



*Celebrating 40
Years of Health
Research Excellence*

1979-2019



ISO 9001 : 2015



**The Director General,
Kenya Medical Research Institute**

P.O. Box 54840 - 00200
Nairobi - Kenya
Tel: +254 (020) 2722541, 2713349
Fax: +254 (020) 2720030
Email: director@kemri.org
Website: www.kemri.org

Editorial Advisor

Prof. Yeri Kombe
Prof. Sam Kariuki
Mr. Kamau Mugenda
Prof. Elijah Songok

Chief Editor

Davis Mkoji

Editor

Wodera James

Editorial Team

Lydia Jepkosgei
Stella Njung'e
Evelyne Mukami
Bradley Simiyu
Cynthia Gechemba
Charlene Wanjiru

Design and Layout

Isaboke Duke

Photography

Moses Yegon

Editorial Assintants

Judy Nyagah
Carolyn Wandera
Jackquiline Olekete
Beatrice Sitonik

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FOREWORD

Chairman, KEMRI Board of Management

Allow me to congratulate KEMRI as we mark the 40th Anniversary celebrations. Let me also congratulate the Organizing Committee for ensuring that the **10th KEMRI Annual Scientific & Health (KASH) Conference** is successful under the theme of the conference is *“Towards Sustainable Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in Kenya: utilization of research evidence through multi-sectorial collaboration”*.

For the last ten years the KEMRI Annual Scientific and Health conference has grown steadily as a forum that serves to promote health science through dialogue and exchange among scientists, health practitioners, policy makers and development partners. Proceedings of these conferences have continued to contribute to development in the health sector and the national discourse on Universal Health coverage (UHC). The theme for this year, directly underpins the critical role of research in the attainment of UHC and KEMRI remains committed to playing its role in ensuring the realization of UHC in Kenya and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Over the last 40 years of KEMRI's existence, our scientists have continued to undertake cutting edge research that has contributed to enhancement of health not just in Kenya but in the African Region generally. A number of



Dr. Naphtali Agata.
M.B. Ch.b(Mak),
M.P.H(Am'dam), CertEpid.
(Prague)

our scientists have been recognized globally for their sterling performance achieved through commitment, networks and collaborations developed over this period.

It is important to mention that, there is a growing trend towards both evidence-based policy-making and practice at national level even as it so remains internationally ensuring that human research conducted within our local communities is translated to policy in our Countries.

The Institute has also developed a modern health research infrastructure, made remarkable achievements in the development of a critical mass of health research scientists as well as pioneered important developments in health research technologies. These have all contributed to enhancing national and regional health research capacity. Indeed in 2019 KEMRI was ranked as the top health research institute in Africa in terms of health research output, according to the authoritative global information analytics giant, Scimago Lab.

that have all enhanced profoundly the national and regional health capacity. This is infact the reason why KEMRI was recently ranked as one of the leading institutions for health research in Africa by *Scimago* and *Elsevier* two most respected world ranking companies.

The institute endeavors to remain competitive and at the forefront on such undertaking, and the Board of management is committed to provide the necessary support to achieve this. I want to appreciate all our stakeholders and partners including the Government of Kenya through Ministry of Health, without which we could not have achieved all these. We invite you to peruse through this copy of the Anniversary Book and discover our journey. Welcome.

Dr. Naphtali Agata.

**M.B. Ch.b(Mak), M.P.H(Am'dam), CertEpid. (Prague)
Chairman, KEMRI Board of Management**

Message From Director General KEMRI

As we mark our 40th anniversary celebrations as well as 10 years' celebrations for the KEMRI Annual Scientific and Health conference since its establishment a decade ago allow me to briefly walk us down the memory lane in order to appreciate where we have come from. More than 40 years ago the Institute had only a handful of scientists and neither had no meaningful infrastructure to write home about but, today, KEMRI has grown tremendously to a world re-known Institution with research activities not just spreading across Kenya, but influencing regional and global direction with a staff strength of close to 4,000.

This has been achieved through strong partnerships and collaborations both local and international with recognition from the far East to the West. Over the years the institute has embraced Quality Management Systems and now KEMRI is ISO 9001: 2015 certified with numerous of specialized ISOs for laboratory, clinical among others. Likewise, KEMRI has built evidence over a period of time in key national health priority areas and developed key research/surveillance platforms that work closely with communities.

Currently KEMRI is also developing a stem-cell laboratory infrastructure which will revolutionize approach to both curative and preventive research particularly in the area of cancer treatment and management. This is the game changer in the area of cancer research and we are confident that the Institute



Prof. Yeri Kombe
MBChB, MPH, PhD, MBS

is in the right trajectory in the next decade. In order to inspire innovation and product development, KEMRI has over the years developed a production unit with the capacity to translate innovation to prototypes with commercialization potential. The Institute has over time established a strong internationally recognized scientific, ethics regulatory framework which is spearheaded by an independent Scientific and Ethics Review Unit. This has been instrumental in providing ethical reviews for KEMRI and other external stakeholders and institutions.

To this end, KEMRI formed the KEMRI Annual Scientific Conferences (KASH) as a dissemination forum which is now celebrating its 10th anniversary. 10th KASH, which is being officially opened today, has a well thought through theme that embraces UHC implementation. The theme "Towards Sustainable Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in Kenya: utilization of research evidence through multi-sectorial collaboration" is a sure commitment that KEMRI is equal to the task of effectively and efficiently implement the UHC program through research in this country. Additionally, in line with its mandate of disseminating research information. Though there is still a huge gap between demand for research funds and what is available. I am therefore appealing to the government, to increase financial support to KEMRI to meet R&D infrastructural needs in research. In the backdrop of reduced donor funding in health and as we embrace our middle income status, we see the potential of utilizing our production unit in the future for human vaccine development and production for commercial purposes. As we celebrate

our 40th Anniversary we therefore want to recommit ourselves for the next decade to play our leading role both in the region and internationally in the area of human health research excellency. We will continue to play our leading role in human health research not just in Africa but globally.

I wish to thank everyone who shared our gains and pains throughout our historical journey thus far. The efforts and commitment from our staff, collaborators, the government cannot go unmentioned all documented in this wonderful 40th Anniversary Book. Karibu

Prof. Yeri Kombe, MBChB, MPH, PhD, MBS.

Director General

Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)

Current KEMRI Board of Management



Dr. Naphtali Agata
Chairman KEMRI Board of
Management



Prof. Yeri Kombe
Director General/CEO



**Amb. Dr. Wenwa A.
Odinga**
Board Member.



Dr. Joseph Mutai
Board Member



Dr. Naomi Mutea
Board Member



Dr. Fatma M. Haji
Board Member



Prof Peter Ngure
Board Member



Dr. Eric Ogwora
Board Member



Dr. Charles Nzioka
Rep PS Ministry of
Health



Dr. Simon Langat
Rep NACOSTI



Ms. Harriet Muiruri
Board Member



Mr. Adow Mohamed
Rep. Attorney General's
Office



Mr. Geoffrey Malombe
Rep. PS National Treasury

Current KEMRI Heads of Directorates



Prof. Elijah Songok
Director, Research Capacity
Building



Mr. Kamau Mugenda
Director, Corporate Services



Prof Sam Kariuki
Director Research &
Development



Dr. Evans Amukoye
Acting Director, Scientific
Programmes, Partnership
& Grant Management



Mr. Martin Machira
Corporation Secretary &
Director Legal Services



Mr. Edwin Bett
Acting Director, Strategy &
Compliance

Our Legends

KEMRI Chairpersons

1979-2019



1st Chairperson
Prof. Kihumbu Thairu
1979 - 1984



2nd Chairperson
Dr. Mohammed S. Abdullah
1984 - 2003



3rd Chairperson
Dr. Joel Achiba
2003 - 2007



4th Chairperson
Dr. Muinga Chokwe
2007 - 2010



5th Chairperson
Prof. Ruth Nduati
2010 - 2015



6th Chairperson
Dr. Lillian Apadet
2015 - 2017



Current Chairperson
Dr. Naphtali Agata

Our Legends

KEMRI Directors

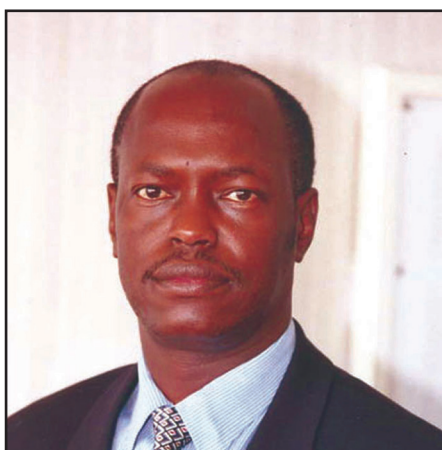
1979-2019



1st Director
Dr. James M. Gekonyo
1980 - 1982



2nd Director
Prof. Mutuma Mugambi
1982 - 1989



3rd Director
Prof. Davy Koech
1989 - 2007



4th Ag. Director
Dr. Monique Wasunna
2007 - 2011



5th Director
Prof. Solomon Mpoke
2011 - 2015



6th Ag. Director
Dr. Gerald Mkoji
2015 - 2017



Current Director General
Prof. Yeri Kombe

ABOUT KEMRI

Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) is a State Corporation established through the Science and Technology (Amendment) Act of 1979, which has since been amended to Science, Technology and Innovation Act 2013. The 1979 Act established KEMRI as a National body responsible for carrying out health research in Kenya.

Our Vision

To be a leading centre of excellence in research for human health.

Our Mission

To improve human health and quality of life through research, capacity building, innovation and service delivery.

Core Values

- Purity
- Innovativeness
- Customer Focus
- Team Work
- Uprightness and integrity
- Respect and Fairness
- Excellence

Institute's Motto:

The motto of the Institute is *“In Search of Better Health”* towards the realization of the above stated mission.

Mandates

- To carry out research in human health.
- To cooperate with other research organizations and institutions of higher learning on matters of relevant research and training.
- To liaise with other relevant bodies within and outside Kenya carrying out research

and related activities.

- To disseminate and translate research findings for evidence-based policy formulation and implementation.
- To cooperate with the Ministry of Health, the National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI) and the Medical Sciences Advisory Research Committee on matters pertaining to research policies and priorities.
- To do all things as appear to be necessary, desirable or expedient to carry out its functions.

Research Programmes

KEMRI has Six (6) Main Programmes, that are aligned to the KEMRI Strategic Master Plan and the Vision 2030 as follows:-

1. Biotechnology



To promote, harness and apply biotechnology for the discovery and development of tools and strategies for use in medicine and healthcare. The flagship project areas include: Vaccine Development, Diagnostics, Genetic Engineering and Bioinformatics.

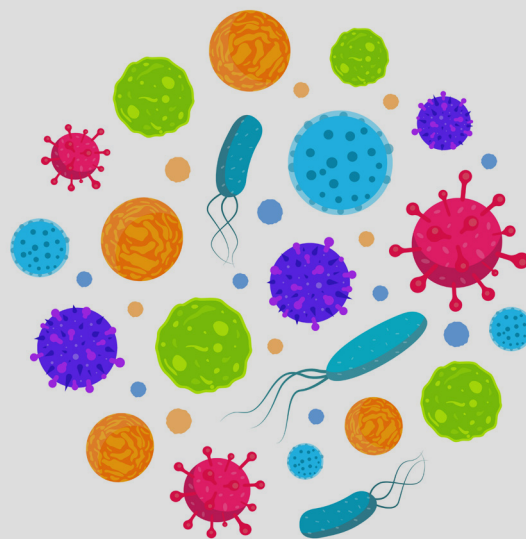
2. Natural Products Research & Drug Development (NAPREDA)

To identify and develop effective traditional / alternative medicines and drugs for use against human diseases. The flagship project include: Traditional Medicine, Conventional Medicine and Alternative Medicine. This programme is a vision 2030 flagship project.



3. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases

To conduct research aimed at developing tools and technologies for reduction of disease burden due to infectious and parasitic agents. The flagship project areas include: Bacterial, Fungal and Viral Diseases, Parasitic Diseases, HIV/AIDS, TB & Malaria, Neglected Tropical Diseases.



4. Public Health & Health Research Systems

To conduct multi-disciplinary epidemiology, biostatistics, environmental, occupational, nutritional, social, dental population and health systems and policy. The flagship project areas include: Epidemiology, Behavioral and Social Sciences, Nutrition, Environmental/ Occupational Health, Oral Health, Health Care Financing, Governance and Leadership and Service Delivery.



5. Non-Communicable Diseases

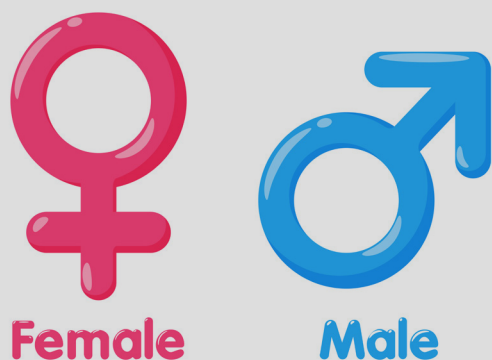
To conduct basic, clinical, operational, implementation and applied research in all matters related areas to noncommunicable diseases such as: cancer, diabetes, lifestyle disease, mental health etc. The flagship project areas are: Life Style Diseases,

Obesity, Diabetes, Hypertension, Drug and Substance Abuse, Cardiovascular, Cancer (Breast, cervix, prostate, throat, stomach, ovaries and skin), Road Traffic Accidents, Domestic/Occupational Injuries, Mental Health.



6. Sexual, Reproductive, Adolescent & Child Health

To conduct basic, clinical, operational, implementation and applied research in all matter related to sexual, reproductive, adolescent and child health. The flagship project areas include: Maternal Health, child health, adolescent health, STI's, Gender Based Violence (GBV), infertility, sexual dysfunction, family planning, harmful traditional practices, aging and sexual and reproductive health, gender and human rights.



Research Centres

The following are the Research and Training Centres in the Institute:

1. Centre for Biotechnology Research and Development (CBRD) Nairobi.
2. Centre for Clinical Research (CCR) Nairobi.
3. Centre for Public Health Research (CPHR) Nairobi.
4. Centre for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases Control Research (CIPDCR) Busia.
5. Centre for Microbiology Research (CMR) Nairobi.
6. Centre for Respiratory Diseases Research (CRDR) Nairobi.
7. Centre for Traditional Medicine and Drug Research (CTMDR) Nairobi.
8. Centre for Global Health Research (CGHR) Kisumu.
9. Centre for Virus Research (CVR) Nairobi.
10. Centre for Geographic Medicine Research, Coast (CGMRC) Kilifi.
11. Eastern and Southern Africa Centre of International Parasite Control (ESACIPAC) Nairobi.
12. KEMRI Graduate School of Health Sciences (KGSHS), Nairobi.

Major Achievements

1. Major Regulatory Function:

- KEMRI is the Medical Research arm of the Government and provides advise to the Ministry on various aspects of healthcare and delivery.
- National diseases surveillance and rapid response capacity for major disease outbreaks (Cholera, Chikungunya Virus, H1N1 Flu, Yellow Fever, Rift Valley Fever, Ebola, Aflatoxicosis etc)

2. Contribution to National Development

- In line with the constitutional requirements, KEMRI has developed a comprehensive framework under which the Institute has devolved its research activities and services, through seven regional clusters that serves the forty seven counties under the strategic pillar of health research in the context of devolution.

3. Guideline Development

- Technical and research support for the Emergency Care of Critically ill Children (ETAT) guidelines
- KEMRI provided Technical Facilitation in development of National Guidelines for Prevention of Cervix, Breast and Prostate cancers
- Developed a curriculum and guidelines on biosafety and biosecurity for Health Care Workers in collaboration with MOH
- Rationalization and regulation of traditional medicine
- Human resource capacity development for research through attachments and in the KEMRI-JKUAT INTROMID collaboration

4. Human Resource Capacity

- KEMRI has developed a critical mass of scientists, technical and administrative support staff to rank as one of the leading centre of excellence in health research development.
- KEMRI has trained all cadres of professionals totalling 1250 and it boasts of Professors, about 200 PhD's, over 200 Masters & medical doctors, over 900 highly trained administrative & technical staff.

5. Corporate Social Responsibility

- The Institute promotes the spirit of social action through Corporate Social Responsibility activities such as: Community Involvement and Public Health Education, as well as clinical, laboratory and diagnostic services.

6. Training

- KEMRI is one of the leading health, research, training institutions and through the KEMRI Graduate School of Health Sciences, in collaboration with the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, the Institute offers Masters and Doctoral training in health disciplines.



7. Collaboration

a. Regionally:

In line with its mandate, KEMRI has developed very useful linkages with the following local, regional and international institutions.

1. Noguchi Memorial Institute of Medical Research - Accra, Ghana
2. National Institute of Medical Research, Dar es salam, Tanzania
3. Ethiopia Health and Nutrition Research Institute, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

4. Virus Research Institute - Entebbe, Ethiopia
5. Makerere University Medical School, Kampala, Uganda
6. University of Zambia Medical School, Lusaka, Zambia
7. Blair Research Centre, Harare, Zimbabwe
8. Medical Research Council of South Africa, Cape Town South Africa
9. Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt

b. Internationally:

Internationally, KEMRI also collaborates with:

1. The World Health Organization (WHO),
2. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA),
3. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC),
4. The Walter Reed Army Institute of Medical Research,
5. Welcome Trust-UK,
6. United States Agency for International Development (USAID),
7. British Medical Research Council, Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam,
8. World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (WAITRO) among others.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION IN THE PROMOTION OF GLOBAL HEALTH RESEARCH INITIATIVES

1. Regional laboratory capacity building in operation research under the East African Public Health Laboratory networking project (EAPHLN).
2. WHO designated International Training Center to implement capacity strengthening training courses to support

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) control Programmes.

3. WHO designated Centre of excellence in Malaria, Nutrition and Virology
4. World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborating Centre for HIV/AIDS, Tropical Diseases Research, Polio Immunization, Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers and Anti-Microbial Resistance (WHO-NET).
5. USA National Research Council recognized training institute for postdoctoral and senior research awards
6. The Africa Regional headquarters for Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative (DNDi).
7. Africa's regional center for International Union against TB and Lung Diseases, the International Union against Cancers and the Global Health Initiative on Climate Change and Health.
8. Africa Network for Drugs and Diagnostics Innovation (ANDI) Centre of Excellence in the Manufacturing and Development of Diagnostic Kits and as a Centre of excellence for HIV Operational research.
9. A designated "Good Clinical Practice Centre" for Clinical Trials.
10. Global Centre of Excellence in Parasite Control under Hashimoto Initiative Programme.
11. Regional Headquarters for Emerging and Re-Emerging Disease and Climate Change & Health

Research Committees

KEMRI's research regulation is comprised of the following research committees:-

1. Scientific Programme Committee (SPC)
2. Scientific Steering Committee (SSC)
3. Ethical Review Committee (ERC)
4. Animal Care and Use Committee (ACUC)
5. Publications Committee (PC)

Products and Services

Through its research activities KEMRI has over a period of time developed various research products and service namely:

Products

1. HEPCELL Rapid®
2. KEMCOM Rapid®
3. KEMPAC Rapid®
4. TBcide®
5. KemTAQ®
6. KEM - rub®
7. KEMpreg Rapid®
8. KEMRI Ready-To-USE Culture Media

Services

1. Ethics Review for research protocols
2. The Wellness Programme
3. Conference Facilities



4. Incineration Services
5. Cancer Registry
6. Rapid Emergency Response and Disease Surveillance
7. Clinical Laboratory diagnostic services
8. KEMRI Human DNA Identification Laboratory
9. KEMRI HIV Proficiency test Panel & Services
10. Paternity/Maternity Test
11. Forensic Tests
12. Microbiological testing of Products/ materials
13. Food Handlers Certification

Eva Aluvala of KEMRI DNA Laboratory





Our Journey



Prof. Davy Kiprotich Koech was the third Director of KEMRI and the longest serving Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for 17 years. Prof. Koech shared his memoirs during the Institute's 25th Anniversary. Excerpts below:

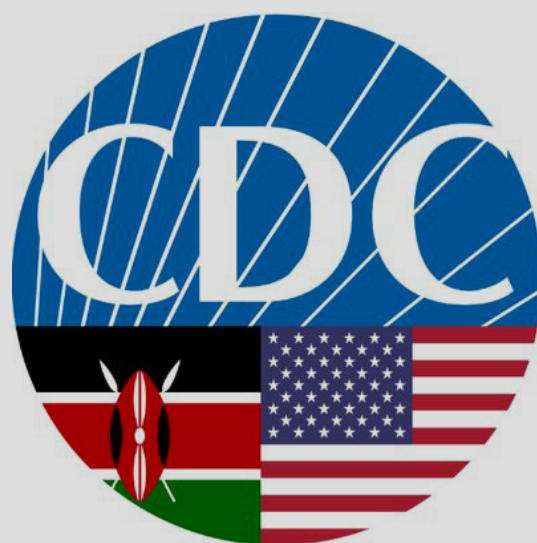
Today is like any other ordinary day in the running of the affairs of the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI). This day as I plan on what to put in place as a way of celebrating the 25th anniversary since KEMRI was established, I cannot help falling into a trance and my mind keeps wandering down the memory lane into the distant past. I can vividly remember and even feel all the kinds of experiences the founding fathers of this Institute were going through.

Down the memory lane, April 1974, I find myself walking into the office of Dr. Itotia, the Director of the National Public Health Laboratory Services of the Ministry of Health. I request the secretary to see him and within two minutes, he sees me and noting that I needed to do some research work in areas related to health, sends me immediately to see one Prof. V. Houba who

is struggling to nurse the nascent WHO Immunology Research and Training Centre at the University of Nairobi Medical School. Prof. Houba gives me a brief interview and within two days he calls me to join the infant Centre and to assist in its development. The only other senior person here is Prof. Tula Bowry. Oh yes, I also remember Mr. Alfonse Njagi the laboratory technologist who assisted me in preparing the first agarose gel! I am attached both to the Centre and to the Wellcome Trust Research Laboratories. Here, besides Prof. Houba, I start working with Drs. Anthony Butterworth and R.F. Sturrock. This is Thursday the 18th day of April 1974, about a week after I had completed my last examination paper at the University of Nairobi.

Fulbright-Hays-Fellowship comes my way and I find myself in the United State doing some graduate degree programme in pharmacy and clinical pharmacology at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh and thereafter at the Harvard University Medical School, Boston. I returned to Kenya in June 1978 and continued with my work at the WHO Immunology Research and Training Centre while completing my PhD degree in pathology with a bias in immunology at the University of Nairobi.

The re-entry grant from the WHO and the need by the WHO to sponsor the establishment of a clinical research centre in Kenya makes Prof. K. Thairu and the late Prof. M. Mugambi together with myself to seek the establishment of a clinical research centre within the Medical School. The Faculty Board rejects the request in 1978. Feeling frustrated and dejected, but full of determination, we went ahead to put a lot of pressure on the Government to speed up the process of amending the Science and Technology Act of 1977 in order to make it possible to establish research institutes in Kenya



The Nomadic Years

In mid-March 1979, the Kenya Parliament passed a bill amending the 1977 Science and Technology Act in order to facilitate the creation of research institutes in Kenya and the said bill received Presidential assent in May the same year. What a joyous occasion! At around the same week when the amended Act was passed by Parliament, Dr. Eric Mngola, the Director of Medical Services and Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health instructed me in writing to join hands with Prof. Mutuma Mugambi in the formal establishment of the Clinical Research Centre, the forerunner to the Kenya Medical Research Institute yet to be established.

The year 1979 saw the creation of the Clinical Research Centre (CRC) with its first administrative office at the Cardiology Unit (the office of Prof. Mugambi) at the Kenyatta National Hospital and the first research laboratory at the WHO Immunology Research and Training (my laboratory) at the Medical school. Both the late Prof. Mugambi and I were also teaching at the Medical School. Here we engaged the services of Mr. Meshack Namudeche and Mrs. Flora Mutua for office work. There was no organizational or administrative structure, no fund allocation, no research and related facilities, no transport facilities and no physical or postal address. We were just squatters. We initially used the late Prof. Mugambi's postal address for all our correspondence. We also used Dr. Koech's orange Volkswagen beetle Registration Number KJQ 439 as the official car. There was no account to put the first grant from the WHO amounting to USD 72,000. The Ministry of Health decided to put the funds in what they called "Suspense Account ". To this day, we have never gotten access to the said funds! The funds must have

been converted into some other "useful and pressing" needs! However, this did not deter us from pressing forward to realize the mission for which the CRC and KEMRI were established. The CRC was the founding centre of KEMRI. KEMRI formally opened its doors on Monday, 05 November 1979.

These arrangements went on until 1982 when the late Prof. Mugambi was appointed the second Director of KEMRI. In the meantime, the office of the Director KEMRI was located at the Ministry of Health Headquarters where Director, Dr. James Gikonyo was also a Senior Deputy Director of Medical Services. Upon appointment of Prof. Mugambi, KEMRI Headquarters moved to some two rooms at the Community Building located in the Hill area of Nairobi (the present location of the Kenya Revenue Authority). I was appointed Director, CRC and shifted the office to the Division of Vector Borne Diseases of the Ministry of Health where I was also the Head of the Division. However, I maintained my office and laboratory at the Medical School.

In the course of all these happenings, the units, which were initially under the auspices of the East African Medical Research Council, were taken over by the Ministry of Health. They were slowly incorporated into the newly established KEMRI. These were Malaria and other Protozoan Diseases Research Centre (Kisumu) under Dr Philip Wegesa Lukorito, the Leprosy Research Centre in Alupe (Busia) under Dr. Dundi M. Owili, the Virus Research Centre (Nairobi) under Dr. Peter Tukei, and the Kenya Tuberculosis Investigation Centre (Nairobi) under Dr Joseph Aluoch.

Semblance of a Permanent Settlement

Looking for a permanent location of the institute, a place we could call our own was a nightmare. We managed to get some seed funds from the Treasury to put a prefabricated building on an open ground within the National Public Health Laboratory Services. This became our temporary Headquarters which we called our own. At that time, the value of research was not regarded highly, not only in Kenya, but also in the region. Research was, therefore, ranked lowest among national priorities

The idea of investing public funds in an institution such as KEMRI was, in the eyes of several bureaucrats, not a subject to be entertained. Few, however, did not share this view.

Too many events happened within a short spell:

- The Department of Defence was contemplating putting up its own large veteran hospital.
- The Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH) was now large enough to accommodate all its clinical departments including orthopaedic and dental departments. The orthopaedic and dental departments of the KNH were vacating the large area along Waiyaki Way, opposite the ABC Shopping Centre.
- The late President Daniel arap Moi had made a State visit to Japan and the Government of Japan offered to assist Kenya with the financing of a medical research facility.

Since we had been agitating to be given land to construct the Headquarters and central laboratories of the Institute, Prof. Mugambi and I saw a window of opportunity, which could be exploited, availing itself. Together with our other colleagues, we sweet-talked our

way and suggested to the authorities that the property being vacated by the Ministry of Health along Waiyaki Way could well be surrendered to the Department of Defence to put up its proposed military hospital. In return, the Armed Forces Memorial Hospital along the Mbagathi Way could be surrendered to KEMRI to put up its proposed Headquarters. This was a very attractive proposal and it endeared General Jackson Kimeu Mulinge, then head of the military. The President also accepted the proposal. At that time, a foreign government was willing to assist Kenya in financing the construction of the military hospital. The deal was sealed and we were happy.

In the meantime, the part of the land belonging to the Armed Forces Memorial Hospital, which was undeveloped, was assigned to KEMRI to plan the development of the Headquarters. In our mind and belief, we were going to take over the forces Hospital as soon as the military moved out to the proposed site.

As fate had it, the policy on the financing of military hospitals by the identified foreign government changed before discussions were completed and sealed. This was occasioned by the fact that the global cold war was not getting colder, but warmer. Hence, it was no longer necessary to finance such a facility.

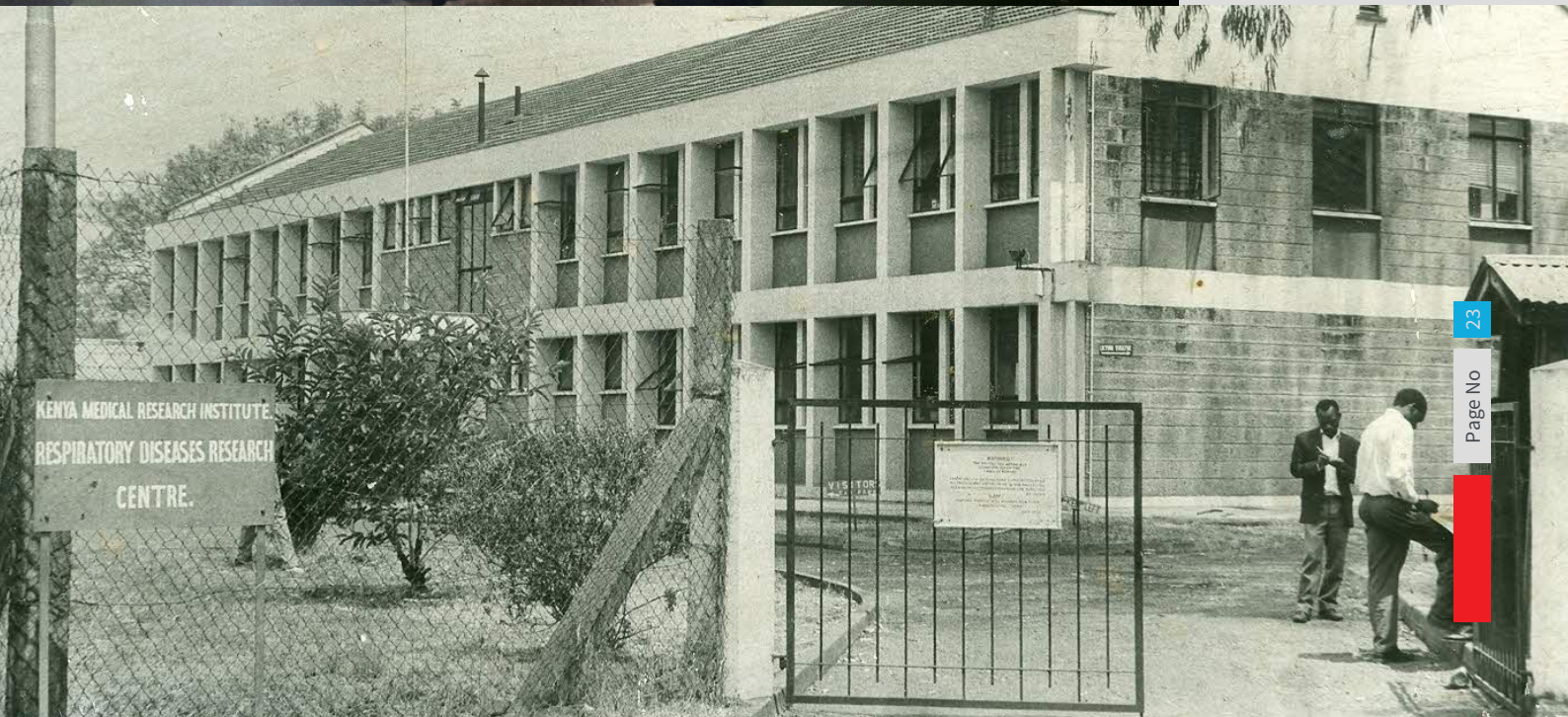
These events greatly contributed to the inability of the Armed Forces Memorial Hospital to move to the other site. We were a bit demoralized because KEMRI had to contend with the available space.

Down 1979 - 2019 Memory Lane

Celebrating 40 Years of Health Research Excellence



The late President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta opening the then Medical Research Centre which was a department of Royal Tropical Institute Amsterdam, Netherlands now Centre for Public Health Research (CPHR) in 18th March 1966





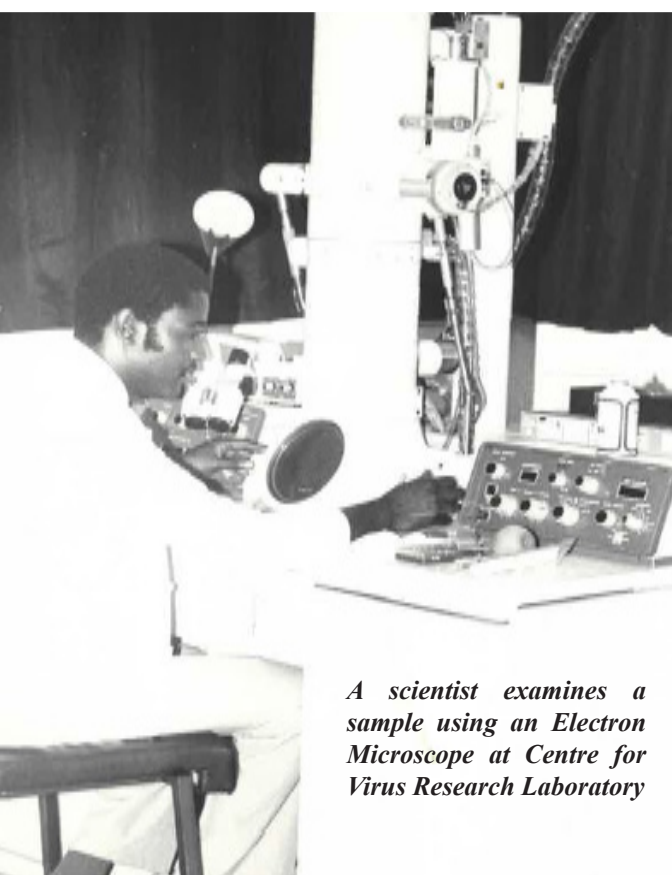
The late President Moi plants a tree after the official opening of the KEMRI Complex



KEMRI staff quarters construction work



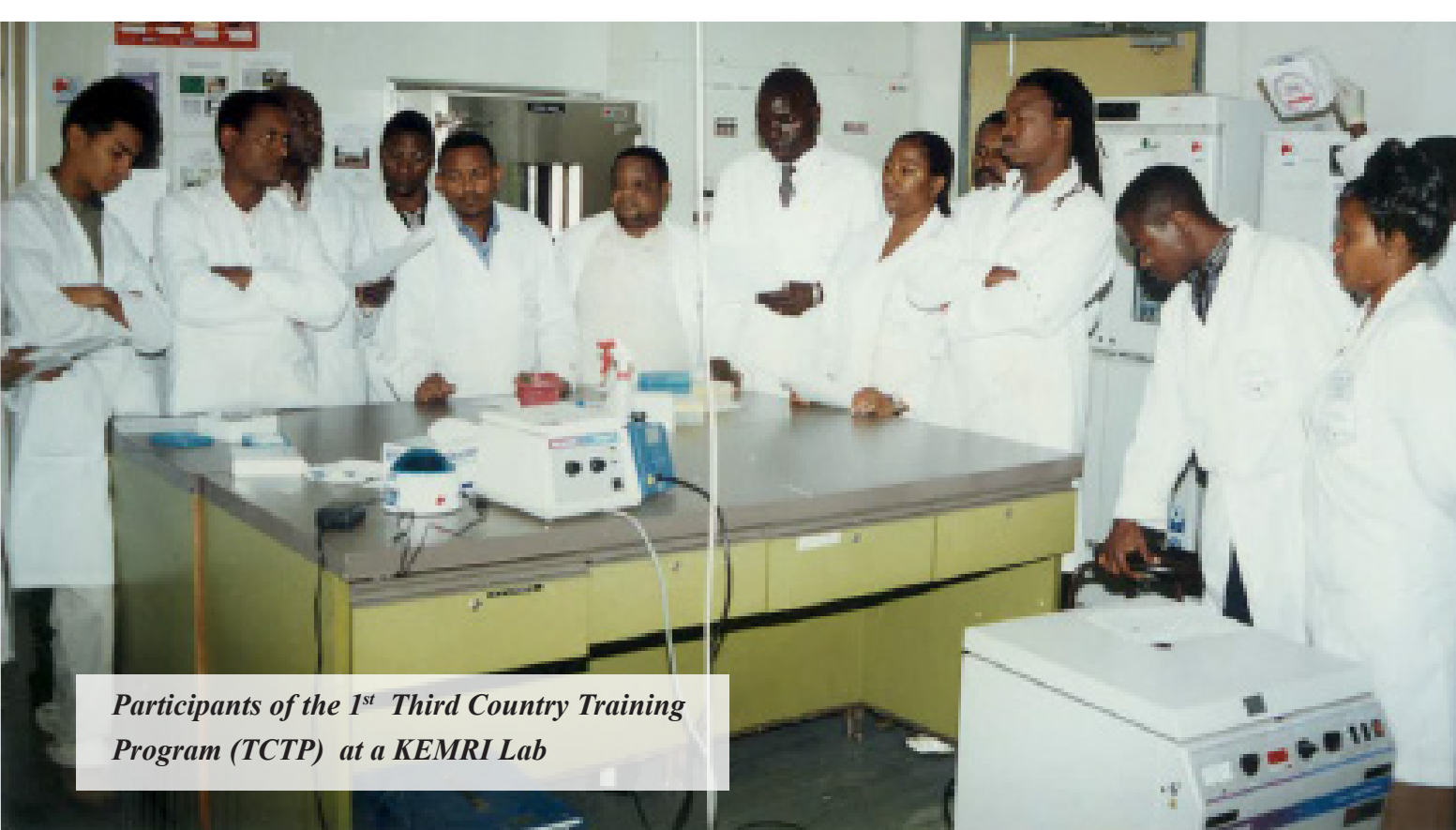
KEMRI staff Canteen



A scientist examines a sample using an Electron Microscope at Centre for Virus Research Laboratory



A section of the animal house



Participants of the 1st Third Country Training Program (TCTP) at a KEMRI Lab



From right: Prof. Jennifer Orwa and other members of staff



KEMRI staff: Dr. Orege, Dr. Rashid, Dr. Nyakundi



KEMRI Headquarters during the official opening in 1985



Dr. Mkoji and Dr. Kimani at a past Conference



Minister James Macharia cutting a cake during the Christmas Party

KEMRI Milestones

KEMRI has grown tremendously over the last forty years from an organization with only a handful of scientists and a few support staff to a world renowned Institute with activities spread throughout Kenya and with a staff strength of more than 2,000. Here are some landmarks in the development of the Institute during the past years.

1979

In March, the Parliament of the Republic of Kenya passes the Science and Technology (Amendment) Bill of 1979 thereby establishing, among others, the Kenya Medical Research Institute.

- The bill becomes law (Cap. 250 of the Laws of Kenya) on receiving Presidential assent on 23rd May. Under the said Act, KEMRI is charged with the responsibility of carrying out health and related sciences research.
- On 1st March, Dr. Davy Koech is appointed by the Ministry of Health to assist Prof. Mutuma Mugambi in establishing the Clinical Research Centre, the forerunner to KEMRI.
- Clinical Research Centre (CRC) is established and becomes the founding center of KEMRI with the late Prof. Mutuma Mugambi and Dr. Davy Koech as founding scientists. Prof. Mugambi becomes the Director of the Centre.
- Professor Kihumbu Thairu is appointed the Chairman of the first Board of Management. The members of the Board appointed at the same time are: Dr. Wallace Kahugu, Professor Canute Khamala, Dr. David Ombati, Dr. Zedekiah Onyango, Professor Ambrose Wasunna and Mr. Eric Kotut.
- Dr. James Gikonyo is appointed the first Director of KEMRI. On Monday, 5th November, KEMRI formally commences its operations.

The year ends with total staff strength of 7 plus additional 16 expatriate staff.

1980

The Kenya Tuberculosis Investigation Centre (KTIC), the Malaria and Other Protozoal Diseases Research Centre (MOPDRC), Virus Research Centre (VRC) and Alupe Leprosy Research Centre (ALRC), all previously under the East African Medical Research Council are incorporated into KEMRI.

- Dr. Joseph Aluoch is appointed to head KTIC, Dr. Fabian Kamunvi heads MOPDRC, Dr. Peter Tukei heads VRC and Dr. Dundu M. Owili heads ALRC.
- Unsuitable staff members inherited from the defunct East African Community are retrenched. Some have their services terminated while others are taken to the Ministry of health.
- A memorandum of understanding is signed between the Ministry of Health (on behalf of the CRC representing KEMRI) and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) Washington DC, thereby facilitating collaborative research between the Institute and WRAIR.
- A similar memorandum is entered between KEMRI and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).
- Atlanta Staff recruitment and training begins.
- In conjunction with the National Council for Science and Technology, the Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute and the Ministry of Health, KEMRI organizes the first Annual Medical Scientific Conference. These annual conferences have continued to be held uninterrupted ever since.

The year ends with total staff strength of 30 plus additional 16 expatriate staff members.



From left to right KEMRI former Directors: Dr. James M. Gekonyo, the late Prof. Mutuma Mugambi, and Dr. Davy Koech respectively

1981

KEMRI Headquarters moves to an office in the former East African Community Regional Headquarters the construction of the KEMRI Headquarters and Central Laboratories Complex is signed. This assistance comes as a result of a request made during a previous visit to Japan by the late President Daniel Arap Moi.

The year ends with total staff strength of 70 plus additional 16 expatriate staff members.

1982

Professor Mugambi takes over as the second Director of KEMRI replacing Dr. Gikonyo, and Dr. Koech takes over as the Director of the CRC replacing the late Prof. Mugambi.

- A conference which outlines KEMRI's research priorities is held in Mombasa. The conference on "Medical Research Priorities" is attended by users of medical research who help formulate research priorities that require urgent attention.
- An agreement between the Kenya Government and the Government of the Netherlands to transfer the Medical Research Centre (MRC), then a department of the Royal Tropical Institute of Amsterdam, to KEMRI is signed. Dr. Stephen Kinoti is appointed to head the Centre.

The year ends with total staff strength of 200 plus additional 17 expatriate staff members.

1983

- KEMRI moves to its first premises, which is a block of pre fabricated buildings.
- An agreement between the Government of Kenya and Japan for the construction of the KEMRI Headquarters and Central Laboratories Complex is signed. This assistance comes as a result of a request made during a previous visit to Japan by the late President Daniel Arap Moi.

The year ends with total staff strength of 270 plus additional 16 expatriate staff members.



Prof. Devy Koech's VW Beetle also double up as KEMRI's first "Official Car"!

1984

Mr. Dunstan M. Ngumo is appointed Administrative Secretary.

- Phase I of KEMRI Headquarters and Central Laboratories Complex is completed and is occupied.
- Prof. Kihumbu Thairu the Board Chairman retires after taking up a post with the Commonwealth Health Secretariat in London. Research centers of KEMRI are reorganized. The new centers are:
 - » Leprosy and Skin Diseases Research Centre (LSDRC) Busia.
 - » Biomedical Sciences Research Centre (BSRC)
 - » Clinical Research Centre (CRC) (includes the Respiratory Diseases Research Unit, the Reproductive Health Research Unit and the Kilifi Research Unit).
 - » Vector Biology and Control Research Centre (VBCRC) Kisumu
 - » Virus Research Centre (VRC)
 - » Centre for Microbiology Research

(CMR).

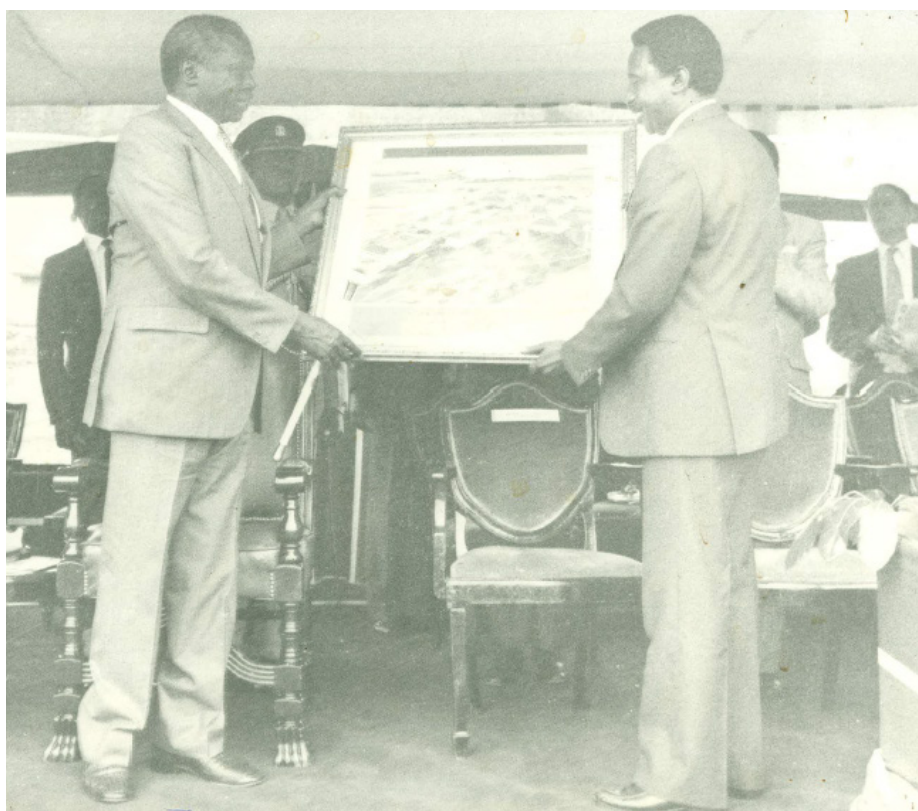
- » Traditional Medicines and Drugs Research Centre (TMDRC)

The Biomedical Sciences Research Centre (BSRC) and the Traditional Medicines and Drugs Research Centre (TMDRC) are established as offshoots of the CRC. Dr. Koech moves to head BSRC while Dr. Joab Were is appointed to head CRC and Dr. Kofi Tsekpo to head TMDRC.

The Kenya/Japan Communicable Diseases Project becomes the Centre for Microbiology Research (CMR), a fully-fledged KEMRI center. Dr. Peter Waiyaki is appointed to head the center.

KTIC becomes the Respiratory Diseases Research Centre (RDRC), MOPDRC becomes Vector Biology and Control Research Centre (VBCRC) and ALRC becomes Alupe Leprosy and Skin Diseases Research Centre (ALSDRC). VRC remains unchanged.

The year ends with total staff strength of 360 plus additional 18 expatriate staff members.



The late President Moi receiving a KEMRI Headquarters Complex Master Plan from Board Chair Dr. Mohamed S. Abdullah

1985

Dr. Mohammed S. Abdullah is appointed the second Chairman of the Board of Management.

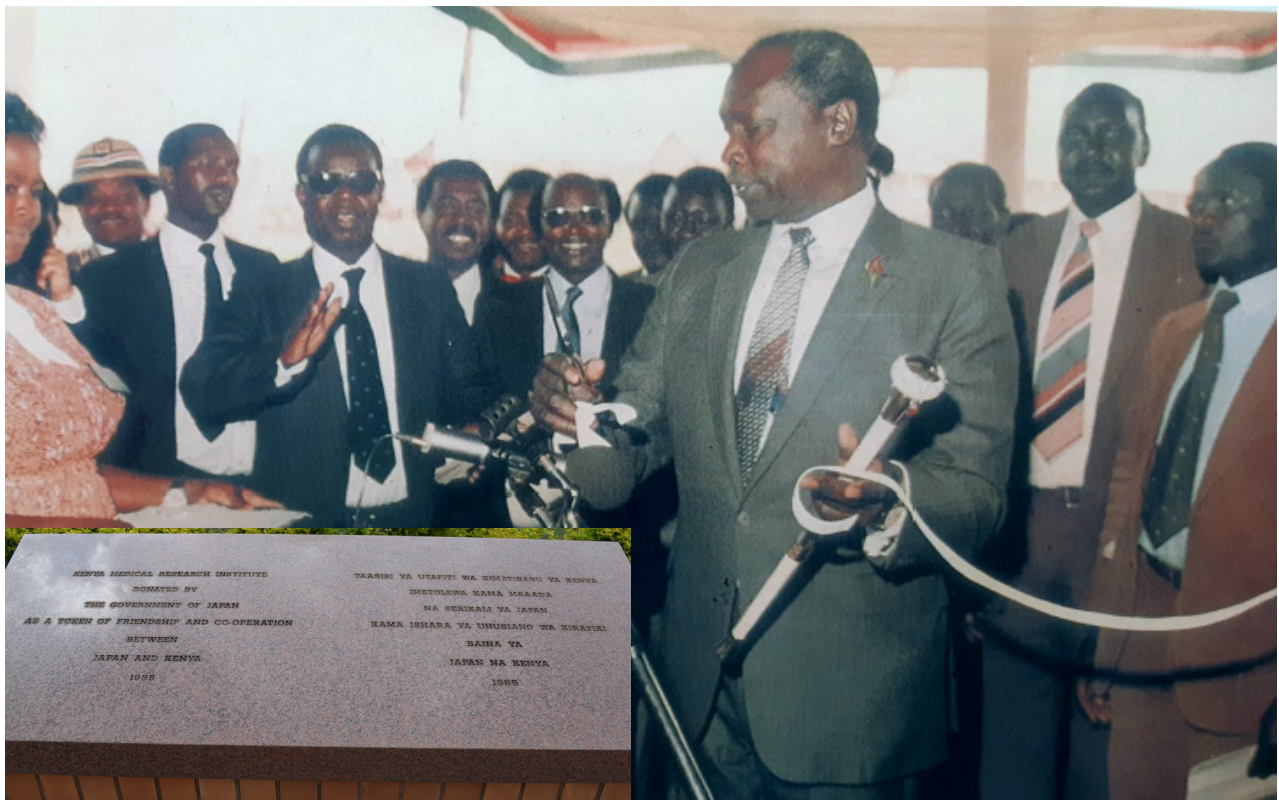
1. HLA tissue typing technology headed by Dr. Koech is perfected opening way to the first living donor related kidney transplant.
2. Wellcome Trust Research Laboratories starts a field research station at Kilifi.
3. Phase II of KEMRI Headquarters and Central Laboratories Complex is completed and occupied.
4. Construction of Phase I of the Staff Housing Project in KEMRI HQs starts.
5. On 23rd September, The late President Daniel Arap Moi officially opens the KEMRI Head- quarters and Central Laboratories Complex built through a grant from the Government of Japan through Japan International Co- operation Agency (JICA), at a cost of about USD 10 million.

The year ends with total staff strength of 450 plus additional 24 expatriate staff members.

1986

1. KEMRI acquires a six-acre plot of land at Kilifi for the development of a research center along the Coast.
2. Construction of Phase II of the staff Housing Project in the KEMRI HQs starts.
3. The renovation of CRC Annex at KNH old block is completed.
4. Construction of new premises for the vector Biology and control Research Centre starts on a 40-acre plot of land at Kisian near Kisumu. The total cost of the project funded by the Government is over KES 35 million. Dr. M.J. Omwega is appointed to head RDRC following retirement of Dr. Joseph Aluoch from public service.

The year ends with total staff strength of 700 plus additional 24 expatriate staff members.



The late President Moi cuts the tape to Officially open KENYA Medical Research Institute on 23rd September 1985 looking on is the then Director the late Prof. Mutuma Mugambi second left, and the then Chairman of the Board of Management Dr. Abdullah Mohammed

1987

1. A joint project with KETRI commences for the development of staff houses, nursery school and other facilities at the Leprosy and Skin Diseases Research Centre, Alupe.
2. Phase I of the Vector Biology and Control

Research Centre at Kisian, Kisumu, is completed and occupied.

The year ends with a total staff strength of 820 plus additional 25 expatriate staff members.

***KEMRI Staff houses
along Mbagathi Way
Nairobi***



The first KEMRI premises.

1988

1. The Medical Research Centre (MRC), formerly a department of the Royal Tropical Institute of Amsterdam, is fully transferred and integrated into KEMRI.
2. The year ends with total staff strength of 820 plus additional 25 expatriate staff members.
3. Dr. Mohamed Abdullah is reappointed for another term as the Chairman of the Board of Management. Dr. David Ombati is also re-appointed as a Board Member for another term while Prof. Haroun Mengech Prof. Edward Kasili, Dr. Joseph Aluoch, Prof. Japheth Kiptoon and Prof. Walter Gitau are appointed as members of the Board of Management for the first time.
4. Phase I of the Staff Housing Project built at a cost of KES 13 million from the Government of Kenya is completed and occupied.
5. Phase II of the Staff-Housing Project built at a cost of nearly KES 20 million from the Government of Kenya is completed and occupied.
6. Dr. John Githure is appointed to head VBCRC.
7. Prof. Arthur Obel is appointed as Technical Services Coordinator in KEMRI.

1989-1990

1. On 13th January, Dr. Davy Koech is appointed the director of KEMRI. Dr. Koech takes over from the late Prof. Mutuma Mugambi who retires from public service to join a multinational pharmaceutical firm.
2. Dr. John Githure takes over as head, BSCR to replace Dr. Koech while Dr. Aggrey Oloo takes over as the head VBCRC to replace Dr. Githure
3. Phase 11 of vector biology and control research Centre is completed
4. On 6th December, KEMRI celebrates its 10th anniversary.
5. KEMRI plays an important role in conducting an entomologic study in identifying the likely vectors and determine the potential for transmission of yellow fever in the surrounding rural and urban areas in Kerio Valley, Rift Valley. This is the First recorded outbreak of Yellow Fever in Kenya, 1990. The study team comprise of among others Chair of National Outbreak Management Committee Dr. Naphtali Agata and Former Director of Centre for Virus Research Dr. Peter Tukei,

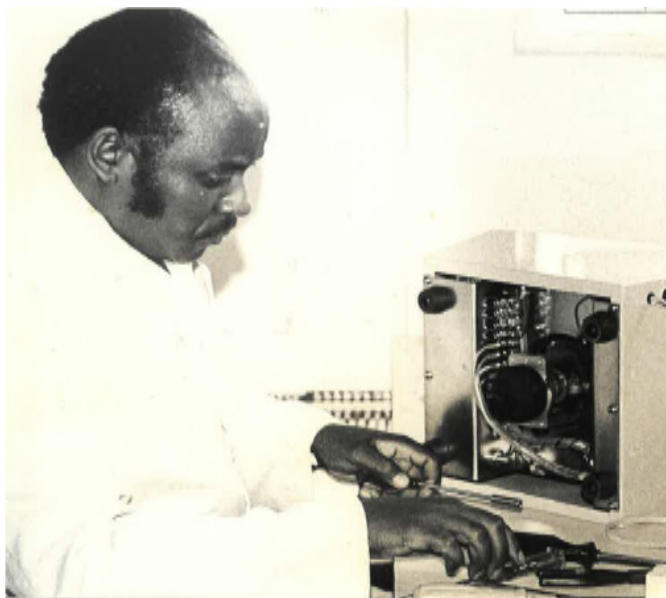


*The late President
Moi cuts a cake
during KEMRI's
10th Anniversary
Celebrations*

1991

Prof. Arthur Obel leaves the service of the institute to join the university of Nairobi.

the year ends with total staff strength of 1200 plus additional 25 expatriate staff members.



1992

1. In January the Malindi laboratory is completed with the support of JICA and occupied.
2. In October, kilifi staff house built through funds from the Gok are opened.
3. WHO begins multicenter clinical trials on kemron in japan, German, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Uganda.

The year ends with a total staff of 1260 plus additional 23 expatriate staff members.

Third Country Training Program (TCTP) participants at the KEMRI Laboratory



1993

1. KEMRI signs Memorandum of Understanding with the Medical Research Council of South Africa
2. KEMRI signs collaboration treaty with the Noguchi Memorial Institute of Medical Research and School of Medicine of the University of Zambia

The year ends with total staff strength of 1,280 plus additional 24 expatriate staff members

1994

1. Africa forum for health science is formed; and KEMRI becomes its first headquarters and Dr. Davy Koech is unanimously proclaimed as its first president.
2. *African Journal Of Health Sciences* is inaugurated. Dr. Davy koech becomes its first editor in chief.
3. The KEMRI/KETRI Annual scientific conference converts to African Health Sciences Congress.

The year ends with total staff strength of 1,290 plus additional 24 expatriate staff members

1995

1. KEMRI scientist develops a new test kit for diagnosis of visceral leishmaniosis.

The year ends with total staff strength of 1,295 plus additional 23 expatriate staff members

1996

1. The fourth phase of the KEMRI/JICA Project begins.

The year ends with a total staff strength of 1,290 plus additional strengths of 1,300 plus additional 25 expatriates.

1997

1. In July, the Director appoints a team of four senior officers (Dr. Peter Waiyaki, the late Dr. Mawuli Kofi-Tsekpo, Dr. Peter Tukei and Mr. Dunstan Ngumo) to review the current research and related programmes at the Institute with a view to making recommendations on the way the institute should be structured in order to meet the challenges of-the 21st Century.

The report is made available in October where upon the recommendations are forwarded to Board of Management for deliberations and further advice and guidance

The year ends with a total staff strength of 1,300 plus additional 22 expatriate staff members.

The late Dr. Mawuli W. Kofi-Tsekpo



1998

1. The Board of Management adopts the recommendations of the Team, which leads to the renaming of centers for research as well as the appointment of two deputy directors of the Institute and directors of centers. On 7th April, the Board of Management made the following major changes at the Institute.

Research and Development Dept. Deputy Director:

Dr. Patrick A. Orege

Chief Research Officers

Dr. Peter G. Waiyaki, Dr. Peter M. Tukei and Dr. Mawuli W. Kofi-Tsekpo

Administration and Finance Dept. Deputy Director:

Mr. Dunstan M. Ngumo

Chief Finance Office

Mr. Renison K Kirui

1999

1. In May Hon. Kipkalya Kones, Minister for Research and Technology inaugurates the new Board of Management.
2. In May, the P3 biosafety laboratory is handed over to the Kenya government by the Government of Japan through H.E. Morihisa Aoki, the Ambassador of Japan to Kenya.
3. In September, government ministries are re-organized and KEMRI is placed under the Ministry of Health.

The year ends with total staff strength of 1,320 plus additional 23 expatriate staff members.



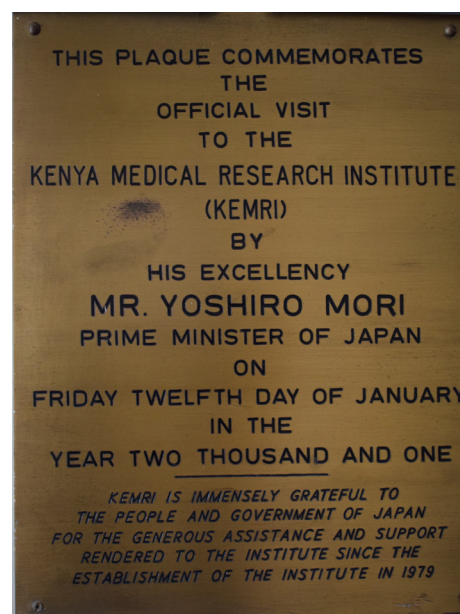
2000 - 2001

Among other research and infrastructural milestones, it is during this period that a focused management to research takes shape:

1. Major thrusts on research is on Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases which are categorized into four broad programmes; -
 - a. The Infectious Disease Programme focuses on infectious agents and in particular HIV/AIDS. It also places emphasis on opportunistic infections, sexually transmitted infections, viral hepatitis and acute respiratory infections.
 - b. The Parasitic Diseases Programme is geared towards reduction of diseases burden due to parasitic infections and particular Malaria, Schistosomiasis, Leishmaniasis and Intestinal Parasites.
 - c. The Epidemiology and Public Health Research Programme targets health systems research, applied human nutrition, maternal and child health, reproductive health and population studies as well as behavioral, environmental and occupational health.
 - d. The Biotechnology and Non-Communicable Diseases Research focuses on development and promotion of modern and appropriate techniques in production of pharmaceutical and biologicals. This programme also focuses on oncology, cardiovascular and renal diseases.
2. During the same period, the Institute with the support of Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) conducted a successful Third Country Training Programme (TCTP) on blood safety against HIV and Hepatitis where seven countries from the African Region participated.
3. In malaria research, the randomized controlled trials for the efficacy of Insecticide Treated bed nets (ITNs) is completed with

positive results as a malaria prevention strategy.

4. Equally, great inroads are made in research on non-communicable diseases particularly cancer where the Institute establishes a National Cancer Registry.
5. The Institute is nominated by the G8 countries as one of the three International centers to guide the control of Parasitic Diseases in the Southern Hemisphere. Under this initiative (popularly referred to as Hashimoto Initiative) KEMRI hosts the Eastern and Southern Africa Centers for International Parasitic Control (ESACIPAC). The Institute also serves as a global center for training in Infectious Diseases under the Okinawa Initiative.
6. KEMRI together with similar institutions in Brazil, India, Malaysia and France come together to establish the Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative (DNDi) with the aim of developing drugs to combat Sleeping Sickness, Kala-azar and Chagas Disease.
7. The Government of Kenya reviews budgetary grants allocations to the Institute during this year with an additional inflow of Kshs. 100 million, while Research collaborators pooled Kshs 250 million towards research operations.



2002



Official Visit by Former President of Zambia H.E. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda

1. Over 80 new research protocols are developed in areas of Infectious and Parasitic Disease, Public Health and Non-Communicable Diseases.
2. A record of 86 KEMRI abstracts are presented at the 23rd African Health Science Congress (AHSC) held in Kampala, Uganda.
3. Six officers successfully complete their PhD training, while 10 others complete their Master's Degree studies. Several other officers successfully complete various other professional training programmes.
4. Through collaborative arrangements with JICA, the institute undertakes the renovation of the P3 biosafety laboratory at a cost of 15 million. During the same period the institute and the Walter Reed Army Research Unit commence construction of the Pediatric Wards, Clinical and laboratory facilities at Kericho District Hospital and at the New Nyanza General Hospital Kisumu.
5. KEMRI receives a number of distinguished awards and an international recognition at the Kenya Institute of Management (KIM) sponsored Company of the Year (COYA) ceremony, the Institute was nominated and received an award for best overall parastatal, as well as creativity and innovation management and environmental management in the service sector.
6. The Institute is graced by a number of dignitaries including Hon. Tommy Thompson, the United States Secretary for Health and Human Sciences, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, former President of Zambia who is also the founder of the Kenneth Kaunda Foundation, Dr. Peter Eriki, the WHO country representative in Kenya and H.E. Gary Quince, the Head of Delegation of the Europe Union in Kenya.

2003

1. In this year, over 80 new research protocols are developed in Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Public Health and Non-Communicable Diseases.



2. The Graduate Programme of the Institute of Tropical Medicine and Infectious Diseases (ITROMID) admits the first batch of 14 MSc and 10 PhD students.
3. The Eastern and Southern Africa Center of International Parasite Control (ESACIPAC) commences operations.
4. KEMRI receives a number of distinguished local awards and international recognitions as follows:
 - a. The Kenya Institute of Management (KIM) sponsored Company of the Year (COYA) awards ceremony, the institute is nominated and receives an awards for the Best Overall Parastatal; Creativity and Innovation Management; and Environmental Management in the Service Sector.



KEMRI/Walter Reed Kericho station

2004

1. KEMRI marks the Silver Jubilee conducting health research and generating results for the application to the improvement of health in Kenya and worldwide. The colourful Silver Jubilee celebrations is graced by the Vice President of the Public of Kenya H.E. Moody Awuori.
2. The additional research facilities in Kericho and Kisumu built with support from Walter Reed Army Research Unit are commissioned further strengthening the Institutes' research and training capacity nationally and regionally.
3. Dr. Joel Achiba takes over as chairman of the KEMRI Board of Management from Dr. Mohammed Abdullah whose stewardship of the board lasted for 19 years.
4. The Institute continues to produce and supply to the Ministry of Health and other institutions with Hepcell kits for screening of blood for viral hepatitis and the KEMRI PA kits for screening blood for HIV.
5. The Institute is feted for the fourth year running in the Kenya Institute of Management (KIM) Company of the Year (COYA) Award Ceremony with it being number one in creativity and innovation management and environmental management.

2005

1. To address the health challenges of the 21st century, the institute launches its Strategic Master Plan 2005-2015 in which it commits to the advanced of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) towards the improvement of life globally. The Strategic Plan, therefore, addresses Kenya's health agenda in the contest of the MDGs.
2. KEMRI successfully organizes the 26th African Health Sciences Congress in Suez Canal Egypt where a total of 106 papers are presented. In addition, KEMRI scientist publishes a total of 149 papers in peer reviewed journals including the African Journal of Health Sciences. Over 80 new research protocols are developed in areas of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Opportunistic, Infection, Viral Hepatitis, Schistosomiasis, Public Health, Drug Development, Reproductive Health, Pediatric Illness, Family Health, Nutrition and Cancers among others.
3. The institute continues to expand its research infrastructure with new research facilities established and commissioned at Lumumba and Kondele both in Kisumu city.
4. The construction of new research facilities at the KEMRI center in Kilifi with support from Wellcome Trust, UK begins.
5. Commencement of the construction of the Production and Training facility at the KEMRI Headquarters with support of the Japanese Government. The institute continues to expand its range of diagnostic products other than the hepatitis screening kits that has already been commercialized.

2006



US Senator, Barack Obama and his wife Michelle Obama take a HIV test at the Centre for Global Health Research in KISUMU to promote safe sex in the country. It was after this visit that the Senator was elected the 44th President of the US and the first black president of the country

1. Completion of the construction and equipping of the Production facility and Training center at KEMRI headquarters and research facilities at the Institute's Kilifi centers.
2. Major scientific innovations include the launch and commercialization of rapid diagnostic kits for Tuberculosis (TB) and HIV.
3. The Institute continues to produce and supply the Ministry of Health and other health institutions with the KEMRI Hepcell kits for screening of blood for viral Hepatitis.
4. KEMRI signs a new collaborative research agreement with the Nagasaki University's Institute of Tropical Medicine (NUTM), further strengthening existing cordial relationship between the Institute with the government and the People of Japan.
5. KEMRI receives a number of distinguished awards and international recognitions during the year. The institute is feted by Kenya Institute of Management (KIM), at the annual Company of the Year Awards, winning the best overall parastatal, creativity and innovation management and environmental management awards in the service sector.

2007

1. The Institute has been able to meet its objectives outlined in both the strategic Master Plan and Performance Contracting attaining a rating in Performance Contract (PC) evaluation exercise by the Public Service as being "Very Good" based on the scoring criteria and basic framework of evaluation given by the Government of Kenya in the 2006 ratings.
2. The Production facility that is designed for manufacture of simple, sustainable and cost effective diagnostic kits for HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis among others to meet the national and regional requirements is launched.
3. The pre-registration, evaluation and commercialization process of the KEMRI Hepcell kit for detection of hepatitis B virus in the blood and the rapid test kits is at an advanced stage. An evaluation of the kit is done in other East African Countries namely Tanzania and Uganda soon rolled out.
4. An IP and Technology Transfer Office with the responsibility of managing the Institute's Intellectual property is established. In collaboration with other KEMRI centers the Production Facility is involved in various projects focusing on product development and pilot production. As a results several IP applications and pilot production of some products are already in progress.
5. The necessary Quality Management Systems (QMS) were established and the Production facility certified current Good Manufacturing Practice (cGMP) compliant by the Pharmacy and Poisons Board (PPB) which is a national body responsible for GMP certification and compliance of such facilities.
6. The 9th and the 10th Third Country Training Programme (TCTP) on blood safety is conducted. A terminal evaluation exercise conducted, to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability

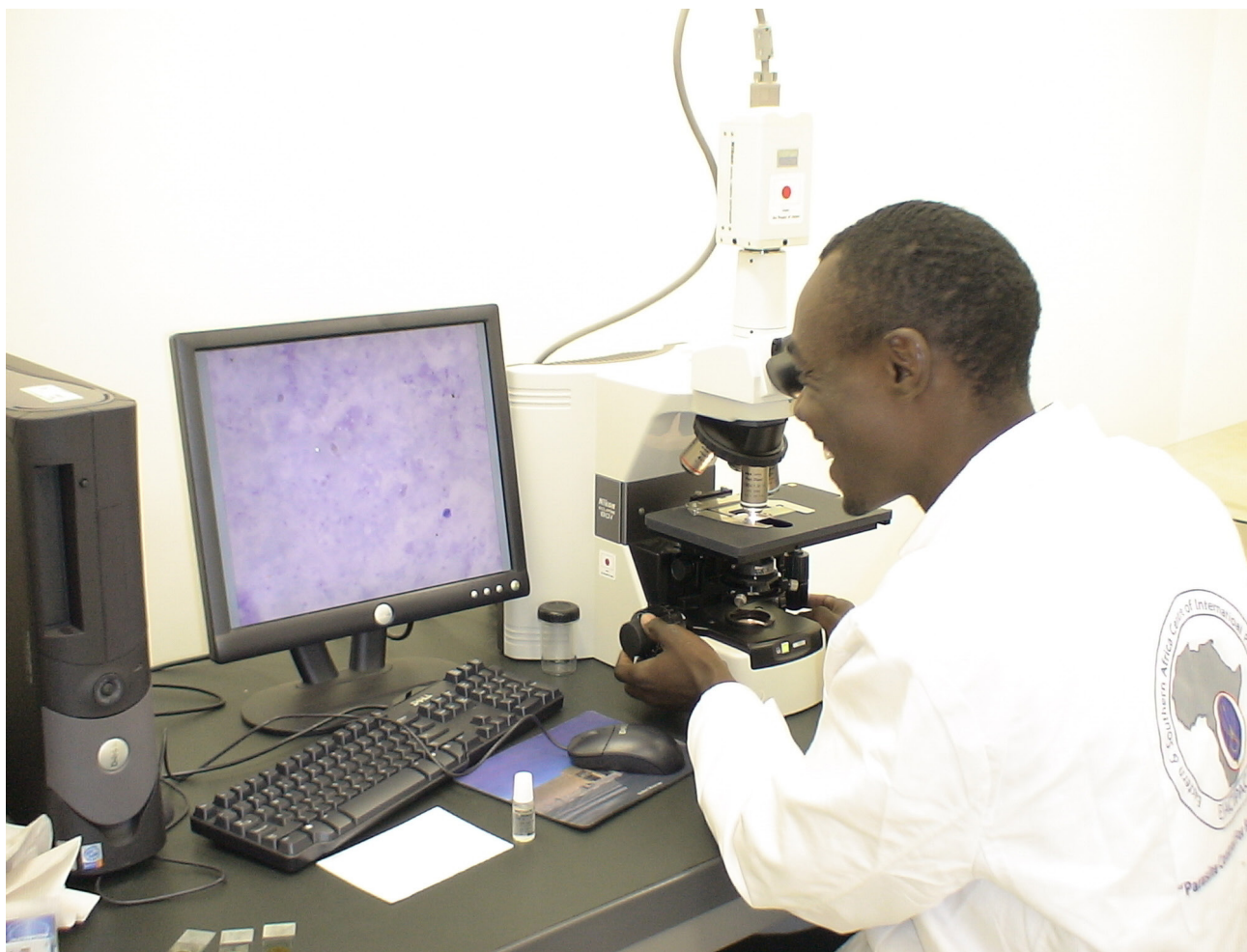


of the programme reveals that TCTP's overall goal and project purpose are consistent with the needs of the beneficiaries.

7. KEMRI jointly organizes the 1st East African Health & Scientific Conference held in Kampala, Uganda. Out of 40 scientific papers presented from Kenya, 36 of them are by KEMRI Scientists.
8. A number of KEMRI Scientists receive international accolades, which include the Royal Society Pfizer Award in recognition of their substantial contribution in scientific research globally.
9. Dr. Edwin Muinga Chokwe takes over as the Chairman of the KEMRI Board of Management.



2008 - 2009



A scientist examines a Malaria sample at ESACIPAC Laboratory

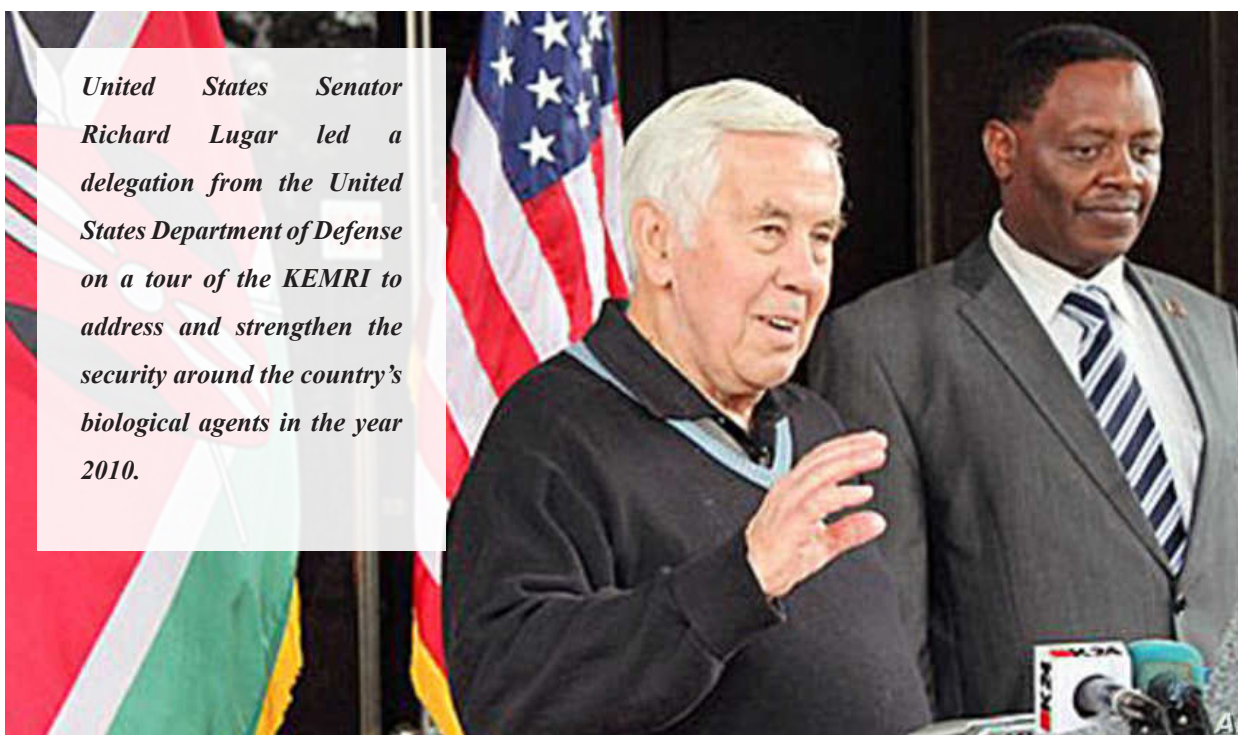
1. The Institute's Eastern and Southern Africa Centre of International Parasite Control (ESACIPAC) in collaboration with partnership in Child Development organizes a workshop on Strengthening School Health and Nutrition; a regional course on viral load assay for Eastern and Central Africa.
2. The 9th Leishmaniasis East Africa Platform Conference, and Quality Assurance for CD4 Enumeration in HIV management which has a heavy involvement of the Institute are established.
3. The fourth and third Country Training Programmes on School Based Parasite Control, jointly hosted by ESACIPAC and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) are held.
4. The official launch of a massive deworming campaign in Mwea division is done.
5. The 6th African Traditional Medicine Day, and the 28th African Health Sciences Congress is held in Mauritius.
6. The Uliza hotline initiative which was patented and launched for HIV Care Service from clinicians working in underserved and inaccessible areas in some parts of western and coastal regions of the country where there may be less opportunity to interact with consultants.



2010 - 2011

1. The 1st KEMRI Annual Scientific Health (KASH) Conference is held from 9th to 11th February, 2011 at KEMRI Headquarters. KASH is hailed as a premier annual forum for health researchers to showcase research carried out by KEMRI, and her regional and international partners. It is attended by an estimated 640 scientists that also make oral and poster presentations.
2. This year, the Institute implements an Internal Research Grants (IRGs) initiative that is financed directly through government Ex-chequer Funds. Competition for these Internal Research Grants is expected to equip scientists with the necessary skills and experience in proposal development and project implementation. The disbursement of funds for the 1st round of IRGs was accomplished while applications for the 2nd round proposal are considered and awarded.
3. The Institute is selected as a site for a multi-center clinical trial of a candidate malaria vaccine being conducted in 11 sites in seven African countries. KEMRI is hosting three sites of these 11 sites being the KEMRI/CDC research and public health collaboration in Kisumu, the KEMRI-Wellcome Trust Research programme in Kilifi and the KEMRI/Walter Reed Project site in Kombewa.
4. Early results of the trial published in the New England Journal of Medicine show promising vaccine efficacies of 56 percent and 47 percent in prevention of respectively, clinical and severe malaria in children. The results from this study is likely to inform policy on treatment and management of Malaria in the future.
5. Results of a large HIV study of discordant couples is published with results showing a protection level of up to 96 percent among the HIV negative partners following early treatment of the HIV positive partner. The results from this study informs policy on treatment and management of HIV.
6. An attempt to generate revenue to supplement exchequer funding is made with the registration of the KEMRI Enterprises and Services Limited (KEMRES). It is anticipated that once fully operational, the revenue generated would go towards routine operations, research and other ever increasing development needs of the Institute.

United States Senator Richard Lugar led a delegation from the United States Department of Defense on a tour of the KEMRI to address and strengthen the security around the country's biological agents in the year 2010.



2012

1. The 2nd KEMRI Annual Scientific Conference (KASH) is held from 9th to 11th, February, 2012.
2. The Institute makes a bold attempt to acquire an Enterprise Resource Planning System (ERP) geared towards migrating the Institute's business processes from slow manual system to a more robust efficient automatic system. However the process is not successful.
3. University of Nairobi scholar, Prof. Ruth Nduati is appointed Chairperson of the KEMRI Board of Management replacing Dr. Edwin Muinga Chokwe. Other appointed alongside Prof. Nduati as board members include Dr. Anisa A. Bashir, Prof. Wilson K. Kipng'eno, Ms. Carol Kasiva and Ms. Joan Wambui.
4. The Institute is categorized from functional category PC 4B to PC 4A.

2013

1. The 3rd KEMRI Annual Scientific and Health (KASH) Conference is held from 6th-8th February, 2013, bringing together over 500 researchers from KEMRI and other institutions to share and exchange scientific information, as well as establish useful collaborative linkages on current and emerging issues in human health research. The conference continues to be an important forum for dissemination of research findings, being one of the core mandates of the institute.
2. The institute is awarded ISO 9001:2008 certificate on 30th May 2013.
3. The Strategic Plan 2013-2017 is launched.
4. A clear framework on devolution of health research proposes seven regional clusters to serve the country's forty-seven (47) counties.



2014



Mr John Hongo (second right), the developer of the TB app, and his colleagues take visitors through the steps of TB screening at the Kemri stand at the Kisumu ASK show last 2014

1. Director KEMRI Prof. Solomon Mpoke attends the 67th World Health Assembly (WHA) held in Geneva from 19th to 24th May, 2014. WHA is the supreme decision-making body of the World Health Organization (WHO) and is attended by delegations from all WHO member states focusing on specific health agenda prepared by the Executive Board.
2. Seven (7) County Coordinators are appointed by Director KEMRI to oversee the entrenchment of Institute's research activities and visibility within counties in accordance to the devolution and Implementation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.
3. The KEMRI Independent Scientific and Ethics Review Unit (KISERU) is unveiled injecting efficiency and probity in the handling, processing and ethical clearance of research proposals. The newly launched KISERU is geared towards strengthening of Ethics and Scientific Review processes which are placed under one roof. The immediate impact of KISERU is the improved quality of the overall review process that has seen the shortening of the period of review from the previous six months to a remarkable eight weeks period. The unit is renamed, the Scientific and Ethics Review Unit (SERU).
4. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta appoints Dr. Martien Borgdorff as Director, CDC Western Branch, Kenya based at the KEMRI's Centre for Global Health Research, Kisian, Kisumu replacing Dr. Kaylar Lasserson.
5. Dr. Philip Bejon appointed as the Director of the KEMRI-Wellcome Trust Research Programme in Kilifi, replacing founding director, Prof. Kevin Marsh who retires to take up other private ventures in both UK and Africa.
6. Corporate Affairs Department proposes the appointment of 26 Customer Information Desk Officers (CIDs) to serve as contact point for dissemination of information all on the Institute's

research activities, products and services.

7. Dr. Lilian Apadet is Inaugurated as the KEMRI Board of Management Chairperson along side, Dr. Anisa Abdulrahman Bashir, Prof. Wilson Kipngeno, Prof. Kihumbu Thairu, Dr. Peter Omboga, Ms. Carol Kasiva and Mrs. Joan Wambui being members.
8. KEMRI pioneers a Mobile Phone Application for Tuberculosis Screening and Diagnosis for People with HIV.
9. President Uhuru Kenyatta vouches for KEMRI's Degree Awarding Status. Speaking after officially commissioning the Mbuyuni Training Complex at the KEMRI's Centre for Geographic Medicine Research-Coast (CGMRC) in Kilifi County, President Uhuru appreciated the Institute's capacity building programmes at Masters, PhD and postgraduate levels and strongly supported the Institute's application for a University Charter during the KEMRI celebrates 25 years of the KEMRI-Wellcome Trust Programme.
10. The Institute formally renewed its collaboration with the Japanese-based, Nagasaki University following the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement on Academic Cooperation between the two Institutions on 15th October 2014. The MOU signed by Director KEMRI Prof. Solomon Mpoke and Prof. Shigeru Katamine, the President of Nagasaki University on behalf of their institutions extends the valid term of the agreement signed on October 20, 2009 which provides a platform for cooperation between the two Institutions in academic and research projects.
11. Merck, a leading company for innovative and top-quality high-tech products in the pharmaceutical, chemical and life-science sectors, signs a Memorandum of Understanding with KEMRI for a scientific partnership aimed at contributing to the country's social and economic development. The MOU was signed between Director KEMRI, Prof. Solomon Mpoke and Belén Garijo, President and Chief Executive Officer of Merck Serono, the biopharmaceutical division of Merck on 29th, October 2014 in German.
12. The Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) offers to assist the Kenya Police Service to set-up a certified forensic laboratory. The Institute pledged not only to give the much needed technical advice on this crucial facility, but also assist the initial necessary capacity building and operations as is expected of high-level containment and laboratory facilities.



Former KEMRI – Wellcome Trust Programme Director, Prof. Kevin Marsh (left) and former Centre Director, KEMRI Centre for Geographic Medical Research – Coast, Dr. Norbert Peshu (right). The two played a significant role in the formation of The KEMRI Wellcome Trust Research Programme (KWTRP)



2015

1. On dissemination of scientific findings, the Institute hosts the 5th KEMRI Annual Scientific Conference (KASH). The conference continues to be a prime forum for KEMRI scientists to meet, share and exchange scientific information, as well as establish useful collaborative linkages with other scientists. The Institute is committed to supporting this conference for the overall advancement of science in the Institute.
2. The Institute receives both internal and external ISO audits that assess compliance of ISO 9001:2008 certifications awarded in 2013/2014 financial year. Despite the rigorous requirements of these audits, it is pleasing to note that the Institute has maintained the ISO certification standards.
3. The President directs that necessary government department grants a degree-awarding status to the Institute.
4. Staff are appraised and receive higher salaries as a result of upgrading from category 4B to 4A, two years after approval had been obtained from State Corporation Advisory Council.



President Uhuru Kenyatta examines a sample using a light microscope when he visited KEMRI centre in Kilifi

2016



Participants at the 6th KASH Conference

1. The Institute hosts the 6th KEMRI Annual Scientific and Health (KASH) Conference, with over 300 delegates attending.
2. It is a challenging year for the Institute's unresolved matters with some of the collaborators and partners, harassment by some of its service providers, having to deal with unpaid vendor debts, and having to deal with various court cases.
3. The management and Board also appear before Parliament to respond to various petitions concerning KEMRI, there have been security concerns for KEMRI facilities, and all these, no doubt, may have created negative publicity for the Institute. In spite of all the various setbacks we have faced as an institution, there are many good things that happened in this Institute.
4. KEMRI researchers take advantage of newly established National Research Fund (NRF) as a way of complementing external funding from collaborators and partners. In addition, the Institute also benefits from government funding to support priority national research.
5. Space and conditions in the work environment remain a major challenge, and on a long term, KEMRI will have to explore ways to increase space. In addition, the available space is so congested making it difficult to work comfortably.
6. The Institute hosts the first ever meeting of the Commissioners of the East African Health Research Commission (EAHRC) held from 21st to 22nd March 2016.

1. The Institute hosts the 7th KEMRI Annual Scientific and Health (KASH) Conference, with over 300 delegates, seven plenaries sessions, seven symposia and with over 90 cutting edge scientific abstracts being presented. KASH conference continues to be an important forum for dissemination of research findings, and therefore, the Institute continues to support it.
2. KEMRI Polio Laboratory receives two prestigious international recognitions for its continued professional proficiency and adherence to quality tests and results. A Netherlands-based Specialized Reference Laboratory for Polio (RIVM) under the Polio Global Eradication Initiative gave the KEMRI Polio laboratory score of 100 percent in the WHO Global Polio Laboratory Network (GPLN), Virus Isolation Proficiency Testing 2016-1 carried out towards the end of 2016.
3. Similarly, KEMRI participated in the first-ever historical Tuberculosis (TB) survey in post-independence Kenya which covered nearly 60 percent of the country.
4. Three KEMRI researchers are among 22 early career scientists from the African continent recognised by the African Academy of Sciences (AAS).
5. The KEMRI – Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)/ Cooperative Biological Engagement Program (CBEP) Collaborative Project which was informed by an agreement signed during the visit to Kenya by the former United States of America (USA) President, Barack Obama, between his government and the Government of Kenya (GOK) concerning Cooperation in Threat Reduction Biological Engagement Programs. This collaborative engagement is to see the construction of a Sample Management and Receiving Facility (SMRF) building, the construction of a two-storey office connector buildings and the construction of two, two-story multi-purpose conference rooms. It also involves the purchase, installation, and commissioning of two new biomedical waste incinerators; installation of three



KEMRI Sample Management and Receiving Facility

new insectaries; renovations of selected laboratory and office spaces; training and capacity building of KEMRI personnel in line with biosafety, biosecurity and the provision of Pathogen Asset Control System (PACS) and capacity building to operate and utilize the system for sample management.

6. Institute takes the bold step to align its research priorities and activities to respond to the health needs of counties by incorporating the devolution strategy as it relates to human health research in its Strategic Plan for 2013- 2017, and appointed seven cluster coordinators to work with counties in a bid to strengthen existing partnerships with the devolved units for the service of all Kenyans.
7. As a result, new research Centres and facilities are envisioned to take advantage of the newly found relationships with county governments beginning with Kirinyaga where it has been proposed that modern state-of-the art facilities, a research graduate school and a manufacturing plant be constructed with the 100 acres piece of land donated to the Institute. Through this new approach, the Institute devotes to continue the improvement of health and quality of life through innovative health research, and support counties in identifying and implementing research on their priority health problems.
8. The Institute also makes a major breakthrough when it releases a report on the status of Iron, Zinc, Vitamins A and D nutritional knowledge & Dietary practices among pregnant women in Nairobi confirming fears that more needs to be done to prevent and treat not just the deficiencies, but also the dietary needs of households.
9. The KEMRI management sanctions the promotion of a total of 209 lower cadre officers and 41 senior management cadre.
10. The Institute registers a sterling performance at the Mombasa International ASK show after it is awarded four trophies: Best Health Sector Stand; the Best Manufacturers Stand; the Second Best Stand in Research and the third Best Overall Stand.



Hon. Sicily K. Kariuki (Mrs), EGH Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Health and Dr. Robert S. Pope Director, Cooperative Threat Reduction Program U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Threat Reduction Agency officially open the KEMRI Sample Management and Receiving Facility on Wednesday, 27 June 2018

2018



Linzie Juma Assistant Research Officer explains how the Cobas 8800 HIV diagnostic equipment works during the official launch of the KEMRI/ROCHE diagnostics laboratory at KEMRI by Chief Administrative Secretary (CAS) Ministry of Health Dr. Rashid Aman on August 14, 2018.

1. The KEMRI board of Management confirms Dr. Yeri Kombe as the Substantive Director and CEO KEMRI, almost three years after the exit of former Director, Prof. Solomon Mpoke.
2. KEMRI received three awards, The Best Stand in Research and Development, The Best Display and Services in Health Sector and Pharmaceutical Stand category and is second in The Best Innovation and Invention Stand at the Mombasa International Trade & Agricultural Show.
3. KEMRI unveils its second state of the art HIV Viral Load Testing and monitoring platform further bolstering HIV/AIDS response in Kenya. The platform, Cobas® 8800, is a product of the Public-Private Partnership between KEMRI and Roche Diagnostics, the Swiss-based manufacturer of biotech medicines and a key player in the field of diagnostics.
4. KEMRI signs a new partnership with the University of Kansas and the Global Health Innovations to collaborate in the area of research, education and cultural exchange. Director KEMRI, Dr. Yeri Kombe, the Chancellor of the University of Kansas Dr. Douglas A. Girod and Mr. Brad Gautney, President of Global Health Innovations put pen-to-paper to signify the new partnership at KEMRI Headquarters in Nairobi.

2019



Participants of the third country training programme pose for a photograph led by the Chairman KEMRI Board of Management with JICA SR Amameishi

1. The Institute finally implements new Human Resources Management Instruments namely; -
 - i. The KEMRI Organization Structure, Grading and Staff Establishment, 2019
 - ii. The KEMRI Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual, 2019
 - iii. The KEMRI Career Guidelines, 2019
2. Thirty (30) Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI) Officers Graduate in Forensic Serology and DNA Analysis training offered by KEMRI.
3. KEMRI researchers were among a strong delegation of 44 participants from Kenya that attended the 7th, East African Health and Scientific Conference (EAHSC) held in the Coastal City of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania from 27th to 29th, March 2019 at the Julius Nyerere International Convention Center. The Chairman of the KEMRI Board of Management, Dr. Naphtali Agata, Board members, Prof. Peter Ngure, Dr. Fatma Haji and Director General, Prof. Yeri Kombe led the Kenyan delegation.
4. The Institute deliberately moves to improve and expand the technical and administrative capacity in order to better manage and grow its research grants portfolio.
5. KEMRI launches *Tupumue* Study that target Lung Health of Children and Adolescents
6. KEMRI successfully launches the fastest version of the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, the

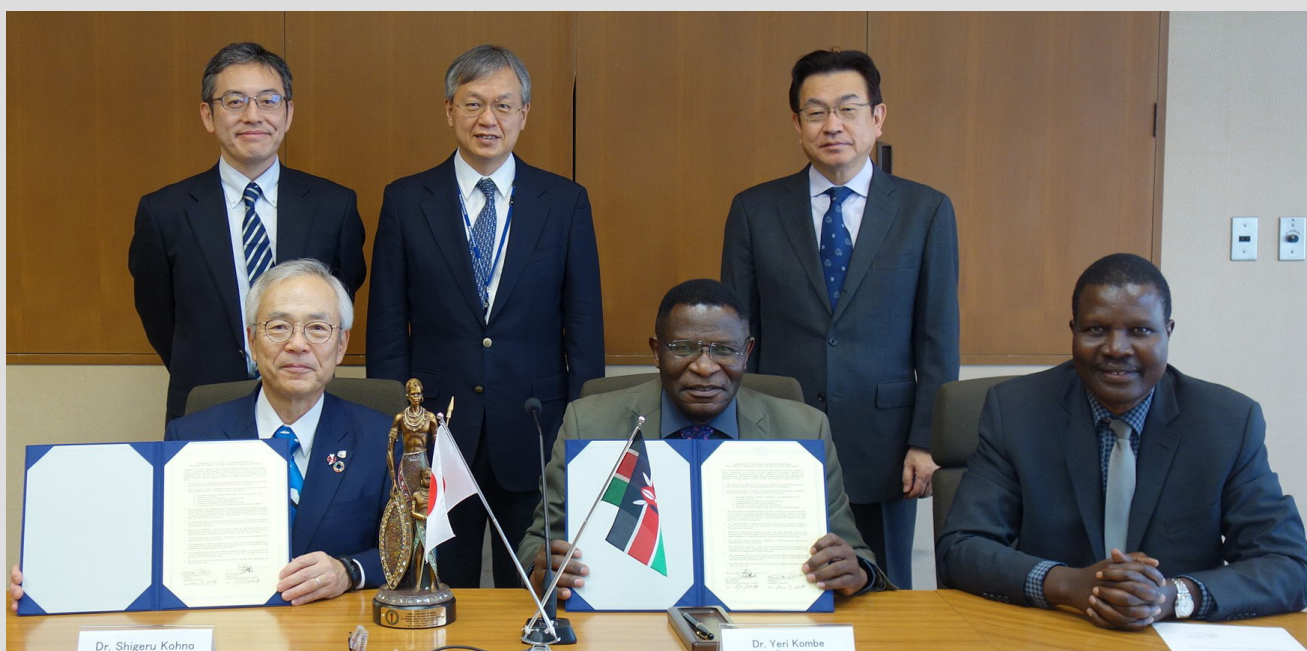
Microsoft Dynamics 365, Business Central. The Go-Live event on 1st of July, 2019, means all manual processes ceases to operate as the journey towards automation of processes begins.

7. Dr. Samson Kinyanjui, a researcher from the KEMRI-Wellcome Trust is declared the 2019 winner of the prestigious the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (RSTMH) Chalmers Medal Award for his contribution in capacity building of young researchers not just in Kenya, but throughout the African continent.
8. KEMRI – JICA Third Country Training Programme (TCTP) returns to KEMRI after a long while with a workshop on strengthening laboratory preparedness for building resilience against public health emergencies in Eastern Africa from 1st October, 2019 at the KEMRI Training Centre in Nairobi.
9. KEMRI launches an innovative study that uses health kiosks manned by Community Health Workers (CHWs) and trained nurses in selected rural community markets to address the ever rising Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) challenge in Kenya.
10. The Institute is to work with the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) to harness the benefits of biotechnology in the region.



Mr. Nordin Haji The Director Public Prosecution (DPP), confers with Dr. Festus Tolo and George Kinoti, Director of Criminal Investigations (DCI) during DCI Graduation Ceremony held at KEMRI. On the right is the Chairman KEMRI Board of Management Dr. Naphtali Agata and Dr. Kizito Lubano

11. KEMRI is ranked the top health research institution in Africa in terms of health research output, according to the authoritative global information analytics giant, Scimago Lab. The Institute outperformed its contemporaries, the Medical Research Council (MRC) of South Africa, University College Hospital of Ibadan, Nigeria and the National Medical Research Institute (NIMRI) of Tanzania in the 2019 rankings by Scimago Lab carried out in conjunction with Elsevier, technologically-based company offering innovative solutions to improve the Scientific Visibility and Online Reputation.
12. KEMRI is ranked 35th, among the best 100 companies to work for in Kenya by a ranking report firm, the brightermonday.co.ke, an online platform for employers and job-seekers in Kenya.
13. KEMRI hosts the 1st Health, Environment & Climate Change Conference in Nairobi between 2nd & 3rd December 2019. The Institute and her partners who organized the conference pledge to plant over 10 million trees as a direct contribution to the national conservation exercise by the government. Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Environment & Forestry, Hon. Keriako Tobiko officiates in the meeting.
14. Dr. Mwelecele Malecela, the World Health Organisation (WHO) Director, Department of Neglected Tropical Disease attends and delivers a keynote address during the 1st International Conference on Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) organized by KEMRI and the Ministry of Health in Nairobi from Wednesday, 4th, December 2019.



Dr. Yeri Kombe, Director, KEMRI and Prof. Shigeru Kohno, President of Nagasaki University displays MoU documents shortly after the two renewed the Memorandum of Understanding between the two institutions. Also Present in the picture is Prof Elijah Songok (Seated right), Ag. Deputy Director Research Capacity Building, Prof. Satoshi Kaneko, (standing left) Chief Representative, Nagasaki University Institute of Tropical Medicine in KEMRI, Prof. Kenji Hirayama and an official of Nagasaki University. Dr. Kombe is in Japan to renew collaborative agreements with various universities among them Nagasaki, Oita university and Kanagawa University.

Awards

Prof. Faith Osier of KEMRI-Wellcome Trust Research Program (KEMRI-WTRP) Kilifi was 2014 Royal Society Pfizer award winner.



Prof. Sam Kariuki, the current Director Research and Development was awarded the Royal Society Pfizer award for Salmonella research in 2012

Dr. Samson Kinyanjui, the head of training and capacity building at KEMRI-Wellcome Trust Programme and Director of the Initiative to Develop Africa Research Leaders (IDeAL) was awarded with the Chalmers Medal in 2019

Putting KEMRI on the World Map

More Awards



— Prof. Rosemary Sang —

Award/Recognition	Brief Description/ Award Details
Award: Elected Fellow, African Academy of Sciences (FAAS) (2015)	Recognition for excellent contribution to science in Africa. Admitted to the fellowship of the continental academy of sciences
Recognition: International Congress on Infectious Diseases (ICEID) Leaders Program (2012)	Recognition for contribution to significant improvement in identification, prevention and control of emerging infectious diseases in Kenya



— Dr. Fredrick Eyase —

Award/Recognition	Brief Description/ Award Details
Award: International Congress on Infectious Diseases (ICEID) 2015 Leaders Program Award	In acknowledgement of selection as 2015 ICEID Leader at the international conference on Emerging Infectious Diseases by the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention; Atlanta, Georgia USA



— Dr. Peter Borus —

Award/Recognition	Brief Description/ Award Details
World Health Organization (WHO) Assessment Expert Member	Panelist in an African Union physical and technical assessment of the nominated Regional Collaborating Centres (RCC) in Kenya and Nigeria to determine if they met the established criteria of RCC before presenting to the Africa Centres for Disease Control Governing Board for endorsement
World Health Organization (WHO) Country assessment panalist	Panelist - Country support in Kenya to assess the status of health Laboratory capacities in the African region as well as the level of implementation of the Resolution AFR/RC58/R2 on Strengthening Public Health Laboratories in the WHO African Region: A Critical Need for Disease Control. The results generated helped countries, as well as WHO and other partners to better plan their activities related to public health laboratories.
World Health Organization (WHO) International laboratory Review Expert	Expert panelist - Involved as an International laboratory expert in the review process in Lyon, France, on laboratory testing for MERS-CoV, including updates on the duration of virus shedding and developments in serological testing as well as a review of WHO interim recommendations on laboratory testing to detect MERS-CoV. A revised draft of interim recommendations for laboratory testing for MERS was developed



— Dr. Festus M Tolo —

Award/Recognition	Brief Description/ Award Details
The Distinguished Scientist Award in the area of Natural Products Research by the Inter- Academy Medical Panel (IAMP) organised by the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences- CACMS and the Chinese Academy of Engineering- CAE in Beijing, China	An Inter-Academy Medical Panel- IAMP award by the Chinese Medical Sciences (CACMS) and Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE) in recognition of outstanding contribution in the area of natural products research in the world (2015)
Marquis WHO is WHO in the world of science	Award in recognition for Scientific Contribution in the area of natural products research in the world. Marquis Who's Who Biographee, Thirtieth Edition, 2013. VIP NUMBER: 36639219. ISBN: 978-0-8379-1150-2, New York, USA 2013



— Dr. Maricianah Onono —

Award/Recognition	Brief Description/ Award Details
Winner of 120 Under 40	This award recognizes the achievements of the next generation of family planning leaders worldwide; it is led by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health with support from Bayer



— Dr. Andrew K Githeko —

Award/Recognition	Brief Description/ Award Details
Nobel Peace Awards Committee (2007)	A co-winner of the prestigious Nobel Prize, which was shared by 2,500 scientists working on climate change with former US Vice-President Al Gore. He was a member of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, awarded for their effort in disseminating knowledge about man-made climate change and how to overcome such disasters. This work formed part of the documentary by Gore "An Inconvenient Truth".
Environmental Modifications in Sub-Saharan Africa: Changing Epidemiology, Transmission and Pathogenesis of Plasmodium Falciparum and P.vivax Malaria NIH GRANT Role: Program Co-ordinator (2017)	Grant to support a seven year program for international Centre of Excellence in Malaria Research Program: Collaborators, University of California, Irvine, Kenya & Ethiopia
IMember of the College of Review Experts, European Science Foundation (2018)	Professional position and review experts of proposal submitted European Science Foundation do funding



— Dr. Luna Kamau —

Award/ Recognition	Brief Description/ Award Details
Member, Kenya National Academy of Sciences- KNAS, (2015)	Membership to KNAS is conferred to persons who have made outstanding contribution in the field of science and technology. KNAS was founded in 1983 and is established under the auspices of NACOSTI. Membership is for life.
KEMRI Gold Nelion Excellence/ Merit awards 2015	For Excellence in Science
Merit award, the PanAfrican Malaria Control Association- PAMCA (2019)	This award is given in recognition of scientist for: Significant Contribution in capacity building and Research support in Africa.
Fellow, the World Academy of Sciences- TWAS (2018)	TWAS was pioneering, merit-based academy focused on scientific excellence in the developing world. TWAS Fellows are scientists who have made significant contributions to the advancement of science in the developing world. Located in Trieste, Italy and founded in 1983, TWAS is a programme unit within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization- UNESCO. Fellowship into the academy is for life.



— Dr. Damaris Matoke —

Award/ Recognition	Brief Description/ Award Details
Africa Academy of Sciences- AAS Affiliate (2017)	The AAS set up the Affiliates programme in 2015 to recognize, mentor and help early career professionals develop into world class research leaders. The Academy aims to promote the professional development of affiliates and other early career scientists to help attract and retain them on the continent. Appointment to Affiliates programme is for 5 years 2017-2021
ASPEN New Voices award Fellowship 2020	The new voices fellowship is ground breaking initiative designed to bring more expert voices from the developing world into the global development discussion. The Fellowship offers development experts from Africa and other parts of the developing world a year-long program of media support, training, research and writing under the guidance of experienced mentors and trainers. Fellows are drawn from a variety of development disciplines, ranging from public health and education to poverty alleviation, agriculture, sanitation and community activism. Ideal candidates are experts in their fields who have a deep understanding of broad development challenges and passion for communicating their views.



— Dr. Zachary Kwena —

Award/ Recognition	Brief Description/ Award Details
Women, Girls and HIV Investigator's Prize (2018)	IClinical Research Award in recognition of significant contribution to HIV and AIDS Research in Kenya



— Dr. Willie Sang —

Award/ Recognition	Brief Description/ Award Details
Achievement award for 10 years of service to WRP/KEMRI (2011)	Mentorship of upcoming scientists
WHO Somalia; Trainer Award for Laboratory Technicians-Somali Land (2014)	Continuous training of Lab techs in Somali-land on AMR
Gary and Ester ESTAPE science award at Lubbok University, Texas (2015)	Outstanding work on Bacterial Diarrhea and AMR



— Prof. Elizabeth A. Bukusi —

Award/ Recognition	Brief Description/ Award Details
FACES Fraternity Award (2010)	For pragmatic leadership portrayed program Phase 1 family AIDS Care and Education Services (FACES), KEMRI Kisumu sites
NACC MAISHA (2015)	Clinical Research Award in recognition of significant contribution to HIV and AIDS Research in Kenya
HIV Biomedical Research Special Award in recognition (2017)	Outstanding contributions in the development of female-initiated methods of HIV prevention such as PrEP, Microbicides and Multiple Prevention Technologies



— Dr. Nelly Mugo —

Award/ Recognition	Brief Description/ Award Details
Kenya Obstetrical Gynaecologist Society Award (2016)	In recognition of contribution to Research in Reproduction Health
FIGO Award in Recognition of Women Obstetrician/ Gynaecologist	In recognition of contribution in research to women's health research. Presented at the XXII FIGO World Congress held from 14th-19th Oct 2018 in Rio de Janeiro Brazil



— Anne Korir —

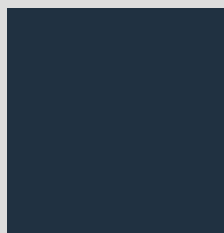
Award/ Recognition	Brief Description/ Award Details
Certificate of Recognition Award	Outstanding contribution to Cancer Registry Unit which made tremendous significant contribution towards cancer data in Kenya, a gap that had been missing for many years.

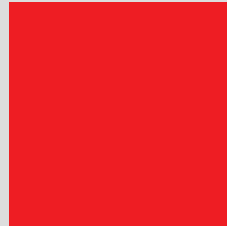


— Dr. Thomas Odeny —

Award/ Recognition	Brief Description/ Award Details
NACC MAISHA (2017)	International AIDS Society recognition of outstanding contribution of scientists to research on HIV in women and girls. Usually given during International AIDS conferences

In the Labs





INFRASTRUCTURE



KEMRI Headquarters Nairobi



KEMRI Headquarters Nairobi



KEMRI Training Center



CGHR-Kisumu



KEMRI CCR Kericho



CGMR-C Kilifi

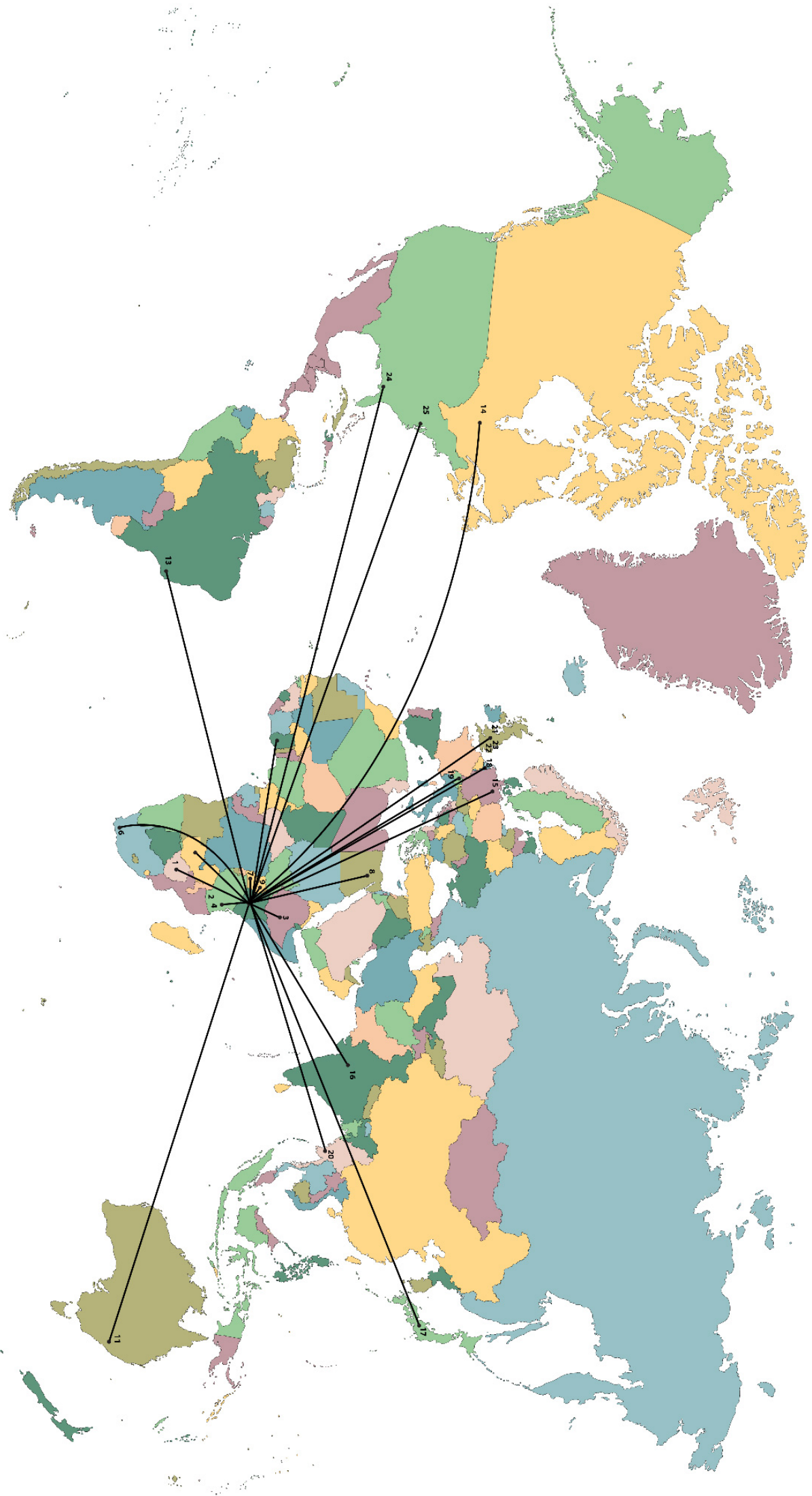
Corporate Social Responsibility Activities (CSR)

The Institute promotes the spirit of social action through Corporate Social Responsibility activities such as: Community involvement and Public Health Education, as well as clinical, laboratory and diagnostics services.





Kenya Medical Research Institute Regional and International Collaboration and Networks





In Search of Better Health