

Approved for tabling..



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



BWSWA
21/10/15

Paper laid by the
Hon Benjamin
Washiali, MP under
Order No. 05 at
1440 hrs

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT – THIRD SESSION

THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
LIVESTOCK AND CO-OPERATIVES



REPORT ON THE VISIT TO JAPAN FOR TALKS ON OFFICIAL
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH IN
KENYA HELD ON 4TH – 8TH OCTOBER, 2014.

Directorate of Committee Services,
Clerk's Chambers
Parliament Buildings,
NAIROBI

OCTOBER, 2015

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Abbreviations/ Acronyms

ABE - African Business Education

GoK - Government of Kenya

JBIC - Japan Bank for International Cooperation

JETRO - Japan External Trade Organization

JICA - Japan International Cooperation Agency

JKUAT - Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology

KENINVEST – Kenya Investment Authority

KEMRI - Kenya Medical Research Institute

MAFF – Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

METI - Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

NIAR – National Institute of Agrobiological Resources

NIAS – National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences

ODA - Official Development Assistance

OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

SMASSE - Strengthening of Mathematics and Sciences in Secondary Education

TICAD – Tokyo International Conference on African Development

1.0 PREFACE

Mr. Speaker Sir,

On behalf of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives and pursuant to provisions of Standing Order 199 (6), it is my pleasant privilege and honour to present to this House the Report of the Committee on the visit to Japan for talks on Official Development Assistance (ODA) for Economic Growth in Kenya held on 4th to 8th October, 2014 in Tokyo, Japan.

1.1 Committee Mandate

The Departmental Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Co-operatives is established pursuant to provisions of Standing Order 216 (5). Under the provisions of Standing Order 216 (5) the Committee is mandated to:-

- (a). investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned Ministries and departments;*
- (b). study the Programme and policy objectives of the Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;*
- (c). study and review all legislation referred to it;*
- (d). study, assess and analyse the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;*
- (e). investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;*
- (f). vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any other law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 204 (Committee on Appointments); and*
- (g). make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation.*



The Committee is also mandated to scrutinize the budget of line Ministries and Departments as provided under Standing Order No. 235.

The Departmental Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Co-operatives oversees the performance of the following Ministries and Government department:-

- (i) Agriculture,
- (ii) Livestock,
- (iii) Irrigation,
- (iv) Fisheries development,
- (v) Co-operatives development, and
- (vi) Production and marketing.

Under the above Ministries, the Committee covers the following subjects;

- (i) Agriculture policy
- (ii) Livestock policy
- (iii) Fisheries policy
- (iv) Cooperative societies

1.2 Committee Membership

The Committee comprises of the following Members:-

- 1. The Hon. Adan Mohamed Nooru, MBS, M.P. - **Chairman**
- 2. The Hon. Japhet M. Kareke Mbiuki, M.P. - **Vice Chairman**
- 3. The Hon. Mary Wambui Munene, M.P.
- 4. The Hon. Kabando Wa Kabando, M.P.
- 5. The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, M.P.
- 6. The Hon. Patrick Wangamati, M.P.
- 7. The Hon. Francis Munyua Waititu, M.P.
- 8. The Hon. Peter Njuguna Gitau, M.P.
- 9. The Hon. Maison Leshoomo, M.P.
- 10. The Hon. Anthony Kimani Ichung'wah, M.P.
- 11. The Hon. Alfred Kiptoo Keter, M.P.
- 12. The Hon. Ayub Savula Angatia, M.P.
- 13. The Hon. Justice Kemei, M.P.
- 14. The Hon. Philip L. R. Rotino, M.P.
- 15. The Hon. Korei Ole Lemein, M.P.
- 16. The Hon. Silas Tiren, M.P.
- 17. The Hon. Benjamin Jomo Washiali, M.P.
- 18. The Hon. (Dr.) Victor Kioko Munyaka, M.P.

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19. The Hon. John Bomet Serut, M.P.
20. The Hon. Millie Odhiambo - Mabona, M.P.
21. The Hon. Fredrick Outa, M.P.
22. The Hon. Maanzo, Daniel Kitonga, M.P.
23. The Hon. James Opiyo Wandayi, M.P.
24. The Hon. Ferdinand Kevin Wanyonyi, M.P.
25. The Hon. Paul Simba Arati, M.P.
26. The Hon. Florence Mwikali Mutua, M.P.
27. The Hon. Hezron Bollo Awiti, M.P.
28. The Hon. John Kobado, M.P.
29. The Hon. Zuleikha Hassan Juma, M.P.

1.3 Visit to Japan

A Kenyan delegation visited Japan for talks on official development assistance for economic growth on 4th to 8th October, 2014. The delegation comprised of the following:-

The National Assembly:

1. Hon. Adan Mohamed Nooru, MBS, MP – Chairman, Departmental Committee on Agriculture, Livestock & Cooperatives
2. Hon. Alfred kiptoo Keter, MP – Member, Departmental Committee on Agriculture, Livestock & Cooperatives
3. Mr. Ahmad Adan Guliye – Committee Clerk & Delegation Secretary

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries:

1. Hon. Felix Koskei – Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries
2. Dr. Eliud Keriger – Director General, Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO)
3. Dr. Irungu Waithaka – Director, Crops Management, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries
4. Dr. Lusike Wasilwa – Assistant Director, Horticulture, KALRO
5. Mr. David Mwangi – Manager, National Sericulture Station
6. Prof. John Githaiga – Head, School of Engineering, Moi University
7. Professor David Kimutai Some – Secretary, Commission for University Education
8. Mr. Mohamed Daud Ali – Special Secretary, Climate Change
9. Mr. Jonah Ochieng Osore – Office of the Deputy President
10. Mr. Band Erickson Edeyangwa – Personal Assistant to CS, Agriculture
11. Ms. Juliet Obaga Nyang'ai – Policy Analyst, Office of the Deputy President.

1.4 Objectives of the Visit:

The objectives of the visit were;

- (i) Follow up on various aids the Government of Japan offers to the Government of Kenya in form of Official Development Assistance (ODA).
- (ii) Visit to Sumitomo Chemical Corporation – a company that intends to establish a fertilizer factory in Kenya.
- (iii) Benchmark on silk farming in Japan.

1.5 Observations:

During its visit, the delegation observed the following:

- (i) The bilateral relations between Japan and Kenya are on upward trend that transcends the confines of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to more strategic partnerships. This is evidenced by Japan's earnest support of the implementation of Kenya's development blue print vision 2030 as witnessed by heightened Japanese involvement in support of the Vision's key enablers such as infrastructure, Energy and Human Resource Development.
- (ii) Japan focuses on Kenya as a regional business hub in its quest to expand its presence in Africa. This translates into huge potential of Foreign Direct investments (FDI) which if properly tapped could transform Kenya's pace of infrastructural development and industrial base.
- (iii) Under Vision 2030, Japan has the requisite capital to finance key flagship projects that are critical to economic growth in Kenya and the region.

1.6 Recommendations:


The Committee recommends the following:

- (i) The Government should prioritise its engagements with Japan by mainstreaming the key areas which fall under the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) priority areas such as; infrastructure, agriculture, power and energy, science, technology & innovation, as well as tourism to be able to meaningfully tap into this potential.
- (ii) The Government should exploit the code share agreement that was concluded in October 2013, between Korea Air and Kenya Airways to operate on the Nairobi- Incheon- Narita route to increase direct exports to Japan in order to boost trade and other business exchanges.

1.7 Acknowledgement:

Mr. Speaker Sir,

On behalf of the delegation and members of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives, I am pleased to table the report of the Committee on its visit to Japan for consideration and adoption.



for HON. ADAN MOHAMED NOORU, MBS, M.P.

CHAIRPERSON, DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND COOPERATIVES.

Date 18/08/2015

2.0 Background:

Japan has strong bilateral relations with Africa and Kenya in particular.

The fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) was held in Yokohama on June 1-3, 2014 under the basic concept of 'Hand in Hand with a more dynamic Africa'.

Active discussions focused on African Development in line with the core themes of TICAD V, namely 'Robust and Sustainable Economy, Inclusive and Resilient Society, and Peace and Stability.'

The role of the private sector in Africa was spurred exponentially in TICAD V. The Government of Japan pledged thirty two (32) billion US dollars for helping Africa's growth development including fourteen (14) billion for Official Development Assistance (ODA); capacity building for businesses and industry, including through 'African Business Education Initiative for the Youth' (ABE Initiative), for the next five years.

2.1 Kenya – Japan Relations:

Kenya and Japan established diplomatic relations in 1963.

As a gateway to East and Central Africa, Kenya occupies a special position in Japan's diplomatic relations with Africa. Kenya hosts one of the largest Japanese communities in Africa (about 700) and is the Regional Headquarters for all of Japan's major agencies (JICA, JETRO and JBIC) and it is as well the largest trading house. As at June 2013, there were thirty two Japanese companies operating in Kenya, second largest in Sub-Saharan Africa after South Africa.

Japan's development cooperation with Kenya is mainly in the areas of technical assistance; grant aid and concessional (ODA) loans. Consequently, over 8000 Kenyans have been trained in Japan through JICA sponsorship. It has also dispatched over 2500 Japanese experts, particularly at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) and Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI), the two being the most notable success stories of Japanese technical assistance to Kenya.

Currently, Japan is funding projects such as the Strengthening of Mathematics and Sciences in Secondary Education (SMASSE) and dispatching experts to Kenya among other undertakings. Noteworthy, this year Japan has invited fifty five (55) students to study for Masters Programme under the ABE Initiative launched during TICAD V summit.

Kenya is the leading recipient of Japanese ODA in the Sub-Saharan Africa. To date cumulative assistance from Japan stands at Kshs. 422.48 billion. The priority areas of our development cooperation are five- fold namely, economic infrastructure,



agriculture, health, education and environment. Notable projects completed or on-going through Japanese funding include: - JKUAT, KEMRI, Mombasa Airport Improvement Project, Dongo Kundu Infrastructure Development, New Nyali Bridge, Mtwapa Bridge and Kilifi Bridge, rehabilitation of Athi and Ikutha Bridges, Kapsabet water supply, Sondu Miriu Hydropower Project, and the Olkaria I Unit 4 and 5 Geothermal Power Project, Expansion of Mwea Irrigation Project, Mombasa Port expansion, among others.

On 26th May, 2013, the Government of Kenya appointed the president of Toyota Tsusho Company, Mr. Jun Karube as Honorary Consul responsible for the Chubu region.

Kenya's main export to Japan comprises of tea, coffee, fruits and nuts, fresh and frozen fish, fresh cut flowers, raw tobacco, sisal and textile fibres, handicrafts, semi-precious stones and soda ash.

Main imports from Japan include Motor Vehicles, auto parts and engines, iron and steel products, machinery and rubber tyres. The balance of trade is highly skewed to in favour of Japan with a ratio of 1:14 largely due to low value exports from Kenya. In 2012, Kenya's total export to Japan recorded US dollars 40.2 million while imports were US dollars 617.4 million.

To encourage more value added economic activities, both countries have initiated negotiations on the promotion and protection of investment agreements.

2.2 Current Priorities

During the recent TICAD V summit held in Yokohama Japan at the beginning of June 2013, Japan pledged 32 billion US dollars for helping Africa's growth development including 14 billion Official Development Assistance (ODA). Pursuant to the meeting, the Japanese Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Mr. Toshimitsu Motegi made his inaugural visit from 10th-13th August, 2013 to follow up the summit's discussions on Japan- Africa resource development with key Government officials.

Kenya has prioritised its engagement with Japan to maximise the benefits of its development cooperation by mainstreaming the following areas most of which were discussed during METI's former minister Hon. Toshimitsu Motegi's visit on 10th-13th August 2013 just two (2) months after TICADA V.

- (i) Regional infrastructure development to expand accessibility to neighbouring Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)). Such efforts could include the support for public- private partnership (PPP) arrangements.
- (ii) Geothermal resource development and power generation
- (iii) Investments in manufacturing industries



- (iv) 'Vocational Training with Exit' especially in collaboration with overseas Human Resource and Industrial Development Association (HIDA) for training a number of Kenyans in Japan.
- (v) Increased Kenya- Japan collaboration in the area of Research Science, Technology and Innovation to spur local production.
- (vi) Increased bilateral collaboration in the mining and mineral exploration sector.
- (vii) Increased joint ventures in Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs).

2.3 Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Kenya

- a) Japanese ODA falls under the following three categories:-
 - (i) Grant Aid which include general grant, non-project grant, increase of food production (Kennedy Round II) grant, debt relief grant and cultural grant.
 - (ii) Japanese loan extended through JICA
 - (iii) Technical assistance which includes training of Kenyans in Japan, dispatch of Japanese experts in various fields, provision of equipment and the undertaking of Development Studies.
- b) In February 2000, Japan commenced extending part of its ODA through NGO's and local communities under the Partnership and Community Empowerment Programmes.
- c) To date, cumulative assistance from Japan stands at Ksh. 421 billion.
- d) Japan has been providing Yen loans to Kenya since 1973 through the Oversight Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), which changed later to Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) for the improvement of Kenya economic and social infrastructure. In 2005, JBIC merged with JICA to form new JICA with the overall responsibility of handling Japanese ODA.
- e) The following five (5) projects are under implementation through the Japanese Yen loans:
 - (i) Modernization of the Mombasa Port – Ksh. 10.2 billion
 - (ii) Sondu Miriu Hydro Power Project(26MW) – Ksh. 15.39 billion
 - (iii) Olkaria V Geothermal Power Station – Ksh. 23.425 billion
 - (iv) Expansion of Mwea Irrigation Project – Ksh. 6.3 billion
 - (v) Mombasa Port Area Road Development Project (Dongu Kundu Bybass) – Ksh. 28.94 billion.
- f) Japan has been extending food production grant (KR II) since 1979 to support GOK's efforts to achieve increased food security through the procurement of essential inputs; mainly fertiliser, agricultural chemicals and machinery. The programme has since been renamed to Assistance to Underprivileged Farmers and focuses on empowerment of Small Scale Farmers. The amount to date is approximately Kshs. 13.43 billion.



- g) Counterpart funds generated from the sale of these inputs have been used to meet budgetary requirements for various development projects. Since 2002, Japan has not selected Kenya for the KR II programme due to budgetary constraints of the Japanese ODA. They have resumed the grant through a grant amounting to approximately Ksh. 425 million.

3.0 Institutions Visited:

3.1 Sumitomo Chemical Corporation

The delegation visited Sumitomo Chemical Corporation on 5th October, 2015. Sumitomo Chemical Corporation is a global business conglomerate with over one hundred (100) subsidiaries and affiliates, operating in basic chemicals, Petrochemicals and plastics, IT- related chemicals, Health & crop Sciences, Pharmaceuticals, among others. It also produces products worldwide that support a wide variety of industries such as paints, car tyres, car accessories, fertilizer, textiles and others.

The Kenyan Embassy in collaboration with Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest) facilitated a top level business mission for Sumitomo Chemical Corporation, led by the Executive Vice President; Mr.Yoshimasa Takao to Kenya from 20th - 22nd July, 2014. The delegation was informed that the Company is keen to advance cooperation with Kenya in the area of Agricultural Development by *Inter- alia*; implementing its agricultural technology in fertilizer production and irrigation; Increase crop productivity per acreage and initiate rice cultivation projects.

In the long term, Sumitomo intends to establish an Agricultural Research Arm/ Branch of Sumitomo Chemicals East Africa limited, in Kenya.

Other forms of cooperation would include sponsoring about ten (10) Kenyan students for training and internships at the Sumitomo Chemicals Facilities; exchange visits for Kenyan Farmers and Agricultural Experts to Sumitomo facilities, and inviting six (6) Government Officials one from KenInvest to see plant in operation preferably in November 2014.

3.2 Kiyomura Company LTD.

The delegation visited the company on 5th October, 2015 and learnt that among other things, it was established in April 1979. Kiyomura is the leading Japanese Company dealing in the following business lineup;

- a. Sushi restaurant (51 branches in Japan).
- b. Fishery purchase and wholesale
- c. Fishery processing
- d. Convenience Stores and Lunch Box Store
- e. Kiyomura School for professional Sushi masters and restaurant mangers



The company hosted a courtesy lunch for the delegation.

3.3 National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences (NIAS)

On 6th October 2014, the delegation visited The National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences (NIAS). NIAS is the largest agricultural research institute in Japan for basic life sciences. As a major research institute of the ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), it was formerly known as the National Institute of Agrobiological Resources (NIAR) until it was re-established as an independent administrative institution in April 1, 2001.

The Institute focuses on understanding the biological phenomena of agriculturally important plants, insects, microbes and animals to create innovative technologies, and eventually contribute to the solution of global issues such as food shortage due to rapid population growth and environmental problems due to climate change.

Research activities are pursued in a five year cycle to intensify all efforts towards a common goal and to forge the way forward for new breakthroughs with direct impact to agricultural productivity.

The first five-year research programme (2001-2005) led to the sequencing of the rice genome, development of the genetic recombination techniques for silkworm, and the construction of the genetically modified swine. The second five-year research programme (2006- 2010) focused on the utilisation of the rice genome sequence in developing efficient breeding strategies, elucidation of the draft sequences of the silkworm and swine genomes, and functional characterisation of agronomically important genes.

With the third five-year research programme (2011-2015), the challenge focuses on elucidating the genome information controlling the life cycles of organisms, collection and utilisation of genetic resources and providing the platform for applications of genomics, transgenic and genetic resources in agriculture and industry.

3.4 The Institute of Sericulture; Dainippon Silk Foundation

On 7th October 2014, the delegation visited Dainippon Silk Foundation. The Dainippon Silk Foundation was first established in Tokyo in 1892. It was recognized and unified with the Silk Science Research Institute in 1942.

The main objective of the Institute is to breed silkworm strains for egg production with good quality and distribute to small and middle-sized egg production companies.

The Institute has contributed to the promotion of sericulture and silk industries mainly through the breeding of novel double-cross silkworm strains in which males and females can be distinguished by the presence or absence of larval skin marks, in addition to the breeding of polyphagous silkworm strains that can be reared with low cost artificial diets, based on genetic and physiological studies.



The Institute currently carries out sericulture-based research activities for meeting the requirements of the silk industry as well as the development of new techniques.

The Institute carries out the following research activities:

- a. Development of new sericulture techniques
- b. Breeding of silkworm strains with specific characteristics
- c. Egg production and distribution
- d. Training and technical consultations

3.5 Tomioka Silk Mill

On 8th October 2014, the delegation visited Tomioka Silk Mill. Tomioka Silk Mill was established in 1872 by the Meiji Government as the first model silk-reeling factory in Japan. The Mill is the world's largest silk mill in past and present history.

The mill is a world heritage site and its unique timber-framed brick buildings that have been preserved in their original forms attract tourists from all over the world.

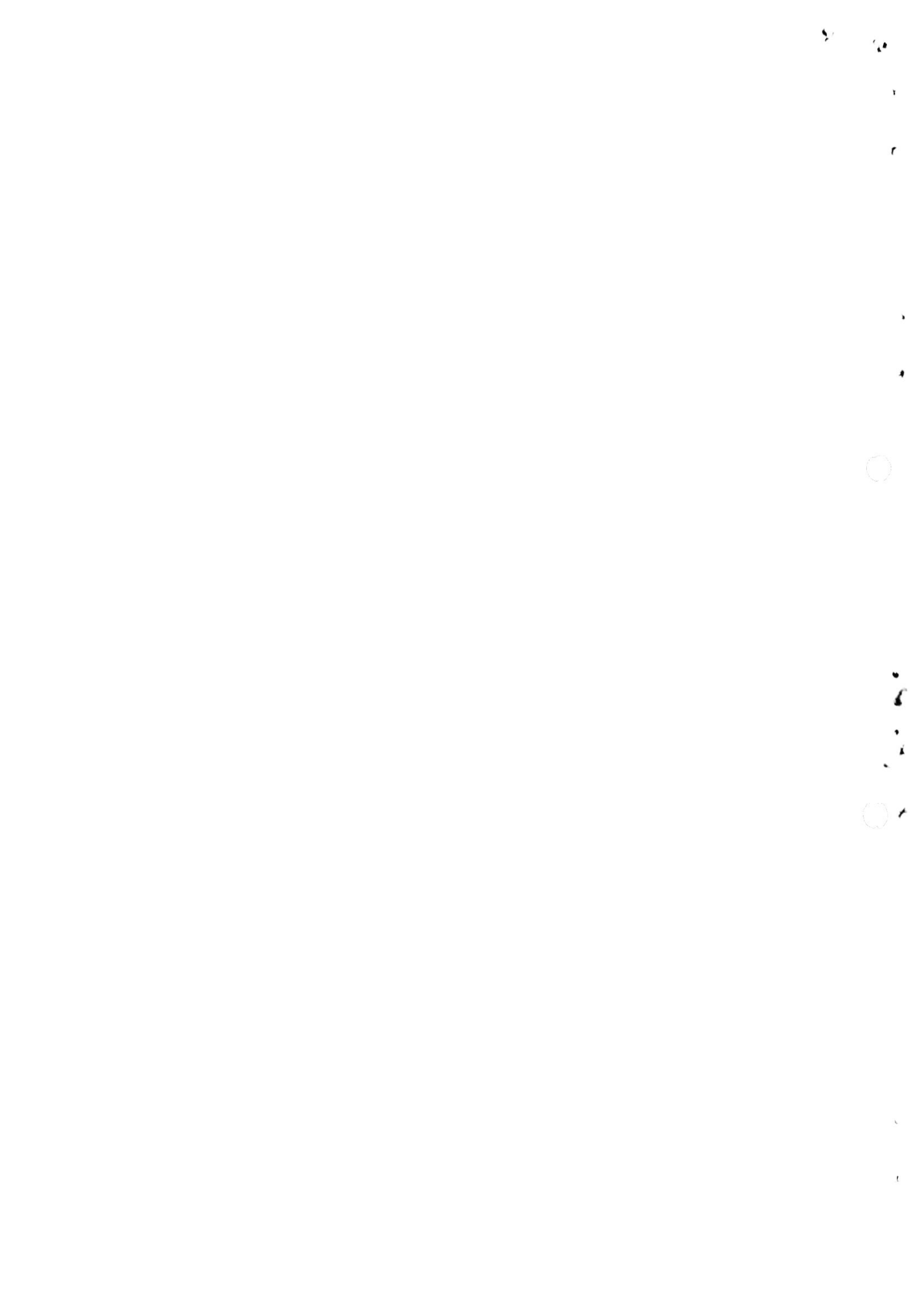
The site was designated as a historical site in 2005. The mill houses the following facilities:

- a. Silk-Reeling plant
- b. East Cocoon Warehouse
- c. West Cocoon Warehouse
- d. Steam Boiler Room
- e. Iron Water Tank
- f. Drainage and Outer Canals
- g. Brunat House
- h. Gatehouse
- i. Chimney Base
- j. Dormitory for French Female Instructors

4.0 Observations:

During its visit, the delegation observed the following:

4. The bilateral relations between Japan and Kenya are on upward trend that transcends the confines of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to more strategic partnerships. This is evidenced by Japan's earnest support of the implementation of Kenya's development blue print vision 2030 as witnessed by heightened Japanese involvement in support of the Vision's key enablers such as infrastructure, Energy and Human Resource Development.
5. Japan focuses on Kenya as a regional business hub in its quest to expand its presence in Africa. This translates into huge potential of Foreign Direct



investments (FDI) which if properly tapped could transform Kenya's pace of infrastructural development and industrial base.

6. Under Vision 2030, Japan has the requisite capital to finance key flagship projects that are critical to economic growth in Kenya and the region.

5.0 Recommendations:

The Committee recommends the following;

3. The Government should prioritise its engagements with Japan by mainstreaming the key areas which fall under the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) priority areas such as; infrastructure, agriculture, power and energy, science, technology & innovation, as well as tourism to be able to meaningfully tap into this potential.
4. The Government should exploit the code share agreement that was concluded in October 2013, between Korea Air and Kenya Airways to operate on the Nairobi- Incheon- Narita route to increase direct exports to Japan in order to boost trade and other business exchanges.

