambia and SADC are fast-tracking Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya (ZTK) Power generation Transmission Project with the support of the Agency. An Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding (IGMOU) which provides for a framework under which the project should be developed is in place. Phase one (Kenya-Tanzania component) to be completed by Dec. 2016; and Phase two (Tanzania-Zambia component) to be commissioned by December 2018. Completion of this project will expand and strengthen power markets on the continent, because it will link EAPP and SAPP

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

Developed and validated the Country Action Plan and Investment Prospectus;

NEPAD-Kenya in conjunction with NPCA coordinated stakeholders consultations in June 2014 on creating conducive enabling environment for private-public investments in the energy sector as well as identifying priority projects to attain the SE4ALL goals for Kenya, based on a SE4ALL Action Plan.

A Validation Workshop was held in March 2015 bringing together key energy stakeholders to validate the Action Agenda (AA) and Investment Prospectus (IP) for SE4ALL in Kenya. Subsequently, the AA and IP reports have been developed for Kenya with resources from BizClim/NEPAD Project and UNDP in collaboration with Africa SE4ALL hub partners. The reports contain the country's set targets of achieving SE4ALL, Government's planned agenda of action and the identified priority energy projects.

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE)

Technical capacities were strengthened to establish and manage functional biosafety systems for the safe use of modern agricultural biotechnology. Other technical support included national biosafety training workshops, biosafety short courses at African institutions and partner institutions outside Africa, notably at Michigan State University in the USA, biosafety internships, technical consultation support, and biosafety information resources.

Biosafety short courses form an integral component of ABNE activities in Africa. In 2014, ABNE presented a biosafety short course at Makerere University in Uganda and agricultural biotechnology short courses at Michigan State University in the USA. A total of 24 regulators drawn from Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe gained broad insights into the basics of biosafety science, policy and regulation, GM crop risk assessment and management, and biosafety communication and awareness creation.

In 2016, the programme has continued to build functional biosafety systems in the AU Member States in order to provide opportunity for the countries to benefit from application of agricultural biotechnology without compromising on human and environmental safety. The programme currently covers 16 countries, namely **Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Togo, Swaziland, Zambia, Ethiopia, Tanzania Sudan and Burkina Faso**. Regulators from Kenya, Mali and Burkina Faso were trained in Assessing Risks associated with Emerging Technologies (e.g. Gene Drive and Gene

Editing).

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Kenya.

In 2015, the inaugural **IGAD** Member States NMRA's meeting was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. **Kenya successfully participated and signed the Call for Action** to implement a regional Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme. A follow up meeting was convened in 2016 and **agreed to establish an IGAD MRH Steering Committee, Technical Working Groups (TWG's) and a Coordination Unit.**

After the successful establishment of the East African Countries (EAC) Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme in 2012, **Kenya participated in the development and subsequent adoption of harmonized technical guidelines by the EAC Council in 2014 and publication of a compendium for EAC Member States.** Two pilot projects: the World Health Organization Medicines Prequalification Program (WHO-PQP) and the EAC Joint Assessments and Inspections ensured that **Kenya participated in the approval of 5 and 7 products in 2011 and 2013 respectively.** The EAC-MRH programme conducted a Joint Dossier Assessment of 8 medicinal products in Entebbe, Uganda in 2015; Four (4) of which were already registered by the Pharmacy and Poisons Board of Kenya. Phase two of the EAC-MRH programme has expanded to include drug safety (pharmacovigilance) strengthening; clinical trials oversight; regulation and quality assurance of medical devices including diagnostics; and harmonization of regulation of vaccines.

Kenya has a designated RCORE specializing in Pharmacovigilance called Pharmacy and Poisons Board (PPB) of Kenya. RCOREs are institutions with specific academic and technical regulatory science expertise and training capabilities capable of producing regulatory workforce in Africa.

Alliance for Accelerating Excellence in Science in Africa (AESAs)

The Alliance for Acceleration of Sciences in Africa (AESAs) was established with a secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya at the African Academy of Sciences. AESAs serves as a platform for supporting research in health in Africa. A tune of USD 5.53 million was mobilised and the first round of research grants in health is being processed.

Bio-Innovate

Innovation Products and Technologies were developed:

- Drought and disease resistant sorghum, finger millet, sweet potato, cassava, and canning bean varieties;
- Technology for utilising industrial sisal processing waste for mushroom production; and
- Technology for bio-enhancing maize and vegetable seeds with bio-pesticides.

In addition, policy and regulatory recommendations developed to support the successful uptake of biopesticides and industrial effluent management technologies in the region.

Total funding: USD 2,260,502 total funding allocated to Kenya partners for 4 years.

Biosciences eastern and central Africa Network (BecANet)

All research projects implemented at the BecA-ILRI Hub in Nairobi, Kenya, are directed towards delivering products to help improve food and nutritional security in Africa. Its mission is to mobilise bioscience for Africa's development, by providing a centre for excellence in agricultural biosciences.

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Agriculture Technical Vocational Education and Training (ATVET)

A national strategy for agricultural education is currently being developed in Kenya. With the support of GIZ's ATVET project, reform measures of TVET in the agricultural sector are being developed in close cooperation with major stakeholders, such as farmer associations, training providers, development partners, government institutions and the private sector.

A training needs analysis was conducted for agriculture related industries and value chain role players in the horticulture, dairy and aquaculture subsectors.

Capacity-building through pilot training of the trainers has been conducted, based on the occupational standards, curricula and training material developed. It includes areas such as contract farming, value chain development, good agricultural practices and aquaculture.

Several public and private training centres and institutions have started pilot training on the

developed curricula. These institutions include the Dairy Training Institute, the Bukura Agricultural College, several polytechnics in the counties, the Kenya School of Agriculture (public), Baraka Agricultural College and Faraja Latia Resource Centre (private).

In 2015, 416 trainers underwent training in the following areas: Contract farming - 30 participants; Value chain development -60 participants; Good agricultural practices - 40 participants; Cage farming in aquaculture -10 participants; Competency-based education and training (CBET) methodology - 276 participants;

In total, 318 farmers have been trained in the following areas: Agripreneurship training by Faraja Latia (A resource center providing agribusiness agripreneurship related training) - 80 participants; Vegetable processing by Kenya School of Agriculture - 25 participants; Fodder production and conservation and dairy milk quality control and processing by the Dairy Training Institute - 30 participants; Dairy and horticulture modules in Kakamega County in Western Kenya -100 youth; Dairy production and processing skills in Bungoma County - 58 participants.

During 2016, the ATVET project facilitated the empowerment of five (5) Agriculture Training Centers in Kenya with capacity building on modern curriculum development and Competent based approach (CBT) for delivering training. 441 farmers and 305 youth were trained on new approaches along various value chains.

Capacity Development

Programme for Enhancing Use of Country Results Frameworks:

- Development and Piloting of an Africa **Extractives Capacity Assessment Framework** (ECAAF) – as an integral part of the African Mining Vision: Kenya is one of the 5 pilot countries that are refining and contextualizing the Framework. Other pilot countries are Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Mozambique and Uganda.
- In-country capacity assessments successfully carried out in 4 countries (including Kenya) to achieve the Africa Mining Vision with emphasis on “Mining for Development”;
- Advocacy support and strengthening of negotiation capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa’s development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Gender

Kenya was one of the countries that benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved.

The NEPAD –Spanish Fund Project strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.

Two million Euros have been earmarked to COMESA (**Kenya, Burundi, Sudan and Swaziland**) and ECOWAS (**Sierra Leone and Burkina Faso**)for the implementation of business incubation centers.

Nursing and Midwifery Education

In Kenya, a specialist programme focusing on maternal and child nursing saw 16 (sixteen) students graduate in maternal, child health and community health. The specialist programme was implemented by the University of Pretoria, South Africa and hosted at the Moi University and the University of East Africa (Barraton) in Kenya.